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United Palestine Appeal, 1939 November-December.

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

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.

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RABBI JONAH B. WISE

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HENRY MONTOR

Allocations Committee

RABBI SOLOMON GOLDMAN
HENRY ITTLESON
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Executive Committee

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SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN
LOUIS P. ROCKER
CHARLES J. ROSENBLUM
ELIHU D. STONE
and officers

CONFIDENTIAL

November 16, 1939

Dear Friend:

Attached herewith are the minutes of the
meeting of the Executive Committee of the
United Jewish Appeal, held on Monday, October
30th.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor
Henry Montor
Executive Vice-Chairman

HM:cbj
Encl.

\$20,000,000 is the National Goal for 1939

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1939
8:30 P.M.

Present: Messrs. Abba Hillel Silver, in the Chair
Paul Baerwald
Isidor Coons
Israel Goldstein
Joseph C. Hyman
Arthur M. Lampert

Louis Lipsky
Henry Montor
William Rosenwald
Morris Rothenberg
Edward M. M. Warburg
Jonah B. Wise

Present by invitation:

Messrs. Samuel Goldsmith
Philip E. Hoffman

Messages of regret for absence were received from:

Messrs. James H. Becker
David M. Bressler
Solomon Goldman
I. Edwin Goldwasser
Henry Ittleson
Jacob J. Kaplan
Louis E. Kirstein

Sidney Lansburgh
Albert D. Lasker
Louis E. Levinthal
Solomon Lowenstein
Louis P. Rucker
James N. Rosenberg
Charles J. Rosenbloom
Elihu D. Stone

CAMPAIGN REPORT

A report on the status of the United Jewish Appeal campaign as of October 30, 1939 was presented to the Executive Committee by Messrs. Isidor Coons and Henry Montor, Executive Vice-Chairmen, and read by Mr. Coons. (Appendix A)

Following the reading of the report, Dr. Silver said that a word of appreciation should have been appended for the splendid personnel that made the success of the United Jewish Appeal campaign possible. Apart from the official family of officers, he continued, there has been a personnel in the organization, headed by Mr. Coons and Mr. Montor, that has rendered extraordinarily fine and effective service. Much of the success of the campaign, he said, can be attributed to their devotion and their splendid capacity during the year.

Mr. Coons felt that the expression of appreciation from the officers should include his associates in all ranks from whom the Executive Vice-Chairmen have had the most loyal and devoted cooperation.

Rabbi Wise said that all of the members of the Executive Committee join in the remarks of appreciation to the staff and Executive Vice-Chairmen.

In a discussion of the report, Dr. Silver asked why so great an allowance had been made for possible shrinkage and national and local campaign expenses. Out of minimum anticipated gross pledges of \$17,100,000, the allowance for these items totals almost \$2,000,000. Dr. Silver pointed out that it was his impression that most of the contributions from communities to the United Jewish Appeal represent net income.

Mr. Coons explained that while the contributions from most of the communities throughout the country where Welfare Fund or combined campaigns are conducted represent net income, the pledges to the New York City campaign are included in a gross total, as the New York City campaign is solely for the United Jewish Appeal. Reading from a tabulation prepared for the Allocations Committee, indicating in breakdown form, pledges, estimated total income, collections, expenses, and estimated shrinkage, Mr. Coons pointed out that the gross pledges reported from New York City to date amount to over \$6,600,000 and that \$1,100,000 has been allowed for campaign expenses and estimated shrinkage. The major shrinkage, Mr. Coons indicated, would probably result from a change in certain pledges made by labor groups to the New York City campaign which, it had originally been anticipated, would be exclusively for the United Jewish Appeal and which, it is now understood, are to be divided among several agencies, both Jewish and non-Jewish. As the exact division of funds is not known, there has as yet been no change in the New York City records.

For the national campaign, outside of New York City, Mr. Coons pointed out that there was an estimated deduction of \$412,000 for both local campaign expenses, deducted in several communities and for national administrative expenses, which are well within the 1939 national budget. In addition, there is a 3% allowance for shrinkage in collections amounting to \$313,000 which, in line with previous collection experience of the agencies included in the United Jewish Appeal, is a generous allowance.

Upon motion made by Mr. Warburg the report was unanimously accepted.

STATUS OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL UNDER NEUTRALITY LAWS

A statement on the status of the United Jewish Appeal and its agencies under the terms of the Neutrality Laws applying to fund-raising was made by Mr. Montor. He pointed out that the National Refugee Service as a domestic corporation expending its funds within the United States, is not required to register under the Neutrality Laws. The Joint Distribution Committee had submitted an application to the State Department for registration and had been assigned Certificate #100 granting permission to solicit and receive funds in the United States for use in belligerent countries. (Appendix B)

The United Palestine Appeal had also submitted an application to the State Department for registration under the Neutrality Laws. The State Department had ruled that the United Palestine Appeal does not come within the purview of the Neutrality Laws on the basis of the present operations of the United Palestine Appeal, and that, accordingly, registration is not required. (Appendix C and C-a)

Upon definition of the status of the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal, there had been prepared by Mr. Philip Hoffman, as counsel for the United Jewish Appeal, a letter of application to the State Department in regard to the United Jewish Appeal signed by Mr. Montor as Executive Vice-Chairman. (Appendix D)

There has not yet been time for the receipt of reply from the State Department to the letter of application.

Mr. Hyman believed that the status accorded to the United Palestine Appeal by the State Department was based on the theory that it is not soliciting funds or making collections to be used for relief or medical aid. That was the impression he received when he and Mr. Hoffman visited the State Department in Washington about four weeks ago. It was his view that if at any time the work of the Keren Hayesod, the Keren Kayemeth and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, to which the United Palestine Appeal remits funds, should include emergency aid, relief and medical service, that the United Palestine Appeal would come within the purview of the registration act.

Mr. Montor stated that the material submitted to the State Department had made reference to recent expenditures by one of the agencies within the United Palestine Appeal for relief purposes, and that the letter from the State Department, dated October 20th, was in reply to this information. Every effort has been made, he stated, to impress upon the State Department the variety of activities that have been or might be undertaken by the agencies in Palestine, which derive funds from the United Palestine Appeal.

Mr. Rosenwald wanted it inserted into the record that the National Refugee Service had given consideration to the question of registration but that it had been informally told that such registration is not necessary because the charter of the National Refugee Service does not permit operations in belligerent countries. If, however, the Executive Committee felt that application ought to be made for such registration, the National Refugee Service would be glad to do so.

Rabbi Wise was of the opinion that the National Refugee Service does not have to make such application.

STATUS OF ALLOCATIONS COMMITTEE

Dr. Silver reported that the Allocations Committee of the United Jewish Appeal had held its initial meeting that afternoon in the office of Mr. Henry Ittleson and that Mr. Louis Kirstein had been elected Chairman of the Committee. Informal preliminary discussions took place. It was voted to engage the services of a secretary and to proceed immediately to gather data from the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service. The data is to be correlated and to be ready for presentation, if possible, at the next meeting of the Allocations Committee at Noon, November 15th.

Dr. Wise inquired what would happen to the constituent organizations in the meantime, inasmuch as no further ratio of allocations had been decided upon above the first \$9,500,000.

Mr. Lamport reported that the Treasurers had authority to distribute 100 units of \$95,000 each. Beyond the 95th unit, which had been distributed to the Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and National Refugee Service, the 96th and 97th had been advanced to the National Refugee Service because of great pressure brought to bear by the organization. Mr. Lamport anticipated that the Treasurers would be confronted with a problem before November 15th when money would be at hand and no authority would be available to dispose of the money. He and Mr. Goldwasser had to point out that some of the needs were very urgent. They wanted to know the pleasure of the Executive Committee. Would they have the authority to issue the 101st, 102nd and further units without specific authority.

Dr. Silver replied that the Treasurers had no authority to distribute any money above the first \$9,500,000.

Dr. Wise remarked that the situation presented certain difficulties and referred particularly to the case of the National Refugee Service, which is constantly pressed for funds.

Dr. Silver pointed out that the subject had been taken up by the Allocations Committee and had been fully discussed. It was the unanimous decision of the Committee that no more funds would be allocated until there had been a chance to study carefully the budgets and requirements in the hope that most of the data would be available for the meeting on November 15th. It was also suggested that priority would be given to the National Refugee Service in the discussions of appropriations.

Mr. Lamport observed that in a personal capacity he had recommended to the National Refugee Service, as well as to the other agencies who might find themselves in similar straits, that they provide themselves with temporary loans in order to meet the emergencies arising, inasmuch as the Treasurers had no power to pay out money unless ordered to do so. There is no power within the United Jewish Appeal to make loans, Mr. Lamport stated.

Mr. Rosenwald inquired whether, if the United Jewish Appeal had a surplus of cash, it would have the power to lend some part of it to a constituent organization.

Mr. Lamport replied that this could not be done without orders from the Executive Committee of the United Jewish Appeal or from the Allocations Committee.

Dr. Wise inquired whether the Executive Committee feels that it has power under the agreement constituting the United Jewish Appeal to make a loan to any one of the organizations. To this Mr. Lamport replied that the

Treasurers take the position that they have no power to make such loans. They had stretched a point even when they had advanced to the National Refugee Service two units beyond the amounts given to the two other agencies.

Dr. Silver declared that the question of advancing money to the participating agencies was raised at the Allocations Committee meeting and the suggestion was voted down. He did not believe that the Executive Committee ought to do that which the Allocations Committee had definitely refused to do. All of the arguments of emergency needs were fully presented to the Allocations Committee and it was thought wisest to proceed systematically so that the Allocations Committee would not be embarrassed later on by any one of the organizations bringing pressure on the basis of an emergency situation in order to force the Allocations Committee to make decisions not based on a study of the needs.

1940

Dr. Silver felt that there ought to be an informal discussion by the Executive Committee with regard to the fund-raising effort for 1940. Inasmuch as it was virtually November, it was important to consider what type of campaign is envisaged for 1940 - whether the continuation of the United Jewish Appeal for next year is contemplated and, if so, under what conditions. Some communities are already engaged in planning their campaigns for 1940, as had been indicated in the report of the Executive Vice-Chairmen.

Last year, Dr. Silver continued, a small group representing the Joint Distribution Committee and a group representing the United Palestine Appeal had had a few informal meetings to discuss the 1939 drive and these meetings had later taken a formal character to arrange for the United Jewish Appeal drive. Was it not wise, he inquired, to set such meetings in motion again? He asked the members of the Executive Committee whether there are any other suggestions as to what procedure should be followed with respect to setting up the plans and machinery for 1940.

Mr. Baerwald believed it very important to conduct a discussion of the 1940 situation as soon as possible, but he did not think it was necessary to admit that because of requests from various communities, which are now planning their 1940 campaigns, the agencies in the United Jewish Appeal ought immediately to arrange midnight meetings in order to meet these demands. He believes in action as soon as possible. At the same time, however, the agencies in the United Jewish Appeal ought not to be pushed into a position to consider matters hastily. Perhaps with one exception, he thought it would be foolish to assume that the requirements for 1940 are not going to be greater than they were in 1939. They will be considerably more. The communities should, therefore, regardless of whether they know in advance how the money will be allocated, proceed to plan their drives and try to raise as much as possible.

Describing the experiences which he had had during a recent trip through the South, particularly in Florida, Mr. Coons referred to the situation in Miami, which was now considering its budget for 1940 with a campaign to be conducted in January. Mr. Coons was able to persuade the Budget Committee of the Miami Welfare Fund that they could not with propriety make their decision for 1940 before the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal had themselves determined their needs for 1940. Mr. Coons did not believe that many campaigns were to be held in January and February. Florida would have most of its campaigns in January, while Birmingham, Alabama, was planning its drive for February, and New Orleans, in March. These represented practically all of the imminent campaigns for the first three months, Mr. Coons stated. However, in January the communities will begin to consider their Welfare Fund budgets. By the end of the year he assumed the agencies involved would have some idea of their budgetary needs. He believed that pressure upon the United Jewish Appeal would not be confined to the existing agencies, but that the Welfare Fund communities largely with the stimulation of their national body - the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds - would strongly urge that all overseas agencies be included in a unified campaign, if a unified campaign is to be held. He did not believe that anything would be lost by postponing discussions between the agencies for a few weeks, although all were agreed that it was important to know the position before the end of the year.

Mr. Warburg did not see any advantage in postponement of discussions. At any rate, the step toward discussions should be taken as early as possible. These discussions should be held not as a result of pressure from the outside, but merely out of recognition of the campaign necessities, which meant that those entrusted with the planning for 1940 should initiate certain discussions between the three present agencies, taking into account at the same time that there will be pressure for inclusion of other agencies. The three agencies will be in a better position, when they know their own relationship, to face jointly the question of inclusion of other agencies, if that point is reached. From his own experience in New York as regards the maintenance of staff, the building up of necessary records and similar requirements, he felt that it would be a saving in many ways if the exact form of the 1940 campaign could be known as soon as possible so that planning could be initiated promptly and the agencies would not be forced, as they were in 1939, to rush into the campaign without adequate preparations.

Dr. Wise inquired whether it was not a part of the duties of the Executive Committee to advise the constituents of the United Jewish Appeal that the fund-raising program for next year must be taken into consideration and that the constituents should discuss the problem in their own committees. What had to be done now, he felt, was to let the constituents know that the 1939 United Jewish Appeal as a fund-raising agency is going out of business as of January 1, 1940.

Dr. Goldstein thought it important to consider the psychological preparation of the communities for a much larger campaign in 1940. It takes time, weeks and sometimes months, he declared, for these discussions to be carried on in the communities locally. If the leadership in the local

communities is to be able to impress upon the community the scope and size of the campaign, he felt it advisable to begin to discuss plans for 1940 as soon as possible.

Mr. Lamport expressed agreement with Mr. Warburg, particularly in relation to the New York campaign. He pointed out that at a minimum there is still \$7,000,000 nationally to be collected and that the collection situation in New York City is in a serious state. As the year draws to its close, he added, it will be important, for the sake of the money still to be collected, to develop in the minds of the contributors a feeling with regard to the stability of the 1940 drive. At least the Executive Committee ought to express for the record a sentiment that could be conveyed to the people in the various communities to the effect that it is contemplated to resume a joint campaign. This would greatly help the collection problem, Mr. Lamport thought.

Referring to the statement made by Mr. Coons that the National Council of Welfare Federations would exercise considerable influence on the communities in bringing about a unified campaign for overseas needs, Judge Rothenberg thought it would be well for the three organizations - Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and National Refugee Service - to formulate their own attitude toward this problem before the Welfare Council congeals sentiment. If the Council itself has a definite opinion on the subject, it is not too early for the constituents of the United Jewish Appeal to form their own attitude, he believed.

It is important, Dr. Wise believed, that an organization be created for next year and that none has yet been formed. Under present circumstances, the United Jewish Appeal in 1940 will merely be a collecting and not a campaigning agency. He therefore moved that the United Jewish Appeal notify the constituent bodies that the United Jewish Appeal must be terminated as an active campaign agency, but not as a fiscal agency, as of December 31, 1939 and that the constituent agencies as promptly as possible appoint a conference committee or take such steps as they think best and necessary for the 1940 campaign.

In reply to an inquiry from Judge Rothenberg as to the advantage of such a notification, Dr. Wise replied that it was purely formal and that the constituent organizations should have the facts before them of the termination of the United Jewish Appeal for 1939 so that they could plan accordingly. He added that until an agreement for 1940 is reached, there was no authority within the present United Jewish Appeal to advise anyone that it was continuing into 1940.

Dr. Silver felt that the United Jewish Appeal should ask the United Palestine Appeal, the Joint Distribution Committee and the National Refugee Service to meet as early as possible for instructions as to what to do for 1940.

The motion offered by Dr. Wise was seconded and unanimously carried.

COLLECTIONS IN 1940

Mr. Coons remarked that a large amount of money would be uncollected at the end of 1939 and that these amounts would have to be collected in 1940. The United Jewish Appeal budget technically expires at the end of 1939. Thus there is no provision for expenses of collection in 1940. He did not know whether the Executive Committee of the United Jewish Appeal would meet again before the end of the year, but he felt that there should be some type of authorization for the expenditure of necessary monies to carry out the collection program - these expenses to be charged to the 1939 campaign.

Mr. Lampert felt that Mr. Coons' point was well taken and that the agreement for the 1939 United Jewish Appeal should provide for an extension of expenses to carry on the collection program and the continuation of the office for such purpose.

Dr. Silver felt that it was premature to make a decision on that point now. The Executive Committee would have to have another meeting before the end of the year to liquidate the 1939 United Jewish Appeal. At that time there ought to be presented an official statement of what is involved in expenditures for the collection program in 1940 and a vote would then be had.

Dr. Wise agreed that there would have to be another meeting before the end of the year.

OFFICE WORKERS' UNION

Mr. Montor read a letter from Peter K. Hawley, President of Local 16 of the United Office and Professional Workers of America. (Appendix E)

Dr. Wise suggested that the communication be answered to the effect that as soon as the 1940 plans for the United Jewish Appeal are arranged it would enter into whatever discussions are necessary for the purpose described in the letter from Mr. Hawley.

Dr. Silver agreed with this position and said that the letter acknowledging the communication from the Union would state that the United Jewish Appeal was not yet ready to enter into negotiations and that as soon as plans for 1940 are matured, we will be glad to enter into negotiations with the Union.

The suggestion of Dr. Silver was approved.

1939 COLLECTIONS

Dr. Wise reported that a request for immediate funds had been sent to the communities. He requested Mr. Montor to make a report on the response received to a communication sent out by telegram to various communities by him. Telegrams were sent by Dr. Wise to leaders in some sixty communities on Friday, October 27th, it was stated by Mr. Montor. These telegrams

pointed out that a meeting of the Allocations Committee was to be held on October 30th and that it would be helpful to the deliberations and the decisions of the Allocations Committee if it had some knowledge of the amounts to be anticipated, particularly within the coming month. Replies received to date from 24 out of 60 communities with which contact had been established indicated that some \$490,000 would be made available to the United Jewish Appeal within six weeks at the utmost.

In reply to a question from Mr. Goldsmith as to what amount of cash was expected by the end of the year, Mr. Montor stated that the office had made estimates based on the experience of the past year and of the previous ten months of 1939. It was expected that by the end of November 30, 1939 there would be received an additional sum of \$478,000 from the country at large, plus \$150,000 from New York City, representing a total of \$628,833, estimated as expected during the month of November. In December, \$1,494,000 was expected from the country at large and \$150,000 from New York City, representing a total estimated of \$1,599,000 for December. An amount of some \$2,000,000 therefore was expected as a minimum from the country during the balance of the year, in addition to slightly over \$9,500,000 already received in cash by the United Jewish Appeal.

Dr. Wise remarked that it would have to be taken into consideration that the agencies within the United Jewish Appeal had spent not only the sums allocated to them, but amounts out of their own reserve - income from 1938 and other campaigns, which totalled considerable sums. Actually, therefore, the amounts to be spent in cash by the agencies within the United Jewish Appeal during 1939 would far exceed the \$12,000,000 or \$13,000,000 the United Jewish Appeal might distribute to its agencies in the calendar year 1939.

Upon an inquiry from Mr. Baerwald, copies of the Collection Manual prepared by the United Jewish Appeal were distributed to those present.

Dr. Silver requested that a copy of the Collection Manual be sent to each member of the Executive Committee and suggested that hereafter copies of all material issued by the United Jewish Appeal be made available to the members of the Executive Committee so that they might be kept informed of material that is being issued.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

* * * * *

Appendix A

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

Prepared for the meeting of the Executive Committee, October 30th, 1939
by Isidor Coons and Henry Montor, Executive Vice-Chairmen

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF CAMPAIGNS

The national headquarters of the United Jewish Appeal has officially recorded on its books as of October 27th, 1939, gross pledges totalling \$14,678,236.47 which include an amount of \$8,053,373.92 for the country at large outside of New York City, and an amount of \$6,624,862.55 for New York City. The former figure includes \$1,200,600 on account as a pledge from the Welfare Fund of Chicago from which city, according to information given us, additional funds will be allotted to the United Jewish Appeal.

The United Jewish Appeal has received in cash at national headquarters on account of pledges, as of October 27th, a total of \$9,497,507.13, towards which New York City has made available \$4,345,000. The distribution of income to date is as follows:

To the Joint Distribution Committee	\$4,750,000.00
To the United Palestine Appeal	2,375,000.00
To the National Refugee Service	1,940,000.00
For national administration campaign expenses . . . representing 2 1/3% of the total raised to date	346,155.43
Cash in bank as of October 27th, 1939	86,351.70

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS

Since January 1st, 1939, a total of 2,193 communities through the United States have completed campaigns in which the United Jewish Appeal is a beneficiary. Of that number, 394 are key cities while 1,799 conducted their campaigns in conjunction with one of the nearby larger cities. By the end of the year we anticipate that a total of 3,200 cities and towns will have participated in the 1939 campaign.

It should be noted that to date a total of 112 communities which did not

hold campaigns for the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal last year have participated in the 1939 campaign. These new community campaigns were organized by the United Jewish Appeal, and we have received almost \$75,000 from this new source of income.

The intensive period of the fall campaign phase is now under way. The three outstanding campaigns from which the largest amounts are anticipated are in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati. Other communities organized for campaigns this Fall, from which the United Jewish Appeal expects substantial sums, include Rochester, Denver, Shreveport, Providence, Schenectady, Bayonne and cities of similar potentialities. Hundreds of smaller communities are also committed to participate during the current Fall phase of the United Jewish Appeal.

ESTIMATES OF TOTALS

Estimates as to the total amount which the United Jewish Appeal may receive in pledges as a result of campaigns held in the calendar year, 1939, must necessarily be flexible. However, at the request of the Allocations Committee, for its meeting on the afternoon of October 30th, an estimate was prepared indicating the belief of the Executive Vice-Chairmen that an amount of between \$17,100,000 and \$18,000,000 gross would be raised in 1939, and that an amount of between \$15,275,000 and \$16,100,000 net cash would be available for distribution after national and local campaign expenses, possible shrinkage and other eventualities are taken into account, it being understood of course that communities will maintain the ratio of collections that the experience of past years has proved reasonable to anticipate.

PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL IN WELFARE FUNDS

It can be said that the campaign plan and organizational procedure plus the emotional stimulus provided by the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs has created standards of generosity unprecedented in most communities. The availability of larger funds than communities have been able to count upon in the past has resulted in more substantial participation in other Jewish causes

and activities, local, regional, national and overseas. The tendency to include greater amounts in Welfare Fund budgets for local projects and institutions has been especially noticeable in 1939.

CAMPAIGN SERVICES RENDERED

Aside from the inherent appeal in the United Jewish Appeal, a major service that was rendered in 1939 to Jewish communal organization by the United Jewish Appeal consisted of more direct and technical fund-raising assistance to Welfare Funds and other communities than had ever before been offered by any campaign organization.

First, there were more visits and closer contacts by officers and representatives of the United Jewish Appeal than were previously undertaken, largely for the purpose of building the frame of mind in each community which led to the acceptance of larger quotas, even when some leaders locally felt their attainment impossible. The experience of the past ten months has revealed that the enthusiasm initially generated was justified in every instance by the final results.

Secondly, scores of campaigns were either assisted or entirely directed by expert representatives of the United Jewish Appeal field organization, who introduced modern techniques of fund-raising which should have a permanent effect in these communities.

Thirdly, the techniques of bringing a campaign to a successful conclusion, involving particularly the best methods of collection, were brought to the attention of scores of communities. As part of this service, the United Jewish Appeal produced a Collection Manual which is the first of its kind prepared by a campaign organization. It summarizes the experiences of many communities and contains the crystallized experience of national headquarters and field representatives of the United Jewish Appeal.

EFFECTS OF WAR

When war was declared in Europe in early September, the United Jewish Appeal

was immediately made aware of a perplexed attitude among many communities. This had a bearing on the pace of collections and particularly on the launching of new campaigns. Questions were raised as to the possibility of utilizing funds, of carrying on activities, of the necessity of fund-raising. So persistent was this anxiety that redoubled pressure had to be brought to bear by the United Jewish Appeal itself and by its constituent agencies. This was done through immediate and intensified stimulation provided to the communities by personal visits and through the issuance of clarifying data. The Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service, in a series of communications to the leadership of the country, cited facts and requirements which have gradually had the effect of easing the anxiety. There are still, however, questions raised that are part of the general uneasiness due to the war.

1940

Several communities are already planning their 1940 fund-raising efforts or will actually conduct them during the balance of 1939. All questions related to quotas for the constituent agencies of the United Jewish Appeal and to the continuation of the United Jewish Appeal have had to be answered to the effect that no decisions have been arrived at.

APPRECIATION

In submitting this report, we are obviously deeply conscious that the results to date and the anticipated results for the year 1939 have been and will be made possible primarily through the understanding of the leaders of the cities and towns, large and small, throughout the country and the generous willingness on the part of these leaders and, indeed, of all the community workers to join with the national officers of the United Jewish Appeal in raising this vast sum because of their recognition of the needs and their confidence in the programs of the agencies represented in the United Jewish Appeal.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1939

In reply refer to
Co 840.48 Regis. American Jewish
Joint Distribution Committee, Inc./1

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.
100 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

Attention: Mr. Joseph C. Hyman, Secretary

Sirs:

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 25, 1939, transmitting an application of the same date for registration in conformity with the rules and regulations promulgated on September 5, 1939, pursuant to Section 3 (a) of the Joint Resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937.

This letter constitutes notice of acceptance of your registration for the purpose of soliciting and receiving, within the limitations of the law, contributions for use in France, Poland, Germany and the United Kingdom. Under the regulations, registration is not required for the solicitation of contributions for use in non-belligerent countries. Your notice of acceptance has been assigned the number 100.

I am enclosing two blank forms for your use or guidance in the preparation of a report of your activities for the month of October. If you should so desire, an officer of the Department will be pleased to confer with members of your committee in regard to the preparation of this report.

Very truly yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Charles W. Yost
Assistant Chief, Division of Controls

Enclosures:
Two blank forms

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1939

United Palestine Appeal, Inc.
111 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Attention: Mr. Henry Montor, Executive Director

Sirs:

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 18th, 1939, enclosing an application dated September 19th for registration in conformity with the rules and regulations promulgated on September 5, 1939, pursuant to the provisions of Section 3 (a) of the Joint Resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937.

If, as it appears from your application, you are not engaged in the solicitation or collection of contributions to be used for medical aid and assistance or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering in any of the countries now at war, you would not be required to register with the Secretary of State.

I may add that my opinion in respect to the question of your obligations under the terms of Section 3 (a) of the Act of May 1, 1937, is based upon the assumption that the Department is correct in its understanding regarding the character of your activities in Palestine. I should appreciate it, however, if you would inform me whether the Department's assumption is correct.

Very truly yours,
For the Secretary of State
(Signed) Charles W. Yost
Assistant Chief, Division of Controls

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

October 20, 1939

My dear Mr. Montor:

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 10th, 1939, with further regard to the obligations of your organization under the rules and regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief purposes in the countries now at war.

In reply, I have to inform you that your letter contains no information which would change the opinion expressed in the Department's letter of September 26th to the effect that, if you are not engaged in the solicitation or collection of contributions to be used for medical aid and assistance or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering in any of the countries now at war, you would not be required to register with the Secretary of State under the rules and regulations referred to.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State
(Signed) Edgar P. Allen
Acting Assistant Chief
Division of Controls

Mr. Henry Montor
Executive Director
United Palestine Appeal
111 Fifth Avenue
New York City

October 26, 1939

State Department
Division of Controls
Washington, D. C.

Re: Status of United Jewish Appeal, Inc.
under Section 3 of the Joint Resolution
of Congress approved May 1st, 1937.

Gentlemen:

As a result of various conversations with the representatives of the Department of State, The United Jewish Appeal, Inc., hereby requests a formal definition of its status with respect to Section 3 of the Joint Resolution of Congress approved May 1st, 1937 (Public Res. - No. 27 - 75th Congress - First Session), and with reference to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Solicitation and Collection of Contributions For Use in Belligerent Nations, promulgated by the Secretary of State and dated September 5th, September 9th, September 11th and October 4th, respectively. To this end, we submit herewith a brief resume of the current activities and purposes of The United Jewish Appeal, Inc. If additional information is desired, it will be forthcoming immediately upon request. Likewise, we are, of course, prepared to place the data here contained in affidavit or other form, if preferred by the Department.

The United Jewish Appeal, Inc. acts exclusively as a fund-raising instrument for the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., the United Palestine Appeal, Inc. and the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. (now merged in the National Refugee Service, Inc.). The first of these organizations (the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.), has already registered in accordance with the regulations hereinabove referred to. It was notified of the acceptance of its registration (No. 100) by letter dated September 30th, 1939. Item "5" of its Application refers to the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. as its duly authorized agent for the purposes of soliciting and collecting funds.

The second of the aforesaid corporations for which the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. raises funds (the United Palestine Appeal, Inc.), was advised by the Department under date of September 26th, after it had filed its application for registration, that the nature of its operations rendered registration unnecessary.

The National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. (National Refugee Service, Inc.), deals exclusively with the refugee problem in the United States and transmits no funds to foreign nations, except those which it receives in the capacity of transmitting agent from individuals here who desire remittances made to or on behalf of specific individuals, usually relatives, abroad.

State Department

October 26, 1939

The United Jewish Appeal, Inc. raises funds for the foregoing purposes on what may be generally termed a community basis. That is, quotas are established for each Jewish community in the United States and funds are made available to the subject corporation through individual community fund-raising activities. Some individual contributions are also received in addition to community fund-raising activities, but the largest proportion of receipts accrues from the latter source. All funds so received, less ordinary administration expenses, are distributed among the three organizations hereinabove described on the following basis:

Of the first \$9,500,000 raised, \$5,000,000 is to go to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., \$2,500,000 to the United Palestine Appeal and \$2,000,000 to the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. Any additional funds collected will be allotted to the aforementioned respective beneficiaries by an Allocations Committee, consisting of two representatives of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., two of the United Palestine Appeal and a fifth member selected by the first four Committeemen.

The United Jewish Appeal, Inc. does not directly transmit any funds for relief or otherwise to belligerent or other foreign nations. It has been utilized as a fund-raising agency on behalf of its three principal organizations, pursuant to a contract which became effective on January 1st, 1939, and which will terminate on December 31st, 1939. Whether it will continue in its present capacity thereafter is currently undetermined.

In view of the foregoing statement indicating the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. to be solely a fund-raising instrument for three philanthropic organizations, one of which has already registered and has named the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. as its agent, and the other two of which are apparently not required to register under the Neutrality Resolutions, we should appreciate your advice as to whether registration and monthly reports will be required from the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. If so, you may be sure that immediate steps will be taken by the undersigned to comply with the law.

Very truly yours,

Henry Montor
Executive Vice-Chairman

UNITED OFFICE AND PROFESSIONAL WORKERS OF AMERICA
239 Fourth Avenue
New York City

October 19, 1939

Executive Committee
United Jewish Appeal
342 Madison Avenue
New York City

Attention: Mr. Henry Montor
Executive Vice-Chairman

Gentlemen:

At a meeting held yesterday, your employees have designated the United Office & Professional Workers of America, Local 16 as their collective bargaining agent.

They have authorized me to communicate with you with a view toward negotiating a contract to cover conditions of employment in your office.

I shall appreciate your advising me at an early date as to when it will be possible for you to meet with me and a committee of your employees to discuss this matter in further detail.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Peter K. Hawley
President

cc. to Isidor Coons

November 16, 1939

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

My dear Mr. Montor:

Last night's meeting in Philadelphia was very successful. There was a splendid crowd at the Opera House and much enthusiasm.

Now that the work of the Allocations Committee is practically over, it is time to press for an early meeting of the Negotiations Committee. I am writing a letter today to Dr. Jonah Wise about it.

I think we did a good afternoon's work yesterday in assuring for the UPA an additional million and a half dollars net. This will make our total for 1939 four million three hundred fifty thousand to four million four hundred fifty thousand dollars. Should the UJA collect more than fifteen and a half million dollars, this total will of course be increased.

I also feel that because of the unanimous agreement upon the allocations, and the resultant good spirit, it will also pave the way for cordial arrangements between the JDC and the UPA for 1940.

I am enclosing herewith a letter from St. Louis. Please answer it. I am also enclosing a letter which was forwarded to me by Dr. A. J. Rongy. You may wish to present it at the next meeting of the UPA.

I am also sending herewith a letter which I received from Mr. Landau. This is of course confidential. I am inclined to think that his points are well taken. Please return Landau's letter to me.

I am persuaded now that we ought to proceed with the organization of the Advisory Council for the UPA, and that organized Jewish communities should be requested to send official representation to such a Council. It is better to restrict our

Henry Montor

-2-

November 16, 1939

invitation to communities which really have community councils of one form or another and to expand our Advisory Council later on. If we do that carefully and conscientiously, we will be the first national agency, I believe, that will be building up a truly representative and democratic Council to which in the course of time, more and more power can be given. Those communities where we already have one or more honorary vice-chairman should be informed of the fact, and should be asked to send a representative other than the honorary vice-chairmen. The members of the Advisory Council should of course be invited to the Washington Conference.

Incidentally, what progress are you making with the program for the Conference? The "usual" ones should be apprised that they will have no more than fifteen minutes in which to speak as we wish to make room for fresh voices at this Conference. While we will be happy to have our old-time friends participate in the program, they should not dominate it.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK
Enc. 3

P.S. My traveling expenses to attend the Allocations Committee meeting in New York and the Campaign meeting of the UJA in Philadelphia amounted to Fifty Dollars.

"Give Today --- Tomorrow May Be Too Late"

—DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN

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

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman,
Jewish Welfare Fund,
Chester-Twelfth Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

National Chairman

Abba Hillel Silver

Dear Dr. 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
Elihu D. Stone
Joe Weingarten
David Wertheim

Secretary, Administrative Committee

Charles Ress

Executive Director

Henry Montor

November 17, 1939.

On behalf of the officers of the United Palestine Appeal, I herewith extend a cordial and earnest invitation for participation by the Cleveland Jewish Welfare Fund in the annual National Conference for Palestine, to be held at the Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D. C., Saturday evening, January 6th and Sunday, January 7th.

Long an institution in the life of American Jewry, the National Conference for Palestine will have added significance in 1940. The events of the past year in Europe, with their new emphasis on the homelessness of masses of Jews, have given even greater meaning to the upbuilding of the Jewish homeland in Palestine.

The Jewish community of Cleveland has included the rebuilding of Palestine as a major item in its program of assistance to the preservation of Jewish life. Through consistent and increasing support to the United Palestine Appeal, the central instrument for the upbuilding of the Jewish homeland, you have played a notable part in the achievements that have been registered in every phase of Palestine's growth.

It is my belief that the Cleveland Jewish Welfare Fund will wish to join formally in the National Conference for Palestine. I ask, therefore, that you designate five representatives who can participate in the sessions at the Conference and then inform the organization of the nature of the proceedings and the action taken.

It is our great pleasure to look forward to the attendance of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. The Cleveland Jewish Welfare Fund will undoubtedly wish to join in paying tribute to his leadership and in hearing the message that he has for American Jewry.

Looking forward to the designation of your representatives, I am

Very cordially yours,

Abba Hillel Silver

Abba Hillel Silver
National Chairman

AHS:MBC

HONORARY VICE-CHAIRMEN

George Backer, <i>New York</i>	Sidney G. Kusworm, <i>Dayton</i>
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Solomon N. Bazell, <i>Louisville</i>	Monte M. Lemann, <i>New Orleans</i>
Oscar Bertram, <i>Cincinnati</i>	Benjamin Lischer, <i>Pittsburgh</i>
Joseph M. Berne, <i>Cleveland</i>	Joseph Leonard, <i>Albany</i>
Philip S. Bernstein, <i>Rochester</i>	Louis Levine, <i>New York</i>
Robert M. Bernstein, <i>Philadelphia</i>	B. L. Levinthal, <i>Philadelphia</i>
Louis J. Borstein, <i>Indianapolis</i>	Israel H. Levinthal, <i>New York</i>
Alex Brest, <i>Jacksonville</i>	Louis E. Levinthal, <i>Philadelphia</i>
Charles Brown, <i>Los Angeles</i>	Felix A. Levy, <i>Chicago</i>
Gedalia Bublich, <i>New York</i>	Julius Livingston, <i>Tulsa</i>
Fred Butzel, <i>Detroit</i>	Edgar F. Maguin, <i>Los Angeles</i>
Alfred M. Cohen, <i>Cincinnati</i>	Julius Mark, <i>Nashville</i>
Henry Cohen, <i>Galveston</i>	Israel Matz, <i>New York</i>
Amos S. Deinar, <i>Minneapolis</i>	Mortimer May, <i>Nashville</i>
Mark Elmer, <i>New York</i>	Louis B. Mayer, <i>Culver City</i>
Jacob Epstein, <i>Baltimore</i>	Millard Mayer, <i>Kansas City</i>
Leon I. Feust, <i>Tel Aviv</i>	George Z. Medalie, <i>New York</i>
Harry P. Fierst, <i>Albany</i>	Irving Miller, <i>Far Rockaway</i>
Louis Finkelstein, <i>New York</i>	Charles W. Morris, <i>Louisville</i>
Phillip Forman, <i>Trenton</i>	Morris Newman, <i>Pittsburgh</i>
Solomon B. Frech, <i>Pittsburgh</i>	Kurt Feins, <i>Philadelphia</i>
Harry Friedberg, <i>Kansas City</i>	Hendwin Paces, <i>Memphis</i>
Harry Friedenwald, <i>Baltimore</i>	Joseph B. Perske, <i>Atlantic City</i>
Daniel Fuchs, <i>Indianapolis</i>	Abe Picou, <i>Memphis</i>
Herman Gessner, <i>Evansville</i>	Nathan Ratsoff, <i>New York</i>
Louis Ginzberg, <i>New York</i>	Albert H. Rosenberg, <i>Chicago</i>
I. M. Golden, <i>San Francisco</i>	Charles J. Rosenblum, <i>Pittsburgh</i>
Mrs. M. L. Goldman, <i>San Francisco</i>	Edwin J. Schaffner, <i>Columbus</i>
Simon M. Goldsmith, <i>New York</i>	Max J. Schneider, <i>New York</i>
Abraham Goldstein, <i>Hartford</i>	W. H. Schwarzschild, <i>Richmond</i>
Arthur Goodman, <i>Charlotte</i>	Simon Shetatz, <i>Detroit</i>
Joseph Goodman, <i>Troy</i>	Mrs. A. Silverman, <i>Providence</i>
Julius Gordon, <i>St. Louis</i>	Max Silverstein, <i>New York</i>
Hayim Greenberg, <i>New York</i>	Morris Simon, <i>Washington</i>
Simon Greenberg, <i>Philadelphia</i>	Harry Simonhoff, <i>Albany</i>
Joseph E. Grosberg, <i>Schenectady</i>	Eugene M. Solow, <i>Dallas</i>
Dave Grundfest, <i>Little Rock</i>	Ferdinand Sonnenborn, <i>New York</i>
L. Manuel Hamlet, <i>Baltimore</i>	Michael A. Suvitsky, <i>Newark</i>
Sidney L. Herold, <i>Savannah</i>	Horace Stern, <i>Philadelphia</i>
Isidore Herold, <i>Washington</i>	J. David Stern, <i>New York</i>
Sidney Hillman, <i>New York</i>	Mrs. Joseph Sroock, <i>New York</i>
Harold Hirsch, <i>Atlanta</i>	Leon C. Sumner, <i>Philadelphia</i>
Michael Hollander, <i>Newark</i>	Morris D. Waldman, <i>New York</i>
Harry A. Hollzer, <i>Los Angeles</i>	Lionel Well, <i>Goldboro</i>
Jacob J. Kaplan, <i>Boston</i>	William Weiss, <i>New York</i>
E. I. Kaufmann, <i>Washington</i>	David T. Wilentz, <i>Port Amboy</i>
Louis E. Kleiman, <i>Boston</i>	Henry Wineman, <i>Detroit</i>
Gustave Kline, <i>St. Louis</i>	Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, <i>New York</i>
Joseph Kramer, <i>Newark</i>	Samuel Wohl, <i>Cincinnati</i>
	Alexander S. Wolf, <i>St. Louis</i>

(APPENDIX F)

COPY
CABLEGRAM

NOVEMBER 17, 1939

JERUSALEM NLT

SILVER LIPSKY GOLDSTEIN
111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

EXECUTIVE HAYESOD KAYEMETH AGREED FOLLOWING REGARDING 1940 CAMPAIGN:
YOU MAY DECIDE WHETHER ANNOUNCE DIVISION EITHER TWO OR THREE PARTS
THE THIRD BEING FOR EMERGENCY STOP OURSELVES AGREED DIVIDE THREE
EQUAL SHARES STOP THIRTY PERCENT OF EMERGENCY SHARE GOING TO EMERGENCY
TASKS DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH KAYEMETH SUCH AS PURCHASE OCCUPATION
LAND AS DIRECTED BY COMMITTEE FOUR REPRESENTATIVES KAYEMETH AGENCY
REMAINING SEVENTY PERCENT FOR SPECIAL EXPENDITURE AGENCY STOP YOUR
REMITTANCES TO BE SENT TO BOTH FUNDS FIFTY FIFTY AS HITHERTO STOP WE
AGREE ALLOT ZIONIST EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FROM JOINT PROCEEDS CAMPAIGN
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR NEXT SIX MONTHS STOP IF SPECIAL DEMANDS
ADDRESSED TO COMMITTEE WE PROPOSE THEY REFER THEM JERUSALEM STOP
MIZRACHI PARTICIPATION STILL UNDER DISCUSSION STOP UNRECEIVED
TODATE THEIR ACCOUNT FOR 5699 ANYWAY OBJECT INCREASE THEIR ALLOCATION
STOP PLEASE CABLE SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION PROCEEDS 1940 CAMPAIGN
BETWEEN UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL JOINT STOP WE PROPOSE VIEW WORLD
SITUATION ONE-THIRD JOINT ONE-THIRD PALESTINE ONE-THIRD EMIGRATION
AND TRANSPORTATION WAR VICTIMS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES INCLUDING
PALESTINE PLEASE RELAY EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

USSISHKIN HANTKE KAPLAN

"Give Today --- Tomorrow May Be Too Late"

—DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN

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—PAIFUND 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
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Treasurer

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Louis Rinsky

Vice-Chairmen

Barnett R. Brickner
Leon Gellman
James G. Heller
Edward L. Israel
Elihu D. Stone
Joe Weingarten
David Wertheim

Secretary, Administrative Committee

Charles Ress

Executive Director

Henry Montor

November 18, 1939

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Attached herewith is a cablegram that has just been received from Eliezer Kaplan, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency for Palestine; Dr. Arthur Hantke, Director of the Keren Hayesod and M. M. Ussishkin, President of the Jewish National Fund.

The contents of the cable refer to:

- (a) the proposed agreement for the United Palestine Appeal for 1940;
- (b) suggestions for the proposed United Jewish Appeal for 1940.

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor

Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM. SB

HONORARY VICE-CHAIRMEN

George Backot, *New York*
 Joseph Bank, *Phoenix*
 Solomon N. Baxell, *Louisville*
 Oscar Berman, *Cincinnati*
 Joseph M. Berne, *Cleveland*
 Philip S. Bernstein, *Knoxville*
 Robert M. Bernstein, *Philadelphia*
 Louis J. Bostinstein, *Indianapolis*
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 Charles Brown, *Los Angeles*
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 Henry Cohen, *Galveston*
 Amos S. Deixstad, *Minneapolis*
 Mark Eisner, *New York*
 Jacob Epstein, *Baltimore*
 Leon J. Feiner, *Tulsa*
 Harry P. Fierst, *Mr. Verona*
 Louis Finkelstein, *New York*
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 Harry Friedenwald, *Baltimore*
 Daniel Frisch, *Indianapolis*
 Herman Gessner, *Evansville*
 Louis Ginsberg, *New York*
 I. M. Golden, *San Francisco*
 Mrs. M. L. Goldstein, *San Francisco*
 Simon M. Goldstein, *New York*
 Abraham Goldstein, *Hartford*
 Arthur Goodman, *Charlotte*
 Joseph Goodman, *Troy*
 Julius Gordon, *St. Louis*
 Hayim Greenberg, *New York*
 Simon Greenberg, *Philadelphia*
 Joseph E. Grossberg, *Schenectady*
 Dave Grunfest, *Little Rock*
 E. Manuel Hendler, *Baltimore*
 Sidney L. Herold, *Shreveport*
 Isidore Herskfeld, *Washington*
 Sidney Hillman, *New York*
 Harold Hirsch, *Atlanta*
 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. Kurwint, *Dayton*
 Sidney Lansburgh, *Baltimore*
 Monroe M. Lerman, *New Orleans*
 Benjamin Lenchner, *Pittsburgh*
 Joseph Leonard, *Allentown*
 Louis Levine, *New York*
 B. L. Levinthal, *Philadelphia*
 Israel H. Levinthal, *New York*
 Louis E. Levinthal, *Philadelphia*
 Felix A. Levy, *Chicago*
 Julius Livingston, *Tulsa*
 Edgar F. Maguin, *Los Angeles*
 Julius Mark, *Nashville*
 Israel Matt, *New York*
 Mortimer May, *Nashville*
 Louis B. Mayst, *Culver City*
 Millard Mayer, *Kansas City*
 George Z. Modall, *New York*
 Irving Miller, *Far Rockaway*
 Charles W. Morris, *Louisville*
 Morris Nezman, *Pittsburgh*
 Kurt Neiser, *Philadelphia*
 Harwig Perez, *Memphis*
 Joseph B. Perskie, *Atlantic City*
 Abe Plough, *Memphis*
 Nathan Ransell, *New York*
 Albert H. Rosenberg, *Chicago*
 Charles J. Rosenbloom, *Pittsburgh*
 Edwin J. Schaffarber, *Columbus*
 Max J. Schodidar, *New York*
 W. H. Schwarzschild, *Richmond*
 Simon Shergit, *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, *Goldsburn*
 William Weiss, *New York*
 David T. Wilens, *Perth Amboy*
 Henry Wineman, *Detroit*
 Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, *New York*
 Samuel Wohl, *Cincinnati*
 Alexander S. Wolf, *St. Louis*

CABLEGRAM

COPY

NOVEMBER 17, 1939

JERUSALEM
NLT

SILVER LIPSKY GOLDSTEIN
111 FIFTH AVENUE NEWYORK

EXECUTIVE HAYESOD KAYEMETH AGREED FOLLOWING REGARDING 1940 CAMPAIGN:
YOU MAY DECIDE WHETHER ANNOUNCE DIVISION EITHER TWO OR THREE PARTS
THE THIRD BEING FOR EMERGENCY STOP OURSELVES AGREED DIVIDE THREE
EQUAL SHARES STOP THIRTYPERCENT OF EMERGENCY SHARE GOING TO EMERGENCY
TASKS DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH KAYEMETH SUCH AS PURCHASE OCCUPATION
LAND AS DIRECTED BY COMMITTEE FOUR REPRESENTATIVES KAYEMETH AGENCY
REMAINING SEVENTY PERCENT FOR SPECIAL EXPENDITURE AGENCY STOP YOUR
REMITTANCES TO BE SENT TO BOTH FUNDS FIFTYFIFTY AS HITHERTO STOP WE
AGREE ALLOT ZIONIST EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FROM JOINT PROCEEDS CAMPAIGN
FIFTYTHOUSAND DOLLARS FOR NEXT SIX MONTHS STOP IF SPECIAL DEMANDS ADDRESSED
TO COMMITTEE WE PROPOSE THEY REFER THEM JERUSALEM STOP MIZRACHI PARTICIPA-
TION STILL UNDER DISCUSSION STOP UNRECEIVED TODATE THEIR ACCOUNT FOR 5699
ANYWAY OBJECT INCREASE THEIR ALLOCATION STOP PLEASE CABLE SUGGESTED
DISTRIBUTION PROCEEDS 1940 CAMPAIGN BETWEEN UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
JOINT STOP ~~WE~~ PROPOSE VIEW WORLD SITUATION ONE-THIRD JOINT ONE-THIRD
PALESTINE ONE-THIRD EMIGRATION AND TRANSPORTATION WAR VICTIMS TO VARIOUS
COUNTRIES INCLUDING PALESTINE PLEASE RELAY EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

USSISHKIN HANTKE KAPLAN

OUR AMERICAN WAY

Community Chest
Welfare - all seen
Federal
B. H. H.
C. H. H.
Red Cross
feather
United
Appeal



COMMUNITY FUND

FACTS AND FIGURES

for

CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS

SOLICITORS

21ST ANNUAL CAMPAIGN

NOVEMBER 20-30

1939



OUR AMERICAN WAY

• Through the Community Fund, our American way of whole-hearted helpfulness to the needy is typified. The Community Fund is uniquely American and uniquely democratic. It reaches people of every race, creed, and color.

One hundred health and welfare organizations united in the Community Fund offer a co-ordinated program of helpfulness for poor, sick and needy of Greater Cleveland. Their services reach an area with 1,200,000 population and are widespread throughout the county.

Community Fund giving is an expression of kindly, unselfish neighborliness toward the sick, the crippled, blind, and aged, toward dependent children, and toward those who need the help to try again.

Community Fund giving is wise giving. One gift to the Community Fund answers the appeal of 100 social agencies. Such giving avoids costly annoying campaigns by individual agencies.

Community Fund campaign costs average only 2½ cents per dollar raised. These minimum expenditures guarantee that every penny pledged will do the most good where the greatest needs exist.

THE GOAL \$3,350,000

• This is the least amount that will enable Community Fund agencies to continue to maintain their present level of work for the needy. Failure by the slightest margin will mean curtailment of vital health and welfare services.

Last year, the Community Fund goal was not reached. Reserve funds were depleted, so that agencies would not fail those they serve. This year, the goal is \$242,000 more than was raised in 1938.

Agency budget committees after careful analysis of minimum operating requirements and study of necessary expansions of programs estimated a need of \$3,750,000. All signs point to existing community needs that cannot be met on present budget allowances.

THE GOAL MUST BE RAISED!

All who can give, must give — wholeheartedly, generously.

No one must fail. Every dollar, every penny pledged last year must be increased now to put the Fund across.

FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE GREATER CLEVELAND CANNOT FAIL

GOOD AMERICANS HELP

• The appeal of the Community Fund this year calls to the great army of half a million Community Fund givers. It asks their good American help for those in need. With this watchword, over 15,000 volunteers stand shoulder to shoulder, ready to make this 21st Community Fund campaign a success.

A Council of 40 good Americans, business and community leaders, manage the Community Fund. They gladly volunteer their valued services that the needy may be helped. Over 2,000 representative citizens act as trustees of Fund agencies, donating their time and energy to the agencies' worth-while purposes.

A typical day's service of the 100 Community Fund welfare organizations reaches 40,000 good Americans, men, women and children who need the constructive aid of Fund agencies.

Numbered among the Community Fund services are 9 agencies for welfare and relief of families and individuals, 10 health and home nursing services, 22 recreation and youth services, 4 organizations for delinquents, 18 hospitals and dispensaries, 21 child-care organizations, and 8 homes for the aged.



POINTED PARAGRAPHS

• Community Fund agencies comprise the largest administrative group dealing with health and social work in Cuyahoga County, as distinct from federal work projects. They administer 76 per cent of all funds spent for recreation and youth guidance, 56 per cent of the hospital, and 45 per cent of the child care funds. Their share of Greater Cleveland's work to serve and save human beings is a responsible share. It cannot be minimized.

Based on the campaign goal, the tentative budget for these agencies is as follows:

Service to Families, Children & Homeless . . .	\$1,104,329.	33.0%
Recreation and Neighborhood Centers . . .	718,517.	21.4%
Hospitals and Dispensaries	498,181.	14.9%
Child Care Institutions	410,551.	12.2%
Central Services	245,298.	7.4%
Health and Home Nursing	224,410.	6.7%
Campaign Expense	85,250.	2.5%
Homes for Aged	53,327.	1.6%
Contingent Funds	10,137.	.3%
	\$3,350,000.	100.0%

Community Fund agencies are operated by well-trained, skilled executives and staffs. Their work is sound business as well as sound social service.

SOUND BUSINESS? Consider these facts:

Land, buildings, equipment and other capital assets of Community Fund agencies are valued at over \$50,000,000. Efficient management and operation of these agencies are aided by central building services located in the Community Service Building, headquarters of the Community Fund and charitable bequest of the late Mrs. Mariett L. Huntington. Recommendations to 14 agencies alone have effected savings of \$15,000 a year.

The Hospital Council has a centralized purchasing service for commodities needed by Community Fund hospitals and other agencies in their work. Purchases

through the Council average over \$1,200,000 a year. This centralized service safeguards qualities and quantities, effects standardization of supplies.

The Social Service Clearing House has a central index of the service records of 140 Community Fund and public agencies. Agencies "clear" their cases through the million cards in this file and avoid duplication of service and possible chiseling.

SUCCESSFUL SERVICE? Read these brief but revealing disclosures.

Juvenile Court reports show child delinquency, as compared to population, reached a new minimum in 1938. Annual attendance at the eleven Community Fund settlements in 1938 was almost 500,000 greater than in 1929. In the past five years, Boy Scout registrations increased over 46 per cent. In the past four years, total attendance at organized activities of the Y. W. C. A. has more than doubled.

Cleveland has the title of "healthiest large city in the nation." Helping to keep it so are 18 Community Fund hospitals with 9 dispensaries, and 10 health and home nursing services. Since 1929, hospital dispensary visits have increased by 50 per cent. Almost 4,400,000 dispensary visits were made in the past ten years.

Last year, 895,911 days' care were given to patients at Community Fund hospitals.

In 1926, Health Council agencies developed a health education program urging parents to take babies to physicians for diphtheria immunization before the first birthday. In 1926, 2,281 cases of diphtheria, 192 deaths; in '38, only 77 cases, 5 deaths.

Cleveland maternal mortality rate is one of the lowest in the nation; 3.0 per thousand live births in 1938. Over 4,800 mothers received pre-natal instruction last year through Child Health Association. Child-birth mortality rate in this group was but 0.8 per 1,000; in 1939, to date, no deaths have occurred.

In the past 50 years, over 37,000 boys and girls have been nursed back to robust good health at Children's Fresh Air Camp.

Associated Charities concentrates its attention on people it really can help. In this way, its ability to get people back on their feet goes farther. Last year the organization completed service for 1,326 families, over 50 per cent needing care less than six months.

MINUTES OF EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS HELD ON THURSDAY,
NOVEMBER 23, 1939 AT 3.30 P.M. AT BELMONT PLAZA HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY.

PRESENT: Solomon Goldman presiding; Wolf Gold, Hayim Greenberg,
Louis Lipsky, Mrs. Bertha Schoolman, Mrs. Herman Shulman,
David Wertheim and Stephen S. Wise.

Josef Cohn, Eliahu Golomb and Georg Landauer, by invitation.

Samuel Caplan, secretary.

HECHALUTZ:

The chairman reported that a delegation of the Hechalutz had conferred with him and later written to him concerning the problem involved in liquidating a mortgage on the Hechalutz farm. The matter was described by the Hechalutz as follows: November 15, 1939

"For many months we have been working on a means of ridding ourselves of the \$11,000 mortgage on our Cream Ridge Farm. It was, and still is, possible to wipe out the entire mortgage for less than \$7,000 due to the pending liquidation of the Armory Building and Loan Association which holds the mortgage. Two weeks ago, a fire on the farm destroyed one of our larger buildings which was insured for \$7,500. According to the law, this sum must be applied to the mortgage, leaving a reduced mortgage of \$3,500. Now, it is possible for us to make a great saving of \$4,000 if we buy up the mortgage first before the insurance is paid. This can be done provided we have \$7,000 within the next 24 hours. The claim for the insurance is being filed, and we must complete our mortgage transactions before the insurance is paid out. We have been in constant consultation with two attorneys, and they are urging us to make use of this opportunity for the benefit of the farm. Otherwise, we are purely and simply throwing out the \$4,000. This morning I spoke with Mr. Lipsky who seems favorably inclined to having the sum of \$7,000 approved by the Emergency Committee and advancing it from the Keren Hayesod. The money would be repaid in thirty days from the insurance money."

The chairman added that upon consulting Mr. Szold and Mr. Lipsky they suggested that Mr. Charles Röss go into the matter. Mr. Röss had recommended that while the question of the loan was more complicated than might appear on the surface, he was inclined, on the basis of information he had gathered, to recommend that the money be advanced to the Hechalutz.

It was the consensus of opinion that the Committee approve the granting of the loan to the Hechalutz provided that Mr. Röss and Mr. Szold are satisfied that there is reasonable certainty of the money being repaid to the K.H.

PALESTINIANS IN AMERICA:

The secretary presented a memorandum from Dr. Bernstein, director of the Palestine Department, as follows:

"May I draw your attention to a situation which I think is disgraceful to American Zionism and which directly concerns the Emergency

Committee. Almost daily people come to my office asking for financial help. The people concerned are Palestinians on visits to America who desire to go back home. Their return tickets for Palestine are for travel either through England or France which they cannot use on account of the danger, and the only lines left to them are the American Export and Italian lines. Both of these lines, however, refuse to accept their tickets in exchange and they ask for enormously increased prices - \$275 per ticket. Only in very rare cases has Margulies been able to shnorr out a few dollars in a manner which cannot be appreciated by anyone. On the other hand, I see that the National Refugee Service grants Palestine passage to people abroad in a large number of individual cases. They refuse, however, to support a refugee "stranded" in America and send them to us. One of these visitors, a friend of Leib Jaffe, asked me quite naively whether it wouldn't be wiser for the American Jews to give their money to the Coordinating Committee instead of to the Zionists. I think that the Emergency Committee ought to appropriate a certain amount of money for such special cases in order to enable a considerable number of these people to return to Palestine."

It was the consensus of opinion that this does not come within the province of the Emergency Committee which had no funds for that purpose and that the necessary funds ought to be supplied by the various Zionist organizations.

DR. WEIZMANN'S COMING:

According to reports received by the Emergency Committee it was not likely that Dr. Weizmann would arrive before the 10th of December. It was considered as a matter of course that his first public appearance would be at a large meeting in New York under the auspices of the Emergency Committee.

It was decided to form a Reception Committee of 1,000 to include leading Jews and non-Jews in the community to sponsor Dr. Weizmann's first public appearance.

It was also decided that in order not to embarrass Dr. Weizmann with an abundance of invitations, his speaking schedule be limited to 5 or 6 appearances in the larger communities where he is to address small meetings, to be arranged by the Emergency Committee.

It was further decided that the technical arrangements of Dr. Weizmann's reception in New York should be left to a committee consisting, in addition to the Secretary, of Morris Margulies, Henry Montor and a representative each from Hadassah, Poale Zion and Mizrahi.

It was further decided to request the UPA to make an advance of \$10,000 to the Emergency Committee on account of the 1940 appropriation.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE APPROPRIATION:

The secretary reported that the committee of the KH and KK negotiating the agreement for the 1940 UPA, had approved a proposal to include in the new contract an appropriation to the Emergency Committee of \$100,000 for 1940 and suggested that the Emergency Committee also

request the other Palestine fund-raising agencies to make additional appropriations to the Emergency Committee.

In this connection the secretary reported the receipt of the following cables on November 17th:

"SILVER LIPSKY GOLDSTEIN
NEW YORK

EXECUTIVE MAYESOD KAYE-ETH AGREED FOLLOWING REGARDING 1940
CAMPAIGN: YOU MAY DECIDE WHETHER ANNOUNCE DIVISION EITHER TWO
OR THREE PARTS THE THIRD BEING FOR EMERGENCY STOP OURSELVES
AGREED DIVIDE THREE EQUAL SHARES STOP THIRTY PERCENT OF EMERGENCY
SHARE GOING TO EMERGENCY TASKS DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH KAYE-ETH
SUCH AS PURCHASE OCCUPATION LAND AS DIRECTED BY COMMITTEE FOUR
REPRESENTATIVES KAYE-ETH AGENCY REMAINING SEVENTY PERCENT FOR
SPECIAL EXPENDITURE AGENCY STOP YOUR REMITTANCES TO BE SENT TO
BOTH FUNDS FIFTYFIFTY AS HITHERTO STOP WE AGREE ALLOT ZIONIST
EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FROM JOINT PROCEEDS CAMPAIGN FIFTY THOUSAND
DOLLARS FOR NEXT SIX MONTHS STOP IF SPECIAL DEMANDS ADDRESSED TO
COMMITTEE WE PROPOSE THEY REFER THEM JERUSALEM STOP HIZRACHI
PARTICIPATION STILL UNDER DISCUSSION STOP UNRECEIVED TODAY THEIR
ACCOUNT FOR 5699 ANYWAY OBJECT INCREASE THEIR ALLOCATION STOP
PLEASE CABLE SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION PROCEEDS 1940 CAMPAIGN
BETWEEN UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL JOINT STOP WE PROPOSE VIEW WORLD
SITUATION ONE THIRD JOINT ONE THIRD PALESTINE ONE THIRD EMIGRATION
AND TRANSPORTATION WAR VICTIMS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES INCLUDING
PALESTINE PLEASE RELAY EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

USSISFKIN HANKE KAPLAN"

GOLDMAN
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

CONNECTION OUR CABLE TODAY UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL REGARDING
CAMPAIGN 1940 KAYE-ETH ASKS YOU SHOULD CONSULT GOLDSTEIN ABOUT
DISBURSEMENT FIFTY THOUSAND I SUPPORT REGARDS

KAPLAN"

With regard to the second cable Dr. Goldman stated that the
Emergency Committee had full authority concerning the disbursement of its
funds and would account to the UPA and to the Executive in Jerusalem.

POLITICAL SITUATION:

The secretary reported that pursuant to the decision of the
last meeting, and upon the advice of Justice Brandeis that a cable be
sent instead of a memorandum, the following cable was sent to Prime Minister
Chamberlain, Winston Churchill and Malcolm MacDonald:

-4-

"November 14, 1939

CONVEY TO YOU OUR ANXIOUS CONCERN AT REPORTED INTENTION PALESTINE GOVERNMENT PROCEED IMPLEMENTATION WHITE PAPER POLICY DESPITE WAR SITUATION. AMERICAN JEWRY HAD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT IN THIS CRITICAL HOUR HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT UNDERTAKE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW MEASURES TENDING TO INTENSIFY CONFLICT IN PALESTINE AND AGGRAVATE POSITION OF WORLD JEWRY. SUCH ACTION WOULD BE CONTRARY TO SPIRIT OF COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DECLARATION IN COMMONS IN VIEW POSTPONEMENT CONSIDERATION BY LEAGUE COUNCIL OF WHITE PAPER POLICY. WE DESIRE NOT TO ADD TO BURDENS OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT BUT WE OWE A DUTY TO AMERICAN JEWRY WHICH RELYING UPON BALFOUR DECLARATION HAS INVESTED VAST FORTUNES IN UPBUILDING OF PALESTINE AND IS CALLED UPON THIS YEAR FOR EVEN LARGER SUMS AS RESULT OF WAR SITUATION. EARNESTLY PRAYED FOR REASSURANCE TO ALLAY OUR APPREHENSIONS AND EASE BURDEN OF JEWISH PEOPLE VICTIMIZED BY NAZI BARBARISM AND WHOSE ONLY HOPE OF HEALING AND RESTORATION LIES IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE.

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS JULIAN W. HACK SOLOMON GOLDMAN
STEPHEN S. WISE LOUIS LIPSKY ABRAHAM WILHELM SILVER
ROBERT SZOLD TAMAR DE SOLA POOL DAVID WERTHEIM
LEON GELMAN"

Dr. Goldman stated that no reply had been received to this cable and it was his opinion that the political situation was sufficiently grave to justify action by American Zionists to arouse public opinion here in an effort to impress the British Cabinet with the dangers involved in the persistent attempt of Colonial Secretary MacDonald to implement the White Paper despite the war situation.

Dr. Wise also felt strongly that such action would have to be undertaken prior to Dr. Weizmann's arrival; and in anticipation of it, he said that Dr. Goldman, Mr. Lipsky and he were going to Washington tomorrow (November 24th) to see Lord Lothian in order to impress him with the fact that, despite our willingness to cooperate with the British Government, American Zionists would not stand idly by while the Colonial Office and the Palestine administration were proceeding to implement the White Paper.

Mr. Lipsky, while agreeing that some action would have to be taken to meet the situation, urged that under the conditions now prevailing, a different line of action than in the past would have to be devised in order to win the support of the American public.

CABLE SENT:

The secretary added for the record that the following cable was sent pursuant to the decision of the last meeting:

"November 8, 1939

EXECUTIVE
JEWISH AGENCY

UNANIMOUS CONVICTION ALL ZIONIST LEADERS INCLUDING UPA PROPOSED
VISIT STATES PALESTINIAN DELEGATIONS ASSIST GENERAL FUNDRAISING
OR SPECIFIC POLISH REFUGEES WILL NOT BE HELPFUL STOP DELEGATION
PROPAGANDA PURPOSES ALTHOUGH NOT FUNDRAISING MAY BE NECESS
LATER BUT INSIST WE BE CONSULTED BEFORE COMMITMENTS MADE

GOLDMAN SILVER WISE LIPSKY"

Respectfully submitted,



SAMUEL CAPLAN
Secretary

1939

November 24, 1939

Rev. Charles E. Coughlin
Shrine of the Little Flower
Royal Oak, Michigan

My dear Father Coughlin:

My attention has been called to the article in your publication "Social Justice" stating that the reason for my absence from the Peace Rally in Cleveland, at which you were the principle speaker, was that a committee of Jews, headed by one George W. Furth, called on me to prevail upon me not to preside at that meeting.

I want to tell you that this statement is a positive falsehood. My decision not to preside at the meeting was absolutely my own, uninfluenced by anyone. The admission cards with the names of the three speakers in bold relief are proof sufficient that my presence was not contemplated but was purely an after-thought.

I am enclosing a letter I have just received from Mr. Furth calling my attention to the article in question and giving his dementi to the article in "Social Justice".

I am surprised that you would allow such a statement to appear in your paper without first taking the pains to verify the report.

I must ask you to rectify the misstatement contained in "Social Justice", which does an injustice to me as well as to the Cleveland Jews.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) JOSEPH SCHREIBS
Archbishop-Bishop of Cleveland

MEMORANDUM

DR. SOLOMON GOLDMAN
MR. LOUIS LIPSKY
✓ DR. ABRA HILLEL SILVER
To: DR. STEPHEN S. WISE

November 28, 1939.

From: DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

It is becoming apparent that the Revisionist group in America is energetically building up a "front" calculated to include duplicates of the existing institutions in the World Zionist Organization.

That their efforts are making headway is indicated by the fact that during the past several months there have been organized "The American Friends of Jewish Palestine", "The Jewish Marine League" and new publications have appeared, including ^{an English weekly} a Yiddish weekly, in addition to the regular bulletin of "The American Friends of Jewish Palestine". In the meantime, the "Keren Tel-Hai" has become featured more prominently than heretofore.

While we among ourselves are not "taken in" by the "popular front" appearance of most of these Revisionist organizations because we know that through them all there runs the same common denominator of directorship consisting of Rabbi Newman, Professor Aktsin, Rabbi Rose, Mr. Donzic, Mrs. Gunther and a few others, the public is taken in successfully and everyone of these organizations, with the exception of "Keren Tel-Hai" has been able to attract to the unpublicized Revisionist nucleus a good many names of "respectables" such as women of prominence in Hadassah, well-known lawyers who may have their own reasons for joining organizations regardless of merits, and other unwitting laymen who join on the say-so of the Revisionist rabbis whose hechsher is enough for them.

When I mentioned this matter once or twice before to one or another of my colleagues, I was told that "there is nothing to it" and that it is just a lot of noise which will die down, and that in the American Jewish scene there is no fertile soil for Revisionist activity. There was, I recall, some reference to this matter in an editorial in "The New Palestine" but that is not a persistent effort.

I regret to state that here on the West Side, the Jewish scene with which I am most familiar, the penetration has been considerable, people of means and personal following have been attracted to one or another of these organizations and enthusiasm has been engendered chiefly by the claim that the Revisionists were the first to foster Aliyah Beth and have been responsible during the past two years for practically all of the illegal immigration. For a lack of contradiction in the circulars in which they agitate their statements are accepted at their face value.

Due to the fact that the standard appeals of K.H. and K.K. have by this time become routine, the Revisionist appeal concentrating on illegal immigration appears by contrast to be dramatic, exciting and challenging to Jewish resistance. Needless to say, the war emergency gives special edge to their activity.

It is my own judgment, whatever it may be worth, based upon whatever experience I have had in seeing organizations and movements of various kinds grow, that a

November 28, 1939.

age is being laid for a structure which may within a relatively short time become a very imposing one and a serious nuisance to the efforts being made on behalf of the responsible agencies of the World Zionist movement.

It would seem that all this energetic activity is being concentrated now as a preliminary for the visit of Jabotinsky which has been recently announced. It would not surprise me if he were to come here during the same time that Dr. Weismann will be here. In any case, it is evident that when Jabotinsky comes here this time he may not find a much stronger nucleus of Revisionists than he found on the occasion of his last visit a few years ago, but he will certainly find a much larger and more imposing periphery. Those who are on the periphery today may easily become the nucleus for a greatly enlarged periphery later on.

I would therefore urge that we deal with this problem earnestly and immediately, that we set aside a meeting of our responsible leadership for this purpose and carefully deliberate on what can and should be done.

The problem as I see it now is as follows:

- 1- To make it clear to the public that the Jewish Agency through its subsidiaries and other groups within the framework of the World Zionist Organization are bringing into Palestine not only certificated immigrants, but also uncertificated immigrants. The extent to which it is possible to speak publicly about illegal immigration is undoubtedly limited. Nevertheless, a way needs to be found to convey this impression and to counteract the impression being created by the Revisionists that they are doing the job. They are, of course, taking advantage of our difficulty in publicizing our own work.
- 2- To comb through the available lists of all the men and women whose names have been published in connection with all of the Revisionist "fronts" and to find ways of cautioning the "innocents" among them so that they know actually what type of organization they are aiding and abetting by their presence and participation.
- 3- To have some of our own people attend meetings of those groups and exercise their presence for the purpose of asking questions which would compel enlightenment.
- 4- To find some way of having these organizations give an account of the way in which their income is spent, and also specifications as to the work which they are actually doing.

These suggestions may not be wise or feasible, but better suggestions will no doubt come out of a conference on this subject.

November 28, 1939

Mr. Samuel Caplan, Secretary
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
111 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Caplan:

In the minutes of the meeting of the Emergency Committee of November 23, I find some discussion of the forthcoming visit of Dr. Weizmann. It is stated that "in order not to embarrass Dr. Weizmann with an abundance of invitations, his speaking schedule be limited to 5 or 6 appearances in the larger communities where he is to address small meetings, to be arranged by the Emergency Committee." Am I to assume that the Emergency Committee has undertaken all the arrangements for Dr. Weizmann's tour in the United States? My own discussions with him in Geneva, last summer, contemplated that his coming to the United States would be used principally in connection with the campaigns of the United Jewish Appeal, and that the United Palestine Appeal would plan these meetings for him and make the necessary arrangements. It was, of course, understood that the Zionist Organization of America would also wish to arrange a few meetings for him under its own auspices. Dr. Weizmann's recent cables seem to suggest that that is also his impression.

I believe that there ought to be a clarification of the situation so that neither Dr. Weizmann nor the United Palestine Appeal is left under any doubt about the matter. If the United Palestine Appeal is to be responsible for any of Dr. Weizmann's meetings, it must be given priority as to dates, etc. because, as you will readily see, we must fit in his appearance with campaign dates which are set by the various communities. There is also the question of publicity. The United Palestine Appeal must know to what extent it can announce the fact that Dr. Weizmann is coming to the United States to assist in the 1940 campaign, the goal of which we hope to be able to announce by the end of December.

Please bring these matters to the attention of the members of the Emergency Committee at their next meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:EK

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
111 FIFTH AVENUE

MEMORANDUM

Date November 28, 1939

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

From Henry Montor

Subject

Attached hereto is a minute which I took of the highlights of the discussions which took place at the meeting of the Negotiating Committees representing the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal. The meeting, which was the first, took place at the United Jewish Appeal offices on Monday morning, November 27th, from 11:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M.

EH

M I N U T E

OF A MEETING OF THE NEGOTIATING COMMITTEES REPRESENTING THE
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE AND THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

At the United Jewish Appeal offices,
342 Madison Avenue, New York City

Beginning at 11 A. M., Monday, November 27, 1939.

- - - - -

PRESENT for the Joint Distribution Committee:

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, Isidor Coons, Lessing Rosenwald, Dr. Solomon Lowenstein,
William Rosenwald, Paul Baerwald, Joseph C. Hyman.

PRESENT for the United Palestine Appeal:

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Arthur M. Lampport, Louis Lipsky, Dr. Israel Goldstein,
Henry Montor.

Mr. Baerwald made a few opening remarks.

Rabbi Wise questioned the necessity of having minutes taken and the stenographer who
was present was excused.

At the request of Mr. Baerwald, Dr. Silver took the chair as presiding officer.

Dr. Silver made a preliminary statement, briefly reviewing the 1939 United Jewish
Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs, commenting that the results were
reasonably successful. The purpose of today's meeting was to secure a dis-
cussion on the part of the representatives of the JDC and the UPA with regard
to the form which the UJA was to take for 1940. He felt that the response of
the country in terms of both sentiment and funds had justified the UJA for
1939. These facts would undoubtedly serve as guidance in any consideration
of future plans. He then declared the meeting open for a discussion of any
topics that might be deemed of interest, expressing hope that there would be
full frankness and thoroughness and that through a heart to heart discussion
the groundwork could be laid for the 1940 campaign.

- ✓ Mr. Baerwald said that the Executive Committee of the JDC had discussed the situation
and was unable to see the urgency of an early decision on a 1940 campaign.
As he saw it, the present meeting of the Negotiating committees was held in
response to the insistence and urgency of the UPA for early action or discussion
- ✓ Dr. Goldstein then inquired what Mr. Baerwald considered an appropriate time for the
discussion of the 1940 plans.
- ✓ Mr. Baerwald said he was not prepared at the present time to state a definite time.
There were many factors involved which prevented the JDC from arriving at a
quick decision. Moreover, he saw no necessity for haste.
- ✓ Mr. Lampport then queried whether the JDC was not decided in principle as to the ad-
visability of a joint campaign in 1940.
- ✓ Mr. Baerwald offered no direct answer to this question, merely saying that no
definitive decisions had been reached by the JDC.

✓ Mr. Lipsky stated that the UPA had considered the question of the 1940 campaign and was favorably disposed toward a renewal of the campaign in 1940. He felt that continued delay in reaching decisions as to 1940 was not helpful to the best interests of the campaign. He did not feel that ^{that} it was so simple to keep a going concern in suspense. He referred to the fact/employees, campaign preparations, decisions in relation to individual community campaigns and similar matters had to be held in abeyance to the hurt of the interests of agencies within the UJA because no decision had yet been reached on 1940.

✓ Mr. Baerwald asked whether the items to which Mr. Lipsky referred were not merely technical matters rather than matters of principle on which decisions were necessary.

✓ Dr. Silver supported the necessity of an early decision for 1940, saying that the clarifying of the atmosphere would be helpful in creating in the minds of the communities a sense of responsibility to the increased needs of the agencies within the UJA.

Rabbi Wise then raised a point as to the relationship of the National Refugee Service to the UJA. He thought that even though the basic question as to a 1940 joint campaign had not been disposed of it might be helpful to treat of some of the related problems. At the present time the UJA consists of three beneficiaries: the JDC, the UPA and the NRS. He wanted to know whether it was the intention to continue the UJA as a partnership between only the JDC and the UPA with the NRS merely a beneficiary of the funds, or whether the NRS ought not to be brought into the picture as one of three partners.

✓✓ Mr. Lessing Rosenwald said it was necessary for him to make clear that his silence ought not to be considered as an assent to the seeming purpose of the meeting. He wanted to express his viewpoint solely as an individual and not as a representative of any organization and his view as an individual was that he was not ready in principle to endorse a 1940 UJA.

Dr. Lowenstein then raised the question as to the necessity of participation in the UJA by other groups raising funds for overseas both on the Palestine and the general European side. He pointed out that some of the Welfare Funds and the Council had directed attention to the necessity of cutting down competing fund-raising efforts in the same fields. What was the intention of the groups with respect to this question.

Mr. Baerwald felt that there is a declining inclination on the part of Welfare Funds to deal with many organizations and to spend energy and effort in the evaluation of individual budgets. We have to consider what the country as a whole and what the Welfare Funds, which raise the bulk of the money for the UJA agencies, want.

Dr. Goldstein inquired whether there was a record that could be cited as to the will of the Welfare Funds in relation to the continuance of a UJA in general.

Dr. Silver then referred to the fact that he and Rabbi Wise had received letters from the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds in which approval was expressed of the 1939 UJA and in which it was urged that the UJA be renewed for 1940. Reference was also made to the value of including other agencies, as had been indicated by Dr. Lowenstein.

Mr. Lipsky referred to a meeting which he had attended of representatives of the Council of Federations, the JDC and the UPA. At that time the Council representatives were emphatically clear in expressing the hope that the UJA would be continued as the most reasonable method of dealing with the communities.

Dr. Lowenstein referred to the item raised by Rabbi Wise and suggested that the NRS be a member and a partner in the UJA and not merely a beneficiary. He felt that it was essential that an organization which was receiving from the UJA funds as substantial as those obtained by the NRS should have a more definite and integral part in the UJA. He referred to the decisions of the Allocations Committee of the UJA, saying that, without in any way casting aspersions upon the Allocations Committee, there was nevertheless some difference of opinion as to the distribution of funds. There had been a great interest in the United States in 1939 in the refugee problem and particularly the NRS, and it could not be gainsaid that the NRS had been an important factor in the results obtained by the UJA in the current year.

Mr. Montor took exception to the point made by Dr. Lowenstein as to the value of the NRS to the UJA. He pointed out that in the first place communities throughout the country had been raising funds locally for the maintenance of refugees and even ~~the~~ raising of funds for the servicing of refugees both locally and regionally, undertaking tasks that many of the communities thought were actually the responsibility of the NRS. At times deductions were made from UJA income because communities used funds locally that they thought should have been provided by the NRS. In the second place, the NRS had been a frequent source of irritation and embarrassment to the UJA because many of the things that were done in New York City met with dissatisfaction in many communities with the result that the UJA was held responsible.

Mr. Lamport did not feel that the NRS ought to be a member of the UJA but that the partnership arrangement between the JDC and the UJA should continue as in 1939. There was definite reason for the exclusion of the NRS, he said. The JDC and the UJA ~~was~~ and have been for many years fund-raising bodies. Their fund-raising machineries have been welded into the fund-raising organization of the UJA which, he felt, everyone would agree had functioned reasonably well. The NRS on the other hand was merely a servicing organization and had ~~never~~ conducted fund-raising and was not equipped for that task. Since there was no dispute as to the inclusion of the NRS in the benefits of the UJA he could not see what purpose could be served by introducing the NRS as a member of the UJA.

✓ Dr. Lowenstein said that one of the questions that must be considered is that of other methods of allocation and distribution. Again saying that there was no questioning of the motives which had prompted the members of the Allocations Committee, he said that there was dissatisfaction in certain quarters.

Dr. Silver then pointed out that the allocations for 1939, both as regards the initial \$9,500,000 and the money subsequently divided by the Allocations Committee was the result of a unanimous decision by all three parties, including the NRS. Moreover, the NRS had been given every penny it had asked for not only in the first distribution but in the decision of the Allocations Committee.

Rabbi Wise felt that the UJA cannot be considered merely as a cold-blooded fund-raising body but as an institution which must appeal to the country on the basis of certain established needs. Even though each of the agencies has responsibility for its individual tasks, nevertheless officers of the UJA must assume responsibility in a sense for each of the agencies, since the leaders of the UJA must present the programs of the individual agencies and stress their validity in going out to the public for funds. Referring to the increasing interest in America in the refugee problem, he said that undoubtedly many communities were planning, as they had in 1939, to put aside reserve funds in order to meet local refugee needs.

Mr. Lipsky pointed out that when the NRS entered the 1939 UJA it was a service body, even though it was at first known as the National Coordinating Committee. Its status as far as he knew had not changed in any way in 1939 and it continued to be a service body. Under the circumstances he saw no reason why it should become part of the fund-raising instrumentality which the UJA is.

Mr. Hyman urged that the NRS should be made a member of the UJA and not merely a beneficiary. He said that the NRS could have raised much more funds if it had gone out on a campaign for itself in 1939. Referring to the question of allocations which had been raised by Dr. Lowenstein, he said that the JDC was faced with a difficult and unpredictable year. There was dissatisfaction with the method of distribution used in 1939 in the JDC, he said. The organization had to go through ten months before knowing what it could definitely budget on for the whole year. This was an untenable situation. He felt that there needed to be a much more elastic system in distribution than there had been in 1939.

Dr. Goldstein followed Mr. Hyman with the suggestion that it might be wise to consider for distribution a larger sum than \$9,500,000 - perhaps \$11,000,000 or \$12,000,000 or more could be considered for the first allocation on the basis of the experience of 1939, and subsequently the Allocations Committee could deal with the balance.

Dr. Silver pointed out that the status of the NRS and the amount it will receive from the UJA does not depend on whether ~~it will receive more or less from the UJA~~ it is a partner or not in the UJA. Dr. Silver said that the question had been presented and explored and that the UPA group would take under advisement the question as to the inclusion of the NRS as a member in the UJA for 1940.

Mr. Lamport also said that the UPA understood the needs of the NRS.

Dr. Lowenstein asked that if the UPA decides negatively on the question of the NRS as a member reasons for that be stated. This assurance was given by Dr. Silver.

Mr. William Rosenwald commented that there are "shades of inclusion" as to the NRS. There are certain ways in which the NRS could be included and yet not actually have the status of inclusion; therefore there was more to the subject than to merely discuss in general terms the question of the "inclusion" of the NRS as a member in the UJA.

Hias ✓ Dr. Goldstein inquired what would be the attitude of Dr. Lowenstein and the others if the decision is made to include within the UJA other organizations such as the Hias. Would Dr. Lowenstein feel that these other organizations too ought to be represented in the UJA in the same way as the NRS wants to be included as a member?

✓ Dr. Lowenstein vigorously said that he was opposed to such inclusion. He felt that the NRS was on an entirely different basis.

Mr. Hyman returned to the subject of distribution of funds and said that he did not think that the Allocations Committee was as effective a formula as it might be.

Mr. Lamport suggested the possibility of distributing \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 and leaving the balance for a decision by the Allocations Committee. Perhaps this might meet the objection raised by Mr. Hyman.

✓ Mr. Hyman answered the question in the negative. He suggested that a committee might be named that would sit throughout the year to deal with the needs of the individual organizations as they arose.

Dr. Silver described the discussions that had taken place in the Allocations Committee and said that the point raised by Mr. Hyman had been thoroughly discussed and the

question of distribution on the basis of needs had been thoroughly canvassed. However, the members of the Allocations Committee, after surveying the situation completely, had come to the conclusion that the needs of both the JDC and the UPA were so large on the basis of the proofs that were offered that it was impossible to meet the totality of the needs of either of the organizations and therefore a rule of thumb had to be adopted. He did not think it would have mattered if the Committee had met for two weeks or six months, the same decision would have been arrived at because the Committee had to deal with the realistic fact that the needs were greater than the money that was available.

Dr. Lowenstein believed that the situation could be met by a properly constituted professional staff which would be functioning throughout the year, dealing with the actual needs and determining on a professional basis the requirements of each of the organizations. Without casting aspersions upon the Allocations Committee of 1939 he felt that it was essential to get a disinterested body for allocations and not merely representatives of each of the organizations. The appointment by each organization of two nominees and the selection by these four of a fifth did not meet his idea of a disinterested body.

Dr. Silver felt that no body, regardless of its so-called disinterested character, could have made decisions other than those made. He pointed out that the decisions had been unanimous, not expression by majority vote. He paid special tribute to Mr. Louis Kirstein as an impartial member of the Allocations Committee. He felt that all the members had acted in a spirit of concern for the common needs.

Mr. Lipsky pointed out that, under Mr. Hyman's suggestion, the JDC would really turn its responsibilities over to an Allocations Committee. The objection raised by Mr. Hyman to the Allocations Committee of 1939 on the ground that no budget could be formed until ten months had elapsed would be even truer in the case of the kind of committee sitting throughout the year which would in fact determine what the needs of the JDC were.

Dr. Silver, discussing the possibilities financially for 1940, thought it might be helpful for 1940 if the executive officers of the campaign would give their views as to the situation and prospects for the coming year.

Mr. Coons described the possibilities for 1940 as he saw them. He pointed out that the amount that New York would raise would have a bearing on any hopes for the year. He felt that New York ought to be relied upon for at least 40 to 45% of the income. Many of the Welfare Funds were taking the position that local needs were being neglected for overseas requirements. This factor would have to be kept in mind in considering what would be raised in 1940.

Mr. Montor too said that local requirements and civic protective needs would command the interest of the communities in 1940. Nevertheless, he felt that there were several other factors to be taken into consideration. He believed it essential that the quota for 1940 be larger than \$20,000,000, whether the increase be one million or ten million. This was essential from the psychological point of view even if we were to obtain only the same amount as in 1939. Moreover, the standards of generosity established in 1939 insured that the communities would not ~~give~~ go back to that level which prevailed three or four years ago. There had been developed new appreciation of responsibilities which would pass into community thinking for 1940. In addition, it should be emphasized that the economic atmosphere was most favorable for a 1940 campaign. Although there had been generosity greater than in previous years, the fact of the matter is that ~~now~~ in few communities had the largest possible sums been raised.

Mr. Coons stated that the campaigns in the Fall of 1939 had not approximated the success which had been forthcoming in the Spring campaigns. He could not establish the reasons for that but cited the fact as something that would have to be taken into consideration for a 1940 campaign. He believed that there had been few sacrifices in the gifts that had been made throughout the country during the 1939 campaign; therefore it was not too much to expect that standards might be kept up.

Rabbi Wise expressed the view that it was essential to get a continuity of funds rather than ~~the~~ besieging communities in one particular year for an extraordinary amount. The agencies within the UJA were continuing bodies and have to depend upon regular support. He felt that this was a more essential purpose of campaign planning for 1940 than trying to get a maximum sum that might hurt the community for future years.

Mr. Hyman raised the question whether it would be an advantage in the eyes of the country to include in the UJA other bodies such as the Hias, Ort, Hadassah and Gewerkshafen. Would it strengthen or dilute the income of the UJA?

Dr. Goldstein, in discussing the possibilities for 1940 and the results of the Fall 1939 campaigns to which Mr. Coons had referred, asked whether it was not possible that the decrease in generosity was due to a confusion in the public mind and a failure to determine definitely ~~what~~ what could be accomplished in Soviet and Nazi Poland particularly.

Mr. Baerwald said that Dr. Goldstein knew as much about the matter as he did since the information they obtained from Poland was very meager because no outside authority was permitted into Poland. He did know that the JDC was feeding 30,000 people a day in Warsaw, but as for the rest of the activities he had to admit he was without specific details.

Dr. Silver asked whether the group would consider a quota of \$25,000⁰⁰⁰ for 1940 as excessive.

Rabbi Wise asked what would be the attitude, if there is a general call for a campaign for war relief ~~and~~, on the part of the agencies in the UJA. He personally did not believe that such a campaign would be very productive but nevertheless a pressure would be exerted that would have to be taken into account.

Mr. Baerwald said that he did not know whether such a general war relief campaign was contemplated.

Dr. Silver felt that in the event that a campaign in which the Red Cross or other bodies would be the leading factors were launched the agencies within the UJA would have to act as one body.

Mr. Lipsky felt that it would be fatal to Jewish interests if one group considered the question of a general relief campaign without regard to the interests of the other. He believed that all should act in concert and that if a general war relief campaign is undertaken the pressure will be irresistible and that the UJA as one body would have to be involved.

Dr. Lowenstein felt that the quota for campaign purposes would have to be increased somewhat for 1940.

Dr. Silver, referring to the inclusion of other agencies within the UJA for 1940, felt that if these agencies are included and no more money is raised then the UJA will lose and certainly the individual institutions will lose. It would have to be taken for granted that the agencies to be included would receive at least as much as they had received themselves in the previous years, otherwise there would be no advantage.

Mr. Coons felt that the Ort and the Hias on the one hand and the Hadassah and Gewerkshafte on the other, each reaches a different group which is normally outside the channels of Welfare Fund fund-raising. He felt that if these bodies were included in the UJA additional funds would not be forthcoming. He did not believe that more money would be realized than was realized today merely by the inclusion of these other institutions.

Dr. Silver said that although he has always believed in a unifying campaign and its advantages to community spirit he could see that both the UJA as presently constituted and the individual agencies would lose in view of the facts that had been cited.

Dr. Silver said that progress had been registered during the morning's meeting and that many questions had been clarified. He felt the discussion had been helpful. He inquired when the group should meet again.

Mr. Baerwald replied that it was rather early for another meeting. He did not think that anything worthwhile could be done as yet. He, in relation to the JDC, was not able to say at this time what the budgetary needs would be for 1940 or to substantiate this budgetary need, for example, in Poland. During ~~the~~ ^{he} a brief discussion of some of the obligations and the problems of the JDC, ~~he~~ said that the JDC had given large sums to the Hicem recently. The ICA and the Council for German Jewry, which had been the other two partners in the Hicem expenditures, had fallen by the wayside as a result of the war. Moreover, the JDC could not tell at this time what the emigration probabilities from Germany would be. The JDC did not know at this time how much it could spend in Nazi or in Russian Poland. Turning to Dr. Silver he expressed doubt that the UJA can tell at this time about the immigration prospects in Palestine. Again Mr. Baerwald said that the JDC could not substantiate its needs at this time.

Mr. Lempert, endeavoring to analyze the statement made by Mr. Baerwald, inquired whether the JDC would need less or more or as much ^{as} in 1939, receiving from

Mr. Baerwald the answer that the requirements would be much more,

Mr. Lempert said that the JDC needing more, the UJA needing more and the NRS needing more, it was evident that there was sufficient material available even on the basis of the facts already submitted to the Allocations Committee to go to the country with a verified and substantiated statement as to the needs underlying a 1940 UJA.

Dr. Silver expressed the hope that Mr. Baerwald would try to call a meeting as early as possible and suggested that such a further meeting of the Negotiating Committees of the JDC and the UJA could be held within the next ten days or two weeks.

(With reference to the question as to how much had been raised by the other agencies whose inclusion in a 1940 UJA was suggested, Messrs. Coons and Montor were asked to submit to the next meeting of the Negotiating Committees the factual material saying what the Hias, the Ort, the Gewerkshafte and the Hadassah had raised during 1939. This would offer a basis for more complete discussion at the next meeting.)

Rabbi Wise pointed out that the Council of Federations wanted to have a meeting with the representatives of the JDC and the UPA for a discussion of the inclusion of other agencies as well as the larger problem of a 1940 UJA. Could such a meeting be held soon?

There seemed to be a general feeling in response to the question raised by Dr. Wise that such a meeting could be held later on.

Dr. Silver then raised the question of the grant to non-Jewish organizations conducting activities for refugees of a sum up to \$250,000. Prior to the meeting of the Allocations Committee of the UJA there had been an informal meeting at which representations were made by Mr. Ben V. Cohen for a grant by the Allocations Committee of a sum of money for non-Jewish refugee organizations. It was pointed out by Dr. Silver that the Allocations Committee had taken the position that it was outside its functions to make such allotments and that it would turn the responsibility over to the Negotiating Committee representing the JDC and the UPA and that it was now within the powers of the Negotiation Committees to determine whether such a grant should be made and if so to what extent. He also asked whether it was agreeable that Mr. Cohen be invited to the next meeting of the Negotiating Committees so that his view point on the matter might be presented.

The question was then raised as to the competence of the Allocations Committee to make such a distribution of funds to Christian refugee organizations.

Dr. Silver amplified on his earlier explanation and said that no formal decision had been made by the Allocations Committee, which had merely, in an informal way, made a recommendation to the Negotiating Committees of the UJA. It was provided for in the minutes of the Allocations Committee that if it was decided not to allocate funds to the Christian refugee organizations the funds would revert to the JDC and the UPA on a stated basis. At this point Dr. Silver read from the relevant passages of the minutes of the Allocations Committee.

Mr. Hyman inquired whether the term Catholic and Protestant in relation to the refugee organizations which might receive the allocations would include the Quakers, since the Quakers do not regard themselves as Protestants or Catholics.

Dr. Silver felt that undoubtedly the Quakers would come within the meaning of the terms since what was intended was that non-Jewish refugee organizations should benefit.

It was then agreed that Mr. Ben V. Cohen should be invited to the next meeting of the Negotiating Committees of the JDC and the UPA for a presentation of his viewpoint on the issue.

The meeting was then adjourned at 1:10 P. M.

"Give Today --- Tomorrow May Be Too Late"

—DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN

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

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The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

National Chairman

Abba Hillel Silver

Dear Dr. Silver:

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Charles Ress

Executive Director

Henry Montor

November 29, 1939

I should like to refer again to the question raised in regard to the admission of the National Refugee Service as a partner instead of merely a beneficiary in the United Jewish Appeal. With all earnestness I should like to urge a decision by the officers of the United Palestine Appeal against the acceptance of this proposition. There are two principal reasons which can be cited publicly as follows:

First, the United Jewish Appeal is not a fund-disbursing body but consists of the campaign machinery of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal. The National Refugee Service receives an allotment from the United Jewish Appeal and has not had and does not have a fund-raising machinery of its own. You have pointed out that the status of the National Refugee Service within the United Jewish Appeal and the amount it will receive in 1940 is in no way determined by whether the National Refugee Service is a partner or not, since its needs alone will be the determining factor as to the allotment.

Secondly, the United Jewish Appeal is in essence an effort to create a common fund-raising instrument for overseas causes as between Europe on the one hand and Palestine on the other. It is publicly known and recognized that the officers and personnel of the National Refugee Service are identical with the officers and personnel of the Joint Distribution Committee which initiated the creation of the National Refugee Service and which, until the United Jewish Appeal was established, provided the funds for the operation of the National Refugee Service.

The possibility of continuing a satisfactory and harmonious relationship between the United Palestine Appeal, as the representative of the Palestine fund-raising body, and the Joint Distribution Committee, as the representative of the European fund-raising body, depends upon an equality of relationship which need not necessarily be reflected in the amounts distributed to each. That relationship will be destroyed if the National Refugee Service, as another counterpart of the Joint Distribution Committee, is admitted as a partner in the United Jewish Appeal. The United Palestine Appeal

will then be confronted with the fact that it will be outnumbered in every instance not by a combination of two different and separate entities but by a combination of individuals who are the officers of both the Joint Distribution Committee and the National Refugee Service.

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May I add that for many additional reasons related to the future and the present of the United Palestine Appeal the acceptance of what seems on the surface a perfectly legitimate proposal would be detrimental to those Palestine interests which have been carefully nurtured even though it has been recognized that there is no parity in the financial distribution as between the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal.

At the present time the United Jewish Appeal appears to the country as a combination essentially of the J.D.C. and U.P.A. There are two chairmen representing each group. There are two executive vice-chairmen representing each group. The operations of the office are conducted on the basis of decisions that representatives of each group must make. This delicate balance will be completely destroyed if the thesis should be admitted that the National Refugee Service is completely separate and apart from the J.D.C. Inevitably there will be a third chairman, a third associate in the administration of the United Jewish Appeal and an inevitable dissolution of that equality which the U.P.A. has in many respects in relation to the J.D.C. in supervision and management.

To you or to other officers to whom the routine details of office operation are not of especial importance, it may seem that the question of office management is irrelevant or perhaps even solely of interest from a bureaucratic point of view. But in relation to such matters as field representatives, literature, speakers and all the details which go to make up not merely a campaign but a "front" for the country, all these items are of the utmost importance.

I can assure you, on the basis of my experiences of 1939, that the daily battle between representatives of the J.D.C. and U.P.A. within the office has not always been pleasant. Far from it. But at least under the present circumstances there is some prospect of the U.P.A. point of view winning out. Under any other arrangement the U.P.A. automatically cedes its right to management and supervision.

You will recall that early in 1939 I urged that there be retained by the U.P.A. a machinery of its own comparable to that of the J.D.C. I continue to urge such a machinery for 1940 even though there should continue to be a United Jewish Appeal. But if such a machinery does not exist and the only medium of expression and representation to the country for the U.P.A. is the United Jewish Appeal, then the influence and the prestige as well as our possibilities in maintaining contact with the country will no longer exist.

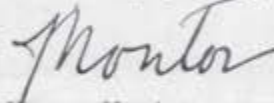
If the day comes that a genuine United Jewish Appeal is created with all fund-raising bodies involved then we shall have at our side other friends who can offset a majorizing influence on the part of the J.D.C. But under the present circumstances the acceptance of the National Refugee Service proposal means that the U.P.A. will be an ineffective third of the U.J.A. corporation.

Please forgive the extended remarks on the subject but being somewhat of

a realist I know that it is quite difficult to discuss what may seem like a detail at our larger meetings.

In the hope that I may have persuaded you of the validity of my view, and with kindest personal regards, I am,

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:BC



Please Return

December 1, 1939

Mr. Samuel A. Goldsmith
130 No. Wells Street
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Goldsmith:

Let me thank you for your kindness in sending me the revised Minutes. There is one important correction which should be made to eliminate a contradiction.

On Page 3, item (1): "In the event that the Negotiating Committee does not approve such a grant, this sum shall be divided between the United Palestine Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee in the ratio of 15 parts to the former and 36 parts to the latter, except for the condition indicated in Item (4) below." The condition of Item (4) is "provided that the total amount distributed to either the Joint Distribution Committee or the United Palestine Appeal, under such conditions, does not exceed the amounts stated in Section (2) of this resolution, namely, \$1,500,000 to the United Palestine Appeal and \$3,650,000 to the Joint Distribution Committee."

If the \$250,000 is not voted for Christian refugees (a thing which is not likely), and the money reverts, according to the decision recorded in Item (1), to the United Palestine Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee, then it is clear that the total amount which both the United Palestine Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee will receive will be more than \$1,500,000 and \$3,650,000 respectively. The phrase in Item (1), page 3- "except for the condition indicated in Item (4) below" should therefore be eliminated.

On Page 4, paragraph 1: I still feel, as I had written to you in my previous letter, that the following explanatory phrase added to it would more properly represent what was in the minds of all of us: "It is agreed that these sums... are to be at the disposal solely of the Joint Distribution Committee, to be applied in the future to the above commitments." I am sure that neither Mr. Lasker nor Mr. Ittleson had anything but that in mind.

Mr. Goldsmith

-2-

December 1, 1939

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:DK

P.S. I wonder whether it is necessary to include in paragraph 4, on page 2 the phrase "according to Dr. Silver and Dr. Goldman". It is only logical to assume that we were authorized to speak and act for the United Palestine Appeal and that any statement concerning a commitment on the part of the United Palestine Appeal would naturally be made by its representatives. There are no other names of members of the Negotiating Committee mentioned in the body of the Minutes.



"TALKS ON THE TIMES: I, Address to Jews"
Address by Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron
on "Message of Israel Hour"
December 2nd, 1939

First of all let me express appreciation to the National Broadcasting Company for this opportunity to set before the larger community the religious challenge to American life. I have looked forward eagerly to this series of broadcasts. The reception accorded me in previous years has been more than generous. It has been heartening and strengthening.

I shall be with you for five consecutive weeks. My general theme will be: "Talks On The Times." Next week will be an address to Christians. The following week an address to my fellow Americans. On December 23rd I shall give: "A Christmas Conversation" and the final talk on December 30th will be: "What Of The Future?" Tonight I speak to my fellow Jews, thought what I have to say may have interest for our Gentile fellow-citizens.

I say I speak to you. I do not pretend to speak for you. I leave that to others without any assumption of that angelic character which refrains from rushing in where others fear would tread. I speak for no organization or group but for myself alone. No one can speak for all Jews, though some may try to do so. We Jews differ just as our fellow-citizens of other groups on the basis of economics, politics, predilections and everything else under the sun. Strange as it seems even at this tragic moment in history when we are set upon by many enemies, there is little unity among us except in the desire we share with all humanitarians to do what we can to relieve the suffering abroad.

In this connection I salute the men who are meeting tomorrow in Chicago, marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Joint Distribution Committee. This organization for relief, with a career of distinguished service, is one truly democratic organization in American Jewish life. It is linked to no program or philosophy; it eschews politics; it is bound to no class or group. Its one purpose is to feed the hungry, clothe the naked and take the friendless to some habitation. For that reason it claims the devotion and support of all kinds and

classes of Jews. It represents the Jewish spirit at its best as it goes forth to heal, to succor, to build and to bless. You will, I know, give it your continued and generous support.

Stunned by the cruel onslaught of fate, we Jews have tried to gather our scattered forces for relief. Bewildered and driven, we naturally seek warmth and comfort from each other; our sense of community identity and group consciousness is sharpened. And some Jews show a tendency to feel themselves a people apart. It is easy to understand this reaction from despair.

Yet I would point out with all the earnestness I can — it would be fatal to Jewish life here and everywhere if under the pressure of the present need we build walls that isolate us from our fellow-citizens. If it is true that never before have the forces of hate been so powerful against us, it is equally true that never before have there been so many voices raised in protest against our traducers, in the comradeship of brotherhood with us. What was once believed to be a question of only Jewish concern is now seen to be an attack on the foundations of civilization as we understand it, a sinister attempt to destroy all values. What is at stake is our cherished dream of freedom fashioned out of the heartache and the anguish of generations as they stumbled toward truth and beauty and holiness.

We Jews must look upon the present situation as an incident in the long analysis of Israel. Israel's sorrow is but a segment of the world's sorrow. Our destiny is bound up with the destiny of the world and the solution of our difficulties is linked with the establishment of justice and peace for all people. Nineteen hundred years ago the death of one Jew gave to the world a vision of redemption that has heartened and redeemed millions. Who knows but that in the providence of God it is the destiny of the Jewish people today, by our patience under trial, by our unconquerable faith in the God of righteousness and brotherhood, to give to the faltering peoples another vision of redemption.

It is therefore all the more important that our Judaism preserve the universals in its own nature. Jews must guard for their future and the future of their children against isolating themselves from their fellow-citizens physically or emotionally. The idea of a Jewish reservation in Middle Europe is the fantasy of a fanatic and diseased mind. When peace comes the status of the Jew must and will be decided in the European lands where he lives. It is impossible from any point of view to solve our problems by immigration. The Jew is a human being entitled to live anywhere as any other human being and to become a citizen everywhere so long as he observes the laws of the land. In the statement of this right and the struggle for it we are linked with the millions of lovers of freedom and workers for a juster world order in all the lands of earth.

It is our task - and frequently, because of prejudice against us, it is a hard task - to enter more completely into the general community life; to take more than our share, perhaps, of the community burdens and obligations. Today many Jews do just this. We may not let go and be pressed back upon ourselves by those who hate us. If we are employers of labor we must be in the forefront of socially minded men who by a just and generous policy help to remove and resolve industrial difficulties. What matter if there be those who, if we are generous, will say: Radical Jews! God forbid it be said: Jews are oppressors. Let us keep our houses clean. We know that there are millions of our fellow-citizens who are alive to the knowledge that anti-Semitism is used as a front behind which designing men hide their attack upon our national unity. We must guard against the dangers of voluntarily ghettoizing Jewish life here. And numerous are our Christian friends who are ready to heal, to understand and to help!

As these lines are written there is some talk of a visit to this country by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the distinguished President of the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency for Palestine. I venture to suggest that this is not fortunate. All Jews are bitterly disappointed at the possibility that even in Palestine the door may be shut to the wandering and homeless. We have given generously to make it possible for thousands to go there. We are prepared to help send there as many refugees as conditions

permit. However, Dr. Weizmann's projected visit is bound to have political implications with which I believe the majority of American Jews do not wish to ~~have~~ have any concern. I would not, God knows, tear from any one's heart any cherished hope nor leave it empty and desolate as it faces the ~~gruel~~ ^{gruel} dilemmas of today. It is one thing to help refugees to go to Palestine; it is quite another thing to involve American Jews in the pressure of international politics as Jews at this particular time - or, for that matter, at any other time. We Jews in America have no political interests except those we share with the rest of our fellow-citizens to safeguard the integrity and freedom of the nation and to maintain the American way. With every consideration for the sincerity of the men behind this move, we must, in justice to our own position, voice the earnest hope that this visit will be dropped - or that any conference arranged for the distinguished visitor, should he come, shall be sponsored only by those who are political Zionists or proponents of a world Jewish Congress.

We must not give way to the counsels of unwisdom or despair. Let us not forget at least this much has come out of the misery: the plight of the Jew lies now on the conscience of the world. And under the leadership of the government of the United States, thirty-two nations now ~~stand~~ stand committed to a policy of programmed resettlement. We have specific duties enjoined upon us by every instinct of our tradition.

The world has gone mad on nationalism. Famished peoples seek its emotional fanaticism as a way out through hate and war. It is of the essence of chauvinistic nationalism to hate the Jew because fundamentally the Jewish genius, like the Christian genius, is universalistic and humanitarian. In the face of the brutalizing nationalisms of our time we must cry out the universalistic message of Israel. Not to the hate cult, war cult of Communism - shown now to be cynical imperialism - nor indeed to the prate cult, hate cult of Fascism, no less cynical as witness Abyssinia and Spain - nor to these belong the future. The future is with the invincible dream of man - one humanity on earth as there is one God in heaven.

I summon you -- not back, but forward to the faith of your fathers.. to that religious philosophy of life which satisfies the mind because it is reasonable, which fills the needs of the heart because it sees goodness and God throughout the universe, which challenges the will because it conceives of men in his dignity and worth as a co-worker with God in the building of His Kingdom on earth! If ever in our long history we had a mission, my fellow Jews of America, it is now. We are the living protestants against the state cults of our times. So long as the Jew lives we will be a thorn in the flesh of tyrants, whether they be in the field of politics, economics, or religion. "In every age tyrants rose up against us but God in His mercy redeemed us." So runs the plaintive ancient chant. America needs the message of prophetic Judaism. We life the banner of the invincible free spirit of man under God. This shall be our greatest service to America, our country, this noble land which under God shall more and more realize perfect freedom for all men, white and black, rich and poor.

We want no distinctions save those that mark us as members of a great religious community to whose fellowship we would welcome all. I reject the aloofness of the sectarian; I want for Jews the aloofness of the saint! The one sets himself apart; the other is set apart by the essential character of his being. That is the real as it is the root meaning of holiness. The only criteria by which we would be known are those which characterize men who say they believe in God and live as if that belief were true, in the service of their lives to their fellowmen and to the country they delight to call their home.

Such a platform, made vital by its courageous application to contemporary problems will give to our youth and ourselves a new hope and a new strength. Ad from the ancient altars there shall be drawn the sacred fire that shall light the way forward. We must build bridges over which we can go out to meet fair-minded people everywhere. Judaism is not a blood cult. It is a universal religion which knows no land or people or race. It is as wide as the reaches of the human heart and spirit as they sense the beauty of fellowship and with man and God.

SUMMARY
OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

Held at the Standard Club, Chicago, Ill.
December 2nd and 3rd, 1939

1. The National Refugee Service decided that its minimum budget for 1940 will be at least \$4,000,000, that amount to be provided by the United Jewish Appeal if one is formed and possibly by other sources, including perhaps the New York Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.
2. Speakers for the JDC referred to the 1940 needs as \$14,000,000. Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, Treasurer of the JDC, remarked during one of the sessions that the minimum JDC goal was \$10,000,000.
3. The complete interdependence of the JDC and the NRS was emphasized by the fact that Saturday, December 2nd, was given over completely to sessions for the NRS, in which all the officers of the JDC participated as presiding officers, as discussants and as interpreters of the NRS, notably Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, treasurer of the JDC, who presented the NRS needs.
4. The UPA as a possible factor in the outcome of the 1939 UJA was completely ignored. Characteristic and outstanding was the failure of any of the officers of the JDC, including Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, even to mention the fact that Dr. Abba Hillel Silver was a Co-Chairman of the UJA. It was made to appear that whatever result the UJA attained was due completely and exclusively to the JDC needs and the JDC personnel. It is interesting to note, however, that a message was sent to the JDC meeting, heralded as the 25th anniversary celebration, by Dr. Chaim Weizmann.
5. From my own discussions with leaders of many communities and from the opinions registered at the actual sessions of the JDC meeting, it was evident that there is unanimous desire for the continuation of the UJA insofar as the will of the communities is concerned.
6. Indicative of an apparent desire on the part of the JDC to enlarge its representative character was the election of Judge Morris Rothenberg as one of the new members of the Board of Directors and as a member of the Executive Committee of the JDC.
7. A new slate of officers was elected for the JDC, headed again by Mr. Paul Baerwald as Chairman and Mr. Edward Warburg as Co-Chairman, a new post. Mr. Joseph Hyman was named Executive Vice-Chairman and his former post of Secretary is now occupied by Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz. Mr. James H. Becker of Chicago replaces Mr. James N. Rosenberg as Chairman of the National Council of the JDC and Mr. Rosenberg becomes Chairman of the Executive Committee. Among new members of the Board and of the Executive Committee of the JDC is Mr. Sam A. Goldsmith of Chicago.

HIGHLIGHTS
OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

Held at the Standard Club, Chicago, Ill.
December 2nd and 3rd, 1939

There was a rather representative group of community leaders particularly from the Middle West at the annual meeting. Heads of Welfare Funds from St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and also Los Angeles, together with heads of many campaigns particularly of smaller communities in the Mid-Western States were present throughout the sessions.

Although heralded as the annual meeting or 25th anniversary celebration of the JDC, there were continuous sessions on Saturday, December 2nd, devoted completely to the National Refugee Service, its needs and its problems.

The conference generally was conducted with efficiency. The JDC sessions themselves occupied the Saturday evening banquet session, which took about three hours including the serving of the meal, with addresses by Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, Mrs. Herbert Lehman reading an address on behalf of her husband who was unable to be present, and Mr. Paul Baerwald.

On Sunday morning there were addresses by Mrs. David (Rosenwald) Levy, Mrs. Myron S. Falk, Jr., daughter of Paul Baerwald, and Mr. Joseph Hyman.

There was a luncheon session, at which all the business of the conference was transacted above the clatter of dishes, and the Sunday afternoon session, at which the speakers were James G. McDonald, Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the Quakers, Harold F. Linder and Edward M. M. Warburg. At 3:45 P. M. the conference had ended.

NRS SESSIONS

During the morning, luncheon and afternoon sessions on Saturday, December 2nd, devoted to the NRS, Mr. William Rosenwald stated that the NRS would have to borrow several hundred thousand dollars to operate during the first few months of 1940. The money would be obtained from the UJA allotment if the UJA were continued. He stated that in 1940 the NRS expects to spend \$4,000,000. He referred to the fact that negotiations are in progress with the New York Federation with a view to the adoption by the Federation of some part of the New York budget of the NRS.

Dr. William Haber, director of the NRS, declared that if the budget is decided upon and it is less than \$4,000,000 instructions would have to come from the Board of the NRS as to what functions the NRS ought to drop. This precipitated a discussion in which those who spoke declared that the NRS functions should not be decreased.

Mr. Fred Butzel of Detroit felt that while it is desirable to get refugees out of New York City it is also desirable to get them out of other large cities such as Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.

Mr. James N. Rosenberg, saying that he was speaking for the JDC, asserted that the order of priority in the duties of American Jewry places the duty to the NRS as number one.

Amplifying previous statements on the budgetary needs of the NRS, Mr. Rosenwald said that the NRS is now operating at the rate of \$3,000,000 per year and that \$1,000,000 is needed to cover the increased needs. His own estimate of the needs, he said, was between \$4,200,000 and \$4,400,000, but in a conference with Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser (treasurer of the JDC) he had decided that the budget should be \$4,000,000. Half of that sum is to be spent on relief in New York City.

Mr. Goldwasser then said that the most important question is the budgetary need of the NRS. He then presented that budget and analyzed its various items. At the present time the NRS is spending at the rate of \$100,000 a month for relief. The amount should be increased.

Mr. William J. Shroder of Cincinnati then presented a motion that the NRS should try to obtain the \$4,000,000 in 1940. The motion was adopted with that lethargy of voting that is characteristic of any session in which there are present anybody who has the will to listen to speeches.

There then followed luncheon sessions devoted to various aspects of refugee work in the United States, including resettlement, employment, public relations, etc.

After the luncheon the general public meeting on the NRS was resumed and Mr. Shroder offered an amendment to the resolution which he had presented at the morning session. The amendment was to the effect that in addition to the \$4,000,000 budget voted for the NRS the NRS should have the right to ask for more from the Allocations Committee of the UJA.

Again Dr. Goldwasser presented the facts for the NRS to show that more than \$4,000,000 might be required. In his own estimate of the needs for 1940 Dr. Goldwasser referred to the probable requirement of \$6,000,000 for the UPA, \$4,000,000 for the NRS and \$10,000,000 for the JDC. ✓

Mr. Joseph P. Loeb of Los Angeles, referring to the amendment offered by Mr. Shroder and to the general insistence that \$4,000,000 be requested of the Allocations Committee of the UJA, said that the fixing of a definite figure is inconsistent with the powers of an Allocations Committee. He then said that he believed in a continuation of the UJA for 1940.

A gentleman from East Chicago raised the question of where the \$4,000,000 would be spent. What of the local and regional needs for refugees, he inquired? Either the NRS should send the money it receives into the local communities or else those communities will deduct the amounts spent for refugees locally from the allotments to the UJA.

✓ Dr. Haber said that in 1939 \$1,000,000 was spent throughout the United States for refugee requirements locally. He estimated that in 1940 this amount would be more. He emphasized, however, that the needs of the NRS are not granted to any local community. The NRS is given funds to meet only national aspects of the problem.

Dr. Solomon Lowenstein of New York said that he was dubious about getting \$4,000,000 in 1940 from the UJA, although the needs existed. The NRS must trim its sails, he said. Discussing New York's participation in the NRS requirements, which was the subject of considerable criticism throughout the morning and afternoon sessions, Dr. Lowenstein admitted that as to the amounts raised and the expenditures made at least half of the responsibility belongs to New York. However, he disagreed with the idea that the New York Federation should include in its own budget a grant for the NRS, saying that if the New York Federation took to itself the refugee appeal it would kill the UJA campaign. He then went into a long defensive statement as to why the NRS requirements should be within the UJA and not part of the New York Federation. However, he advocated that a special allocation or percentage arrangement might be made for the NRS within the New York UJA. He then went on to say that it is entirely proper to withdraw from the UJA funds allocated locally money that is needed for local refugee needs. This statement did not seem to be contradicted by any officers of the NRS and JDC present although obviously the dangers in such a statement are great.

In a very effective analysis of the refugee problem and the requirements of the NRS, with particular reference to the responsibility of the New York community, Mr. Sam Goldsmith deplored the fact that the American Jewish community seems to have differentiated between Jews as such and refugees. It seemed to him important for the future of the refugees that once they arrive in America they should not be made to feel like refugees and treated like refugees but to be part of the Jewish community, indistinguishable from the others except that insofar as the unfortunate in any Jewish community are given the assistance of that community. The point of that argument was obviously to emphasize that the New York Federation has a responsibility to newcomers who are within the boundaries of New York City not in the sense that they are refugees but that they are part of the Jewish community.

Mr. Shroder also said that New York is not doing what every other community is doing, that is raising money to care for refugees locally. He remarked that New York does not even raise enough as its proportion for the requirements of the UJA aside from the refugee requirements.

Continuing the criticism of New York City and its failure to raise adequate sums locally for refugee requirements, Mr. ~~Shroder~~ Isidor Sobeloff of Detroit presented an analysis of the income of the 1939 UJA basing it on a \$6,600,000 gross income for New York and \$18,000,000 gross prospective income for the country as a whole. This, he said, showed that New York was contributing 36% to the UJA. Taking that 36% figure as New York's contribution to the NRS, the rest of the country provides \$1,600,000 to the NRS. In addition, the country, as Dr. Haber had said, spent at least \$1,000,000 for refugees locally, making a total of \$2,600,000 that the rest of the country had provided for refugee needs. In comparison to that \$2,600,000 for refugee needs which the rest of the country had given, New York City actually had given only ~~28%~~ 26% for refugees in comparison with the rest of the country.

The criticisms of New York and of the NRS were answered by Dr. Goldwasser on behalf of the NRS. He then said that if there had been time when the 1939 UJA had been formed New York would have insisted on a special amount for refugees locally. From the references made on several occasions to this same point it might seem that this point may be raised with regard to 1940.

Another participant in the discussion was Mr. Monsky of Omaha.

M Mr. John L. Bernstein of the HIAS remarked that for some reason or other the NRS is not taking advantage of the existing facilities and organizations devoted to the refugees. In past years, he reminded the session, there were times when 80,000 to 100,000

"immigrants" came in every year. Now these people are called "refugees" and new services are established without regard to the existence of similar services. He referred in this connection to the National Council of Jewish Women and to the HIAS; both of these, he said, have had years of experience. When the need for money is so acute there is no need for the NRS to spend money for services already being performed by others. A substantial amount of money could be saved. Practically 75% of the refugees ~~now~~ come for purposes other than resettlement and relief, go to the Council of Jewish Women and Hias, he said. He referred as an example to the duplication of affidavit advice given for the refugees by the various organizations.

Dr. Haber admitted that there is a certain amount of overlapping which had gone on for years and is not new. Efforts are being made, he said to correct this overlapping.

JDC EVENING SESSION

The annual meeting of the JDC opened on Saturday night, December 2nd, in the form of a banquet. The speakers were Mr. Paul Baerwald, Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman, reading an address for her husband, and Rabbi Jonah B. Wise. At 10:10 P. M. the session was ended. Rabbi Wise was in good form.

SUNDAY SESSIONS OF JDC

At 10:45 A. M. Mr. James Rosenberg, presiding officer, opened the morning session with approximately 400 people in attendance.

Mrs. Adele Levy, Chairman of the New York Women's Division of the UJA described the activities of women in relief work and expressed gratitude that the Jews of America have an instrument like the JDC to function in this time of crisis. She referred in her address to the needs of the NRS as well as those of the JDC.

Mrs. Myron S. Falk (Pauline Baerwald) described the work of the Junior Division of the JDC, taking credit unto the Junior Division of the JDC of all funds raised throughout the United States by Junior Divisions of Welfare Funds.

Mr. Joseph C. Hyman spoke for about thirty minutes on the position of the Jews in Europe and contributed what was the most informative and the most stimulating address of all the sessions. An important note was struck in his address when he raised the question as to what American Jewry would feel if the only way to save the Jews in Poland in fighting hunger and disease were by sending American dollars into that country. If that issue arose, he said, the JDC would then call together the Jewish leaders for the vital discussion necessary as to whether they would agree to this procedure. This remark was made after he pointed out that the JDC had at no time since the Hitler regime, sent American dollars into Germany.

He then reported that the JDC had been authorized by the Board to borrow \$1,000,000 to meet the requirements for 1940.

Throughout the sessions there had been a murmur of discussion as to the renewal of the 1940 UJA. Anxiety had been expressed, apparently to head off any extended discussion Mr. James Rosenberg then read a prepared statement on the attitude of the JDC to plans for 1940. He remarked that discussions had been held with the UPA and that various problems had been discussed frankly and freely. At the same time the JDC had met with the Council of Federations, the latter having named representatives of fifteen communities to sit in with the JDC and the UPA to discuss the 1940 UJA. He then stated that another meeting would take place as soon as practical and feasible in the very near future.

Mr. Max Warburg, brother of the late Felix Warburg, spoke briefly on the European situation and said that the existence of the JDC is the only hope of the Jews of Europe.

Mr. Eugene Warner of Buffalo remarked that the \$20,000,000 quota in 1939 had not been reached. The Jews of America are not doing their full duty. Next year much more will have to be done. Yesterday, he said, we voted for an NRS budget of \$4,000,000, at the JDC Board meeting we authorized a \$1,000,000 loan. To do its job adequately in 1940 the JDC will need \$14,000,000. This, added to the \$4,000,000 for the NRS, plus what is required for Palestine brings the money needed for 1940 well above the \$20,000,000 mark. It would be fortunate, he said, if we could establish committees of assessment in every community with powers of excommunication.

Mr. Henry Rosenberg of Atlanta asked what was happening to the Jews in the Lublin reservation area. Mr. Joseph Hyman replied that the JDC ~~XXXXXX~~ did not know anything that was happening there, that it was a military reservation, that no one could get to the area or help.

Mr. Irvin Beftman, head of the St. Louis Welfare Fund, then made a statement about the UJA which was attended by frequent outbreaks of applause. It was apparent that he was expressing the unanimous sentiment of the communities. He said "We in St. Louis feel that the continuation of the UJA is something which the JDC should seek to carry on (applause) The UJA must be continued in the future as it was in the past year. I fully recognize that the leading part is being taken by the JDC in the present situation. We in St. Louis are thoroughly JDC-minded, but to accomplish the maximum results we need a united people. We now have a united people in St. Louis. We hope and pray that nothing will disturb the existing situation for 1940. We can achieve the best results by a continuation of the effort of the UJA (applause).

The luncheon session, which occupies about one hour, was used to transact all business such as the adoption of a budget, the approval of the past acts of the JDC Board and the election of officers.

Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser presented the financial situation of the JDC with special reference to the "budgetary deficit" of the JDC. This analysis was an admission that the JDC might have funds on hand but that certain commitments had been made which regardless of when the money was forthcoming would have to be paid.

Mr. A. H. Libberman of Philadelphia presented the report of the Nominating Committee.

Mr. William Shroder discussed the cash position of the JDC and read a resolution that had been adopted by a subcommittee of the Board of the JDC asking the communities to forward funds to the UJA regularly and promptly. The communities were also asked to explore the possibilities of borrowing money on account of pledges in local communities and to let the JDC know the rates of interest.

Mr. Coons spoke briefly on campaign status of the UJA.

Mr. Henry Wineman of Detroit offered a resolution approving all the previous acts and resolutions of the Board and officers.

The afternoon session which lasted approximately an hour and a half - Messrs. McDonald, Pickett, Linder and Warburg spoke inspirationally rather than factually.

Mr. McDonald endeavored to say that the Intergovernmental Committee was not as bad as had been painted and that a primary service it had performed was in instructing the governments as well as the non-Jewish population of the world in the elements of the refugee problem.

In his discussion of the Coordinating Foundation Mr. Linder said that the JDC had decided to spend \$200,000 a year for five years on the Coordinating Foundation.

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STATEMENT ON CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES

Submitted to the 25th Annual Meeting
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
Standard Club, Chicago, Illinois
December 2nd and 3rd, 1939

By
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, Chairman
Committee on Campaign and Regional Program

Organization of United Jewish Appeal

The many and complex problems confronting the American Jewish community at the beginning of this year of 1939 made it logical and practical that means be found by the major agencies concerned with assistance to refugees and engaged in overseas programs to unify their national fund raising activities. Discussions inaugurated to reach a national agreement between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal for a division of funds between these two agencies in so-called welfare fund communities such as had been arranged during the two previous years evolved into the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs with a national goal of \$20,000,000. The National Refugee Service, the program of which is primarily concerned with refugees from Greater Germany in the United States, was conceded by all to be of paramount importance to the American Jewish community and was included in the U.J.A. for its national budget, together with the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, each of which for many years had made an annual appeal for financial support.

In retrospect we feel that it is fair to say that the planning and organization of the United Jewish Appeal reflected foresight and wisdom on the part of the officers of the three respective agencies who brought this unified fund raising national campaign into being. They gave cognizance to difficulties encountered in previous attempts along these lines and recognized honest differences of opinion as to the basic policies and programs of the respective agencies themselves. The broad formula adopted provided that the United Jewish Appeal was to be exclusively a nation-wide fund raising instrument for its beneficiary agencies and in no sense

was it to conflict with the functioning program of the agencies themselves. The campaign structure and administration policy were established on this basis.

A word about the formula created to insure a workable campaign is in order. It was the consensus that neither the Joint Distribution Committee nor the United Palestine Appeal should be penalized for entering into a unified campaign and that each should be assured of at least as great a revenue as it had secured for itself during the previous year through its independent national campaign. The Joint Distribution Committee was, therefore, included in the first \$9,500,000 for \$5,000,000 and the United Palestine Appeal for \$2,500,000. The National Refugee Service, which all agreed in the first instance must be adequately financed, was included for a minimum of \$2,000,000. Of the first \$9,500,000, each of the beneficiaries has received its full share. Beyond the distribution of the first \$9,500,000, funds are allotted by an impartial Allocations Committee having as its five members: Messrs. Henry Ittleson and Albert D. Lasker, representing the Joint Distribution Committee; Rabbis Abba Hillel Silver and Solomon Goldman, the United Palestine Appeal and Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, selected by these four. Meetings of the Allocations Committee have been held and the participating agencies will be advised of decisions as soon as they are finally made.

1939 Campaign Results Through United Jewish Appeal

There has been raised as of November 30th a gross total of \$15,040,588.67, against which the Treasurers of the United Jewish Appeal have received in cash as of the same date, \$10,351,298.66. It is conservatively estimated that with the official results of a number of community campaigns still to be reported, between \$17,100,000 and \$18,000,000 gross will be raised by the United Jewish Appeal in 1939. This may be compared with a sum total of approximately \$8,000,000 raised by the three included agencies in 1938. It is further interesting to note that as of November 30th, 2,937 communities participated as contributors to the United Jewish Appeal with a definite expectation that not less than 3,200 will be listed

on the roll of honor before the end of the year. This can be compared with the participation of a total of 1,900 communities in 1938.

Community Response

Competent fund raising on a nation-wide scale as well as in our several communities is dependent obviously on careful planning, effective organization and administration. Over the years the Joint Distribution Committee has built up a table of statistics resulting from its fund raising experiences. We find again this year that the thirteen largest cities have contributed approximately 70% of the total to be raised this year even though more communities have contributed than, I believe, at any time in the history of national fund raising for any Jewish cause. These thirteen cities have approximately 70% of the total Jewish population and are the acknowledged centers of Jewish wealth. As the metropolitan centers, they enjoy also the highest types of communal organization and informed leadership, most important factors in any fund raising undertaking.

The establishment of a \$20,000,000 goal for any given Jewish cause to be raised in any given year in this country, is, as far as I know, unprecedented. Those who made this decision and especially the officers of the Joint Distribution Committee, who for a number of years have been impressed with the understanding of our friends from coast to coast, had faith that the Jewish community would accept this challenge as based upon the sympathetic realization of the existing and increasing need for assistance for our people at home and abroad. To realize or approximate this goal, representing two and one half times as much as was contributed to the beneficiary agencies the previous year, it was imperatively necessary for the largest and best circumstanced Jewish communities to set the example. This was done promptly, without quibbling and with a manifestation of complete understanding and most generous acceptance of responsibility for the common cause. While we had to look to these thirteen largest cities to contribute proportionately the largest share of the total goal, the wholehearted support of the country at

large was dependent on the ready and devoted participation of hundreds upon hundreds of other communities of every size. Under enthusiastic leadership some of the smaller communities attained remarkable results. Contributions from representative communities to the 1939 campaign ranged as high as ten times the amounts raised in 1938. The average was seldom less than twice the previous year's total, and very often three to four times as much.

It will be recalled that the keynote of the national campaign was sounded at a meeting convened in New York City early in April by Governor Herbert H. Lehman to which outstanding leaders in all sections of the country were invited. This was in advance of the first of the largest city campaigns and served to stimulate tremendous interest and cooperation for the success of this great appeal in all sections of the nation. It was the spark that ignited the nation-wide campaign machinery and from that date to this there has been continuous community campaigning for this cause even including the usual vacation period from the middle of July to the middle of August.

Cooperation for Success of United Jewish Appeal

In the planning and execution of the United Jewish Appeal, the best experiences and skills for fund raising of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal respectively were utilized fully. Each agency had a well established fund raising machinery and personnel and these were merged in such a way as to avoid overlapping of effort and expense. Efficient systems of operation and coordination developed over a period of years were utilized. The machinery was geared to meet the unbelievably heavy strain that obtains in a campaign of this magnitude which charges itself with the responsibility of enlisting the participation of every community regardless of size that has Jewish inhabitants. The national campaign administration expense will amount to 2-1/2% of the total amount raised.

Joint Distribution Committee friends and leaders throughout the country can well feel that the J.D.C. made a very real contribution to the success of this

campaign in which the Joint Distribution Committee has such an important equity. For several years past, the J.D.C. through its regional set-up and in other directions sought to enlighten the entire American Jewish community on its problems and program and to develop the responsibility of each and every Jewish community as a partner in this work. This educational program has borne rich fruit in this United Jewish Appeal. The contribution of the J.D.C. Board members, the members of our Plan and Scope Committee, the members of our National Council and especially the J.D.C. Regional officers was tremendous and significant. This is dwelt upon in some detail in the separate report on Joint Distribution Committee Regional activities to which I call your special attention.

The United Jewish Appeal campaign received genuine stimulation from the utmost in generous and voluntary support given by the Joint Distribution Committee's officers and friends in New York and throughout the country. Prominent leaders responded to our every request for cooperation. Many travelled great distances and at personal sacrifice to represent the national campaign as speakers for community campaign meetings. It is not possible for me to mention at this time the hundreds of men and women whose cooperative efforts were of such tremendous value for the advancement of the campaign, but I do wish to pay tribute here to my associate officers representing the Joint Distribution Committee in the United Jewish Appeal. They are Messrs. Cyrus Adler, Louis Bamberger, Max Epstein, Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, Messrs. Louis E. Kirstein, William J. Shroder, Hon. Max C. Sloss and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, who are serving as Honorary Chairmen; Messrs. Paul Baerwald, James N. Rosenberg, William Rosenwald and Edward M. M. Warburg, Co-Chairmen; Messrs. James H. Becker, David M. Bressler, Joseph C. Hyman, Sidney Lansburgh and Solomon Lowenstein, as members of our national campaign committee for the United Jewish Appeal, and Mr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, National Treasurer, who contributed so much to our office set-up and program of office management in addition to his duties as a fiscal officer.

It is fitting also that special mention be made of the contribution of our

Regional Chairmen, all of whom placed the entire strength of their respective Regions behind the United Jewish Appeal. In the spirit of the responsibilities which they had so generously accepted, these Regional Chairmen assumed the leadership for the respective Regions under their jurisdiction; travelled far and wide to cities and towns to secure the assurance of campaign participation and suitable commitments from community leaders; maintained continuous correspondence with their Regional officers; attended Zone meetings and in other directions helped maintain the campaign standards so essential for the realization of the national goal.

Previous reference was made to the utilization of Joint Distribution Committee established fund raising personnel and machinery. Mr. Isidor Coons, who as National Campaign Director for the Joint Distribution Committee has worked hand-in-hand with me since I assumed responsibility for the Committee's fund raising activities in 1931, gave day to day attention to the executive direction of the United Jewish Appeal. Together with his highly skilled Joint Distribution Committee staff colleagues including Mr. M. Robert Herman, in charge of the field organization, and Miss Julia Rubenstein, his assistant, and others particularly qualified in their respective specialties for successful national fund raising, Mr. Coons introduced the best methods that the Joint Distribution Committee had developed into the fund raising structure for this year.

Without the day to day and indeed, in these difficult times, hour to hour advice and cooperation of our parent organization, we who concern ourselves with the fund raising activities of the Joint Distribution Committee would be seriously handicapped. We are extremely grateful not only to the national officers of the Joint Distribution Committee, but especially to Mr. Joseph C. Hyman, Executive Director, and his staff assistants including Miss Evelyn M. Morrissey, Assistant to the Treasurer, Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, Assistant Secretary, Mr. Nathan C. Belth, Director of Publicity, Miss Fanny R. Adlerstein and their colleagues. These executives of the Joint Distribution Committee, despite the heavy and

increasing burdens placed upon them in the administration of their own programs, have rendered a continuous and invaluable service to the United Jewish Appeal.

Joint Distribution Committee Campaign in Canada

For a number of years the Joint Distribution Committee felt that it should secure a greater measure of support for its program from our friends in the Dominion of Canada. While the larger communities of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver had been making annual contributions, the Joint Distribution Committee had not reached the considerable number of smaller communities in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario and in the several Provinces of Western Canada. The Joint Distribution Committee was not even known in the Maritime Provinces. Fortunately, Mr. Abe Bronfman of Montreal, and Mr. Ben Sadowski of Toronto, are members of our Board, and tremendously interested in advancing the J.D.C. program. In cooperation with them, the J.D.C. undertook this year a complete fund raising campaign in Canada. It should be understood that this Canadian effort is in no way related to the United Jewish Appeal in the United States.

Field representatives were assigned by the Joint Distribution Committee for fund raising activities in Eastern and Western Canada respectively and substantial progress was being made until Canada entered the war. Canadian Jewish leaders decided and the Joint Distribution Committee officers acquiesced in the decision that the best procedure would be to unify the fund raising activities in Canada for several causes. This decision resulted in the establishment of the campaign known as the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies in Conjunction with the Joint Distribution Committee. The Joint Distribution Committee is cooperating in the fullest measure for the success of this effort, which has established a goal of \$400,000. In addition to the Joint Distribution Committee, there are included as beneficiaries the Canadian Jewish Refugee Committee, the Ort, the Polish Verband, and to a lesser degree, the Canadian Jewish Congress. Funds allotted to

the Joint Distribution Committee from this unified campaign will be expended in ways most suitable to Canada's position in the war and strictly within the laws and regulations of the Canadian Government.

Appreciation

To those whose names I have mentioned, to the hundreds of volunteer speakers in all sections of the United States and Canada and to the thousands upon thousands of community leaders, workers and contributors in practically every community of the United States, Canada, far off Alaska, Puerto Rico, Panama and Hawaii we take this opportunity to express our profound thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

Jonah B. Wise, Chairman,
Committee on Campaign and Regional Program



December 5, 1939

Dr. Morris Lazaron
1914 Madison Ave.
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Morris:

In reply to your note, all I can say is this: I invited Dr. Weizman, last August, in Geneva, to visit the United States to help us in our United Palestine Appeal. This was before war was declared. He was to come here in September. In view of the embargo debate in Congress at the time, we requested him to postpone his visit until after the issue was out of the way. I see no reason why the President of the World Zionist Organization should not visit the United States at this time to make an appeal to the one remaining Jewish community which has any resources to support the upbuilding work in Palestine, which country as you know, is now passing through a serious crisis because of the dislocations brought about by war. Dr. Weizman's visit will be misinterpreted far less, I am sure, than that of any other celebrated Englishmen who are now visiting here and will continue to visit the United States.

Dr. Weizman is not coming in behalf of the American Jewish Congress. He has no connection with that body. His itinerary is entirely in the hands of the Zionist Emergency Committee and the United Palestine Appeal.

I trust that you and yours are well, and I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you before long. Virginia and the children send their best.

As ever yours,

AHS:EK

P.S. I was just informed that you broadcast a speech recently in which you asked that Dr. Weizman should not come to the United States. I cannot credit this report.

December 6, 1939

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

My dear Mr. Montor:

I have read through the Minutes of the sub-committee of the K.H. and the J.N.F. held on December 29. I note that a resolution was passed to include in the agreement that the Executive Committee of the UPA shall meet at least once a week. I cannot agree to any such an arrangement. It will be physically impossible for me to be present at such meetings and I should not like to have these meetings held so frequently without my presence. This creates confusion in a campaign and is a needless interference with the work both of the National Director and of the National Chairman. Especially this year, when the actual work of the campaign will be carried on by a special executive committee of the United Campaign, it is absolutely pointless to insist that meetings of the UPA be held every week; and also in view of the fact that meetings of the Administrative Committee are to be held every month. I must have a clarification of this matter before I can consent to carry on as National Chairman in 1939.

As National Chairman, I believe in assuming responsibility for the successful prosecution of the campaign and in exercising such responsibility subject, of course, to a definition of major policies on the part of the Administrative and Executive Committees. These Committees, however, should not be concerned with the detail administrative incidents of the campaign. If they feel any differently about it, or if the way I have conducted the campaign in 1938 does not meet with their approval, or if there is someone else who wants the job - by all means let them have their way. I have noticed in the past few months a growing inclination on the part of certain individuals to push their fingers more and more into the pie. I cannot be counted on to play that kind of a game.

Please present my views immediately to the officers of the K.H. and the K.K.

December 6, 1939

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

My dear Mr. Montor:

I received your letter concerning the discussion at the Council of Jewish Federations relative to Dr. Weizman's participation in the program of their annual meeting. It was all very illuminating. I am interested to know the sequel. Does the invitation stand definitely or not?

In the matter of the forthcoming meeting of the Negotiating Committee, I would suggest that you get in touch with Mr. Baerwald, in my name, and ask when the forthcoming meeting is to be scheduled. I would be free on December 13 or 14. I would not be free the following week unless it would be held on Friday, December 22. I would prefer that the meeting be held next week.

I am enclosing herewith a letter which I received from Mr. Georg Landauer.

Rabbi Goldman and I have signed the final draft of the Allocations Committee, a copy of which you will probably receive in the near future. There were a few minor changes made in the final draft which do not, however, affect the arrangement.

I am sending you herewith the letter which I received from Mr. Kirstein with reference to the Hofheimer contribution, and the reply which I sent to Mr. Kirstein.

Thanks for your full and interesting report and observations of the annual meeting of the JDC.

I wish that you and Lipsky or Goldstein would draft a paragraph embodying our decision for refusing to consider the NRS as a partner instead of a beneficiary in the 1940 campaign. Our reasons should be carefully stated. I think it would be well to have it in writing.

Mr. Montor

-2-

December 6, 1939

I don't know whether I wrote to you in connection with the Florida visit. In view of the fact that the dates are so close to our Washington Conference, and with the possibility of Weizman being in the country at that time and the need for being in touch with him, I do not think that I ought to make that trip to Florida.

If the National Council did not withdraw the Weizman invitation, I feel strongly that the Chicago incident should be forgotten as quickly as possible. The more it is rumored about, the more mischief it is likely to do. We want to present Dr. Weizman to America not as the representative of one group only, but of World Jewry speaking to the whole of American Jewry.

I read Lazon's broadcast. Rabbi Goldman sent it to me. His reference to Weizman's coming was most unfortunate. I understand that a protest was sent by the Zionist Emergency Committee to the Message of Israel Hour. That is proper. But we ought to guard ourselves against magnifying this into a national issue which will likewise give anti-Zionist Rabbis and lay-leaders a chance to come out into the open denouncing Weizman's coming to the United States and putting us and him on the defensive. The best answer would be, at the earliest moment, to publish the names of a hundred leading Jewish Americans who will act as a Welcoming Committee to Dr. Weizman, and these should represent every section of American Jewry. I am inclined to think that such a Welcoming Committee would be easier to get up under the auspices of the UPA than of the Zionist Emergency Committee or the ZOA. However, that is a detail.

Please show this last paragraph to Dr. Goldman inasmuch as he asked for my opinion in the matter. This will save me an extra letter.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

MEMORANDUM

December 8, 1939

TO: DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

FROM: SAMUEL CAPLAN

Enclosed is a copy of the minutes of the last meeting of the Emergency Committee. Attached to the minutes are excerpts of a radio address by Rabbi Lazon.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held on Tuesday, December 12th, at 2 P.M. at the ZOA office.

Also attached is copy of cable which arrived today from Dr. Weizmann.

COPY FOR DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

December 8, 1939

GOLDMAN
111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

PROBABLY ARRIVING TWENTYSIXTH OR TWENTYSEVENTH SHALL INFORM
YOU DEFINITELY LITTLE LATER REGARDS

WEIZMANN



MINUTES OF EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS HELD ON MONDAY
DECEMBER 4, 1939, AT 4 P.M. AT THE ZOA OFFICE, 111 FIFTH AVENUE, N.Y.C.

PRESENT:

Solomon Goldman presiding; Leon Gellman, Wolf Gold, Louis Lipsky, Mrs. De Sola Pool, Mrs. Bertha Schoolman, Robert Szold, David Wertheim.

Kurt Blumenfeld, Isadore Breslau, Josef Cohn, Eliahu Golomb, Georg Landauer, Henry Montor, by invitation.

Samuel Caplan, secretary, and Morris Margulies.

Minutes of the previous meeting as circulated were approved.

REPORT ON WASHINGTON VISIT:

Dr. Goldman reported that on November 24th, Dr. Wise, Mr. Lipsky and he, accompanied by Rabbi Breslau, had visited Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, in order to communicate to him the apprehension felt by American Zionists with regard to the reported implementation of the White Paper. The delegation, he said, impressed Lord Lothian with the fact that despite the war situation, American Jewry will not sit back idly in the face of any adverse action by the British Government with respect to the Jews in Palestine. The British Ambassador promised to convey the report of the interview to his government.

Dr. Goldman added that it was his belief that the cables sent previously to London had been some factor in the reported decision of the British Government to defer action on the White Paper.

COUNCIL OF WELFARE FUNDS' INVITATION TO DR. WEIZMANN:

Mr. Montor reported on the JDC conference in Chicago and stated that the leaders of the various communities were unanimous in their desire for a continuation of the UJA for 1940.

Mr. Montor then reported to the Committee that several weeks previously Harry Lurie had urged that Dr. Weizmann be made available as a speaker for the annual meeting of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds in Detroit on January 27 and 28. Last Sunday morning he was advised that the program committee of the Council had decided to rescind the invitation on the grounds that Dr. Weizmann was a controversial figure representing a nationalistic viewpoint and they feared his presence on the platform might cause a controversy within the Council.

At a subsequent meeting of the Program Committee, which he was invited to attend, Mr. Montor added, there was a discussion of whether or not the invitation to Dr. Weizmann should stand. While some members were strongly of the opinion that the invitation should be rescinded, Mr. Montor said he was assured later that the committee would approve of the invitation. He was told that a definite answer would be given to him within a couple of days.

RADIO ADDRESS BY RABBI LAZARON:

The secretary read excerpts of a radio address by Rabbi Lazon on the Message of Israel hour on Saturday evening, December 2nd, in which Rabbi Lazon declared that Dr. Weizmann's projected visit was "unfortunate" and that

it should be "dropped." (Excerpts of the speech bearing upon Dr. Weizmann were circulated among the members of the Emergency Committee).

Dr. Goldman felt that, in addition to other steps that may be taken with regard to Lazon's broadcast, the matter ought to be taken up with the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

It was the consensus of opinion that a message be directed to Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, as head of the Message of Israel program, protesting against the misuse of this program by Rabbi Lazon and asking for an opportunity to have a rabbi of our choice appear on the same program.

It was further decided that a number of rabbis be asked to direct similar communications to Rabbi Wise and if no satisfaction is received from the latter, an effort should be made to communicate the protest to the NBC with the request that Lazon should be withdrawn from the program.

LETTER FROM DR. SILVER RE DR. WEIZMANN'S ENGAGEMENTS:

The secretary read a letter which he had received from Dr. Silver and his reply thereto as follows:

"November 28, 1939

My dear Mr. Caplan:

In the minutes of the meeting of the Emergency Committee of November 23, I find some discussion of the forthcoming visit of Dr. Weizmann. It is stated that "in order not to embarrass Dr. Weizmann with an abundance of invitations, his speaking schedule be limited to 5 or 6 appearances in the larger communities where he is to address small meetings, to be arranged by the Emergency Committee." Am I to assume that the Emergency Committee has undertaken all the arrangements for Dr. Weizmann's tour in the United States? My own discussions with him in Geneva, last summer, contemplated that his coming to the United States would be used principally in connection with the campaigns of the United Jewish Appeal, and that the United Palestine Appeal would plan these meetings for him and make the necessary arrangements. It was, of course, understood that the Zionist Organization of America would also wish to arrange a few meetings for him under its own auspices. Dr. Weizmann's recent cables seem to suggest that that is also his impression.

I believe that there ought to be a clarification of the situation so that neither Dr. Weizmann nor the United Palestine Appeal is left under any doubt about the matter. If the United Palestine Appeal is to be responsible for any of Dr. Weizmann's meetings, it must be given priority as to dates, etc. because, as you will readily see, we must fit in his appearance with campaign dates which are set by the various communities. There is also the question of publicity. The United Palestine Appeal must know to what extent it can announce the fact that Dr. Weizmann is coming to the United States to assist in the 1940 campaign, the goal of which we hope to be able to announce by the end of December.

Please bring these matters to the attention of the members of the Emergency Committee at their next meeting. "

"November 30, 1939

Dear 'Dr. Silver:

I shall be glad to place the contents of your letter of the 28th before the next meeting of the Emergency Committee which is scheduled for Monday.

My ~~own~~ understanding is that in order to utilize Dr. Weizmann's time to the best advantage and not to subject him to the embarrassment of having to decline the large number of invitations that will undoubtedly descend upon him, the Emergency Committee will undertake responsibility for Dr. Weizmann's tour. Since all the Zionist interests, including the UPA, are represented in the Committee, it should not be difficult to apportion Dr. Weizmann's time in a manner that will best serve our common purpose.

I believe you need have no misgivings with regard to the availability of Dr. Weizmann for the purpose of the UPA. The plans for Dr. Weizmann's meetings for the UPA will, I am sure, be formulated in cooperation with yourself and Mr. Montor so that the dates and places will be in conformity with the needs of the UPA."

It was the consensus of opinion that wherever advisable, Dr. Weizmann should appear publicly under the auspices of the Zionist groups in the community, in addition to smaller meetings under the auspices of the UPA or Welfare Funds.

Dr. Goldman added that Dr. Weizmann's itinerary will be prepared by the secretary and Mr. Montor, taking into account the needs of the UPA, and that the publicity of Dr. Weizmann's visit would be arranged to conform to those needs.

It was suggested by Dr. Landauer that the non-Zionist members of the Jewish Agency be informed of Dr. Weizmann's forthcoming visit.

REPORT BY ELIAHU GOLOMB:

The report dealt with two phases of Palestine work: (a) immigration and (b) the building up of a military force in Palestine.

In connection with immigration, Dr. Golomb stressed the necessity of immediate action in getting Jews out of Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and perhaps even Poland. This would, of course, involve the securing of large amounts of money and he felt that the Emergency Committee should consider ways and means of securing these funds.

With regard to the building up of a military force, Mr. Golomb pointed out that the question in the minds of the Jewish Agency is how to organize the force of 30,000 men who were registered by the Agency. Separate funds must be obtained for this purpose and it is estimated that the Agency would require about 150,000 pounds a year.

Mr. Golomb further stated that his purpose in coming to this country was to try to raise these sums not only through the Zionists but also from non-Zionists who would be willing to support these plans.

Dr. Goldman stated that a campaign for the Vaad Bitachon, to take care of defense needs, could be carried on in the same manner as hitherto, but that it was out of the question to inaugurate a campaign to raise half a million dollars without jeopardizing the UPA or the UJA.

With regard to immigration, Dr. Goldman asked the members of the Committee to consider the advisability of setting up a refugee transportation fund within the UJA. Mr. Montor expressed the opinion that the establishment of such a fund would be welcomed by the JDC since they had been requesting such a fund for the past year and the UPA had been fighting against it.

Mr. Golomb felt that it might be possible to come to an agreement with the JDC without having any separate campaign. He had spoken to Dr. Silver who felt it might be possible to take care of the transportation needs through the UJA.

It was the consensus of opinion that there can be no public campaign for large funds without jeopardizing the UJA campaign.

REVISIONISTS:

Dr. Goldman drew attention to the intensified activities of the Revisionists in this country, with particular emphasis upon their efforts to raise funds for Aliyah Bet through the organization called the American Friends of Jewish Palestine.

Various members felt that an impression was being created through these activities that the Revisionists were solely responsible for Aliyah Bet.

It was decided that a letter be prepared to be distributed by the various Zionist organizations, setting forth the facts concerning Aliyah Bet and giving information concerning the American Friends, the Tel Hai fund and other Revisionist enterprises.

The meeting was adjourned and resumed on Tuesday at 1 P.M.

REPORT BY DR. LANDAUER ON REFUGEE PLAN:

Dr. Landauer referred to a memorandum he had written to Dr. Goldman in which this plan was explained in detail. It provides for the taking out of Germany and Czecho Slovakia of about 10,000 selected people. The cost involved would be approximately \$2,000,000, half for transportation and half for their installation in Palestine.

Dr. Landauer further explained that he had submitted a plan for the financing of this emigration which was sent to Berlin, and he was awaiting a reply. Contingent on an affirmative reply from Berlin, the Jewish Agency plans to set up, through Intra, offices in America, England, etc., which will collect the money that people are sending to their families in

Germany, Czechoslovakia and Austria, and use this money to get them out of Germany. Relatives would be asked to send twice the amount of money that they would otherwise have to remit in order to finance this emigration.

Dr. Landauer stated that nothing definite could be done in this matter now until he received word whether the plan is acceptable to the German government.

GERMAN REFUGEES IN NEW YORK:

Dr. Goldman brought to the notice of the meeting the fact that there were about 50,000 German refugees in New York who are not receiving sufficient attention by the Zionist bodies while various non-Zionist groups were undertaking organizational work among them. He felt that the Emergency Committee should set up a bureau to do Zionist work among the refugees, utilizing the presence of Dr. Blumenfeld and Dr. Landauer for this purpose.

The secretary also called attention to the economic needs of the refugees, many of whom were applying to the Zionist Organization for help and complaining of the treatment they received at the NRS.

Mr. Montor suggested that the Emergency Committee ask for representation on the board of the NRS.

Dr. Blumenfeld stressed the importance of organizing the refugees and suggested that certain prominent refugees be included on the official boards of the Zionist organizations.

It was decided that a maximum budget of \$3500 be made available for the purpose of Zionist work among the refugees and Dr. Blumenfeld be asked to recommend an individual to be engaged as director of this work.

SOUTH AMERICA:

Dr. Goldman called attention to the original request from Dr. Weizmann that the Emergency Committee undertake to establish closer contact with the Jewish communities in South America. He felt that it was necessary for us to extend the propaganda and organizational work in these communities.

Dr. Landauer stated that he had been asked by the Organizational Department of the Agency to present the matter of South America to the Emergency Committee which he said should function as a central body to supply Zionist information and propaganda to Central and South America.

Mr. Montor advanced the suggestion that inasmuch as the work in South America would be preliminary to the raising of funds for the KH and the KK, the UPA might be called upon to finance this activity.

It was decided that an effort be made to secure the services of a qualified person to be engaged for the work in South America.

REQUEST FOR APPROPRIATION FROM THE JTA:

Dr. Goldman reported that he had received a request from the JTA for an appropriation of \$17,000 for the establishment of an overseas news bureau. Similar requests had been made to the American Jewish Committee

and to the JDC and according to information given by Mr. Landau of the JTA the latter organizations would make the money available contingent upon the granting of the request by us.

It was decided that in view of the fact that a memorandum had previously been sent to Jerusalem in connection with the JTA-Palcor amalgamation, action on the request of the JTA be withheld until a reply had been received from Jerusalem.

MEMORANDUM FROM DR. LANDAUER:

The secretary reported that a memorandum from Dr. Landauer concerning the exploration and utilization of opportunities for additional economic assistance to Palestine had been referred to Mr. Szold for action by his committee.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:

It was decided that the matter of having an American representative in London be discussed with Dr. Weizmann and that in the meantime an effort be made to find a suitable person for this task.

PEOPLE'S RELIEF CAMPAIGN:

A general discussion took place with regard to the contemplated People's Relief Campaign under the auspices of the American Jewish Congress.

It was felt that such a campaign would be detrimental to Zionist interests and Dr. Goldman undertook to convey the feeling of the committee to Dr. Wise and Mr. Lipsky.

SHEKEL CAMPAIGN:

Dr. Landauer was of the opinion that the Emergency Committee should undertake to establish a permanent shekel bureau in the U.S. with a full-time worker in charge. He added that before leaving Jerusalem he was delegated to assist in this task.

Dr. Goldman felt that instead of a shekel campaign it would be more advisable for the ZOA to intensify its membership campaign and that the other parties ought to include the shekel as part of their membership dues.

It was decided that a committee of four, representing all Zionist groups, discuss this matter with Dr. Landauer and formulate recommendations for shekel activity.

ZIONIST LEADERS IN RUMANIA:

The secretary read the following cable received by Dr. Landauer:
"November 24, 1939

YOURS TWELFTH AGREE DISCOUNT RATES APPLICATIONS IF
NECESSARY WILL BE MADE STOP AWAITING SPECIFIC PAYING ORDERS
STOP SITUATION NUMBER ZIONIST LEADERS FROM POLAND SUCH AS
SCHWARZBAUD ROSMARIN REISS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT PLEASE
ASCERTAIN POSSIBILITY AMERICAN ZIONISTS INVITE THEM AMERICA
FOR ZIONIST WORK

ELIEZER KAPLAN"

It was the consensus of opinion that the matter of obtaining visas for Schwarzbard, Rosmarin and Reiss should be referred to Washington.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL CAPLAN
Secretary



Excerpt of Radio Address by Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron
on "Message of Israel Hour"
December 2nd, 1939

As these lines are written there is some talk of a visit to this country by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the distinguished President of the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency for Palestine. I venture to suggest that this is most unfortunate. All Jews are bitterly disappointed at the possibility that even in Palestine the door may be shut to the wandering and homeless. We have given generously to make it possible for thousands to go there. We are prepared to help send there as many refugees as conditions permit. However, Dr. Weizmann's projected visit is bound to have political implications with which I believe the majority of American Jews do not wish to have any concern. I would not, God knows, tear from any one's heart any cherished hope nor leave it empty and desolate as it faces the cruel dilemmas of today. It is one thing to help refugees to go to Palestine; it is quite another thing to involve American Jews in the pressure of international politics as Jews at this particular time -- or, for that matter, at any other time. We Jews in America have no political interests except those we share with the rest of our fellow-citizens to safeguard the integrity and freedom of the nation and to maintain the American way. With every consideration for the sincerity of the men behind this move, we must, in justice to our own position, voice the earnest hope that this visit will be dropped -- or that any conference arranged for the distinguished visitor, should he come, shall be sponsored only by those who are political Zionists or proponents of a World Jewish Congress.

We must not give way to the counsels of unwisdom or despair. Let us not forget at least this much has come out of the misery: the plight of the Jew lies now on the conscience of the world. And under the leadership of the government of the United States, thirty-two nations now stand committed to a policy of programmed resettlement. We have specific duties enjoined upon us by every instinct of our tradition.

The world has gone mad on nationalism. Famished peoples seek their emotional fanaticism as a way out through hate and war. It is of the essence of chauvinistic nationalism to hate the Jew because fundamentally the Jewish genius, like the Christian genius, is universalistic and humanitarian. In the face of the brutalizing nationalisms of our time we must cry out the universalistic message of Israel. Not to the hate cult, war cult of Communism -- shown now to be cynical imperialism -- nor indeed to the prate cult, wait cult, hate cult of Fascism, no less cynical as witness Abyssinia and Spain -- not to these belong the future. The future is with the invincible dream of man -- one humanity on earth as there is one God in heaven.

I summon you -- not back, but forward to the faith of your fathers... to that religious philosophy of life which satisfies the mind because it is reasonable, which fills the needs of the heart because it sees goodness and God throughout the universe, which challenges the will because it conceives of man in his dignity and worth as a co-worker with God in the building of His Kingdom on earth! If ever in our long history we had a mission, my fellow Jews of America, it is now. We are the living protestants against the state cults of our times. So long as the Jew lives we will be a thorn in the flesh of tyrants, whether they be in the field of politics, economics, or religion. "In every age tyrants rose up against us but God in His mercy redeemed us." So runs the plaintive

ancient chant. America needs the message of prophetic Judaism. We lift the banner of the invincible free spirit of man under God. This shall be our greatest service to America, our country, this noble land which under God shall more and more realize perfect freedom for all men, white and black, rich and poor.

We want no distinctions save those that mark us as members of a great religious community to whose fellowship we would welcome all. I reject the aloofness of the sectarian; I want for Jews the aloofness of the saint! The one sets himself apart; the other is set apart by the essential character of his being. That is the real as it is the root meaning of holiness. The only criteria by which we would be known are those which characterize men who say they believe in God and live as if that belief were true, in the service of their lives to their fellowmen and to the country they delight to call their home.

Such a platform, made vital by its courageous application to contemporary problems, will give to our youth and ourselves a new hope and a new strength. And from the ancient alters there shall be drawn the sacred fire that shall light the way forward. We must build bridges over which we can go out to meet fair-minded people everywhere. Judaism is not a blood cult. It is a universal religion which knows no land or people or race. It is as wide as the reaches of the human heart and spirit as they sense the beauty of fellowship with man and God.



Dr. Goldman

December 8th, 1939

Dr. Solomon Goldman
Building

Dear Dr. Goldman:

I should like to call the following confidential information to your attention:

On October 18th Lord Bearsted and Anthony de Rothschild, in the name of the Council for Jewish Refugees (today known as the Council for Jewish Refugees) applied by cable to Mr. Lewis Strauss of New York, appealing to him for his cooperation and that of his friends in providing an amount of \$1,000,000, either as an outright contribution, or one-half as a contribution and the other as a loan, in order to meet the present emergency in refugee work in England.

On October 19th Mr. Strauss promised an early discussion of this matter and asked about a contribution from ICA towards this sum. There then ensued an exchange of cables over the refusal of ICA to participate because of their resources being seriously depleted by losses in Poland. In this exchange of cables Lewis Strauss urged ICA to contribute not only according to the ICA statute which limits it to payments only out of the income on its capital, but to give out of its capital.

On November 4th Lewis Strauss informed the Council for German Jewry that he had a session with his friends and he advised them that contributions outside the Joint Distribution Committee by individuals were not feasible and he made the proposal that the J.D.C. would allot £50,000 as a contribution and £50,000 as a loan, under certain conditions. One of the conditions was the following: "We assume Council not proceeding with budget future Palestine purposes while emergency continues in England as unwillingness here to make up shortage if caused by amounts budgeted for Palestine".

It appears from this that the allocation of £100,000 should have been dependent on the Council for Jewish Refugees not fulfilling its definite obligations towards the budgets confirmed for our refugee work in Palestine. By the way, the financial position of the Council for German Jewry is very difficult and today it already owes the Jewish Agency a sum of £60,383 which the Agency advanced on account of Council budgets for work in Palestine.

On November 7th the Council for German Jewry answered: "Whilst appreciating your proposal regret not acceptable".

As the Council rejected the whole proposal, it was unnecessary

to adopt an attitude towards the special demand with regard to Palestine.

I should like to add that the Council for German Jewry then suggested that in any case Mr. Lewis Strauss and his friends of the Joint Distribution Committee should provide the necessary travelling expenses for 6,000 persons now in England who will receive quota visas for the United States during the next six months out of the current year's quota.

I do not yet know the answer to this request.

Cordially yours,

Georg Landauer

GL. 33



M I N U T E S

OF A MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
Monday, December 11, 1939, at 4 P.M., at
United Palestine Appeal office, 111 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C.

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PRESENT: Abba Hillel Silver, presiding, Sol Cohen, David Freiburger, Leon Gellman, Leib Glantz, Solomon Goldman, Israel Goldstein, Max Kirshblum, I.M. Kowalsky, Mrs. Alexander Lamport, Arthur Lamport, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Henry Montor, Louis Rimsky, Mrs. Sol Rosenbloom, Morris Rothenberg, Jacob Sincoff, Ferdinand Sonneborn, Stephen S. Wise.

By invitation: Kurt Blumenfeld, Sam Caplan, Mendel Fisher, Georg Landauer, Arthur Lourie, Morris Margulies, Emanuel Neumann, Alex Rothenberg.

Excuses for absence: Maurice J. Karpf, Barnett Brickner and Joseph Kraemer.

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FINANCIAL REPORTS:

A statement of income and expenditures of the United Palestine Appeal for 1939 as of December 10, 1939 (Appendix A), and of the United Jewish Appeal as of December 7, 1939 (Appendix B) was presented by Mr. Montor, who also included reference to a tentative statement of income and expenditures of "Night of Stars" (Appendices C and D), the function conducted in New York City to supplement the income of the United Palestine Appeal.

The report of the UPA indicated that the cash income in 1939 totaled \$3,727,253.35, the major disbursements including \$1,764,612.44 each to the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth. The campaign expenditures totaled \$47,267.38 toward a budget for the year of \$63,492.10.

The United Jewish Appeal report showed that the total pledges recorded as of December 7th amounted to \$15,128,196.84. Of that amount \$10,551,131.79 had been received in cash. The share of the UPA in the distributions made thus far by the UJA amounted to \$2,750,000.

Mr. Montor praised the activity of Mr. Samuel Blitz, director of the "Night of Stars", pointing out that the substantial net income that had been made possible was due directly to the persistence of Mr. Blitz in overcoming numerous objections from many sources to the conduct this year of "Night of Stars". He also referred to the participation in managing the enterprise of Mr. Alex Rothenberg.

After a brief discussion of several of the items the reports were ordered accepted and filed.

DECISIONS OF ALLOCATIONS COMMITTEE:

As a member representing the United Palestine Appeal on the Allocations Committee of the United Jewish Appeal, Dr. Silver reported on the decisions

made by the Allocations Committee which provided, briefly: that of the \$6,000,000 received above the first \$9,500,000 already distributed, the UPA was to receive \$1,500,000; the JDC \$3,650,000, which includes \$1,000,000 in equal shares toward the responsibilities of the Coordinating Foundation and the underwriting for the St. Louis passengers; \$600,000 to the National Refugee Service; and \$250,000 recommended for distribution to non-Jewish refugee organizations, the final decision as to whether the distribution is to be made and in what manner to be left to the Negotiating Committees representing the UPA and the JDC. All income above the \$6,000,000 is to be divided on the basis of 70% to the JDC and 30% to the United Palestine Appeal (Appendix E).

Dr. Silver pointed out that as a result of the decisions of the Allocations Committee, the United Palestine Appeal will receive as a minimum from the 1939 campaign of the United Jewish Appeal the sum of \$4,000,000. This is in addition to whatever amount will be placed in the pool of the United Palestine Appeal through the traditional collections of the Jewish National Fund, an amount in excess of \$300,000.

Dr. Wise inquired whether the heads of the United Jewish Appeal had been consulted with regard to the disposition of the passengers of the St. Louis. Dr. Silver replied that he, as one of the Chairmen of the UJA, had not been consulted. Dr. Wise inquired whether the charge of \$500,000 to provide for the underwriting of the St. Louis passengers was against the UJA or the JDC. The purpose of this question was to determine whether the UPA shared in the credit, even though the amounts may be administered by the JDC in the provisions for the Coordinating Foundation and the St. Louis passengers.

Dr. Silver referred again to the minutes of the Allocations Committee and said that it had been definitely understood that even though the obligations had been first undertaken by the JDC and would be financed by that body, actually the United Palestine Appeal could claim as great a share as the Joint Distribution Committee in whatever beneficiary action was taken in connection with the St. Louis passengers or the Coordinating Foundation. This view was also expressed by Dr. Goldman.

STATUS OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR 1940 UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL:

Dr. Israel Goldstein, as President of the Jewish National Fund, one of the two constituent bodies of the UPA, reported that the sub-committees representing the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth had been making progress in the negotiations to formulate an agreement for the 1940 United Palestine Appeal. The absence of Mr. Lipsky, Chairman of the Keren Hayesod, from the city prevented the submission of a definitive report. The committees had been meeting regularly and it was Dr. Goldstein's belief that a formal report would be available at least within the next two weeks. He pointed out that the lines for the agreement had been fixed in the cable received from Messrs. Ussishkin, representing the Jewish National Fund; Hantke, representing the Keren Hayesod; and Kaplan representing the Jewish Agency (Appendix F). That cable had served as a charter for the 1940 UPA agreement.

In respect to the Mizrachi, the joint committees of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth had decided that the allocation for 1940 should be \$125,000. If, during 1940, however, the Mizrachi Palestine Fund feels that a larger sum is required it will have the right to submit an additional request to the UPA for an amount not exceeding \$15,000.

Dr. Wise asked whether it would be possible under the terms of this allotment or agreement for Mizrachi Organization to conduct any other campaign. Dr. Goldstein stated that it was very clearly implied and also expressly agreed that it would not be possible for the Mizrachi to associate itself with or conduct any other type of campaign during the year 1940 in view of its inclusion within the United Palestine Appeal on the terms indicated. Dr. Wise expressed regret that no final report on the 1940 United Palestine Appeal agreement was yet available and asked that the Administrative Committee request a final report in writing on the agreement by December 25th at the latest. The Chairman indicated that this was a reasonable request and took it for granted that the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth officers would be able to comply with the suggestion.

STATUS OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR 1940 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL:

A brief summary of the meeting on November 27th of the Negotiating Committees representing the UPA and the JDC was given by Mr. Montor. He stated that although no technical matters were discussed such as ratios, percentages or allotments, various matters had, however, been touched upon such as a possible quota, the inclusion of other agencies than the present constituents in the United Jewish Appeal, and the question of the inclusion of the National Refugee Service as a member rather than as a beneficiary of the United Jewish Appeal. At that time Mr. Baerwald on behalf of the JDC had stated that there was no urgency for an immediate decision on the 1940 United Jewish Appeal and that there were certain factors which made it impossible for the JDC to adopt a decision at this time on 1940. The first meeting on November 27th closed with the indication that Mr. Baerwald would be expected to set the time for the next meeting, which Dr. Silver thought should be held within ten days or two weeks after the first meeting.

Dr. Silver supplemented Mr. Montor's report by stressing the uncertainties of the position of the Joint Distribution Committee in relation to its own requirements in Europe, the possibilities of a non-sectarian, nationwide campaign and the determination of its attitude at the annual meeting of the JDC scheduled for December 2nd and 3rd. It was Dr. Silver's view that substantial progress had been made toward a United Jewish Appeal for 1940 and that a meeting would certainly be held within a week or ten days.

It was his belief that two judgements were required on the part of the Administrative Committee of the UPA; one involves percentages and ratios in the 1940 UJA, and the other the inclusion of the National Refugee Service as a member rather than as a beneficiary of the United Jewish Appeal. The latter request had been made by the JDC and it had

also been asked that if the UPA decision should be negative it might be placed in writing.

Mr. Glantz asked the opinion of the UPA members on the Allocations Committee as to the outcome of the Allocations Committee decisions and as to whether they thought UPA had been fairly treated. Dr. Silver's view was that the decisions were most favorable to the UPA.

Discussing the question of the inclusion of the National Refugee Service as a member rather than as a beneficiary of the United Jewish Appeal, Dr. Wise opposed the suggestion. He declared that it would disturb the balance that has been regularly maintained between European needs and Palestine upbuilding. He also thought it would be unfortunate to emphasize through this action that refugee care in the United States had been placed upon a permanent basis comparable with the needs overseas and in Palestine. He urged that the Administrative Committee vote that the National Refugee Service should not become a partner in an organization designed to meet two great needs: overseas relief and Palestine.

Dr. Wise then offered a motion to instruct the UPA representatives on the Negotiating Committee not to agree to any arrangement which would make the National Refugee Service a partner in the United Jewish Appeal and to ask the United Palestine Appeal representatives to use their best efforts to secure the needs of the National Refugee Service as a beneficiary of the United Jewish Appeal.

Judge Rothenberg asked what would be the effect on the composition and action of the Allocations Committee if the National Refugee Service became a partner.

Dr. Silver gave it as his view that then no Allocations Committee would be agreed to. All the members of the Administrative Committee of the UPA agree fundamentally with the position of Dr. Wise on the National Refugee Service, he said. But the Administrative Committee is confronted with this question: If the inclusion of the National Refugee Service becomes a breaking point is the UPA ready to break on that point? Dr. Silver also remarked that representatives of the National Council of Federations and Welfare Funds and of individual Welfare Fund communities would be present at the next meeting of the Negotiating Committees and would be listening to the various arguments presented. The responsibility for rejecting the National Refugee Service would rest on the shoulders of the UPA.

Dr. Silver then presented the case as offered on behalf of the inclusion of the National Refugee Service. That was generally to the effect that the National Refugee Service as a major beneficiary of the United Jewish Appeal is entitled to share in the decisions of the United Jewish Appeal. The refugee needs in the United States had been played up in a number of communities, including New York City, and inasmuch as its appeal was an important factor in the results of the UJA campaign it should have a role in formulating its policies.

Dr. Goldman felt that no one could advance arguments against the inclusion of the National Refugee Service that would satisfy either the

NRS or the JDC. It was idle to ignore the central fact, which was to be found not in the desire of an organization to be represented in the United Jewish Appeal but very specifically in the attempt of the JDC to control the UJA by majorizing its officers.

Discussing the general aspects of the problem, Dr. Goldman said that an immigrant who comes to the United States does not offer the same refugee problem as is represented in other countries, where refugees usually wait for emigration. Once an immigrant arrives in the United States he is here for permanent integration and is gradually absorbed in the community. The National Refugee Service, Dr. Goldman contended, is a temporary organization meeting temporary needs and should not be part of a fund-raising effort composed of long-range, permanent overseas needs and Palestine funds.

Dr. Goldman felt that the crucial issue involved was so important that the UPA should even risk making this the breaking point in the discussion of the 1940 UJA.

Dr. Silver remarked that the entire country is pressing for a united campaign. It was his conviction that a UJA would be held. It was essential, however, that the position of the UPA toward the NRS be carefully formulated with respect to the consequences involved.

Mr. Lamport agreed that the wishes of the United Palestine Appeal were unanimous with respect to the National Refugee Service but it was necessary to offer good and valid reasons as to why it should not be included as a member organization.

Dr. Goldstein felt that in the discussion of this or any other question related to 1940 it was important that the United Palestine Appeal know its own strength and analyze the possibilities if the UPA were required to undertake an independent campaign.

Dr. Wise objected to the assumption that because of a decision to be made by the United Palestine Appeal on the National Refugee Service there would be a break up of the UJA. Dr. Wise pointed out that the UPA is not under any obligation to consider at this moment what would be its action in the event the JDC refused to accept the UPA decision on the NRS.

Dr. Silver disagreed with this point of view, saying that the members of the Negotiating Committee must know in advance what they are to do during the negotiations and that the problem would not be solved by holding two meetings with the same issue as subject for discussion.

Dr. Wise then raised a point of order on the inadmissability of the type of discussion launched by Dr. Goldstein. He thought it was out of place to discuss the eventualities. It was the duty at the moment of the UPA Administrative Committee to decide whether or not it was in the interests of Palestine and of the UPA to include the NRS as a member rather than as a beneficiary of the UJA. It was not necessary at this point to consider the consequences that might arise from that decision.

Judge Rothenberg supported the point of order raised by Dr. Wise. He inquired whether it was not sufficient for the members of the Negotiating Committee to know how the United Palestine Appeal stands on the National Refugee Service without being forced to consider the reaction on the part of the Joint Distribution Committee, which cannot be definitely known at this time.

Continuing with the discussion which he had started earlier, Dr. Goldstein, surveying the possibilities of an independent campaign by the United Jewish Appeal, felt that the members of the Negotiating Committee should have a conception of the individual strength of the UPA when they went into a discussion of 1940. It was Dr. Goldstein's opinion that in 1939 the United Palestine Appeal would have raised by itself approximately \$4,000,000. Analyzing the possibilities of a 1940 campaign, Dr. Goldstein felt that it was not likely that the UJA would exceed the income of 1939. The UPA stands an excellent chance of raising \$4,000,000 in an independent 1940 campaign, he continued. If the United Palestine Appeal is faced with a break its officers ought to know their own particular strength. The United Palestine Appeal ought to make clear to its partners its position in the matter of parity for the United Palestine Appeal in any kind of United Jewish Appeal for 1940.

Mr. Montor then read a statement which had been drafted to indicate the position of the United Palestine Appeal with respect to the National Refugee Service (Appendix G).

Judge Rothenberg declared that the United Palestine Appeal is being put in a very disadvantageous position by being required to give reasons why it should decline the suggestion of partnership for the National Refugee Service. In his view the onus was on the Joint Distribution Committee and the National Refugee Service to prove why the status quo should not be maintained. The Joint Distribution Committee should offer in writing reasons to change the situation. The United Palestine Appeal could then consider that written document.

Dr. Silver declared that the JDC had given such reasons at the first meeting of the Negotiating Committees and although the reasons had been verbal a definite request had been made of the UPA that if the decision should be in the negative that it might be in writing.

Reviewing the alternatives confronting the UPA when the Negotiating Committees meet again, Dr. Silver said that at the next meeting the question would be raised as to the inclusion as a partner of the National Refugee Service. The UPA will oppose the suggestion, but it will have to express itself, giving its reasons although not necessarily in the form of a document. There will then be a vote as between the JDC and the UPA as to the question of including the National Refugee Service.

What, then, is the next step insofar as the UPA is concerned? It was Dr. Silver's view that the JDC would stop negotiations if the NRS was not included as a partner; but if the UPA agrees on the

inclusion of the NRS then there would be a decision immediately on definite terms for allotments for 1940 instead of leaving any decision as to distribution to an Allocations Committee.

Judge Rothenberg offered an amendment to Dr. Wise's motion to the effect that before the UPA takes a position on the NRS at the next meeting it ask for more details from the JDC as to the meaning of the inclusion of the NRS as a partner with respect to the control of management, the distribution of funds and similar important points.

Dr. Silver felt that the inclusion of NRS as a member is not an issue which would justify a breach. The UPA ought to discover a formula which would meet its own requirements and nevertheless satisfy the demand for the inclusion of the NRS.

When Dr. Wise insisted on the adoption of his motion, Dr. Silver said that if he were enjoined from negotiating along general lines and had to act under the specific restraining motion as applied to the NRS, he for one would prefer someone else to do the negotiating.

Mr. Cohen offered the suggestion that perhaps it might be agreed that control of the UJA would be on a 50-50 basis with the other 50% being shared between the JDC and the NRS.

Dr. Silver thought that there were two major issues involved which the UPA ought to seek to protect: one question was whether the JDC would agree in advance to continued control of the UJA in management and similar affairs by the JDC and the UPA alone, and secondly whether ratios would be established satisfactory to the needs of the UPA. If these two items could be agreed upon satisfactorily why should the UPA object to the inclusion of the NRS, Dr. Silver asked.

Dr. Goldman felt that the issue was not as simple as it had been made to appear. There was only one objective involved in the whole question of including the NRS and that is to strengthen the hands of the JDC in the UJA. It was his conviction that the Administrative Committee of the UPA should vote at this meeting definitely that it does not approve under any circumstances of the inclusion as a partner of the NRS.

Following further brief discussion, it was the consensus of opinion as phrased by Dr. Silver that the UPA members of the Negotiating Committee for the 1940 UJA would be guided in their actions by the views expressed at the meeting of the Administrative Committee with regard to the inclusion of the NRS.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

It was reported by Dr. Silver that plans had been progressing for the National Conference for Palestine of the UPA to be held at the Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D.C. on January 6th and 7th. Mr. Montor described briefly the efforts that had been made to secure a large and representative attendance.

It was suggested by Mr. Lamport, in view of the unusually large attendance that might be expected as a result of the visit of Dr. Weizmann that a hall larger than the Ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel be obtained for the meeting to be addressed by Dr. Weizmann. The suggestion was taken under advisement. The Chairman was authorized to name a committee to formulate a program for the Washington Conference.

Mr. Montor declared that one of the important elements of the Washington Conference was the announcement of the election of officers for 1940. He urged that thorough consideration be given to the wisdom and necessity of including on the administering bodies of the UPA men and women throughout the country whose activity during 1939 had made possible the unprecedented results that had been obtained. He took it for granted that the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth sub-committees to whom certain recommendations had been made would act favorably on them in the light of the requirements of the UPA as a fund-raising body.

ARRIVAL OF DR. WEIZMANN

The Chairman welcomed Mr. Arthur Lourie, political secretary of the Zionist Organization in London, who had arrived in the United States in advance of the coming of Dr. Weizmann. Mr. Lourie reported that Dr. Weizmann was expecting to arrive in the United States on December 26th.

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR UPA:

The UPA ought to create an advisory council which would be composed of a single representative of each of the major Welfare Funds throughout the country, it was urged by Mr. Montor. The UPA would thus become the first national agency which would give to Welfare Funds which make possible national budgets an opportunity to sit in and counsel with the UPA and to receive reports on the functioning of the constituent agencies of the UPA in Palestine. It would be understood that each Welfare Fund asked to designate a representative would select one known to be sympathetic to Palestine. This advisory council would meet as regularly as might be required to offer information, receive stimulation and to seek counsel with respect to the needs of Palestine, which could then be reported back to the respective Welfare Funds.

Dr. Silver endorsed the suggestion and said that it would be helpful to the interests of the UPA.

IT WAS MOVED, SECONDED AND CARRIED that the Chairman be authorized to name a committee which would consider the question of the establishment of an Advisory Council of the UPA and; this committee to have power to act.

DR. WEIZMANN'S ADDRESS AT ANNUAL MEETING OF COUNCIL

The Chairman read a letter dated December 8th which had been sent by Mr. H.A. Lurie, Executive Director of the Council of Jewish Federations

and Welfare Funds, formally inviting Dr. Chaim Weizmann to speak on Saturday evening, January 27th, at the Annual Meeting of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds (Appendix H).

Dr. Wise urged that the UPA insist that the evening of January 27th include in the title of its theme not merely "Overseas and Refugee Problems" but also Palestine. Thus the forum in which Dr. Weizmann would speak would be under the general theme of "Overseas, Palestine and Refugee Problems".

Mr. Montor remarked that the final invitation should be considered on the background of what had gone previously. It was his view that Dr. Weizmann ought to speak at the meeting of the Council and that the best interests of Palestine would be served thereby.

Dr. Goldman felt that the background of the invitation and the specific invitation were such as to make acceptance inadvisable. He declared that he felt that he ought to urge Dr. Weizmann not to accept.

Dr. Silver suggested that Dr. Goldman's position was too rigid and remarked that Dr. Weizmann would dominate the sessions of the Council by his very presence there and that Palestine's interests would be served best by Dr. Weizmann's appearing in Detroit on January 27th.

REQUEST FROM AMERICAN FRIENDS FOR JEWISH PALESTINE

Dr. Silver read a telegram addressed to him (Appendix I) from Rabbi Louis I. Newman, head of the American Friends of Jewish Palestine with reference to a letter that had been previously addressed to the UPA by the officers of the American Friends (Appendix I).

On the suggestion of Dr. Wise it was agreed to refer the subject to the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs.

ADVANCE FOR EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS

A letter was read from Samuel Caplan, Executive Secretary of the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs (Appendix J), asking that an advance of \$10,000 be made available by the UPA to the Emergency Committee in view of the fact that Jerusalem had already agreed and there had been agreement between the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth sub-committees for an allotment of \$50,000 from the UPA funds of 1940 for the Emergency Committee.

Dr. Goldstein felt that the request for an advance would be proper when a final report was presented on the agreement constituting the UPA for 1940. He suggested that the request for an advance be left over for the next meeting of the UPA when such a report would be available.

Mr. Caplan remarked that there was a precedent for such action in the advance voted to the Mizrahi Palestine Fund of \$15,000 on account of the prospective allotment for 1940.

IT WAS MOVED by Mr. Lamport, SECONDED by Mr. Liebovitz, AND CARRIED that the Treasurer of the UPA shall honor requests by the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs up to \$10,000 on account of the agreement by Jerusalem for an allotment in 1940.

ADVANCE TO ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

A letter was read from Mr. Morris Margulies, Secretary of the Zionist Organization of America, (Appendix K) asking the UPA to advance the sum of \$4,500 on account of the 1940 allotment to the ZOA from the UPA.

Mr. Lamport MOVED, it was seconded and carried that the UPA advance the sum of \$4,500 to the ZOA on account of the allotment to be made to it for 1940.

REQUEST ON BEHALF OF PALESTINE PHYSICIANS

Mr. Montor summarized a letter that had been forwarded to Dr. Silver by Dr. A.J. Rongy of New York on account of a group of Palestine physicians who had addressed themselves to Dr. Rongy with a request for aid (Appendix L).

Mr. Lamport MOVED, it was seconded and carried that this request be forwarded to the Jewish Agency Executive in Palestine and that Dr. Rongy be so informed.

REQUEST FROM HASHOMER HATZAIR

Reference was made to a request for an allotment in 1940 for Hashomer Hatzair (Appendix M).

IT WAS MOVED, seconded and carried that this request be referred to the sub-committees of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth for action by them with respect to the 1940 agreement.

REQUEST FOR "AMAL"

Reference was made to a letter submitted to Dr. Silver by Mrs. Rose Jacobs on behalf of "Amal", a handicraft organization in Palestine (Appendix N).

MOVED, seconded and carried that this request be referred to the Executive in Palestine.

REQUEST FROM VAAD LEUMI ON "NIGHT OF STARS"

Reference was made to request from M. Ostrowsky, member of

the Executive of the Vaad Leumi, for a grant to the Social Service Department of Vaad Leumi from the proceeds of the 1939 "Night of Stars" (Appendix O).

Mr. Montor pointed out that the proceeds of "Night of Stars" are not at the disposal of the UPA as in previous years, but were intended for the UJA. At the present time, however, the funds were not being turned over until certain items in suspense within the UJA were determined to the satisfaction of the UPA. However when the project was undertaken it was understood that the proceeds would be credited to the UPA share of the UJA and therefore no deduction is to be made.

Dr. Silver declared that the proceeds of the "Night of Stars" ought not to be turned over to the UJA until satisfaction was obtained with respect to the items in suspense referred to by Mr. Montor, which included a \$40,000 grant to the NRS by the Hofheimer Foundation and certain earmarked items held by the JDC on account of the underwriting for the St. Louis passengers.

It was requested that the Vaad Leumi be informed of the conditions which make impossible the grant as requested.

REQUEST FROM SEABOARD REGION.

Reference was made to a formal request from the officers of the Seaboard Region of the UPA for a renewal of the annual grant of \$2,500 toward the maintenance of the activities of the Region (Appendix P).

On the suggestion of Mr. Montor it was voted that the Chairman appoint a sub-committee which would deal not only with the request of the Seaboard Region but with the planning of UPA activities for 1940, with attention being given to the needs for UPA regional activity especially in the event that there is a renewal of the UJA.

DR. LANDAUER WELCOMED

Dr. Georg Landauer, who came to the United States as a representative of the Jewish Agency Executive, was welcomed by Dr. Silver to the meeting of the UPA, the first which he had attended.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:15 P.M.

(A)
United Palestine Appeal for 1939
Report of Income & Expenditures
As of December 10, 1939

Bank Balance as of January 1, 1939		\$ 99,547.42	(1938	\$80,698.61
			(1937	17,540.53
			(1936	1,308.28
Cash Received- From 1/1/39 to 12/10/39				
United Jewish Appeal - 1939	\$2,750,000.-			
Jewish National Fund - 1939	284,230.95			
(represents income thru October)				
United Palestine Appeal - 1938	659,517.53			
" " " 1937	31,285.50			
" " " 1936	2,219.37			
		<u>3,727,253.35</u>		
		\$ 3,826,800.77		
<u>Disbursements:</u>				
Keren Hayesod	1,764,612.44			
(Includes \$127,032.87 toward Mifal Bitzaron in accordance with 1937-1938 agreements)				
Keren Kayemeth	1,764,612.45			
(Includes \$127,032.87 toward Mifal Bitzaron in accordance with 1937-1938 agreements)				
Mizrachi Palestine Fund	90,000.-			
President's Advisory Comm. for Political Refugees	4,500.-			
Council of Fed. & Jewish Welfare Funds	2,500.-			
American Friends of the Hebrew University	3,024.32			
Hashomer Hatzair	1,200.-			
Youth Aliyah (earmarked item)	1,700.-			
<u>Service Payments:</u>				
Zionist Organization of America	54,012.36			
Mizrachi " " "	9,000.-			
Poale Zion-Zeire Zion	9,000.-			
Miscellaneous Advances	1,422.29			
Advance to Mizrachi Palestine Fund	15,000.-			
on account of prospective allotment for 1940				
	<u>47,267.38</u>			
<u>Expenses:</u>				
(Covering all activities in 1939 applying to 1939 as well as previous campaigns		3,767,851.24	(1939-	\$39,462.27
			(1938-	15,858.47
			(1937	3,628.79
			(1936-	-
BANK BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 10, 1939		\$ 58,949.53		

Itemized Report of Expenditures - UPA - 1939
As of December 10, 1939

	<u>Adopted Budget</u>	<u>Actual Expenditures</u>
Payroll	20,200.-	11,290.01
Printing & Stationery	1,500.-	1,101.80
Multigraphing	1,500.0	1,898.16
Telephone & Telegraph	2,000.-	2,199.41
Rent & Light	2,598.80	2,546.75
Postage, P.P. & Exp.	2,000.-	1,828.35
Carfares, News & Incid.	400.-	895.66
Rentals & Repairs	267.-	13.38
Equipment	-	362.12
Insurance	226.30	79.62
Auditing	1,000.-	600.-
Photos, Mats, Cuts	1,500.-	90.55
Dinners & Banquets	500.	122.45
Traveling & Speakers Fees	7,500.-	4,463.61
Literature	2,500.-	2,089.01
National Conf. Expense	2,800.-	3,163.96
Maintenance of Regional Offices	15,000.-	9,760.53
Reserve for Misc. Expense	2,000.-	2,128.66
(Films and Education Activities)		
	<u>\$63,492.10</u>	<u>\$ 44,634.03</u>

Expenditures in 1939 applicable to 1938 Campaign
as per report- 12/10.39

2,633.35
\$ 47,267.38

(E)

Report of
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
Income and Expenditures
(as of December 7, 1939)

1. Total Pledges as of December 7th, 1939 \$15,128,196.84*

*Included in the total amount of pledges -

New York City	\$6,600,083.22
Chicago	1,200,600.00

2. Total Cash received as of December 7th, 1939 \$10,551,131.79**

3. Total Allocations made to date-

American Jewish Joint Dist. Comm. Inc.	\$5,060,000.00
United Palestine Appeal	2,750,000.00
National Coordinating Comm. Fund Inc.	<u>2,200,000.00</u>

\$10,010,000.00

4. Expenses as of November 30th, 1939

National Payroll	\$99,302.12
Fieldmen's Payroll	93,578.36
Fieldmen's Expenses	69,681.76
Speakers Bureau	27,960.84
Publicity Department	22,233.35
General Office	49,515.04
Miscellaneous Expenses	<u>5,308.24</u>

\$ 367,579.71

* Not Included in the total pledges -

Baltimore	
Cincinnati	
Philadelphia	Schnectady
Rochester	Dayton
Providence	Youngstown -
Denver	(and many other cities)

** Included in the total amount of cash-

New York City	\$4,535,000.00
Chicago	1,150,000.00

December 15, 1939

STATEMENT ON THE KEREN HAYESOD - KEREN KAYEMETH AGREEMENT FOR 1940.

The committees representing the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth had two meetings.

The basis of the agreement as between the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth was reached at the first meeting. During the intervening period cables were received from Palestine, and a cable from Ussishkin, Hantke, and Kaplan which was read by Dr. Silver at the meeting of the United Palestine Appeal at its recent meeting.

The committee unanimously agreed to incorporate the cable as the basis of the agreement between the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth for 1940. In all other respects the agreement will be the same as in 1939, including the service charges.

On the question of Mizrahi, it was agreed at the last meeting that the sum of \$125,000 shall be made available out of the 1940 campaign with the proviso that they submit a certified statement to the United Palestine Appeal in the United States, and a copy to Jerusalem.

It was also agreed that the Mizrahi should have the right to submit a request for additional funds not to exceed \$15,000, such application being dependent upon the status of the campaign during its approximate close.

The committee also agreed that the set-up for 1940, including the officers, shall remain the same as in 1939. It was unanimously decided to invite Dr. Silver to serve as National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, and the Co-Chairmen and the other officers are to continue in the same capacity as in the year 1939.

A communication was received from Mr. Montor, making recommendations to be included in the 1940 set-up. It was agreed that all the names be incorporated as Honorary Vice-Chairmen or some other important capacity.

A sub-committee was named to make final disposition of this matter, after consultation with Mr. Montor. This was subject to ratification by the

Chairmen of the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth.

Mendel N. Fisher



December 21, 1939

Mr. Lessing Rosenwald
C/o Sears Roebuck & Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Rosenwald:

Enclosed herewith is a set of the audited reports of the Keren Kayemeth (The Jewish National Fund), the Keren Hayesod (The Palestine Foundation Fund), the Jewish Agency, and the Central Bureau for Settlement of German Jews in Palestine - all four deriving their American support from the United Palestine Appeal.

The reports cover the following periods:

Keren Kayemeth	- Sept. 30, 1936 to Sept. 30, 1938
Keren Hayesod	- March 31, 1936 to March 31, 1939
The Jewish Agency	- Oct. 1, 1935 to Sept. 30, 1938
The Central Bureau	- Oct. 17, 1935 to March 31, 1939

I hope that you will find time to study carefully these reports which have just reached me by air mail from Palestine. I should like your comments on them. If there is any additional information, I shall be very happy to provide it. After you have perused the reports, please return them to me as they are the only copies which I possess.

I am very anxious that you should get a clear picture of what is being done with the money raised in the United States for reconstruction and resettlement work in Palestine. One may approve of the whole Palestine project, and one may disapprove of it, and people may honestly differ on ideologic grounds. But there should be no doubt in anyone's mind as to the proper and businesslike expenditure of funds which are raised, and the availability of audited reports.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

Enc.

December 21, 1939

Mr. Samuel Caplan, Secretary
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
111 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Caplan:

In looking over the minutes which you sent me of the Emergency Committee meeting held on December 12, I find that the subject of the invitation which had been extended to Dr. Weizmann through the United Palestine Appeal by the Council of Welfare Funds was brought up for discussion by you. The invitation to Dr. Weizmann from the Council came to the United Palestine Appeal. The matter was fully discussed at a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the United Palestine Appeal at which both Dr. Goldman and Dr. Wise were present. After a full discussion, and after the presentation of the points of view both of Dr. Wise and Dr. Goldman, it was agreed that the invitation be accepted subject to a change in the title announced by the Council for its program on the evening of January 27. The Administrative Committee did not vote to refer this matter to the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, as it did do in regard to some other matters. It assumed that those meetings which the United Palestine Appeal arranged for Dr. Weizmann in its own interest and in behalf of the campaign were under its own jurisdiction. You will recall that I made this a matter of correspondence with you on an earlier date.

I regard it as extremely unfortunate and embarrassing that the negotiations which had been carried on with regard to this invitation to Dr. Weizmann between the Council of Welfare Federations and the United Palestine Appeal should be taken out of the hands of the chairman of the United Palestine Appeal and turned over to a member of the Emergency Committee. Please bring this letter to the attention of the Committee at its next meeting.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

C O P Y

SIDNEY HOLLANDER
2419 Greenmount Ave.
BALTIMORE

Dec. 28th 1939

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

Dear Mr. Montor:

At the recent meeting of the United Jewish Appeal, a number of proposals were made in an attempt to find some satisfactory formula for next year's appeal. As none of the delegates were authorized to commit their organizations to any definite plan, it was suggested that all should be taken back to the respective organizations for consideration by their Boards.

The Council of Jewish Federations is deeply concerned in the successful outcome of these negotiations. It has a dual responsibility in them,-- one to its own members and another to the agencies concerned. Since the Welfare Fund cities are the source of a great share of the funds required by the overseas agencies, they believe that they, or the Council which represents them, should have a voice in the decisions. In line with this, the Council recently appointed a special committee to participate in the present discussions, and to give whatever assistance it could to bring them to a successful fruition.

During the negotiations this committee made a number of suggestions representing the views of its member agencies, and when your Board gives its consideration to the various plans, I urge that these suggestions be carefully considered.

Its first recommendation, which has been voiced by a large number of Welfare Fund cities, is that next year's appeal be expanded to include additional agencies providing services overseas and in Palestine, as well as those serving refugees in this country. The Specific suggestion was concerned with the ORT and HIAS, but others might well be included. It is our considered judgment that such an enlargement of the appeal will result in more economic operation, will tend to reduce duplication in services, and will help to clarify functional lines.

The COUNCIL suggests further that it might be helpful if it would participate:

- a. in determining the total goal and the allocations to each of the agencies participating.
- b. in establishing more acceptable methods of reporting and auditing receipts and expenditures.
- c. in reviewing the programs of the agencies, and in helping to clarify functional lines when two or more agencies are operating within the same field.
- d. in establishing some form of objective review of the services performed, so that impartial information can be channelled to all of the supporting welfare fund organizations.

We believe that such assistance would be definitely helpful to the

agencies, and would strengthen their position in every community. Let me assure you that the COUNCIL is not committed to any particular method of fulfilling these purposes; it is concerned only with the ends, - not the means by which they are achieved.

Our committee wishes to go on record as believing that it would be a mistake to decide on any rigid formula of allocation at this time, since it is impossible now to foretell the changing conditions that may occur within the next twelve months. It is therefore recommending that whatever formula of allocation is decided upon at this time should apply only to distribution of perhaps the first quarter's expenditures, and that subsequent allocations be worked out each quarter by a special committee including representatives both of the agencies and of the Welfare Fund cities on the basis of conditions then existing and the ability of agencies to render the services required.

Our Committee was unanimous in believing that the Welfare Fund cities would not look with favor on any plan for earmarking portions of the funds collected for use by any individual agency. Any such plan would inevitably have disruptive rather than unifying results.

X The COUNCIL has stated that the overseas agencies should not be considered as vested interests with inherent rights to determine their own programs and expenditures, but rather as machinery serving the purposes of the entire American Jewish community of which the Welfare Fund cities constitute a prominent part. Since these cities are expected to provide the greater portion of the funds, they have the right to participate in determining allocations, in considering programs, and in having unbiased information on results achieved.

Let me assure you once again the COUNCIL stands ready to cooperate with you in every way that will strengthen and make more effective the important services your agency is rendering.

Cordially

(Signed) Sidney Hollander.

SH:SS

December 28, 1939

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

My dear Mr. Montor:

Among the resolutions which should be drafted for presentation at our Conference should be:

- 1) A pledge for increased devotion and sacrifice on our part for the upbuilding of the Jewish Homeland. This should include an expression of praise for the magnificent spirit of sacrifice and discipline on the part of the Yishuv.
- 2) A demand for free admission of Jewish immigration to Palestine in view of the disasters which had overtaken millions of our people in Central and Eastern Europe. This should also include a repudiation of the White Paper in consonance with the resolutions adopted at the World Zionist Congress. You might wish to get Bob Szold to draft this second resolution so that the phraseology is entirely correct for we might wish to send it through the British Ambassador to London.
- 3) A resolution welcoming Dr. Weizmann to the United States hailing his leadership and expressing the hope that his visit will be productive of much good, etc. etc.
- 4) A resolution calling upon the Jews of America to respond generously to the 1940 United Jewish Appeal Campaign.
- 5) As in previous years, a resolution expressing the thanks of the Convention to the Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, and expressing satisfaction with the success of the 1939 Campaign.
- 6) A resolution thanking the other officers and community leaders for their participation.

If I think of any others, I shall write to you.

Very cordially yours,

COPY

LETTER FROM DR. WEIZMANN TO LORD HALIFAX

SECRET

Dec. 29/39.

Your letter of the 19th has reached me late on the same day. As I had to leave early the next day I could not answer it immediately, and had to postpone doing so until I reached here where I have to wait a day or two before taking the "Clipper".

I confess that your letter came rather as a shock. But I don't propose to trouble you with a lengthy answer.

I am not competent to judge whether the policy of the White Paper although approved by Parliament requires the consent of the League Council before it could be implemented. The House however was most anxious to hear the opinion of the League on the subject and many references were made in the Debate to the Mandates Commission whose report was awaited with the keenest interest. The outbreak of the war which has taken place a few days after the publication of the report by the Permanent Mandates Commission has removed the whole problem to a second plane and all discussion of it was suspended. But the opinion expressed in the report of the Mandates Commission leaves no room for any doubt that the White Paper is incompatible with the Mandate as interpreted hitherto by His Majesty's Government. Whatever the legal point of view adopted by the Colonial Office may be, their moral attitude is open to a very serious doubt.

We are now as before uncompromisingly opposed to the policy of the White Paper, but I fully agree that Jewish cooperation with the Allied War-effort is and will continue to be unconditional. Nevertheless there is no reason why unnecessary and unjustified hardship should be inflicted on us at a time when every day brings in its train untold destruction of Jewish life and property.

I fervently hope that Europe will be rid of the Nazi cancer and we all realise only too well the decisive role which England is playing in this gigantic struggle for the preservation of moral values forming the very foundation of our civilization, and just because of this knowledge I had hoped that you would not like to see anything done which might prejudice the Jewish future.

After victory has been won the Jewish problem will still be there in all its ghastly nakedness as a challenge to the new world which may arise and I am deeply convinced that only in Palestine and through Palestine an equitable and lasting solution can be found.

May I be allowed to offer you my best wishes for a better and happier 1940.

THE EXECUTIVE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

GENEVA OFFICE

January 2, 1940

C
P
Y
Dear Dr. Goldman:

I received your cable:

"Gruenbaum advises behalf agency we send representative Lithuania contact Zionists there and surrounding territory. Maintains American will find it easier move about. Please cable your opinion"

to which I replied as follows:

"I advise against sending Zionist representative whose presence superfluous Lithuania useless or impossible surrounding territories. Only thing needed is relief Warsaw but you know difficulties. Joint working there only small scale was not yet allowed open office writing".

I have just had a talk over the phone with our friend Kleinbaum in Kaunas and before sending off my cable I have ascertained what his opinion in this respect is. He only confirmed what I am telling you in my cable.

There is no need to send a Zionist representative to Lithuania to establish contact. We have as much contact as we like; we can talk to them over the phone, we can send them money, we can give them any advice they need, and they are quite well provided for - certainly so in comparison with the Jewish in Germany or Poland.

The Joint is feeding the 1500 refugees who are in or around Wilna. Our offices in Kaunas have no difficulty and are working in full swing. Money is of course needed but can easily be transferred to Lithuania.

Our headquarters in Europe and in Jerusalem are also looking after the Hechalutz, and Wilna has become an emergency centre for Hachscharah and Aliyah organisations. There are 700 or more of our young people from Poland there who have fled over the frontier.

Then there is a committee of Vatikim working in Kaunas with Mr. Kleinbaum as chairman, and Wurock is once or twice a month in Kaunas to give help and advice.

This being the position I cannot see any reason why a Zionist from America should take the trouble to go to Lithuania.

With regard to the surrounding territories the position is as follows:

I understand that you are speaking of Germany and German occupied Poland. Here the position is as bad as it can be imagined, and every Jew or Zionist from the outside coming there will certainly be greeted with open arms by the Jews in Germany or the occupied territories. But the man must be extremely careful, otherwise he would endanger the life of any Jew with whom he is talking.

We have sent twice a man from here to Berlin, a Jew who is the head of the Palestine Office Basle (now working in Geneva) and who is a Swiss subject. But he was able to go to Germany only with the official permission of the Gestapo and in connection with immigration matters of our Palestine office in Berlin. You are probably aware that the Gestapo has no object to Jews leaving Germany or Poland if they have a visa for a foreign country and this is why there still exists some sort of connection between the Palestine office in Berlin and the German authorities.

But any visitor whose mission has not been approved beforehand by the Gestapo and is not confined to dealings with immigration matters only, would find himself in a very awkward and perhaps in a dangerous position, and moreover he would be a danger to the German Jews.

With regard to the occupied territories in Poland, you are probably aware (and I have sent you various reports about these questions) that the International Red Cross, the Quakers and the Joint are all trying to do something. It is quite clear that relief on a large scale would be required to save at least part of the Jewish population. But so far all these organisations have achieved very little. Of course, the Germans would like Americans to send dollars and may be they would not just take away the dollars but would permit that through some procedure of exchange at least part of the counter-value would be used for relief. But I have not heard until now that any plan of this kind on a larger scale has been contemplated by any international organisation. There are now a few soup kitchens in Warsaw and the Joint is spending some money there while avoiding to send the actual dollars into Germany or Warsaw. But until now the Joint is not allowed to have an office there.

But you are not asking about relief work: your question was if it would be of any use to send an American Zionist to Germany or Poland. To this I can only reply that it would be of no use, the man would be helpless, he would certainly not be allowed to circulate within the military occupied territory of Poland and if he would manage to ~~gain~~ go there (perhaps together with the Red Cross people) he would in all probability only be a danger to the Jews, all of whom have only one hope and one idea: to get out of the country by hook or by crook.

Some of our friends from Warsaw have managed to get an Italian visa and to get out. There is Dr. Rosenblatt from Lodz who is now in Zurich, there is Mr. Hartglas from Warsaw who just arrived in Trieste and there are others. The great majority is of course unable to do anything and I don't see what comfort could be brought to them if not by a relief work which even the most powerful relief organizations have been unable to organise.

Yours sincerely

(signed) R. Lichtheim
Geneva Office.

(CONFIDENTIAL)

MEETING OF NEGOTIATING COMMITTEES

REPRESENTING UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL AND JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
WITH PARTICIPATION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF COUNCIL OF JEWISH
FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

at 342 Madison Avenue (United Jewish Appeal headquarters), New York City,
Monday, December 18, 1939-from 3:30 P.M. to 6 P.M.

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Present: Abba Hillel Silver, Stephen S. Wise, Israel Goldstein, Morris
Rothenberg, Arthur M. Lampert, Henry Montor; representing
United Palestine Appeal;

Paul Baerwald, Joseph C. Hyman, Joseph Schwartz, James N. Rosenberg,
Isidor Coons, Lessing Rosenwald, James H. Becker, Jonah B. Wise;
representing Joint Distribution Committee;

William Rosenwald, Harold Linder, William Haber; representing
National Refugee Service;

Sidney Hollander, President of Council, Baltimore; Kurt Peiser,
Executive Director, Philadelphia Allied Jewish Appeal; Sam
Goldhamer, Executive Director, Cleveland Welfare Fund; Donald
Kaffenburgh, President, Hartford Welfare Fund; Samuel A.
Goldsmith, Executive Director, Chicago Welfare Fund,
Philip Forman, Chairman, Budget Committee, Trenton, N.J.
Welfare Fund; Michael Stavitsky, Chairman, Newark Welfare
Fund; Charles Rosenbloom, Treasurer, Pittsburgh United Jewish
Fund; Eli Mayer, Representing Chicago Federation of Jewish
Charities; Harry L. Lurie, Director, and George Rabinoff,
Assistant Director, Council of Federations and Welfare Funds;
Harry Greenstein, Director, Baltimore United Jewish Appeal;
Samuel Leidesdorf and Joseph Willen, Director of Fund-
Raising for New York Jewish Federation, representing New
York City.

Also present: for brief period, Benjamin V. Cohen

Presiding officer: Dr. Silver suggested that inasmuch as he had been the
presiding officer at the last meeting of the Negotiating Committees
(on Nov. 27), Mr. Baerwald should take the chair. But Mr. Baerwald
insisted that Dr. Silver should preside. Dr. Silver complied.

Dr. Silver introduced Ben V. Cohen to present the background involving the
disposition of \$250,000 which the Allocations Committee of the
United Jewish Appeal had unanimously recommended should be made
available for non-Jewish refugee organizations. But since the
Allocations Committee had felt that a grant outside the three
beneficiary organizations (JDC, UPA and NRS) was not within its
powers, the final decision rests with the negotiating committees
representing the JDC and UPA, which constituted the 1939 United
Jewish Appeal.

Mr. Cohen, in a brief review, stated that a year ago he had had a talk with Bishop Sheil of Chicago on the relations between Jews and Christians. The difficulties resulting from Father Coughlin's activities were discussed. It was thought that a gift might be placed at the disposal of Pope Pius XI, then living, for distribution among refugees without regard to their faith. This, it was believed, would have a beneficial psychological effect. Subsequently there was a meeting at Henry Ittleson's home to discuss the matter. Bishop Sheil went away with the impression that something substantial would be done in the direction discussed. In August, 1939, during a visit to Rome, Bishop Sheil had a talk with Pope Pius XII, who expressed sympathetic interest in the project.

It was being suggested, Mr. Cohen continued, that at least \$250,000 be set aside for relief among Christian refugees, with at least half being used for Catholic distribution. He suggested that a small committee of two or three take up with Bishop Sheil the most appropriate form of making the gift.

Dr. Silver then called for a report or comment from Samuel Goldsmith who stated that the members of the Allocations Committee, of which body he had acted as Director in its deliberations, had thought that the allocation of a grant of \$250,000 for non-Jewish refugee purposes would be the right thing to do. He pointed out again that this was a recommendation and not a decision, in the nature of the Allocations Committee powers.

Upon the matter being placed to a vote, there was unanimous approval of the proposal that the sum of \$250,000 of the proceeds of the United Jewish Appeal be utilized for non-Jewish refugee purposes.

On the motion of Dr. Stephen S. Wise and the second of Paul Baerwald, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of three to work out the details for the distribution of the amount.

Dr. Silver suggested that he and Rabbi Jonah B. Wise would both appoint the supervisory committee.

(Mr. Cohen left at this point)

Dr. Silver extended a welcome to the representatives of the Council of Federations and asked whether they wished to offer a general introductory statement or whether they preferred to participate in the discussions.

Mr. Hollander said that the Council representatives preferred to participate in the discussions as they proceeded. Dr. Silver then called upon

Isidor Coons to report on the results of the last meeting of the Negotiating Committees.

Dr. Silver declared the meeting open for discussion as to how the 1940 campaign is to be constituted, what its objectives, quota and other details are to be.

Mr. Feiser then voiced criticism of the "ease" with which a decision had been made to dispose of \$250,000 to non-Jewish refugees. When the needs for other purposes were so large, he could not understand how an amount of that size could be distributed with the meagerness of discussion that had characterized the first part of the meeting. He, for one, could not give an adequate explanation to his people in Philadelphia.

Dr. Silver then explained that this meeting represented only the climax of the discussions and that innumerable meetings had been held by groups and individuals. The allocations Committee had discussed the problem for more than an hour. Great pressure was being brought to bear by friends of the Jewish people in Washington.

Mr. Baerwald inquired whether the gift would be made public.

Dr. Silver replied that this would be determined by the committee to be appointed.

Mr. Goldhamer was of the opinion that the grant of \$250,000 would serve a most valuable purpose in developing Christian-Jewish good will. It would also serve to distract attention from the Jewish to the general Cristian refugee problem.

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Upon continued urging by Dr. Silver that the question of the 1940 campaign be proceeded with,

Mr. Baerwald rose to declare that the JDC had considered the problem of the 1940 campaign for many weeks. Under the leadership of James Becker and others, the JDC has tried to evolve a plan for the approval of this body and its serious consideration. He then called on Mr. Becker to present the plan.

Mr. Becker proceeded to read a written statement, over half an hour in length, which described in detail the needs of the JDC in Europe.

The first problem that must be considered by the JDC, he said, are the results of the 1939 campaign. While the JDC was anxious to preserve unity, it must appraise the results of the last drive to determine its program for 1940. Out of a net of \$15,500,000 in 1939, the JDC had been allocated \$8,650,000, the UPA \$4,000,000 and the and the National Refugee Service \$2,600,000.

The JDC is entering 1940 with a "budgetary deficit of \$1,800,000, the largest deficit in its history." The JDC already owes \$1,000,000 to the banks and other bodies and this morning authorized the borrowing of an additional million dollars.

But while the JDC was the major institution upon which Europe depended today, Palestine had many other sources of income besides the United Palestine Appeal. From the United Jewish Appeal, he declared, the UPA had been allocated \$4,000,000; the Hadassah had raised \$1,600,000; the Jewish "ational Fund had obtained an additional \$400,000 in traditional collections; the Gewerkshaften campaign had raised \$400,000 more-- or a total of \$6,400,000, not including the Hebrew University, the results of a National Fund bond issue or other Palestine collections.

The JDC, however, could count on only \$8,650,000, to which, for European purposes might be added the income of the HIAS and ORT, which would total some \$750,000--representing an aggregate total of \$9,400,000 for overseas other than Palestine purposes.

Thus, he continued reading, of every dollar given by American Jews, forty cents went to Palestine and less than sixty cents to Europe. He could not believe that the contributors were aware of that fact.

In addition to its other expenditures, the JDC had spent certain amounts for the preparation of immigrants to Palestine and also transportation, involving some \$500,000 for these purposes in the past year.

The problem of the 1940 distribution should be considered in terms of the numbers of human beings affected by the funds, he stated. The Jewish population in the countries in which the JDC operates totals 5,500,000 Jews.

The JDC tabulated its needs and found that it needed twenty million dollars for 1940. Included in these estimates is \$4,000,000 for emigration; \$800,000 for Czechoslovakia and Austria. An average of \$10 per month would have to be spent for 75,000 refugees in neutral countries where refugees had temporary asylum. 100,000 meals a day were required for adults in Warsaw and the same number in the provinces. \$360,000 a month was required for this purpose. 100,000 meals a day would also have to be provided for youngsters, involving additional expenditures. The JDC is now providing 50,000 meals a day in Warsaw, he said.

The JDC will experience difficulties in belligerent and neutral countries which the Jewish Agency will not encounter, Mr. Becker continued. Whereas sources of income for European purposes would be dried up everywhere else, for Palestine needs the Jews of South Africa, England and Canada could still be called upon. They can still give.

There would have to be a fundamental revision if the JDC were to enter into a united appeal, he said. The Joint Distribution Committee is willing to consider entering a combined effort with the United Palestine Appeal on the following terms:

- (1) the campaign shall be for no less than \$20,000,000;
- (2) out of the first \$10,000,000, \$4,000,000 shall go the National Refugee Service;
- (3) While the JDC has been urged by its friends to insist that 80-20 is the proper ratio that should prevail as between the JDC and the UPA, the JDC is constantly mindful of the desire of many persons in the Welfare Funds for a unified effort and is, therefore, willing to yield from a position which it knows to be absolutely justified and to comprise for a 75-25 relationship between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal. This proportion would be outside the first \$4,000,000 set aside for the National Refugee Service;
- (4) In view of the desire of certain individuals to make contributions outside the framework of a united effort and local welfare funds, it should be agreed that donors would be permitted to earmark their donations, the total of such earmarkings not to exceed ten percent of the amount to be allocated to each of the participating agencies. Such earmarked amounts would not be deducted from the sums to be allocated to each agency;
- (5) Each member organization of the United Jewish Appeal would be required to submit a full accounting of its expenditures and income and all other data that might be required by an accounting body to be set up for just that purpose;
- (6) The Jewish National Fund is a component part of the United Jewish Appeal and, therefore, all its traditional collections shall be reported to the United Jewish Appeal and such sums shall be set up as an amount toward the sum to be allocated to the United Palestine Appeal.

Since the Gewerkshafte and Hadassah do not provide their income to Palestine through the United Palestine Appeal, they shall be excluded from this requirement applying to the Jewish National Fund.
- (7) Proper provision for division of funds shall be made in the event that a non-sectarian campaign is set up;
- (8) The Joint Distribution Committee, Mr. Becker continued, has been approached for grants to various Palestine institutions. If the problem of relief in Palestine should assume major proportions it is understood that the JDC regards such relief needs as the preponderant responsibility of the Jewish Agency and that the JDC cannot meet them.
- (9) The Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service shall be parties to the 1940 agreement;
- (10) In view of the relationship built up between the constituent agencies of the United Jewish Appeal, editorial or other public attacks by persons associated with any of the agencies composing the United Jewish Appeal on any person or other agencies associated

with the United Jewish Appeal are to be deplored and efforts shall be made to prevent them.

- (11) It should be agreed that this union is solely for fund-raising purposes, and the JDC, UPA and NRS must enjoy full freedom of action in their educational programs; and the country shall not be given the impression that the United Jewish Appeal conducts the work in Europe or Palestine.

Dr. Silver followed with a ten-minute reading from the statement submitted to the Allocations Committee of the UJA by the United Palestine Appeal, after pointing out that the UPA had not known that statements were to be read at today's meeting and had not, accordingly, prepared any formal document, having assumed that there would be a general discussion. The excerpts he read gave the background for needs of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth for the year ending September 30, 1940 exceeding £4,000,000.

Dr. Goldstein then suggested, in view of the fact that no indication had been given to the UPA that a statement of needs was required, that the United Palestine Appeal be directed to incorporate into the record a statement parallel to that read by the JDC, detailing the needs of Palestine for 1940.

Dr. Silver remarked that the UPA has that privilege.

William Rosenwald then read a prepared, written statement of the financial needs of the National Refugee Service for 1940.

In 1939, he stated, the NRS will have spent between \$2,550,000 and \$2,600,000, but that cannot be regarded as a gauge for 1940 needs. In November and December the NRS spent \$281,000 a month. On the December expenditure basis, the NRS would need \$3,375,000 for 1940. But since the needs are cumulative, the NRS had added an amount of \$15,000, in progression, for every month of 1940, bringing the total requirements of the NRS for 1940 to \$4,540,000.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise pointed out that this was a meeting of the negotiating committees representing the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal as basic partners in the United Jewish Appeal. He saw no reason for presentation of NRS needs at this time, since these could be considered later. Dr. Wise raised a point of order on the continuation by Mr. Rosenwald of the reading of his document. But the Chairman ruled that since Mr. Rosenwald had begun, he should finish his statement.

Mr. Rosenwald concluded by saying that the NRS figures do not take into account the local refugee needs, which would have to be met out of the treasuries of local welfare funds or campaigns--aside from the sums which the NRS gets from the UJA. He thought that the incorporation of the NRS into membership in the UJA would help clarify this fact to the country.

Mr. Lamport remarked that even if the country could raise \$100,000,000, it could be judiciously used. But the meeting was concerned with determining the possibilities of fund-raising and the relation of each organization to the possible income.

Judge Rothenberg asked Mr. Becker to indicate what the United Palestine Appeal, under the terms of Mr. Becker's formula, might expect to receive in 1940.

Mr. Becker replied that out of a possible net income of \$16,000,000 the division would be:

\$4,000,000 to the National Refugee Service;
\$9,000,000 to the Joint Distribution Committee;
\$3,000,000 to the United Palestine Appeal.

Mr. Montor referred to the statement by Mr. Becker that Palestine could expect funds from England. He asked whether it was not true that the representative body of English Jews, which had approached the JDC for funds for 1940, had been told that the JDC was prepared to give \$500,000, half as a gift and half as a loan, on the understanding that the English group would not make allotments to Palestine. (Indignant sounds were made at this point by Messrs. Rosenberg and Baerwald; the Chairman ruled that Mr. Rosenberg had entered a denial and there should be no further discussion on this point)

Messrs. Linder and Lamport followed with general observations on needs of the campaign.

Mr. Greenstein suggested that Messrs. Coons and Montor and also Willen might indicate what in their judgment the prospects were for 1940, as a basis for discussion of distribution of funds.

Mr. Coons felt that the UJA would probably not raise less than in 1939.

Mr. Montor cited the results in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati in recent fall campaigns in contrast to the much better capita results in the spring campaigns. He thought that in 1940, whatever the sums raised by the country, it would have to be taken into account that (1) larger sums would probably be deducted for local refugee needs; (2) communities are beginning to feel that their local institutions are being allowed to suffer for overseas causes and will therefore deduct for local institutions; (3) more money will probably be asked for civic-protective activities.

He remarked that certain figures cited as to income for other groups should be corrected. Hadassah, for example, had actually raised \$1,066,000 and not \$1,600,000; Gewerkshafte had obtained \$307,000; the Ort and Hias had reported to him that by the end of the year they will have raised \$400,000 and \$460,000 respectively.

Mr. Willen declined to make any statement.

Dr. Goldstein pointed out that the UPA was being asked to take a smaller sum than it received in 1939. He did not understand why the UPA should be called upon, as the only one, to make that sacrifice. He, for one, accepted the figures of needs submitted by the JDC and NRS. He hoped there would be equal readiness to accept the facts of increased needs for Palestine. Certainly the UPA could not consider accepting a lesser amount in 1940 than it raised in 1939.

Mr. Hollander, as President of the Council, then made a statement prior to reading a document. He recalled that the Council had on previous occasions called the attention of the UJA agencies to certain attitudes prevailing in the communities. In brief, these were:

- (a) general approval of a certain measure of unity as expressed in the campaigns of the last two years;
- (b) insistence that the basis of the United Jewish Appeal be expanded -- to present a more accurate united Jewish Appeal. The communities were prepared to respond more enthusiastically to the adoption of such a unifying program.

Mr. Hollander then referred to a meeting in New York called by the Council of Federations of the more important overseas agencies to discuss the 1940 campaign. A committee had been appointed by the Council to meet with the agencies now in the United Jewish Appeal. This morning a meeting of these representatives had taken place. They had, after considerable discussion, adopted a statement which expressed their common point of view, in which the major items were:

- (a) a maximum is required for the causes affected;
- (b) A United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Services should be created; to include the Ort, Hias, Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Gewerkschaften, Hadassah, Hebrew University;
- (c) Representatives of the agencies included in such an appeal and representatives of the Council shall constitute a joint committee which will (1) establish a system for frequent and comprehensive reporting and accounting by each agency; (2) determine the total goal of the campaign; (3) make a continuous study of the basis of agency relationships; (4) classify the functions, to the end that overlappings may be avoided.

Judge Rothenberg said that any impartial observer, having listened to the statements of needs by the agencies, would agree to the validity of the increased needs for the JEC and UPA. He could not, however, understand the logic which says that one cause is to receive additional funds, while the other is to be sharply reduced, when increased requirements affect them both. If we had \$100,000,000, we could not meet all the needs. It would be a very serious matter to ask the UPA to take less than the minimum required for its needs. In Palestine, the danger of a serious relief problem is grave; moreover, new immigrants were constantly streaming into the country and placing heavy responsibilities on the national funds. Is starvation in Palestine less serious than starvation in Poland, he asked. And yet despite these increased relief necessities, Mr. Becker had taken pains to point out that if relief needs arise in Palestine, they are to be met by the Jewish Agency and are to be considered no responsibility of the JDC. Yet the UPA was to be asked to take less money when even the JDC envisaged the possibility of increased requirements in the field of relief alone. Judge Rothenberg could not see the justice in such a proposal.

Mr. Rosenberg stated that the JDC is now feeding 50,000 people a day in Warsaw. The JDC stands between them and starvation. But Palestine is not supported by the UPA alone. It has the Palestine Economic Corp., which is operating with \$3,000,000 of JDC money. There is the British Economic Corp., also a group in France. And the British Government was helping. (This was denied by UPA representatives, and Mr. Rosenberg admitted the possibility of error but doubted it).

The JDC needs a million dollars a month and must have that budget in consideration of the masses of Jews who depend on it.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise asked why Mr. Becker, who says that \$20,000,000 is required by the JDC alone, nevertheless speaks of only a \$20,000,000 campaign.

Mr. Becker said that he asked for "no less than \$20,000,000" but Dr. Wise felt this really meant approximately \$20,000,000.

Mr. Hyman, referring to negotiations for inclusion of other agencies initiated by the Council of Federations, reviewed negotiations the JDC had had with the Ort and Hias. They had had several preliminary talks with the Ort and the latter was willing to enter a UJA if it received \$400,000. However, the Ort does not want to be submerged in larger agencies. The JDC does not want any sum allotted to Ort to be deducted from its share. Mr. Hyman said he was unable to report progress with the Hias, but it was his understanding that Hias had raised under \$350,000 in 1939.

Dr. Goldstein observed that consideration of the inclusion of Ort, Hias and other agencies was secondary for the time being. The meeting should concentrate on the major problem of a unified campaign in 1940 for the agencies already in it.

Mr. Lamport proposed that a basis of continuation for 1940 would be to allot to each of the agencies from the 1940 proceeds the same amounts as they received in 1939 and to leave the balance for later decision; this would mean \$8,650,000 to the JDC, \$4,000,000 to the UPA and \$2,600,000 for the NRS.

Mr. Greenstein declared that it was impossible to freeze refugee needs in America. The appeal of the refugees was an important part of the campaign appeal and, moreover, the first obligation on Americans are the refugees here.

Mr. Rosenbloom, referring to the analysis made by Mr. Montor, agreed with him and said that local communities are beginning to realize that the burden is theirs and they will set aside in 1940 larger and larger sums for local refugee needs. The backwash of the refugee problem comes to each individual community and is not borne by the NRS. In Pittsburgh, for example, they had actually deducted \$10,000 from the amount allotted to the UJA for what was actually an NRS expenditure, in addition to a substantial amount they had set aside for local refugee needs. This would be even truer in 1940.

Eli Mayer agreed with Mr. Greenstein. It was highly improbably, he thought, that any substantially larger sums would be raised in 1940 than in 1939. The need for local refugee needs is paramount against any overseas demand.

Mr. Becker declared that the JDC had made an undue sacrifice in 1939 in terms of the amounts other agencies than the JDC had received from the UJA. The JDC neglected people in eastern Europe because of that, he said. The JDC is not at the meeting to do any "trading". He was sure that the Jews of America do not understand that 40% of every dollar they give goes for Palestine needs and less than sixty goes to Europe. That proportion is entirely out of line. Even under the formula suggested today by the JDC, it was making a compromise for the sake of unity. It was convinced that 80% for the JDC and 20% for the UPA was the justified proportion.

Dr. Silver asked Mr. Becker whether the statement he had read at the meeting was a basis for discussion or whether it was a resolution not to be discussed.

Mr. Becker said that the statement represented a resolution of the JDC, which did not feel that it could participate in a united Jewish Appeal on any lower ratio.

Dr. Silver stated that that being the case, there was no purpose in continued discussion. It had been his thought that each of the groups had entered the meeting for the sake of negotiations; that each would present its case and then, as reasonable people, each concerned for the totality of the problem, would try to work out some commonly acceptable formula. But in view of Mr. Becker's stand the meeting was wasting time with further talk. The meeting was very happy to hear the JDC statement of its needs and also the statements of the UPA and NRS. The aim was to create a plan to which all could agree. But if what the JDC offers is an ultimatum, all that he could say was that the ultimatum is not acceptable.

Dr. Silver, after some brief interchanges, said that the representatives of the UPA would take the suggestion of the JDC to a meeting of their proper body and then formulate their answer.

Dr. Silver suggested that negotiation would be made easier if there were a smaller group meeting. He did not think that the best interests of all were served by a meeting, such as that of today, where thirty people were present. There should be six or eight.

He then proposed that a committee meet to consist of:

- 3 representing the JDC
- 3 representing the UPA
- 3 representing the Council of Federations.

He recalled that the 1938 negotiations had been conducted by such a smaller group. The same needs as had been described at today's meeting had also been dealt with in the latter part of 1938; the same rigid demands were involved, but it was later possible to come to a formula. The answer to our problem is to present our common budgets and needs as bills to the Jewish community of America and ask it to raise the maximum possible toward those needs. No point was served by discussing whether a Jew in one place is more important than a Jew somewhere else.

Dr. Silver inquired of Mr. Baerwald if he agreed to the suggestion that a smaller committee such as he indicated should meet sometime within a week. Mr. Baerwald said the JDC was prepared to accept the suggestion.

It was agreed that the smaller committee proposed by Dr. Silver would meet for further consideration of the problems.

[Late Dec., 1939]

A STATEMENT BY THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

On the Fund-Raising Program for
1940

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The Negotiating Committees of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal met on December 18th, 1939, to consider the question of a joint campaign for 1940. It was anticipated that there would be a joint discussion of the conditions under which a joint campaign for 1940 could be agreed to. At that meeting, however, a written statement was submitted, which set forth the precise terms under which the Joint Distribution Committee would be prepared to renew the United Jewish Appeal for 1940. The submission of a statement prepared in advance of the meeting, precise in detail, its conclusions fixed, made a general discussion at that time impossible, and the meeting was adjourned to enable the United Palestine Appeal to formulate its views in the light of the situation that had been created.

After careful consideration, the United Palestine Appeal finds that the terms laid down by the Joint Distribution Committee are unacceptable because, in the face of sharply increased needs in Palestine, it is proposed that the United Palestine Appeal suffer a sharp reduction in its income as compared with 1939, and because of other factors that will be described hereafter.

The United Palestine Appeal has constantly been in favor of united effort on the part of American Jewry to meet the needs of our people in all countries and in Palestine. For the sake of this unity the UPA was prepared to yield on ratios as between funds allocated to the JDC and itself. This is evident from a comparison of the records of the independent campaigns of both organizations in 1936 and 1937 with the campaigns in 1938 and 1939. In 1936 and 1937 the ratios of allotment as between the JDC and the UPA were almost equal in many major Welfare Fund communities and but slightly less

in many others. Nevertheless, in 1938 as a contribution to united action the UPA assented to a fixed ratio of 60-40, which was less than that which had prevailed previously. Again in 1939, appreciating that far larger amounts were required and recognizing the will of American Jewry for unity in campaigning, the UPA entered the UJA and made another substantial concession on ratios and was content to leave nearly 40% of the total raised to be allocated by a joint Allocations Committee.

We wonder, however, whether this constant manifestation of genuine good will and readiness to make concessions for the sake of unity is being misunderstood. For the present proposals of the JDC call for a drastic curtailment in the income of the UPA in the face of the increasing wartime needs of Palestine, while demanding at the same time sharp increases in the income both of the JDC and the National Refugee Service.

There are in Palestine today approximately 500,000 Jews who constitute one of the major Jewish communities of the world. In the year ending September 30, 1939, some 35,000 Jews entered Palestine. Thousands of additional immigrants continue to land on its shores from month to month; but the ability of the Jews of Palestine to help integrate these newcomers into the land, and to extend the possibilities for settlement, have been seriously hampered by the effects of war conditions.

There are three major problems to be met in connection with the building of the Jewish National Home; First, tens of thousands of refugees who have already come in, and the thousands continuing to arrive, must be provided with elementary relief needs, as well as the conditions under which they may make a livelihood for themselves; second, the widespread effects of the European war, resulting in the suspension of many activities in which the existence of thousands of laborers and middle-class groups are involved, and the very foundations of the great structure created in over two decades, with the

expenditure of millions of dollars, must be counteracted and overcome; and third, not only must the normal work of colonization, land acquisition and general development be continued, but it must be accelerated for the sake of the thousands of immigrants who are entering and waiting for settlement, as well as to strengthen the future of the Jewish National Home against unforeseen eventualities.

With that firmness of purpose which it has constantly displayed, the Yishuv is doing its utmost to help both the internal and external situation. It has provided substantial sums during the past year for the Kofer Hayishuv, the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth. It has not only sent relief funds abroad, but there are tens of thousands of Palestinian Jews who are sending money remittances to their kinsmen in European lands. Within the past few weeks, the Yishuv has introduced a voluntary emergency tax which in some cases involves twenty percent of the individual's income.

The two great instruments responsible for the national upbuilding program in Palestine are the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) and the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth). The first, as the fiscal instrument of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, carries out the immigration, colonization, education, security, relief and general program, while the Jewish National Fund's resources are used for land acquisition and reclamation.

The war has destroyed the power of many communities to share in the Palestine rebuilding program, it is estimated that at least eighty percent of the requirements of the Palestine Foundation Fund and Jewish National Fund will have to be met by the United States in 1940. These requirements, as brought up to date and analyzed on December 24, 1939, cover the following broad general lines:

1. Relief needs arising out of the effects of war on the Palestine economy and the provision for refugees.....\$1,200,000. At \$100,000 a month, this budget takes care of 15,000 persons, partly unemployed workmen, partly larger destitute families.

II. Promotion of Agriculture:.....\$1,800,000.

This sum must be spent in order to enlarge the existing colonies in Palestine and to establish new colonies. This program represents the only method of absorbing the immigrants and refugees into the economic structure of the country and of enabling the settlements to provide the necessary food for the Jewish community of Palestine during war-time.

III. Public Works: 3,200,000

As an imperative measure to provide work and to avoid relief, the Jewish Agency must continue sponsoring such public works projects as road building and colonization improvements. This budget provides work for about 12,000 workmen, half the amount required being provided by the Jewish Agency and the other half being contributed by communities and other public institutions in Palestine.

A part of the relief program involving public works is to be financed by loans and not gifts. These funds would, therefore, constitute a revolving fund.

IV. Aid to citrus growers: 2,600,000

The citrus industry, one of the most important branches of the economic life of Palestine, has been severely hit by the war. The livelihood of thousands of laborers and the existence of a great industrial enterprise must be safeguarded. According to expert analysis, this sum will be required for irrigation, fertilizing of orange groves and for advances on other work to be performed in the groves; partly also for the repayment of debts, which is necessary in order to free this year's crop for sale.

V. Aid to industry: 2,600,000

The preservation of the industrial structure of Palestine is vital to assure the existence of thousands of workmen and the continued expansion of the Jewish homeland for further immigration. The restriction of credits arising out of the war and other burdens must be offset by the national institutions. The sum of \$1,000,000 is urgently required to finance the importation of raw materials which are indispensable for the continuation of Palestine industry. There is also required a loan fund of \$1,600,000 as working capital for those industries which, owing to wartime conditions, must enlarge their production.

VI. Obligations already incurred which must be met:

The thousands of Jews who enter Palestine must be given a sound foundation on the soil of Palestine. Commitments for land purchase must be met and new land acquisition opportunities must

be utilized. The land program is the very essence of a new life for refugees and immigrants.

Contracts for the acquisition of land for colonization purposes of the Jewish National Fund:4,000,000

Meeting options in 1940 on special land purchases in strategic areas..... 1,000,000

Repayment of loans contracted by the Keren Hayesod in current and previous years and for definite commitments, including the deficit incurred by the Keren Hayesod in the year from October 1, 1938 - September 30, 1939, involving \$350,000..... 640,000

VII. Other budgetary expenditures of the Keren Hayesod and Jewish Agency:

Security needs, about 960,000

work of Government relations departments in Jerusalem and London..... 150,000

Miscellaneous items: 330,000

Education grants: \$120,000

Agricultural Station: 50,000

Various institutions and religious purposes: \$50,000

Miscellaneous: \$ 50,000

Administrative Expenses: \$60,000

TOTAL NEEDS OF PALESTINE..... \$ 21,530,000

Inasmuch as the United States is expected to provide a minimum of eighty percent of these requirements, the United Palestine Appeal is called upon to go before the Jews of America in 1940 with a budget of..... \$ 17,224,000

It is important to distinguish between the programs of work in Palestine and in European lands. They both serve to ameliorate the conditions of Jewish life and to contribute to the solution of the Jewish problem. They are both important, and they complement each other.

In the European lands, the Jewish position is in a state of disintegration. Constructive work and rehabilitation are out of the question. What can be done, for the time being, is relief in its most elementary forms, and even then, under political conditions that severely

handicap the disposition even of relief funds.

In Palestine, the foundations of a productive, integrated and enduring Jewish life are being laid. The handicaps are being removed largely through our own strength and our own resources. Palestine represents a constructive program, the absorption of the victims of the European holocaust, and their transformation into a generation of self-support and self-continuation - the regeneration of Jewish life. But it is no less significant as a contribution to the relief of the misery and despair of tens of thousands of Jews in the distressed areas. Every Jew rescued and settled in Palestine is so much human material salvaged; and to the extent of the numbers saved, the situation in European lands is eased; liabilities are reduced; assets are increased.

II. An Analysis of the JDC Statement

The sponsors of the United Palestine Appeal are concerned with an equal degree of sympathy in the relief of the tragic plight of the Jews of Europe. We share that sympathy with all Jews. We regard the work to which the funds of the UPA are contributed as intimately bound up with the specific relief program of the JDC.

In its statement of December 18th, however, the JDC undertook to draw comparisons between its obligations and the obligations of the UPA. It sought to create the impression that, on the one side, you find millions of Jews in distress in European lands who look to the JDC alone for their relief; and, on the other side, you have a small Jewish community in Palestine which has the support of all Jewish communities the world over, who make their contributions to Palestine through the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth.

It is therefore necessary to note that, in addition to the JDC and the Ort and the Hias, there are various other bodies whose resources are available for the same general relief tasks, including such bodies as the Refugee Economic Corporation, and that, in addition, what is far more important is

the fact that many Jewish communities in Europe themselves carry the greater share of the responsibility for the maintenance of local relief enterprises. Moreover, individuals in the United States make available to their relatives in Europe an aggregate amount far in excess of any sums which the JDC provides.

In analyzing the budget submitted by the JDC, we wonder whether the JDC has not overestimated the responsibility it is now called upon to meet.

Based on records of its previous expenditures, we submit the following observations.

- I. In offering a budget of \$20,000,000, the JDC suggested an item of \$4,000,000 for emigration purposes. It should be noted that the payments of the JDC to the Hicem toward these purposes in 1939 amounted to \$465,000. The immigration quotas to the United States and other countries have not been enlarged. The participation of the ICA in the Hicem has not been withdrawn. The JDC, moreover, has shown no interest in the only new element involved in mass immigration, i.e., unauthorized refugee immigration to Palestine. Is it not true, therefore, that the immigration costs to be borne by the JDC in 1940 may fairly be estimated not to exceed\$500,000
- II. Discussing the requirements with respect to Austria and Czechoslovakia, the JDC estimates its expenditures in 1940 at \$800,000. No reference is made to Germany. Is it not the fact that up to December 24, 1939 the JDC will have expended for internal needs in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia a total sum of about \$1,420,000? Under war conditions, even the same expenditures as in 1939 could not be incurred in these areas. Therefore, the JDC will not spend in 1940 in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia even the same amount as in 1939.....about \$1,500,000.

The JDC observes that no help will be forthcoming from other bodies

in 1940. It should be emphasized that the local Jewish communities, the ICA and the Council for German Jewry have not stopped their relief work. The Council for German Jewry bears the whole responsibility, as it has in the past, for the refugees in England. Is it not the fact that the Jewish communities of Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia provide at least eighty percent of their expenditures inside those countries? The assistance by the JDC, the Council for German Jewry and the ICA - all combined - amounted in 1939 to about twenty percent of the expenditures in those countries for the various purposes and needs arising out of the existing situation. There is no indication that these other bodies will discontinue their work in 1940 and that the JDC will have to assume the whole responsibility.

III. The JDC statement speaks of \$4,800,000 as needed for refugees in Europe who require support entirely or in part. During 1939 the JDC reports it spent about \$2,000,000 for Jewish refugees from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia in all countries of Europe, with the exception of England, where all expenses were borne entirely by the Council for German Jewry.

The expenditures for refugees in some countries have declined considerably, owing, partly, to the internment of refugees in camps, and, partly, to their enrollment for military service. It is not likely that the expenditures of 1939 will be increased in the coming year, especially since the number of refugees cannot be enlarged but only diminished, through migration and military service.

On December 20th it was officially announced by the Belgian Government that it was including in its 1940 budget a sum of 8,000,000 francs for refugee relief in special centers under the joint supervision of the Government and Jewish relief organizations. This represents an increase of 2,000,000 francs over 1939.

IV. For relief inside Poland, the JDC submits a figure of \$7,890,000. Is it not the fact that up to this time whatever the JDC has done in Poland since the War began has been with funds previously in the country, either its own or those of other Jewish bodies? There is no announced intention to remit dollar currency to German-occupied Poland during the coming period. All allocations, then, to the JDC in dollars for relief purposes inside Poland will, therefore, merely be held in the treasury of the JDC as a reserve. Since the war broke out, the JDC has not sent any additional money to Poland. The relief activities are being carried on in Poland by Jewish community relief committees in which the JDC participates. The work in Warsaw is administered by the Jewish Community Committee, which also supervises JDC activities. Authoritative information obtained in the last few days indicates that the JDC, which conducts a feeding program in Warsaw, provided for 5,000 meals a day, including children's meals, as against 50,000 a day referred to in the statement of December 18. As the JDC has itself indicated, relief funds are actually being provided out of the funds of well-to-do Jews in Poland. That relief work has been and will continue to be carried on to the last zloty in the possession of Polish Jews.

V. For Jews who fled from Poland, the JDC uses the figure of \$1,000,000, although indicating that for Lithuania, the major center, the total sum required is only \$600,000. There are some 25,000 refugees in Lithuania. The number of Polish refugees in Rumania and Hungary does not exceed 10,000, and this figure includes Polish Jewish soldiers in those countries.

In its statement the JDC endeavors to contrast population numbers in Europe with that in Palestine. Thus, 900,000 Jews in Rumania and 600,000 Jews in Hungary are cited. But in 1939 the JDC appropriated an aggregate of \$248,000 for the programs involving the whole populations of Rumania and Hungary.

VI. The sum of \$850,000 is suggested for use in Central and South American countries. In 1939 the JDC spent some \$400,000 in those lands.

It would appear, therefore, that a summary of JDC requirements would disclose that for 1940 the needs include: \$1,500,000 for Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia (if aid can be continued in war-time); \$500,000 to the emigration program of Hicem; \$2,000,000 for refugees from Germany in Europe; \$600,000 for refugees from Poland in Europe; \$400,000 for South and Central America. Adding \$200,000 for administrative and special needs and another \$100,000 for unexpected items, the total would be \$5,300,000. The amount to be set aside - in reserve - in the event that payments will have to be made in dollars for use inside Poland is indeterminate, but an amount of \$2,000,000 would be reasonable. Thus, the total, comprehensive budget for 1940 of the JDC would be \$7,300,000. It should be emphasized again, however, that an expenditure of \$1,500,000 within Germany and \$2,000,000 for refugees in Europe will probably not be fully incurred in 1940.

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The JDC states that it enters 1940 with a "budgetary deficit" of \$1,800,000. Is it not the fact that whatever amounts the JDC has borrowed do not represent excess of expenditures over income but merely borrowing in advance on money that has already been assured? It is a purely cash transaction when the JDC on account of a minimum additional sum of \$3,650,000 it will obtain from the UJA for 1939 borrows money from the banks on account of that guaranteed reserve. Moreover, that sum may be substantially increased when the final results of the 1939 UJA campaign are disclosed. Another factor that must be taken into consideration is the distinction that the JDC has established between "appropriations" and actual expenditures.

For example, the JDC has set up an "appropriation" of \$500,000 for the St. Louis passengers but will have spent by the end of the year a maximum of \$91,000. The JDC has set up an "appropriation" of \$1,000,000 for the

Coordinating Foundation but by the end of October had a maximum expenditure of only \$40,000. Or, as another example, the JDC has an "appropriation" of \$178,000 for Bohemia and Moravia, but according to official report in December only some \$55,000 had actually been spent.

It appears to us that in determining whether the JDC has an actual - not a "budgetary" - deficit, it should be kept in mind that its allocations for 1939 were only partially executed. The work in Poland is being carried on with funds from previous years or with funds of Polish Jews. Moreover, there was no statement offered of reserves the JDC has maintained in various countries and subsidiary corporations, e.g., the balances held by the JDC in Poland. The Agro-Joint Corporation is understood to have a reserve of between \$600,000 and \$800,000 in cash and securities. Thus, the JDC ends 1939 not with a deficit but actually with a surplus in terms of accounts receivable and actual expenditures.

The Terms of JDC Participation

The JDC, in its statement of December 18th, outlined a number of points for its participation in a United Jewish Appeal for 1940.

The JDC, after insisting that its own requirements were \$20,000,000 speaks of a quota for all agencies of "no less than \$20,000,000". Such an approach is not calculated to arouse the Jews of America to an appreciation of greatly increased needs and a mandate for greater sacrifices on their part.

The first \$4,000,000 is suggested as a fixed amount for the National Refugee Service. As American Jews we are all conscious of our obligations to Jewish immigrants to America. The United Palestine Appeal points out that its officers took the lead in suggesting a larger amount for the NRS in 1939 and that every cent which the NRS requested for 1939 was granted, with the full approval of the UPA. In considering the requirements for 1940, there must be taken into account the activities of other organizations, such as Hias, as well as the increasing allotments by local communities for local maintenance

of refugees. Moreover, the special responsibility of New York City in relation to the size of its Jewish population must also be kept in mind. Again we question the wisdom of granting priority to one organization in a field where all the participant organizations are working on an emergency basis.

The JDC asks that the UPA should receive 25% in relation to 75% for the JDC. Taking into account some of the other stipulations made by the JDC, it would mean that Palestine - if a minimum net of \$16,000,000 were raised in 1940 - would receive \$2,300,000 from a UJA in 1940, aside from the traditional small collections of the JNF, hardly more than half of the total it received in 1939. This demand has no relationship to (a) the measure of support which the Jewish communities of America wish to give to Palestine and which they gave in previous years or (b) to the needs of Palestine and the extraordinary pressure which is being put on that country at the present to absorb large numbers of Jewish refugees, nor to the economic emergencies which have arisen there as a result of the war and which necessitate large-scale refugee aid.

The suggestion that earmarking of funds be permitted is destructive of the very basis of a unified campaign and gives encouragement to the expression of those prejudices which a united effort seeks to avert. It is a summons to zealous UPA and JDC adherents in every community of the land to carry on open or covert propaganda for earmarking of funds. There have always been a few people in every community chest city in the United States whose conscience or prejudice compels them to earmark their contributions, but such an action was never encouraged and was never reflected in the totals of the final allocations to all the beneficiaries of these chests. Moreover, the UPA cannot understand how the Welfare Funds of the country, created on the basis of one campaign once a year through one source, can approve a program which will encourage individual contributors in their cities to evade and undermine the carefully built system they have established.

The audited reports of the UPA and the reports of the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth have always been public property and have been freely furnished. The budgets of these bodies are publicly determined and their audited accountings are always available.

The Jewish National Fund since 1903 has carried on small collections which are important not only for their fund-raising character but even more for the link they provide between the great masses of the Jewish people and the work in Palestine. We do not believe that the amounts made available through this source represent competition with or duplication of any fund-raising medium of the United Jewish Appeal.

The UPA cannot understand how the JDC can enter a united campaign in which it states in advance that if a non-sectarian campaign is set up in 1940 it will be free to leave. Such unilateral action on the part of one partner to a united campaign may seriously affect the interest of the other partner, especially since the latter is neither being consulted nor advised concerning such negotiations for a non-sectarian campaign. The UPA appreciates, however, the exigencies of the situation and will agree to an arrangement wherein all the agencies in the United Jewish Appeal will consider simultaneously what should be done if a non-sectarian campaign is found desirable or necessary.

Frankly we are much surprised at the implications of the statement of the JDC that it would not regard a serious relief problem that might arise in Palestine as any part of its responsibility. On the one hand, the JDC demands that the UPA shall take much less in 1940 and on the other hand it serves notice that if relief needs are seriously increased in Palestine it will have nothing to do with them nor will the UPA be authorized to supplement its income in any way to meet these needs.

The merger of the UJA for 1939 was effected by the UPA and the JDC. The requirements of the National Refugee Service were presented to both bodies and were fully met. It is conceded by all that the interests of the NRS were

fully protected in 1939. There is no need for a change in status in 1940.

IV. The Position of the United Palestine Appeal

The UPA points out that the ratios established in 1939 out of the proceeds of the UJA were arrived at by mutual agreement as regards the first \$9,500,000 and as far as the balance of the funds were concerned by the unanimous decision of five men, two representing the JDC, two the UPA and the fifth, who was entirely acceptable to both organizations.

Inasmuch as the JDC states that it is unwilling or unable to enter a campaign without knowledge in advance of the largest part of the sum upon which it can build its budget, the UPA proposes a continuation of the status quo of the United Jewish Appeal of 1939. It further proposes that all sums raised above \$15,500,000 shall be submitted for allotment by an Allocations Committee.

Realizing that larger amounts are necessary for its own needs as well as for the needs of the other agencies, and realizing further that the answer to the increased needs of all the agencies is not to be found in the reduction in the amount allotted to any one agency, the UPA proposes that the agencies present their minimum needs frankly to the Jews of America and, relying upon their understanding and their generosity, ask for a minimum of \$25,000,000.

Consistent with the attitude which it has constantly displayed, the UPA is anxious to continue a united fund-raising effort for 1940, due regard being had to all the interests concerned and to the enlarged requirements of the JDC, the NRS as well as of the UPA.

Robert Solomon
Goldman

1939 Dec, NY 12/1

FORMAL DISCUSSIONS NOW INTERRUPTED STOP LAST OFFICIAL ACTION UNANIMOUSLY
REFUSAL CONTINUE DISCUSSION ON BASIS PRESENT SUGGESTIONS GOVERNMENT AND NOTICE
THEIR NON-COOPERATION CARRYING THEM INTO EFFECT STOP IN FORMAL DISCUSSION TODAY
COLONIAL SECRETARY DECLARED UNABLE MAKE REPLY OUR REJECTION OWING ILLNESS
HALIFAX AND INABILITY TO CONSULT HIM STOP ASKED US WAIT FEW DAYS STOP ZIONIST
SECTION PANEL MEETING TONIGHT CONSIDERED PROPOSAL THAT ENTIRE DELEGATION LEAVE
FORTHWITH BECAUSE FIRST GOVERNMENT COMMITTEED PRESENT PROPSALS INASMUCH AS IT
COMMUNICATED THEM ARABS THEREFORE WITHDRAWAL REMOTE. (2) COLONIAL SECRETARY
CONVERSATION TODAY INDICATED NO FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE (3) REMAINING WEAKENS POSITION
CONSIDERABLE FOR RESPECT REQUIRING PROMPT WITHDRAWAL DELGATIONS LIKELIHOOD LEAVING
EXECUTIVE TO CARRY ON. (4) UNLESS CONFERENCE IS TERMINATED IT IS LIKELY TO DRAG
ALONG WITH ENTANGLING UNPREDICTABLE CONSEQUENCES STOP CONTRARY ARGUMENTS
(1) PRECIPITATE WITHDRAWAL AT THIS STATE DENY THE GOVERNMENT ADEQUATE OP'ORTUNITY
to MAKE POSSIBLE NEW PROPOSALS WHICH WOULD BE ARGUMENT TO HANDICAP FRIENDS SUB-
SEQUENTLY IN PARLIAMENTARY DISCUSSIONS (2) PUBLIC OPINION WOULD BE ADVERSE
AND CHARGE US WITH UNDUE HASTE (3) PEERS AND AGUDA MIGHT DISSENT THUS BREAKING
the UNITY DELEGATION (4) NOTHING LOST BY WAITING WHILE MAINTAINING OUR POSITION
OF REJECTION PRESENT PROPOSALS STOP TONIGHT'S MEETING SUSPENDED TO GET AMERICAN
OPINION.

② Govt cannot go back on proposal at this time
cannot after Arabs leave
① nothing gained by waiting - but yes is
weakness -
yes

Alg. 4, 3600.

THE BUDGETS

supported by

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

in 1939



Palestine Foundation Fund
(Keren Hayesod)

Jewish National Fund
(Keren Kayemeth)

United Palestine Appeal
111 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

THE BUDGETS

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

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

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

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

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

The United Palestine Appeal is the central instrument through which American Jews participate in the systematic upbuilding of Palestine, which is now home to 450,000 Jews and has the foundations for the absorption of tens and hundreds of thousands of other Jews made homeless by oppression in many lands.

The budgets of the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund are fixed at public meetings attended by world Jewish leaders. These budgets do not represent the limits of Palestine's upbuilding potentialities but merely estimates, on conservative bases, of the support which may be expected from the Jewish people for a systematic program of development in Palestine, grounded on previous experience.

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

I. PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD) (for the Jewish Agency budget)

Agricultural Colonization	\$ 1,185,000
Immigration and Training	200,000
Labor Housing and Assistance	750,000
Security and Political Department, Including Roads, Buildings, etc.	750,000
Assistance to Small Trade and Handicrafts and Trade and Industry	400,000
Education	175,000
Economic Research Institute	25,000
Bialik Institute	25,000
Repayments of Emergency and Other Loans, Including Reserves	850,000
Haifa Technicum and Sea Training	10,000
Religious Institutions	15,000
Supplementary Item for Settlement of German Jews	200,000
Keren Hayesod Administration	150,000
Jewish Agency Administration	65,000
Toward Maintenance of London Office	45,000
Sundry Expenses and Reserves for Unforeseen Expenditures	<u>155,000</u>

II. JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)

Acquisition of Land (for parcels in the south; in Sharon; Samaria; Emek Jezreel; Beisan Plain; the north; Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road; on Mt. Scopus, Jerusalem)	\$ 3,400,000
Plantations	85,000
Amelioration and Development of Land, including water resources	100,000
Participation in Settlement Costs	35,000
Payments on land previously purchased	<u>2,375,000</u>

TOTAL MINIMUM BUDGETS \$10,995,000

Officers of United Palestine Appeal

- - -

National Chairman

Hon. Chair.

Abba Hillel Silver

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National Co-Chairmen

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Treasurer

Vice Chairmen



UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC.

JANUARY 1, 1939 THRU DECEMBER 31, 1939

EXPENDITURES

	<u>B u d g e t</u>	<u>Jan. 1, 1939 Thru Dec. 31, 1939</u>
<u>Payroll</u>		
National	\$101,625.00	\$110,768.33
Fieldmen	106,600.00	104,162.96
<u>Fieldmen's Expenses (See Schedule #3)</u>	67,500.00	76,262.13
<u>Speakers Bureau (See Schedule #4)</u>	30,000.00	32,835.55
<u>Publicity Department (See Schedule #5)</u>	30,000.00	22,634.07
<u>General Office (See Schedule #6)</u>		
Rent	16,000.00	12,000.00
Postage	12,500.00	8,653.07
Mail Service	12,500.00	7,633.28
Telephone	5,000.00	5,760.41
Printing & Stationery	5,000.00	6,142.55
Telegrams	3,000.00	2,708.96
Furn., Type. & Office Equip.	2,500.00	4,687.50
Insurance	1,000.00	1,523.80
Auditing	2,000.00	1,666.66
Electric	1,000.00	787.66
Office Maintenance	2,500.00	1,383.10
Dinners & Banquets	2,500.00	594.40
<u>Contingencies:</u>	10,000.00	
Miscellaneous		2,026.94
Legal Expenses		538.92
Automobiles		1,865.25
Expenses - Allocations Committee		969.56
	<u>\$412,225.00</u>	<u>\$405,405.40</u>

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC.

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

JANUARY 1, 1939 THRU DECEMBER 31st, 1939

<u>Income:</u>	<u>Pledges</u>	<u>Cash</u>
	\$15,984,421.10	\$11,540,078.56

Disbursements:

Allocations:

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.	\$ 5,600,000.00
United Palestine Appeal	2,850,000.00
National Coordinating Comm. Fund, Inc	2,500,000.00
Catholics	125,000.00

	\$11,075,000.00	
<u>Campaign Expenditures</u>	<u>405,405.40</u>	<u>11,480,405.40</u>

Balance - December 31st, 1939	\$	<u>59,673.16</u>
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Analysis:

Bank Balance - National Account	\$32,036.65
Bank Balance - Admin.Fund Acct.	27,097.40
Petty Cash	500.00
Postage Fund	300.00
Advances - Revolving Fund, etc.	4,500.00
Exchange cr.	41.89
Suspense	281.00
1940 Campaign-Contribution cr.	5,000.00
	<u>\$59,673.16</u>

[Handwritten signature]

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC.

JANUARY 1, 1939 THRU DECEMBER 31, 1939

F I E L D S T A F F

	<u>Per Diem</u>	<u>Traveling</u>	<u>Misc.</u>
Arthur Adams	\$2,257.50	\$2,769.79	\$673.83
Leo S. Adler	1,514.00	1,076.89	646.68
Albert J. Amateau	2,436.00	1,489.08	480.22
Baruch Braunstein	1,102.50	1,255.01	182.05
Archie L. Davidson	2,023.00	809.64	279.66
Walter Douglas	2,268.00	512.11	75.62
H. Lee Goldby	1,384.00	1,139.62	657.69
M. Robert Herman	355.35	787.61	180.43
Maurice Klatch	2,291.50	897.87	194.48
Irving Le Roy	1,404.50	1,253.82	262.66
Simon J. Levin	1,457.00	1,263.18	671.41
Abram S. Magida	1,056.50	1,815.14	306.25
S. Periera Mendes	745.00	795.61	330.00
Meyer S. Mintz	1,041.00	705.51	475.51
Louis J. Platt	2,296.20	2,253.49	398.47
Philip Potash	1,039.00	583.53	192.60
High Salpeter	1,407.00	600.09	294.66
Harry L. Shapiro	1,946.50	719.12	280.66
Robert Silverman	762.93	350.32	58.27
Bernard Stone	1,344.00	1,347.77	183.67
Benjamin Teitelbaum	1,296.25	680.28	281.05
Elkan C. Voersanger	1,610.00	420.97	348.53
Stanley F. Weiner	1,431.50	882.78	584.59
Nathan C. Weisman	2,182.75	1,277.40	426.88
Jack H. Baskin	741.50	162.90	9.23
S. B. Jacobson	35.60	159.56	5.89
Howard S. Sterne	164.50	272.91	37.34
Benjamin Hanft	332.00	91.85	76.20
John Sills	105.00	18.39	17.35
Bernard L. Gottlieb	91.00	53.90	1.50
Daniel Schacht	18.50	12.70	
Special Traveling - Isidor Coons		1,275.18	
- Henry Montor		1,792.65	
	<u>\$38,142.08</u>	<u>\$29,506.67</u>	<u>\$8,613.38</u>

[1937]

COPY

HON NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN
10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON, ENGLAND

CABLE

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF CLEVELAND, SPEAKING IN THE NAME OF 140 ORGANIZATIONS AND A JEWISH POPULATION OF 90,000 AMERICANS, IS DEEPLY DISTURBED BY REPORTS FROM LONDON RESPECTFULLY AND WITH GREAT SOLEMNITY WE PROTEST AGAINST THE REMOVED VIOLATION OF JEWISH RIGHTS. THE HISTORIC AND MORAL CLAIMS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE, THE HONOR AND TRADITION OF ENGLAND, SUBMISSION TO NO DICTATES BUT THOSE OF DECENCY AND FAIR PLAY, ALL DEMAND THAT THE MANDATE SHALL BE GENUINELY IMPLEMENTED.

THOUSANDS OF OPPRESSED HUMAN BEINGS WITH AN UNSHAKEABLE FAITH IN ENGLAND'S PLEDGED WORD HAVE RECLAIMED PALESTINE AND HAVE REBUILT THEIR LIVES IN THE LAND OF THEIR FATHERS. WE ASK YOU NOT TO BLAST THE LIVES OF THESE. WE APPEAL TO YOU, DO NOT CLOSE THE DOOR OF HOPE TO A DESPERATE HOMELESS PEOPLE WHOSE ONLY ESCAPE FROM A BITTER LIFE AND AN IGNOMINIOUS DEATH IS PALESTINE -- PALESTINE SAFEGUARDED AND DEVELOPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROMISE MADE TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE BY THE BALFOUR DECLARATION. WE PRAY YOU NOT TO DESTROY OR WEAKEN THE FAITH OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE OF GOOD WILL IN THE INTEGRITY OF A GREAT NATION

(Signed) THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
Max Simon, President
Edward M Baker
Rabbi Barnett R Brickner
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

[1939]

DRAFT OF STATEMENT ON EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

We are authorized to announce the formation in the United States of the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs. The Emergency Committee is called into being by direction of the Executive of the Jewish Agency to act on its behalf in the United States on all Zionist matters arising out of war conditions. Authority to form the Emergency Committee was given to Dr. Solomon Goldman, Mr. Louis Lipsky and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, in a communication from Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency. Haines

The Emergency Committee will exercise such authority as the Executive of the Jewish Agency may have, as provided for in the statutes of said Agency, to be exercised in the United States on all Zionist matters arising out of war conditions.

American Zionists are being called upon to meet the larger part of the financial and economic support of the maintenance and building of the Jewish National Home during the period of crisis. It is apparent that the contributions of many Jewries, heretofore generously represented in the record, will cease to be forthcoming during the period of the war. Both the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth will have to obtain the larger part of their budgets (normal and extraordinary) from the Jews of America. The emergency needs increase from day to day. The economic structure of Palestine has been shaken, but it remains intact, and is prepared to enlarge its service for thousands of refugees knocking at its gates. There are problems of the unemployed, problems of defense, problems of markets, problems of agriculture and industry, which cannot be met by the Yishuv and by the ordinary budgets of the national funds, without the fullest cooperation of the Jews of America.

The possibilities of proceeding with our activities in Palestine not only continue, but seem more favorable than any we have had in some time. Isolated, for the time being at least, from the disturbed zone, Palestine is a secure, free haven for Jewish immigration. The holocaust of war has enlarged the number of refugees beyond count, for tens of thousands have fled over the borders of Poland, crushing into Rumania, and seek an exit at the Mediterranean ports. Ahead of them lies Palestine. So far as Germany and her protectorates are concerned, advices thus far received indicate that no effort is being made to detain those who wish to emigrate. With respect to the departure of these refugees, the Palestine Government is cooperating in their admission. There has been no formal revision of the political situation in Palestine as it existed before the war, but the evidence thus far in hand is interpreted to indicate that the Government is giving sympathetic consideration to new conditions.

In other words, the Sanctuary of Palestine is not closed. The White Paper of MacDonald seems not to be operative. The High Commissioner seems unable to interpose legal barriers in the way of the hapless refugees that come to the shores of Palestine. |

The war that has broken out in Central Europe, long awaited, long dreaded, has finally taken form, and the world is not yet organized to give calm consideration to the problems that will arise in the near future as a consequence of the collision of forces on the European field. For the material and political situation that will be revealed when the curtain of war

falls and peace is again spoken of, preparations must be made; and of all the Jewries in the world, the Jewry of America is fortunately in such a position as to render even greater service than was rendered during the period of the war of 1914-1918. For this service the Zionists of America must be organized, must be strengthened in influence, in morale, in vision and in the capacity for sacrifice.

The Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs must be prepared to duplicate the service of the Provisional Committee for General Zionist Affairs, which performed a historic work over twenty years ago. An appeal is issued to all Zionists, groups, parties, organizations, to give loyal and disciplined support to the work of the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs.

* * * * *



During the last month the special groups or institutions slandered by Fathen Coughlin as being Jewish, Communistic, atheistic, animalistic, nationalistic, internationals in the pay of Stalin or Trotsky (Trotsky is worse than Stalin because his followers are 100% Jewish) are: The C.I.O., The DeMoines Register, Hollywood, Great Britain, W.P.A. especially the Federal Art & Writers Projects, The Civil Liberties Project, The Students' Union, the New York school system, The National Association of Broadcasters, the Gallup Poll, and, of course, the national Jewish organizations.

Several times Coughlin had to retract the statements in a later issue. For example, he weakened his statements on freemasonry as being Jewish, Communistic controlled and saying that the American Masons are very nice people and just don't know that they are controlled by red Internationalists.

The Socialist Labor Party which was labeled as being Trotskyite got half a page in the November 20th issue to repudiate this statement.

The most slandered personalities appearing almost in every issue are: La Guardia (Stanlinist La Guardia, cousin of Bela Kun), Bernie Baruch, Stephen Wise, James Watterman Wise, Rabbi Silver, John L. Lewis, Eden, Sydney Hillman, Dubinsky, Duff Cooper, Masaryk, Benes, Lord Marley, Jay Franklin, Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, Dorothy Thompson, Ordway Tead, Reinholt Niebuhr, Maverick, Frank Murphy, James Wechsler, and Jerome Franck. They are called the functionaries of the Red Revolution.

Each issue becomes more anti-Semitic, probably because he cannot utter such feelings in his broadcasts any more. He publishes lists of union functionaries, especially in the educational field and behind each name he writes "Jewess" and in some cases "doubtful", very seldom "Gentile." In the November 20th issue he names the officers of the American Students' Union's Convention. Among them are Molly Yard and Florence Yard and eleven others who are definitely not Jewish.

His foreign correspondent is J. S. Barnes who is really the English-Fascist propagandist for Mussolini and Hitler, James Strachey Barnes, the cousin

of John Strachey. Barnes advocates a victory of the non-capitalistic totalitarian states because that would be an advantage for Christianity while a victory of the democracies would promote Jewish atheistic international Communism.

Within the past two weeks there has been a definite fear expressed in some articles because of growing anti-Catholic feelings. He attacks Ku Klux Klan of which organization he says that it is financed by the Reds and separates himself from the Christian mobilizers.

NOVEMBER 20TH ISSUE

It contains an attack on the New Deal:

"However, the New Deal's recently legalized blood-profit policy has dissipated all doubts in the minds of many keen observers as to its real attitude towards the cannon fodder and taxpaying classes."

He quotes from paragraphs of L'Action Francaise:

"The Jews are almost the only ones who are in a hurry about this war business. Very powerful in England, they instigate war. Just read the last speeches by Chamberlain. This justifies our fear of anything. Watch the Jews!.....If England does not yield to their pressure, look out for the incidents they will create, incidents which will not be easy to settle."

"As it was in the beginning, so it is now: the only salvation for Europe and what we call Western civilization lies in an alliance against Russia led by Britain, Germany, France. Our frontiers are now on the Vistula."

He said in former issues that the Social Security numbers were distributed in order to register and regimentate the nation for war purposes. Now he proposes in respect to Communists the following totalitarian procedure.

"The Court of Appeals of the State of New York in a recent decision, has ruled that the petitions filed by four New York councilmanic candidates of the Communist Party are invalid.

"There are approximately 15,000 signatures on these four petitions and they are now in the possession of the Board of Elections of the City of New York. These petitions represent the bulk of the active Communists

in the city. Each signature is subscribed to before a notary public and is followed by the address of the petitioner.

"This list should be of utmost importance to the Dies Committee and it has been suggested that the Committee take the necessary steps to impound all of these petitions so that they may be made available to our Government for further use as may be required.

"Immediate action is, of course, imperative, as the Board of Elections may dispose of these records after a given time."

Cleveland gets a lot of space. He practically publishes the minutes of the Jewish Council meeting and mentions the names of George Furth, Walton E. Cole, and Grace Meyette.

In a long letter the co-operative movement is attacked because the co-operatives have connections with the Co-Operative Alliance of London, the International of Consumers' Co-Operatives.



התאחדות הציונית
פרק 3, 28.7/8 6
20.1.1939
מכתב, 27.12.1938, 28.7/8 6
20.1.1939

The Committee appointed consists of the following:

- Charles Ress, Chairman
- David Wertheim
- Sigmund Thau
- John L. Leibowitz
- Leon Gellman

NEXT MEETING:

It was moved, seconded and carried that at the next meeting of the Board, to be held on the same day of the annual meeting, there be submitted nominations for the officers for the next year, and that a committee on nominations be appointed to take the necessary steps.

The Committee appointed consists of the following:

- John Leibowitz, Chairman
- Rabbi Irving Miller
- David Freiburger
- Morris Weinberg
- David Wertheim
- Rebbi I. M. Kowalsky
- Sol Cohen



EMERGENCY COMMITTEE:

The Chairman placed on record a letter received from the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, in which the announcement is made of the appointment of the Emergency Committee by authority of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, through a communication received from Dr. Weizmann. He stated that the Committee has been set up and is assuming responsibility for the conduct of Zionist affairs in the United States, arising out of the problems of the war, and is also to act for the Executive in the United States.

Dr. Goldstein was of the opinion that inasmuch as the Keren Kayemeth never has been under the jurisdiction of the Jewish Agency Executive, it therefore would seem advisable that the Emergency Committee should not undertake functions greater than those undertaken by the Agency itself. He raised objections to the U.P.A. retaining funds intended for the Keren Kayemeth.

The Chairman explained that in view of the fact that the pound was falling, a cable had been received from Eliezer Kaplan, on behalf of the Executive, advising that funds be retained in New York, to be remitted according to telegraphic request.

The Chairman stated also, in answer to remarks made by Mr. Ress with respect to the authority of the Emergency Committee, Keren

Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth, that it was clear that the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth had jurisdiction over the funds respectively payable to them out of U.P.A. collections, subject, of course, to instructions from the proper authorities at Jerusalem, and that the Emergency Committee could exercise only such authority as was vested in the Executive of the Agency in behalf of which the Emergency Committee was acting in the United States.

Dr. Wise stressed the importance of rendering immediate financial assistance to the 2,960 Palestinian immigrants possessing certificates and transit visas, and suggested that a proposal be made to the Executive, to the effect that a substantial sum of the funds of the U.P.A. be placed at the disposal of the Emergency Committee for such purposes as may arise and as have already begun to arise during the period of the war. He felt that it would be a lack of statesmanship to go on as though nothing had happened.

The Chairman also placed on record the statement made by him at the last meeting of the U.P.A. that, in his judgment, the Keren Hayesod had no intention of making any change in the contract with the National Fund, and that it is taken for granted that the same contract will continue.

Dr. Wise thought the contract should be modified.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Keren Hayesod appoint a committee of three, to meet with a committee of three of the National Fund, in order to discuss the new contract.

The Committee appointed consists of the following:

Louis Lipsky, Chairman
David Wertheim
Charles Ress

Meeting adjourned at 6:30 P.M. .

Respectfully submitted,

Charles Ress

CHARLES RESS
Secretary

AHS
1939

- - - -

A. THE IMMIGRATION SITUATION

The outbreak of war has, in fact if not in law, virtually suspended the legal situation that existed for Palestine with the proclamation of the MacDonald White Paper as regards the future of Palestine. This has been notably true in the matter of immigration.

In the first place, the immediate voluntary offer of the Jewish community of Palestine and of the Jewish Agency of wholehearted support to and service in the British Army and auxiliary services has won favorable reaction in the British and Palestine governments. In the second place, it has become evident that Palestine, because of the fact that it is in a region which is entirely neutral or else pro-British, is an ideal haven for refugees and immigrants who would ordinarily wish to go to Palestine and particularly for the thousands of Jews, refugees and others, who are the victims of the war in Europe.

It should be noted that 5,500 illegal immigrants landed "officially" in Palestine in the months of June, July and August 1939. These comprised the thousands of men, women and children taken off ships which roamed the Mediterranean for weeks or months and which could find no landing places because the passengers had no validated immigration certificates. Essentially these people were released on the recognizance of the Jewish national institutions, primarily the Jewish Agency for Palestine, with the understanding that economic responsibility rested on the Jewish Agency for their maintenance and integration into the country. Some 16,000 Jews have landed in Palestine on legal certificates since the first of the year.

On September 8th, as a result of a message from the Jewish Agency representative in Geneva, sufficient funds were sent from the United Palestine Appeal in New York to make possible the transportation of 1,000 Jews from Germany to Palestine; 100 of these had been in concentration camps and were released on the

understanding that they would leave for Palestine. On September 13th the United Palestine Appeal was informed that 1,500 Jews from Germany and its protectorates had left Germany for neutral ports to embark for Palestine.

Thus within the period of a week 2,500 Jews were enabled to leave Germany to go to Palestine. Two facts are important in connection with the immigration situation: first, that Germany is placing no obstacles in the way of the departure of these people from her borders, and secondly, that the Palestine government is cooperating in their transfer and reception in Palestine.

As immigration continues the financial responsibilities of the Jewish Agency for Palestine multiply. Under the regulations issued prior to the outbreak of the war, there are still 5,000 persons in Europe, 1,500 of them in Greater Germany, who possess certificates for entry into Palestine. Provision must be made for the departure of these people from Europe and their entrance and settlement in Palestine.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, has informed us during the past few days that Palestine is able to absorb thousands of immigrants from Germany and Czechoslovakia and that they are not prevented from leaving these lands. It rests with the Jews of America primarily to provide the funds that will enable the Jewish Agency on the one hand to assure the maintenance and extension of the economic machinery in Palestine and on the other hand to keep up the systematic flow of immigrants from abroad.

B. INTERNAL SITUATION

The outbreak of war produced tension in Palestine, as it did in all the countries affiliated with the belligerent powers. Recalling the financial stringency that resulted from the Italo-Ethiopian war of 1935, the first symptom of anxiety was heavy withdrawal of funds from the banks.

It is to be hoped that as the weeks pass and Palestine's neutral position becomes emphasized, insofar as actual warfare is concerned, the financial situation

will disclose greater confidence. Inevitably, however, withdrawals from the banks and the general anxiety arising out of the war have had their effect in disturbance of the food and goods markets, in the contraction of credits, in the slowing up of employment activities, the stoppage of the building industry and special hardships accompanying the purchase of food by poorer economic elements.

The withdrawal of funds from the banks and the simultaneous contraction of credits has seriously hampered industrial development and has resulted in unemployment in various fields, particularly in the building industry. Seven thousand laborers lost employment in the weeks since the beginning of war and several thousand other families are without subsistence because of the labor situation or because the European war has caused a sharp restriction in orange cultivation for export purposes. In addition, the Palestine internal situation is complicated by the unabsorbed newcomers, the great majority of whom had entered as so-called illegal immigrants during the past year.

In such an emergency situation it is the national institutions, that is, the Jewish Agency for Palestine, which are looked to and are responsible for the primary requirements of those affected by the unemployment situation.

But even more important than assistance to the unemployed is the constructive obligation upon the Jewish Agency to spur the industrial and economic machinery of the country to absorb the thousands of additional immigrants whom Palestine, because of its safe position, now has the opportunity to take.

The restriction of credit has had consequences all along the economic front with the result that the normal extension of credit for small purchases has been suspended. This works grave hardships upon the poor, who in the past have been able to buy food on credit but who must now pay cash for all their requirements. The sharp increase in prices, as well as the insistence upon cash payments, have made it essential that a national institution like the Jewish Agency for Palestine deal with the plight of the poor. The Jewish Agency is thus endeavoring to establish stores for the sale of food at cost prices to the needy.

C. POLITICAL AND MILITARY SITUATION

Immediately upon the outbreak of war the Jewish community of Palestine and the Jewish Agency for Palestine offered wholehearted support to the British government. During the week of September 18th through 25th registration was conducted jointly by the Jewish National Council of Palestine and the Jewish Agency for Palestine of men and women between the ages of 18 and 50 ready to volunteer their services for the British Army or for auxiliary duties required by the British Army. At the end of the first week of registration over 100,000 had volunteered - one-third of the number comprises women. The enrollment of these Jewish auxiliary forces will require special funds for the maintenance of the Jewish units within the British armed forces, a responsibility that is vested in the Jewish community of Palestine.

The war has undoubtedly eased political tension, first, as between the British government and the Jewish Agency and, secondly, as between the Jews and the Arabs in Palestine. The Arabs have offered their support to the British government and will undoubtedly recognize that continued terror in the country can only complicate the defence problem of the British Empire. Moreover, a country in a state of war always finds its differing populations reconciled under the appreciation of common danger. In addition, the Palestine government has deported or interned hundreds of Nazis in Palestine who, during recent years, had substantially contributed to the growth of anti-Jewish sentiment among the Arab population and who had used such propaganda to inflame Arab leadership as part of the campaign to harass Great Britain and also to hamper the Jewish national reconstruction activities.

From all sources, notably leaders in the effort to solve the refugee problem, pressure is being placed upon the British government to ease its regulations not only in effect but in law so that the refugee problem, which is particularly burdensome to countries at war, may to a great extent be reduced by increasing the flow of immigrants to the Jewish homeland. The fact that Palestine is out

of the war zone and that the Mediterranean is clear for transportation since Italy is neutral is being emphasized in these quarters.

D. LAND ACQUISITION

The change in the political situation created by the outbreak of war has also had its consequences for the Jewish land acquisition program. It will be recalled that the White Paper and subsequent regulations envisaged the adoption of rules which would have constricted Jewish land purchase to certain areas in Palestine, notably the sections in which Jews already formed the majority.

The financial stress of war and the anxiety of land owners who are not particularly attached to the soil of Palestine have been reflected in a greater willingness on the part of certain owners to dispose of land holdings. Thus the Jewish National Fund is in a uniquely favorable position at this time to purchase additional land for colonization both for immediate needs as well as for the future.

E. SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF AMERICA

The income normally accruing to Palestine from many countries has been suspended. This is true particularly of such lands as Germany and Poland as well as of other belligerent and neutral countries whose own economic requirements impose special obligations upon the Jewish community.

Thus, if the opportunities in Palestine are to be utilized and if the Palestine position is to be adequately protected in the present and for the future a major responsibility rests upon the Jewish community of America to provide the larger funds required.

It is the United Palestine Appeal, which comprises the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund, from which the Jewish Agency for Palestine receives its support from America. The United Palestine Appeal in turn conducts its fund-raising effort in 1939 through the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs.

From UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

[1939]
FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT

35,000 JEWS SETTLED IN PALESTINE WITH HELP OF U.P.A. SINCE OUTBREAK OF WAR

- - - - -

Total Refugee Immigration to Palestine Since 1933 Now Totals More Than
310,000 Jews From Central and Eastern European Countries

- - - - -

More than 35,000 Jewish refugees from lands under the domination of the Nazi regime were settled in Palestine through the assistance of the United Palestine Appeal since the outbreak of the war two years ago, it was announced this week by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, which is the central American agency for the immigration, settlement, upbuilding and defense of the Jewish homeland in Palestine.

The immigration figure for the period since September 1939 has brought to a total of more than 310,000 the number of homeless Jews from Poland, Germany, Rumania and other countries who have found a permanent home in Palestine since the Nazis came to power in 1933.

Dr. Silver emphasized that although the war had created critical problems for the 550,000 Jews in Palestine, the normal rebuilding program as well as the work of caring for, training and settling newly arrived refugees had continued without interruption through the financial support provided by the United Palestine Appeal.

Many refugees from Poland and the Baltic countries were settled in colonies established by German Jewish refugees who had arrived in the past few years, he said, adding that more than 260 Jewish agricultural colonies had been established to date through the efforts of the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund, which are combined in the United Palestine Appeal.

Reporting on the industrial development of Palestine, Dr. Silver declared that since the beginning of the second World War a total of 67 new industries had been established, in which many refugees had been absorbed and given opportunities for economic self-sufficiency. The Jewish Agency for Palestine, which receives its funds from the United Palestine Appeal, has been engaged in a program of industrial expansion in order to enlarge the opportunities for the use of the special skills which many newcomers from Central and Eastern Europe have brought to the Jewish homeland.

In addition to providing for agricultural and industrial upbuilding, the United Palestine Appeal also helps to maintain the Jewish public school system of Palestine, which now serves more than 83,000 children.

Dr. Silver stressed the fact that the needs of the United Palestine Appeal have been greatly increased during the past year as a result of the extensive mobilization of the resources of the Jewish community of Palestine for the defense of democracy in the Middle East.

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1939 July, CCAR - 2781

(1939)

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver: Some years ago I presented a paper before the Conference on "The Democratic Impulse In Jewish History", in which I took a position somewhat different from that taken by Dr. Schulman this evening. I tried to expound the thesis that democracy has run, like a golden thread, throughout the whole of Jewish history from the nomadic period to the present. I traced it not only in the political opposition to kingship and royal prerogatives which existed during the period before royalty was established in Israel, as well as during the period of royalty and the period of the Second Temple, but also in the democratic out-reachings of the masses of Israel for religious prerogatives, ⁱⁿ their opposition to the priestly hierarchy. I called attention to the Pharisaic movement as an expression of fundamental Jewish democracy. I am inclined to think that that is one of the original contributions of the Jewish people to the political thought of the world, and I was glad to see some of my ideas substantiated by the fine reasoning in Dr. Goldenson's paper.

So far as the discussion which has developed here at the Conference on the subject of universalism and particularism is concerned, I have nothing to add except this one thought which I came upon in re-reading an article by David Frischman. He said that the Jewish people has consistently refused to drive great ideas to their logical conclusion. The Jew gave to the world the idea that man was the child of God, but it was the Jew who relentlessly opposed the suggestion that any man was actually the embodiment and the concrete representation of Deity. The Jew originated or developed most fully the idea of the Messiah, and yet every time a would-be Messiah appeared, the Jews rejected him. The Jew more than any other people propounded the ideal of peace, but it rejected pacifism. It rejected the "turn the other cheek" technique. Here again it refused to drive good ideas to what men think are their ultimate logical conclusions. The Jew was thus able to keep helpful ideas sane and sound and workable in an every-day world. The same thing is true of this ideal of universalism. It is a beautiful ideal, something to aspire towards. When driven to its so-called logical conclusion, namely the complete annihilation of differentiated national or historical group life, it becomes an unworkable, nay an undesirable idea. It is not a question of which takes priority - nationalism or universalism - but of ~~xxxx~~ keeping a just balance between the two.

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campaign and must, therefore, be interested in mobilizing all its resources and manpower to help guarantee that success.

For reasons which we all know, and over which we have no control unfortunately, the name United Palestine Appeal is not all that it implies. It is understandable, however, that the community generally and particularly our associates in the United Jewish Appeal should feel that at least the major energies of the friends of Palestine in America are being placed behind the United Jewish Appeal. Is that completely true?

The U.P.A. must take the position that contributors in campaigns are not approached as Zionists or non-Zionists but merely as members of a Jewish Community. Any one who denies that the majority of the Jewish community in America is favorable to the upbuilding of Palestine does not know the facts. My own recent personal experiences have made it quite clear that although a handful of large givers may be hostile to Palestine the average contributor, whether of large or small amounts, is not only sympathetic toward but thrilled by the developments in Palestine if the facts are made known to him.

But these are generalities. There exists in the United States a veteran and supposedly powerful ~~ORGANIZED~~ Zionist movement, one of whose responsibilities is fund-raising for Palestine. Are these various sources of support a factor (as organized units and not merely on an individual basis) of strength for local and national United Jewish Appeal drives?

Let us take, first, Hadassah. The Jewish Agency, whose financial support comes from the Keren Hayesod, saw fit to transfer to Hadassah the raising of funds for Youth Aliyah, a specific immigration activity. In 1938 Hadassah raised approximately \$500,000 for this purpose. In 1939 Hadassah has set itself a quota of \$1,200,000 for the same activity. Hadassah takes the position that its only obligation, as regards Palestine, is Youth Aliyah

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and that it cannot subordinate an intensive drive for that purpose to anything else, no matter how important the success of the UJA may be to Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth. In all the years that Hadassah has functioned it has never been as powerful a campaign force as it is today. That is because it offers the greatest single emotional appeal in campaigning today. No one can resist a plea on behalf of a child to be saved. Since campaigning is emotional in any event, the obvious ability of Hadassah to make large inroads on the financial capacity of a community (frequently to the detriment even of so well-organized a campaign as the UJA) is of serious concern. Although Hadassah is perfectly disciplined internally, it recognizes no discipline externally. You and I know -- and the UJA officers know -- that Hadassah is legally and morally entitled to carry on a Youth Aliyah campaign outside the UJA. But is it not understandable when the community at large, particularly local campaign officers of the UJA, wonders why it is that no cooperation can be obtained from an organization known as the WOMEN'S ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA? And is it not also explicable when some people wonder about the subtle distinctions that we make: between the Keren Hayesod as the fiscal instrument of the Jewish Agency, and Youth Aliyah which raises funds for a division of the Central Bureau for the Settlement of German Jews of the same Jewish Agency? This letter to you does not intend reproof to any of the organizations mentioned but merely poses a problem with which we are concerned.

Let us consider, secondly, the Poale Zion, another branch of the World Zionist Organization and obviously interested in the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth. The Poale Zion is represented in the United Palestine Appeal. As an item of trivial consideration, it even receives a substantial service charge from the UJA for services rendered in connection with the campaign. The Poale Zion sponsors a Gewerkschaften campaign. This year, too, the Gewerkschaften has gone out for the largest quota in

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its history. Not content with the type of funds it has been receiving previously it is asking a definite share of the much larger funds that are being raised in communities as a result of the appeal stimulated by the UJA. In many of the large communities the Gewerkschaften conducts its own campaigns. In all the others, it tries to become part of the local campaign structure, asking for a percentage of the income obtained, the percentage it asks being dependent on its strength in the community. In a city like Washington, D.C., with an accepted total quota of \$200,000 the Gewerkschaften is getting five percent for its participation. In Lakewood, N. J., the Gewerkschaften is asking fifteen percent. In no single instance is the Poale Zion placing its unreserved strength within the local campaign in order that the United Jewish Appeal as such may receive larger amounts from the community. In the case of the Gewerkschaften, too, the community asks questions. Does it not hear that the labor Zionists owe an obligation to the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth? Is it not true that the funds of the KH and KK are used in substantial part for men and women associated with the Histadruth? Some time ago Eliezer Kaplan issued instructions authorizing the local KH and KK authorities to criticize publicly any separate fund-raising activity which jeopardizes the success of the KH and KK drives. Presumably that has reference also to the United States.

The legality of the Gewerkschaften position is not at issue. It is even said by the Poale Zion officers that they have nothing to do with the Gewerkschaften campaign; that it is the creation of the American Labor movement in which there are in fact many anti-Zionists. Whatever the facts as to that may be, it is true that the Gewerkschaften does not, as often claimed, restrict its appeal to the laboring masses. It goes to the very same people, using the very same methods and the very same literature

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As does the United Palestine Appeal (in 1939: through the United Jewish Appeal). Wherever the Poale Zion forces participate in a local drive, it is for a quid pro quo.

Hadassah, too, does not restrict its Youth Aliyah campaign to any section of the community. Frequently, in fact, the appeal is on the purely "refugee" basis, and not on a Zionist basis. Thus, while the United Jewish Appeal -- presumably with one hundred percent Zionist backing -- is demanding of communities the extraordinary quotas necessitated by a \$20,000,000 quota, the Gewerkschaften and Youth Aliyah campaigns are in full swing, applying unrestrained pressure in every community for maximum allotments or contributions without regard to the effect this must have on the UJA. The gentle illusion which some Zionists treasure that a community is an inexhaustible storehouse of wealth which has gold to offer to anyone for the plucking is not supported by campaign experience. Hadassah's raising of \$15,000 in a community for Youth Aliyah only a few weeks before or even during another community-wide drive for the UJA has a definite effect on the amount to be raised by the UJA.

A third Zionist institution is the Mizrachi. The UPA is giving \$90,000 to the Mizrachi Palestine Fund. The Mizrachi Organization is receiving the same service charge as the Poale Zion. Presumably, the whole strength of the Mizrachi is behind the UPA (and, of course, the UJA). But Rabbi Meyer Berlin has come to this country now for definite fund-raising purposes of an allegedly private nature, related, however, to specific Mizrachi needs in Palestine. The Hapoel Hamizrachi is also conducting a nation-wide drive for \$50,000. The campaign of the women's Mizrachi organization for its special activities in Palestine goes on as before.

The fourth important factor in the United Palestine Appeal is the

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Zionist Organization of America. With hundreds of organized ~~districts~~ districts functioning throughout the year and with tens of thousands of members, the ZOA should be the bulwark of success for every campaign in the country. In scores of the communities Zionist leaders are vital factors in the campaigns. But this memorandum discusses the Zionist movement as an organized body and not as individuals. To my mind, with a \$20,000,000 campaign involved -- from which Palestine stands to get the largest sum since 1925 -- the ZOA should make the UJA a leading item on its agenda. That means that the New Palestine should take the UJA not as a campaign but as a vital part of Zionist strategy. On the front pages and in the editorial columns the New Palestine ought to foster the UJA so that whatever success comes may be regarded by the ZOA as one of its achievements in 1939. Moreover, the Zionist districts and the Zionist members should be made to feel that nothing that they are doing this year (with the exception of the political actions which have been initiated) is as important as the success of the UJA. How often Weizmann sends us messages: that our political strength is based on our financial strength with which land is bought and colonies built! And it seems so difficult to translate this into action.

It is imperative that the Zionist membership grow. It would be pointless to remark that every device ought to be utilized by the ZOA to enlarge its ranks. And yet when embarrassing circumstances are related, I must remind myself of situations that have been brought to our attention in a number of communities. As you know, the large majority of major campaigns take place in April and May. It is exactly in those months that intensive ZOA membership drives are launched. That makes it difficult for the local Zionist units to give their undivided support to the local campaigns in which the UJA participates. I do not know that anything can be done about this situation but it is merely part of the record.

Now as to the Jewish National Fund itself. You will recall that as a result of the efforts of Dr. Silver, an agreement was reached whereby

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the traditional collections of the JNF were not to be made part of the pool of the United Jewish Appeal. It is true that a definition was offered as to the limits of traditional collections -- and undoubtedly the National Fund is adhering to those limits. But definitions are sometimes as broad and vague in their meanings as words themselves. Even after charging myself with hypersensitiveness, I still wonder at times whether the definition of traditional collections is not broader than was contemplated in our mind originally.

I am sure that the elimination to a large extent of Jewish National Fund publicity on fund-raising has been helpful. But now a national conference of the JNF in Chicago very properly raises questions. What else can a conference of a fund-raising organization do except urge its members to go out and intensify their efforts for that particular organization?

The JNF, aside from its traditional collections and special activities -- in forests, colonies and Golden Book -- is now engaged in disposing of debentures. We are all agreed on the legal and moral validity of this action. But however quietly this action is being conducted, word of it spreads quickly. Aside from the objections which have been raised by officers of the JDC, I myself have heard from at least five people this week of debentures they have bought or have been asked to take. They report this with pride: to show their fine Zionist spirit, which is excellent. But these people can see no reason for keeping silent about what they have done and inevitably an ever wider circle hears of a great activity by the JNF to raise money for land purchase. The average person is not discriminating about news reports in any case and so does not bother to distinguish between a series of financially attractive debentures the

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JNF is selling and special funds the JNF is soliciting as contributions. But I am sure that you know all this.

The Conference has been called. Cannot it be turned into a great rally for the United Jewish Appeal -- with emphasis on the land that can be bought through the success of the UJA? Will not such an intangible factor be of help when the Allocations Committee meets to consider the division of funds above the first \$9,500,000?

If I have brought any of these matters to your attention it is not in a spirit of criticism. I am jealous for the Zionist movement and for the Palestine funds. I want their great power to be harnessed to the United Jewish Appeal so that we can with force and accuracy repel the allegations that are so frequently levelled against us that we divide our energies and do not solidify them behind a single project involving Palestine. Regardless of what the JNF may raise through its traditional collections or even through debentures, is it not our great hope that in 1939 there will be made available to the JNF the largest sum in its history for land purchase in Palestine through the United Jewish Appeal? As you well know, I would not say a word of what I have written here to anyone except within the official family of the movement. I resist with fierce indignation every inference or charge by those connected with the Joint Distribution Committee that we are not playing our proper part in the United Jewish Appeal.

For many weeks we negotiated on an agreement with the Joint Distribution Committee. We fought for parity in the naming of leadership -- and won; we fought for parity in the internal organization of the campaign -- and won; we fought for parity for Palestine in literature, publicity, speakers and all the other devices of campaigning -- and won. But do we not simultaneously owe parity in placing at the disposal of the United Jewish Appeal the splendid organized forces that are ours? Because of

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strategy and because of the great financial results that will accrue, it would be the wisest thing for all sections of the Zionist movement to become so essential a part of the United Jewish Appeal campaign activities as to give us an impregnable position for the future.

The Joint Distribution Committee is conducting its separate regional activities on a larger scale than ever before. We complain about this, because we think this makes for confusion of effort. But we must admit that all the individuals connected with the various JDC regional organizations are actually most helpful in the direct raising of funds for the UJA. These regional bodies are assets for our drive.

I recognize that there is much to be said for the position and the problems of the various sections of the Zionist movement. When occasion arises I say all that can be said. But this is a heart-to-heart talk on problems as they exist at their nakedest.

Your observations on the situation as I have outlined it would be most helpful (addressed to me, of course, at the United Palestine Appeal, 111 Fifth Avenue). Because the problem is of a general nature I thought I ought to send copies of this personal note to your Co-Chairman in the United Palestine Appeal. I trust that you don't mind, since the concerted action of all is the only way a solution can be found -- if at all -- for the problem described.

Cordially yours,

Henry Mentor
Executive Director

[1939]

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR REFUGEES AND OVERSEAS NEEDS

ON BEHALF OF

National Chairmen
RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER
RABBI JONAH B. WISE

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

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

Committee in Formation

Statement by the National Chairmen

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

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

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

2. *Why a Unified Campaign?*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE — ITS PROGRAM AND REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL — ITS PROGRAM AND REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Abba Hillel Silver

Isaac B. Wise
National Chairmen

CONFIDENTIALTHE JEWISH POSITIONAND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

International diplomacy may be shaken by Hitler's acts of aggression. For the Jewish people this lawlessness means the destruction of an increasing number of new communities. Within two weeks hundreds of thousands of Jews in Czechoslovakia and thousands in Memel have been placed in the shadow of the Colossus of Hate. Despair grips our people. The suicides are uncountable. The economic dislocation and the mental confusion that Hitler brings is still unimaginable though we have seen and heard innumerable descriptions for over five years. We do not know where Hitler will strike next. Plans that we make for the financial provision of a great number of his victims are blasted by the ruthlessness of his spread.

There is a danger that because of the broad picture involved we may not see the details of the problem that faces us insofar as the United Jewish Appeal is concerned.

There are today under Hitler's destroying wings some 850,000 Jews: in Germany, Austria and what was formerly Czechoslovakia. A majority of that number are still in the age of creativity, having a zest for life and the capacity to contribute richly to any land that will accept them. The search for lands that will permanently absorb them still goes on. Thousands continue to go to Palestine and thousands come to America. Small numbers are admitted elsewhere. The burdensome expropriation that followed the pogroms of last November has left the German Jewish community seriously weakened--notably in Austria. The need for support of those in Germany until they can emigrate is urgent. At the same time various schemes for their rehabilitation and maintenance outside Germany are being evolved, the extent of their effectiveness depending on the funds available. Refugee camps are being established in England, Switzer-

THE JEWISH POSITION (continued)

land, Holland, Belgium, France. Retraining farms and centers are being enlarged so that the emigrants can be adapted to new occupations. If men and women take their own lives and those of their children, it is because they yield to despair; because the aid which they expect from us does not come fast enough. Every time we read an item in our newspapers describing the tragic death of a Hitler victim it reminds us that we might possibly have shared in giving him hope.

Poland is one of the most important areas of support affected by the United Jewish Appeal. In a community of over 3,100,000 Jews economic destitution is causing wider ravages. Those who think boundaries are barriers to Hitlerism are not aware of the intensification of anti-Semitism that has occurred in Poland in recent years. The drive to rid Poland of its "superfluous population" has taken on new energy. No responsible leader even thinks of encouraging that forced emigration of the Jews. They must remain until only physical violence removes them. But if we are convinced that the stability of world Jewry and the sanctity of Jewish rights must be preserved in the lands in which Jews live, we must do our share to enable the Jews to survive in Poland. By so doing we cannot only save Jewish lives but make a distinct contribution to the survival of democracy, which is the only wall between the Jewish people and disaster. The Joint Distribution Committee, through support of institutions of self-help in Poland, can make it possible to avert the disintegration of one of the largest Jewish units in the world. Surely no one—even those of us living as far away as the United States—believes that the disruption of the ancient Jewish community in Poland would be without its effects on our own destiny.

The snows of the Alps carry the footprints of thousands of wandering Jews who have once again taken up their trek. They are part of the 15,000 ordered expelled from Italy because they entered after 1919. The anti-Semitic laws which went into effect this month have deprived some twenty thousand Jews

THE JEWISH POSITION (continued)

of their livelihood and all Italian Jews of their status as citizens.

Hungary, within the orbit of Hitler politically, has adopted his slogans racially. A self-admitted Jew-baiting government is now passing numerous clauses legislation designed to remove sixty thousand Jews from their occupations. Thus does Hungary join the European countries using the Jewish people as mountains of human bones on which to climb to heights of political advantage.

The government of King Carol in Rumania, striving to gain the support of anti-Semitic elements, outdoes its political opponents in the fervor of its regulations against Jews. The new economic agreement between the Nazis and Rumania foreshadows a far broader front of cooperation. It cannot too often be remembered that where Hitler goes there goes his complete arsenal of despoliation and destruction of the Jewish people.

There are over five million Jews in Central and Eastern Europe. Over them hangs the shadow of slow or swift strangulation. There is enough energy and talent within that mass to hold fast for a long time--until the shadow dissipates, as eventually it must--if we in America will help them hold their ground. For our sakes as well as for theirs.

The recent conferences in London have stirred many questions. Misconceptions have arisen which must be cleared up--for the sake of facts and especially in the interests of the United Jewish Appeal which embraces the United Palestine Appeal among its beneficiaries.

For weeks Jewish and Arab representatives met with the British Government to consider Palestine problems. No agreement resulted. The Government has indicated that it will impose its own policy for the future. An impending announcement was withheld because of the shock of the Czechoslovakian events which undoubtedly gave Great Britain new cause to remember how much the Jews are devoted to democracy and how much they can be counted upon to aid in its defense. The pressure exercised from America, by Christian and Jew, has also

THE JEWISH POSITION (continued)

had an effect in impressing British statesmen with the fact that the civilized world wonders how England can possibly think of closing the doors of Palestine to the Jews when they are being forced out of other lands at an ever-increasing tempo.

But whatever the decision that may be imposed by Great Britain—now or in the future—the facts of steady Palestine growth cannot be changed. There are today in the Jewish homeland over 500,000 Jews. They constitute more than a third of the settled population. They are so inextricably bound up with every facet of the country's life that no decree can diminish their strength. The Jewish young men and women of Palestine have for three years defended the land against the terrorist and the saboteur. They have demonstrated bravery under fire and capacity to carry on with their daily constructive tasks despite obstructions. They have built more colonies than in any similar period. They have found new water resources, enlarging the area of colonization. Jews, as citizens of Palestine, have the legal and moral right to bear arms. They will resist injustice as they have resisted injury. We Jews in America and elsewhere ought to be proud of our people who have shown what it is to exercise all the prerogatives of free citizens of a native land in defense of the best interests of that land.

Immigration goes on. Economic life advances. The possibilities for land purchase are unprecedented. If we are as free with our financial support as the Jews of Palestine have been with their lives as well as their money no arbitrary decree can prevent a continuous influx of Jews into Palestine and their steady development of the country. Whatever British policy may be this year, the legal rate of immigration will not be less than it has been in the past two years. In the meantime, Jews have an opportunity to buy immediately thousands of dunams of land—the only possible basis on which great settlement

THE JEWISH POSITION (continued)

plans can be built. There is not a Jew today, witnessing the Great Expulsion of our time in Europe, who does not regret that we did not have the vision twenty and ten years ago to buy more land, to build more colonies, to pour more manpower into Palestine. The opportunities are not lost. They beckon. With the aid of the United Jewish Appeal we can make a substantial contribution to the saving permanently of large numbers of Jews in Europe and of building a reservoir of strength in Palestine for the other Jews who continue to hope for the chance at the free life the Jewish homeland provides.

The Jews of Palestine have given Jews everywhere an example they should cherish. When menaced by force, they have reacted with courage. When threatened with delimitation of their rights they stood up strongly to preserve them against all foes. If that comparatively small community of Palestine could resist Arab violence for three years, encouraged as the latter were by the empires of Mussolini and Hitler, and still grow and prosper, the millions of Jews elsewhere have every right to be strong and hopeful. But there are some among us who have greater capacity for resistance. We must share our resources with the others.

I beg of you to see to it that your 1939 campaign for the United Jewish Appeal, whether held now or in the coming months, should not be on the level of a routine philanthropic effort--requiring a little more energy perhaps but nothing more.

You as a community leader have a definite obligation--in terms of personal service and of contribution. If you will give yourself even more devotedly than in the past to the planning and conduct of the campaign the community will emulate your example. Moreover, all standards of generosity in the past have no bearing on what is demanded of us today. I have been surprised to note certain instances in which contributors are giving only 50% or

THE JEWISH POSITION (continued)

100% more this year instead of 500% and more. There may be occasions in which a contributor gave the maximum last year and cannot possibly do more in 1939. But that is an exception. All the rest of us ought, as a token of our leadership and of our special capacity for understanding the extent of the problem, give without regard to past records. Every leader should realize that an extraordinary enlargement of his own giving means more than the dollars from himself. It means that thousands of additional dollars are added to the campaign total since the entire community is stimulated to contribute on a similar scale of sacrificial generosity.

In these communities in which campaigns have been concluded, collections should be spurred. There are, of course, established procedures for the regular collection and remittance of funds to the United Jewish Appeal. But every Jew who can should make available as quickly as possible the full extent of his support.

The United Jewish Appeal is far more than an instrument of assistance to others. It is a weapon of defense for ourselves. Surely no one any longer thinks in the provincial terms that what happens in the world at large does not affect us here. In Europe is our first line of defense.

ON THE ISSUE OF THE THIRD TERM

Whenever any issue is raised or an argument presented during an election, intelligent voters have the right to question the motive for which it is presented. We have the right to inquire whether the person presenting it is sincere, or whether it is intended as a subterfuge to actually becloud the real issue involved.

We cannot expect the issue to be clarified for us by our newspapers who color the news and distort the facts. It is a mistake to think that we really have a "free press". The press has not been, and is not, free. We know it is owned and controlled by men of wealth. It is just as much a Big Business as any other Big Business in the country. Ambiguous statements ought not to be accepted without subjecting them to careful analysis. We should weigh the facts and arrive at our conclusions based on logical reasoning, not influenced by emotional appeals. When an issue is irrelevantly raised, we have the right to suspect that there is a purpose and design behind it, and it behooves us to discover what that purpose is.

Let us examine carefully, without any bias or prejudice, the so-called Third-Term tradition. What is this tradition? Is it any tradition at all? Are the consequences of it really as pretended to be?

The American government is, perhaps, the greatest and largest going concern in the world today, much bigger than any private corporation in the United States, or elsewhere. It deals with more varied problems than is dealt with by any large corporation, and consequently, should have more efficient management and supervision than any private industrial company. The lives and happiness of over 130,000,000 people are controlled by it. In large industrial concerns, executive efficiency is improved with experience, equally so with government. A Board of Directors of any large business would never consider dismissing its chief executive who has rendered the business useful and valuable service, particularly during a time when the business is facing a crisis and substitute in his place one without experience, whose record and ability to handle the important position is very much in doubt. We all know that the more experience a manager acquires, the more valuable he becomes to the firm. It is the ordinary practice of giving such a manager a vote of confidence by his Board of Directors and rewarding him for the effort he has made in behalf of the company. Can anyone imagine a stockholder, or a director of a company voting that an able manager be discharged on account of a tradition? Why such a remark would be considered utterly ridiculous. The one making it would doubtless be questioned as to his sanity. Still, this question is now being falsely raised against the reelection of President Roosevelt.

Can we possibly imagine the question of dictatorship being raised against a chief executive or chairman of a board of directors appointed or elected by stockholders, when such appointment is subject to their discretion, with the right to reject their services whenever they so please. This is equally true of the election of a president whether for one, or more than one, term. Every four years, voters have their free choice of either electing

or rejecting the candidate presenting himself for office. Dictatorship can only be charged when an officer, whether of a private corporation, or of a government, usurps the right to hold office against the will and without the consent of those who have the right to put him there. Congress, just like a board of directors, makes the laws. The president merely suggests. Congress has the authority either to approve or reject. It would indeed be a sign of dictatorship for any self-chosen minority group to impose on the people their own will as to whom they should elect or reject. The people in a democracy must have their free choice to decide as they see fit. They will reward those who have been faithful to them, who have worked for their common interests and reject an incompetent candidate whom they have reason to mistrust.

Under our Constitution, a president has no power to dissolve Congress when Congress does not agree with the President on any major issue, a right given to the Prime Minister of England and frequently exercised.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is not the first President to be charged with being a dictator. Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt were all called dictators because they were all of a dynamic character and used the power of their office effectively. Any president who has ever shown great leadership, has always been in conflict with Congress and his policies have always been opposed. Congress has always been jealous of the powers of the President, notwithstanding the fact that such powers were granted him by the Constitution. It takes courage for a president to be a real leader of the American people and there always have been and, perhaps, always will be, groups who will be antagonistic to an able and courageous president. Walter Lippman, the well-known columnist and apostle of Big Business, in one of his columns recently said, "Mr. Roosevelt is no dictator. Those who call him a dictator do not know what dictatorship is; nor is he conspiring to become a dictator. There is not one shred of evidence to support the charge. Mr. Roosevelt is not seeking to destroy the regime of private property."

The purpose of raising the third term question is not because there is really any fear of Franklin D. Roosevelt as a dictator, but simply because those who raise it object to the policies of the New Deal and would like to have an opportunity to destroy them. The vested interests, as Franklin D. Roosevelt called them in 1936, the "economic royalists", and who were identified by Theodore Roosevelt as "malefactors of great wealth", no doubt a more derogatory term than ever used by New Dealers, believe now, the same as they believed during the days of Theodore Roosevelt, that their individual, greedy, selfish interests are paramount to the interests of the people, that property rights come first and individual rights last. It must be said that there are exceptions even among industrial leaders. Some have loyally and sincerely cooperated with the Administration. These men have realized that we are living in a new epoch, that society is constantly changing, that it is dynamic and not static, that laws must be made to meet new conditions, that the rights of private property must be modified when such rights are in conflict with public interests; even the rights of contract must be subjected to social usefulness and expediency. These far-sighted business men do not object to the New Deal and what it has and is trying to do; they are the exceptions, however, and not the rule.

The majority of big businessmen want to see free private enterprise unrestrained and unregulated. They are willing to have tariff protection for their own benefit, but are unwilling to have the government enact laws for the protection of the laborer or farmer, and those who, through no fault of their own are forced to be idle. They believe themselves to be a favored Priesthood, entitled to special privileges and object to any administration which, in any way, interferes with such special privileges. They do not object to the government exercising restraint on the freedom of the individual by conscripting him for military service. However, they are unwilling to have the government place a similar restraint on private property. These interests object to the New Deal and use the so-called third term tradition merely as a subterfuge to cover up their true intentions.

A centralized industrial aristocracy with unlimited monopolistic control over the lives and welfare of the American people is perhaps just as dangerous to our way of living as would be a Fascist or Nazi government.

The New Deal is not new; it is the logical development of President Wilson's "New Freedom" and Theodore Roosevelt's progressivism. The cleavage within the Republican and Democratic parties has been going on now for a period of over thirty years. There have been conservatives in both parties who were dissatisfied. A re-alignment of interests has long been delayed and we see it now taking shape and form. It is not at all surprising that men who have identified themselves, for many years, as Democrats, "take a walk", and go over to the Republican party. They feel themselves more at home there. The achievements of the Democratic party under Roosevelt's leadership does not suit them, and there is really no place for them under such leadership. Such Democrats feel that they will be more at home under Wendell Willkie, the utility manipulator. He will provide for them an atmosphere in which they can be content. Fortunately, the influence of such renegade Democrats on the masses is next to zero. That such conservative Democrats feel themselves out of place under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt, is not at all to be wondered at. Men with clear vision, who have not lost their perspective, like Republican ex-Governor Osborn of Michigan, who was presidential elector-at-large for Alfred Landon in 1936, recently praised the humanitarian policies of President Roosevelt and admitted "that the President has done more real good for the social, intellectual and moral interests of the masses than any man who ever was President, not excepting Washington or Lincoln." Governor Osborn identified Willkie as a "rapacious capitalist and speculator, an acquirer of the first class, an unfit man for President of the United States."

Those who now raise the question of the third term against Franklin D. Roosevelt, as an objection to his reelection, are partisans; many of them were willing to have Theodore Roosevelt reelected for a third term. At the end of Theodore Roosevelt's second term, the New York Times said, "No American President ever had such unquestioning support. To the renomination of Grant, it was felt that the third term tradition offered an insuperable obstacle. It will not in the slightest degree avail against the wave of popular favor that now promises to make Theodore Roosevelt a candidate in 1908. 'Tradition counts for nothing.'"

Mark Sullivan, the well-known columnist favored a third term for Calvin Coolidge. He said, "The third term, in the sense that Coolidge's could be if he should have one, has largely gone out of American politics. The nomination of Theodore Roosevelt was evidence of the passing of the third term bogey." Mark Sullivan also favored the reelection of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912. A number of men now in the Senate and in the House, have no doubt voted for Theodore Roosevelt for a third term. Theodore Roosevelt did not hesitate in the least to run for a third term when he thought the country needed his services. President Wilson did not raise the issue of the third term against Theodore Roosevelt. Over 4,000,000 men voted for Theodore Roosevelt in 1912. He received more popular votes than Taft, and, had Taft not been a candidate, the chances are that Theodore Roosevelt might have been elected for a third term.

In comparing Theodore Roosevelt's running for a third term with Franklin D. Roosevelt, we must bear in mind that Franklin D. Roosevelt never expressed himself, that he would not be a candidate for reelection. Whereas, Theodore Roosevelt, on the night of his election for a second term, made a definite statement, "The wise custom which limits the President to two terms, regards the substance and not the form. And, under no circumstances, will I be a candidate for, or accept another nomination." He made a statement to the press, "You are authorized to state that I will not again be a candidate for the office of the President of the United States. There are no strings to this statement. I mean it." In 1912, when he failed to get the nomination by the Republican Party, he said, "My hat is in the ring."

President Grant, another Republican, sought a third term in 1880, and it took thirty-six ballots at the Republican convention before Garfield was finally nominated. Former Senator Lodge, one of the most conservative men who ever occupied a seat in the Senate, in speaking against the Springer Resolution to eliminate a third term said, "The people should be trusted to elect a man as often as they please."

There have been many resolutions offered in Congress at various time, against particular candidates, attempting to prevent them from running for a third term. They have seldom been adopted. Amendments to the Constitution have been proposed, but they have invariably met with failure. The politicians have no faith that the people would adopt such amendments, consequently it has never been submitted to them to be voted upon. They fear that the common intelligence of the American voters would cause them to refrain from placing such restrictions on any candidate for President. The American people feel that they can and must be trusted to exercise their free right of suffrage as they please, without any hindrance.

Those who are unfamiliar with American history might, perhaps, be blindly led to believe that such third term tradition really does exist. All we have to do is to ascertain where and when, if ever, this tradition originated and whether there has ever really been serious objection to a third term by the Fathers of our Country. This is not a new problem. In fact, it is as old as the United States. This is not the first time this issue is raised or discussed. When the Constitution was framed, the question of eligibility was fully debated.

In discussing the history of the question, it is pertinent to cite at length some of the arguments raised in favor of re-eligibility by some of the most famous Americans prior to and after the adoption of the Constitution. The same arguments are just as sound today as they were then.

In the Federalist Papers, #71, one of the most highly honored Americans writes, "Re-eligibility is necessary to enable the people, when they see reason to approve his (the President's conduct) to continue him in that situation in order to prolong the utility of his talents and virtues and to secure to the Government the advantages of permanency in a wise system of administration.

"Nothing appears more plausible at first sight, nor more ill-founded, upon closer inspection, than the scheme which, in relation to the present point, has had some respectable advocates. I mean the continuing of the Chief Magistrate in office for a certain time and the excluding him from it, either for a limited period or forever afterward.

"This exclusion, either temporary or permanent, would have really the same effect and these effects would, for the most part, be rather pernicious than salutary.

"One ill effect of the exclusion would be a diminution of the inducement to good behavior. There are few men who would not feel much real zeal in the discharge of duty when they were conscious that the advantages of the station with which he was connected must be relinquished at a determinate period, than when they were permitted to entertain a hope of attaining by merit a continuance of term. The most to be expected from the generality of men in such a situation is the negative merit of not doing harm, instead of the positive merit of doing good. (Did he foresee such Presidents as the type of Harding and Coolidge?)

"Another ill effect of the exclusion would be the temptation to sordid views, to speculation, in some instances, to usurpation. An avaricious man who might happen to fill the office looking forward to a time when he must, at all events, yield up the emoluments he enjoyed, would feel a propensity not easy to be resisted by such a man, to make the best use of the opportunity he enjoyed while it lasted.

"Would it promote the peace of the community, or the stability of the government, to have a half dozen men who had had credit enough to be raised to the seat of the supreme magistracy, wandering among the people like discontented ghosts and sighing for a place which they were destined never more to possess?

"A further ill effect of the exclusion would be the depriving of the advantages of the experience gained by the chief magistrate in the exercise of his office. That experience is the parent of wisdom is an adage the truth of which is recognized by the wisest as well as the simplest of mankind. What more desirable or essential than this quality in the governors of a nation? What more desirable, or more essential than in the first magistrate of a nation?

"Another ill effect of the exclusion would be the banishing of men from a station in which in certain emergencies of the state their presence might be of the greatest moment to the public interest and

safety. There is no nation which has not, at one period or another, experienced the absolute necessity of the services of particular men in particular situations, perhaps, it would not be too strong to say, to the preservation of its political existence. Without supposing the personal essentiality of the man it is evident that a change of the chief magistrate at the breaking out of a war or at any similar crisis for another, even of equal merit, would at all times be detrimental to the community, in as much as it would substitute inexperience for experience and would tend to unninge and set afloat the already settled train of administration." Is this not almost prophetic of the times in which we are now living and the situation which confronts us at this election? These words were not written by a New Dealer; they were not uttered by Harold Ickes, or Henry Wallace; they were uttered by the man whom the Republicans consider as America's financial genius, one of the most conservative and oldest of Republicans, the great Mr. Alexander Hamilton.

It is worthwhile citing some of the arguments of other famous Americans. Gouverneur Morris said, "In all public bodies there are two parties. The president will necessarily be more connected with one than with the other. There will be a personal interest, therefore, in one of the parties to oppose, as well as in the other, to support him. Much has been said of the intrigues that will be practiced by the president to stay in office. Nothing has been said on the other side of the intrigues to get him out of office. Some leader of a party will always covet his seat, will perplex his administration, will cabal with the legislature till he succeeds in supplanting him...the ineligibility proposed tends to destroy the greatest motive to good behavior, the hope of being rewarded by reelection. It is to say to the president, 'make hay while the sun shines.' It would be silly to give the president the benefit of experience and then deprive ourselves of the use of it."

In the discussion as to whether a clause should be inserted in the Constitution against reelection of a president, Rufus King of Massachusetts said, "He who has proved himself fit in office ought not to be excluded by the Constitution from holding it." James Wilson of Pennsylvania thought that it was a shame that "in the very prime of life, and with all the advantages of experience, the president must be cast aside like a useless hulk."

Roger Sherman, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Connecticut said, exclusion would be like "throwing out of office the man best qualified to execute its duties." We must bear in mind that these statements were uttered by men who were conservative, but rational. They were not motivated by prejudice and petty jealousy; they were primarily interested in the welfare of the country which they were creating. It is, indeed, regretful that, in these times of crises facing us internally and externally, we do not have men of this type now in our political life.

Since we find such strong objections to exclusion, where then did this so-called tradition really originate? We should, therefore, review the period soon after the Constitution was adopted.

Some people have been erroneously led to believe that George Washington was, in principle, against a third term for president, because he was urged to run for a third term and declined. Nowhere, among George Washington's writing, can we find that he objected, in principle, to a third term. On the contrary, his writings indicated just the opposite.

In a letter Washington wrote to General LaFayette, he said, "I confess I differ widely myself from Mr. Jefferson and you as to the expediency or necessity of rotation. The matter was fairly discussed at the convention and to my full conviction. I can see no propriety in precluding ourselves from the service of any man who, in some great emergency, shall be deemed universally most capable of serving the public."

Charles Beard, one of our most famous contemporary historians, in summing up Washington's mind on the question of the third term writes, "Another election was out of the question, not because he regarded the idea of a third term as improper or open to serious objection; he was simply through with the honors and turmoil of politics."

In a letter Washington wrote to Alexander Hamilton, he said, "I am disinclined to be any longer buffeted in public prints by a set of infamous scribblers." Apparently, the profession of columnists is an old institution in the United States, as they seem to have existed during Washington's time and were of the same breed as today. Washington was deterred from running for a third term. He was over sixty-five years of age and wanted to retire. There was no special emergency at the time of his retirement to compel him to run again for reelection.

The objection to the third term originated with Thomas Jefferson. Notwithstanding the fact, however, that Jefferson advocated a single term, he accepted a second term. Thomas Jefferson's background and his personal experience as a representative of the new government in Paris, made him fear monarchies. In writing from Paris to George Washington, he said, "I was much an enemy of monarchies before I came to Europe. I am 10,000 times more so since I have seen what they are. There is scarcely any evil known in these countries which may not be traced to their Kings as their source...I can further say with safety, there is no crowned head in Europe whose talents and merits would entitle him to be elected vestryman by the people of any parish in America." Jefferson was in mortal fear of monarchies and hated to see any similar institution established in the United States. He reasoned that if a president were permitted to serve a number of terms, it would lead to the establishment of a monarchy. This was soon after this country separated from England and became established as an Independent Republic. So we can readily see why monarchies were so distasteful to Thomas Jefferson. We should bear in mind that the monarchies which existed in Europe during Jefferson's time were not any where near as depraved and unscrupulous as the dictatorships of Hitler and Mussolini. The European monarchies at that time did not really endanger the existence of the American republic, as do the totalitarian systems of today.

Although Jefferson objected to a third term, he nevertheless said, "There is, however, one circumstance which could engage my acquiescence in another election, to wit: such division as might bring in a monarchist." Were Jefferson alive today, and had he foreseen this country endangered by Fascism, the probabilities are that he would have consented to run for a third term. We must bear in mind that Jefferson was over sixty-five years of age at the end of his second term.

Jefferson, as well as Washington, did not run for a third term, because they considered themselves too old to occupy the office. However, it clearly appears that they would have been willing to waive the objection of age in the event a real emergency existed, and also, had they not been successful in naming their successor to carry out their policies. In this election, President Roosevelt, even after serving a third term, will upon his retirement, still be younger than either Jefferson or Washington upon their retirement from office. Furthermore, he finds this country faced with a crisis such as it has never before had to face in its history. Had he refused to run, there might have been a possibility that the president who would succeed him would, perhaps, destroy and attempt to abolish the social legislation enacted during his term of office.

Andrew Jackson, who may be identified as the real father of the Democratic party, expressed a desire to limit the presidency to one term. Nevertheless, he served a second term. He was seventy years of age when he retired. His reasons for not wishing to run again were expressed in his Farewell Address. He said, "Advanced age and failing health warn me that before long I must pass beyond the reach of human events." He forced, however, the naming of Van Buren as his successor. It is interesting to remark that Jackson, one of the most dynamic presidents this country has ever had, was also charged with being a dictator. United States Supreme Court Justice Storey said of Jackson, "Though we live under the form of a republic, we are in fact under the absolute rule of a single man." Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson were also frequently charged with being dictators.

The vested interests - the industrial aristocracy - have always preferred to have for president a person whom they could control, or, at least, one who would be inactive. Until the advent of Franklin D. Roosevelt, they usually managed to have their influence on the President and on Congress. Congress, being sectional, each representative serves a definite section of the country. The president, however, if he is to be a real leader, should consider the welfare and interests of all the people.

The raising of the issue of the third term is a blind with which the vested interests think they may, perhaps, succeed in defeating Franklin D. Roosevelt. We have seen how baseless is this issue. The average intelligent voter can easily detect the objective for raising such an issue. The infallible wisdom of the common man will come to his assistance in utterly disregarding and ignoring it. If ever there was a period in the history of this country, when experience, ability, and courageous leadership are required, it is now.

Destiny, and the blessing of a kind Providence, has ordained that, in a crisis, this country should find an able leader. During the time of our Revolution, we had George Washington. During the time of our Civil War, we had Abraham Lincoln. And now, when we are faced with, perhaps, the greatest crisis in the history of our country, we, fortunately, have the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt to guide us. We should be thankful for the opportunity we will have on November 8, to express our gratitude, by rewarding him with another term of four years. Our choice is simple, and our duty is clear. We must not allow ourselves to be deceived!

[1939]

The unification of the major American organizations for Jewish overseas needs for a combined drive in 1939 that will present the Jews of America with the greatest challenge to their generosity in the history of the country was announced this week in a joint statement under the signatures of Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, National Chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, and William Rosenwald, Chairman of the National Coordinating Fund, Inc.

To be known as the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, the campaign is the culmination of negotiations that have been under way for several months in order to present to American Jews a single instrument through which they can express their concern with the plight of Jewry overseas by unprecedented and "sacrificial" contributions.

American Jewish communities, the statement said, realizing the increased needs, have evinced a strong desire during the past few months to meet their greater responsibilities. To enable American Jews to "adopt a new standard of service and self-sacrifice", the three agencies therefore agreed upon the unified drive whereby it is hoped that a greater sum than ever before will be raised for overseas aid "to meet the greatly increased responsibilities to more than 6,000,000 distressed Jews."

The statement emphasized that the minimum requirement for the successful implementation in 1939 of a well-coordinated program of relief, retraining and emigration of German Jews and of aid to Jews in other lands of distress and of furthering the upbuilding of Palestine was at least three to four times the sums raised by all agencies during 1938. The unified fund-raising activities of the three major American agencies which have been in the field, rendering succor to the distressed, will prove

welcome to the communities of this country and will tend to discourage sporadic and ineffectual activities of newly formed committees which lack the experience and facilities to collect and administer the funds so urgently needed in this critical period, the announcement said.

"The year that is now closing," the statement declared, "has been marked by a greater series of tragic setbacks for Jews in Germany and other parts of Central and Eastern Europe than any year since 1933. The dissolution of the Jewish community in Austria which followed that country's annexation by Germany and the adoption of severe anti-Semitic measures in Hungary, Italy and Roumania presented new problems which came to a climax in the "Black November 10th" when Jewish homes and synagogues were wrecked in German cities and thousands of German Jews were incarcerated in concentration camps.

"All these new problems of 1938 forecast a year of great challenge for Jews in the United States in 1939 and a year of severe crisis for Jews in Eastern and Central Europe. American Jews will answer that challenge through the United Appeal of our three organizations, a unification which represents not only the opinions of the leaders of our committees but also the overwhelming sentiment of Jewish communal leaders throughout the country who have urged concerted action to meet the overseas crisis.

"American Jews have for the past five years been in the forefront of the efforts to aid the Jews of Germany and other countries of Eastern and Central Europe and to upbuild Palestine. We note with satisfaction the increased participation and leadership in this work of British Jews and Jewish communities in other parts of the world who also are initiating campaigns on a far broader scope than ever before. To these efforts we plan to lend during 1939 greater support than ever along the following lines:

"1 - The Joint Distribution Committee will provide immediate assistance and emergency aid to Jews within Germany and Austria and to the German refugees in European and other lands, enabling many thousand individuals, whenever possible, to find new homes. The J.D.C. will also continue its extensive program of reconstructive aid and emergency assistance to the Jews of Poland, Roumania and other countries of Eastern Europe and Central Europe.

"2 - The United Palestine Appeal will promote the immigration and settlement in Palestine of many thousands who must leave Germany and other countries in order to escape destruction. It also maintains existing institutions for the Jews already in Palestine and for tens of thousands who have come in recent years and advances immigration, colonization, land purchase and other activities to enlarge the absorptive capacity of the country.

"3 - The National Coordinating Fund, Inc. which is the agency concerned with the problems of German refugees coming to this country, will continue its work of helping these refugees adjust themselves to their new environment."

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA
BUDGET 1939 — 1940
FOR TWELVE MONTHS

EXPENDITURES

	Convention Budget I	Amended II	Proposed Amended III
<u>I.</u>			
<u>ADMINISTRATION:</u>			
President's Office	\$ 7,520.00	\$ 7,520.00	\$ 5,990.00
Executive Committee	4,200.00	4,200.00	5,200.00
Rent & Telephone	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
General Administration	28,626.00	28,126.00	31,876.00
<u>Total Administration:</u>	<u>\$ 50,346.00</u>	<u>\$ 49,846.00</u>	<u>\$ 53,066.00</u>
<u>MEMBERSHIP:</u>			
Administrative Salaries	\$ 16,768.00	\$ 16,768.00	\$ 14,098.00
Records and Work Room	11,646.00	11,646.00	7,566.00
<u>Total Membership:</u>	<u>\$ 28,414.00</u>	<u>\$ 28,414.00</u>	<u>\$ 21,664.00</u>
<u>PROPAGANDA:</u>			
Administrative Salaries	\$ 14,870.00	\$ 14,710.00	\$ 7,780.00
Region Subsidies & Miscellaneous			2,930.00
Radio	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Fieldmen	25,000.00	25,000.00	9,000.00
<u>Total Propaganda:</u>	<u>\$ 44,870.00</u>	<u>\$ 44,710.00</u>	<u>\$ 19,710.00</u>
<u>II.</u>			
<u>CULTURAL:</u>			
Hadoar & Histadruth Ivrit	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,500.00
Youth	15,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Administrative & Literature	4,048.00	4,048.00	3,000.00
Education	5,000.00	9,000.00	7,548.00
<u>Total Cultural:</u>	<u>\$ 31,548.00</u>	<u>\$ 33,048.00</u>	<u>\$ 30,548.00</u>
<u>PUBLICATIONS:</u>			
The New Palestine	\$ 36,800.00	\$ 36,442.00	\$ 36,442.00
Dos Yiddishe Folk Printing	4,000.00	4,500.00	6,000.00
<u>Total Publications:</u>	<u>\$ 40,800.00</u>	<u>\$ 40,942.00</u>	<u>\$ 42,442.00</u>
<u>III.</u>			
<u>PUBLIC RELATIONS & OTHER EXPENSES:</u>			
<u>Public Relations -</u>			
Washington Bureau	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$
Palestine Exhibits		2,000.00	1,500.00
Administration, New York	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00
" " " (Incurred)			3,500.00
Library & Archives	2,000.00		1,820.00
<u>Total Public Relations:</u>	<u>\$ 29,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 19,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 7,820.00</u>
<u>Other Expenses -</u>			
Palestine Bureau	\$ 5,040.00	\$ 4,540.00	\$ 5,040.00
Traveling Abroad	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,500.00
Convention	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Miscellaneous	500.00	500.00	500.00
<u>Total Other Expenses:</u>	<u>\$ 11,040.00</u>	<u>\$ 10,540.00</u>	<u>\$ 11,540.00</u>
<u>OTHER RESERVES FOR CONTINGENCIES:</u>	<u>\$ 5,000.00</u>		
<u>RESERVE FOR ANNUITIES:</u>	<u>6,000.00</u>	<u>6,000.00</u>	
<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>\$247,000.00</u>	<u>\$232,500.00</u>	<u>\$186,790.00</u>

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

BUDGET 1939 -- 1940

FOR TWELVE MONTHS

Convention Budget I	Amended II	Proposed Amended III
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I N C O M E

ESTIMATED INCOME:

Membership	\$125,000.00	\$110,000.00	\$112,500.00
United Palestine Appeal.	54,000.00	54,000.00	54,000.00
Advertising.	5,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Hadassah	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Masada & Order Sons of Zion.			1,775.00
Washington Bureau.	5,000.00		
Miscellaneous Contributions.		15,000.00	5,015.00

TOTAL ESTIMATED INCOME:

\$196,500.00 \$192,500.00 \$186,790.00

AMOUNT NECESSARY TO BALANCE:

\$ 50,500.00 \$ 40,000.00

\$247,000.00 \$232,500.00