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United Palestine Appeal, 1940 January-April.

[1940]

## C A M P A I G N   M A N U A L

1940 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR REFUGEES AND OVERSEAS NEEDS

on behalf of  
Joint Distribution Committee  
United Palestine Appeal and  
National Refugee Service

### C O N T E N T S

Campaign Form Letters

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Suggested Campaign Speech

Issued by  
United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs  
342 Madison Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

CAMPAIGN FORM LETTER

Dear - - - - -:

For seven years we have watched with growing apprehension the horrifying spread of persecution over Europe. Now the ultimate blow has been struck, and to the scourge of oppression has been added the devastating impact of war.

You no doubt have read of the persecution which the Nazis are inflicting upon the Polish people as a whole. We hardly dare imagine the extent of the brutality and the ruthless campaign of extermination which is being directed against the millions of Jews trapped in the areas of Nazi occupation.

Other victims of invasion may look to governments for their relief. But the Jews of Poland, who constitute the very backbone of Jewish life throughout Europe, can turn only to us for their salvation. The inroads which Nazism has made upon European Jewry have now become all too obvious. Their capacity for self-help has all but been destroyed for their own resources have nearly vanished in the wake of a long series of confiscations and expropriations in Greater Germany.

We can and must do a job of rescue. The opportunity for relief, for provision of clothing, food and medical aid, exists. The opportunity for resettlement of thousands of the homeless in Palestine is still before us. The opportunity for meeting the problem of the refugees who continue to arrive in this country presents a challenge to our statesmanship. Active in meeting the crisis in Jewish life are the agencies of rescue and reconstruction embraced within the United Jewish Appeal - the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service.

The year 1940 must not become for us a year of destruction. With our help it will become a year of renewed hope and rebuilding. I know that you will welcome this occasion as one in which to contribute with truly sacrificial generosity toward the cause of the survival of the Jewish people.

Sincerely yours,

CAMPAIGN FORM LETTER

(Please Note: This letter should be sent out on the personal or business stationery of the chairman.)

Dear -----:

If I were to come to see you to discuss with you the critical situation of the Jews in Europe you would be well justified in saying to me: "What can we in the community of (name of community), more than three thousand miles from the scene of distress, do to help our brothers and sisters?".

This question is uppermost in your mind because you are genuinely interested in doing your part. My answer to you would be: "As an individual or as an isolated community which is seeking to raise the sum of \$\_\_\_\_\_, we cannot accomplish very much toward carrying out an organized program of assistance. But as part of the nationwide campaign of the United Jewish Appeal we have an opportunity to share in the far-flung program of overseas relief and rehabilitation, refugee aid, immigration and settlement in Palestine and the integration of refugees in the United States;

Through the United Jewish Appeal our community can help:

(1) the Joint Distribution Committee feed more than 200,000 adults and at least 160,000 children in war-torn Poland; provide food, shelter, clothing and medical care for the refugees who have fled into Rumania, Lithuania, Latvia and Hungary, aid the emigration of more than 30,000 Jews from Greater Germany to Palestine and other overseas countries;

(2) the United Palestine Appeal provide for the integration of more than 27,000 Jewish refugees who entered Palestine in 1939 and tens of thousands who are continuing to come into the country owing to the extraordinary anti-Semitic pressure in Central and Eastern Europe;

(3) the National Refugee Service give assistance to refugees entering the United States, in helping them find employment, retrain and resettle them so that they may be integrated without jeopardizing the well-being of the Jewish community at large.

It is true that numbers of Jews have been killed or have died from starvation and disease. But if we are to fulfill our responsibility we must take as our watchword the slogan: "Remember the Dead -- Save the Living". There are a small number that are beyond our help but there are many hundreds of thousands who can and must be helped immediately.

When you are called on to make a contribution, I trust that you will respond in full measure so that our community may achieve a new standard of giving.

Sincerely yours,

\_\_\_\_\_  
(name of chairman)



NON-SECTARIAN LETTER WRITTEN BY A NON-JEW

Dear Friend:

For years we lived in constant fear of a new war in Europe. Now that the conflict has broken out, our feelings have been numbed by the vastness of the human tragedy which has followed in its wake. It has become difficult for us to visualize the extent of the misery now wracking the body of Europe, so limitless has it become and so far beyond the comprehension of any one human being.

But we must not hesitate to save those we can for fear that we cannot save them all. Trapped in the path of war are hundreds of thousands of innocent people of every faith who need our help and must have it to survive.

We are being given the opportunity to implement the noblest American tradition of aid for the persecuted and the victims of injustice by the campaign now under way in (Name of Community) on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs. I know that the vital work of rescue and of rebuilding which the agencies embraced within the United Jewish Appeal carry forward will enlist your generous support. The peoples who suffer today the scourge of brutality look with tortured hope toward our free democracy in the United States for the aid which will help them to hold their ground until a better order based upon humanity is reintroduced into the world.

May I look forward to receiving from you a generous contribution to enable us to carry on in this hour of truly historic crisis.

Sincerely yours,

NON-SECTARIAN LETTER FROM A JEW

Dear Friend:

The inhuman machine of war which has spread destruction over the face of Europe has been no respecter of peoples or of creeds. All those who live in the lands of invasion abroad are suffering today the horrors of a savage campaign of persecution and extermination unparalleled in modern history.

I know that in the light of the crisis which confronts millions of innocent men, women and children in Europe - people who cannot look to governments for support but must depend upon the aid we who live in the United States can render - you will welcome this opportunity to participate in the vital work of life-giving and life-rebuilding which we are assisting in (Name of Community) through our current campaign on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs.

The impact of the war has been so severe that the capacity for self-help among communities within the zones of occupation has approached the vanishing point. Misery, destitution, starvation and disease stalk the barren wastes of Poland. Surely the enlistment of every American behind our drive will not only be of incalculable benefit for people robbed of hope but will vindicate once more the noble American tradition of support for the persecuted, wherever they may be.

Sincerely yours,

WHY THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL DESERVES YOUR FULLEST SUPPORT

1. Jews must help themselves - help their people solve the problem of Jewish suffering and homelessness. We must act before Hitler solves the problem for us according to his own plans. We have no government to assist with financial or physical aid. We must stand together in this crisis. Our only channel of action is the voluntary contribution made to the United Jewish Appeal.
2. Throughout the past seven years of anti-Semitism, the Jewish people did not yield to despair. It is a Jewish tradition to convert defeat into triumph, despair into hope. With Poland dismembered, three million Jews are enduring indescribable suffering, yet in their darkest misery they are strengthened by the faith they have in us. Their spirits will not be broken if we do not fail them. The heroism with which they are maintaining their position must inspire all of us to courageous action.
3. The security of our future in the United States is bound up with the survival of the Jewish people in European lands. We can best defend ourselves through strengthening the survival of those who are in the No-Man's-Lands and the concentration camps in Europe.
4. We dare not hesitate to save all we can because we cannot save all we should. There are some beyond our help. But there are hundreds of thousands whom we can reach with food and clothing and emigration aid. The remnants of Israel must be saved.
5. No crisis in the past seven years can compare with the catastrophe that has shattered the lives of millions of Jews in Poland. As Americans and as Jews our paramount obligation is to meet this great human tragedy in a truly sacrificial spirit.



6. In 1914 the outbreak of the World War and the vast relief problem that followed came upon us at a time when no agencies existed to cope with the extraordinary situation. Today, 25 years later, American Jewry has at its disposal the Joint Distribution Committee's long experience and work in Poland and other parts of Europe -- the achievements in the rebuilding of Palestine made possible by two decades of United Palestine Appeal activity and the six years of organized refugee effort here by the National Refugee Service, Inc. The needs are unprecedented but the channels of quick, remedial action are fully equal to the challenge if the necessary funds are forthcoming.
7. The war has created an economic crisis for Jews in Palestine. The Jewish community of 500,000 is confronted with an unemployment problem of considerable proportions. It requires large-scale assistance to overcome the effects of the recession and restore normal industrial and agricultural activity. Palestine as the expression of the creative powers of the Jewish people and as the source of hope for Jews wandering in search of homes must not be permitted to lag in its colonization and settlement program.
8. Refugees coming into the United States can make a constructive contribution to American life if they are properly adjusted and integrated. If the problem is neglected they can become the springboard for increased anti-Semitic feeling. What can be developed into a boon for the nation as a whole must not become a danger to the welfare of the Jewish community in this country.
9. We cannot play into the hands of the would-be destroyers of the Jewish people by tiring of giving. We must not tire of giving only a portion of what we have in the face of the tragedy of our fellow Jews from whom everything has been taken away.



10. We are called upon to respond in an unprecedented measure of generosity because we are the only Jewish community to which the Jews in danger of destruction can turn for immediate and constructive aid. Only a year ago, Jews of Germany could turn to the Jews of England and France. Today, those communities which have not been uprooted by the Nazi regime must devote their resources to the vital matter of defense and security. We who live in peace today must help those who are in the center of the battle survive to see peace restored.



## IMPORTANT FACTS FOR WORKERS & SPEAKERS

QUOTA....The national quota of the United Jewish Appeal is \$23,000,000.

AGENCIES REPRESENTED....The constituent agencies of the United Jewish Appeal are the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service.

HOW FUNDS ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED....A Distribution Committee is to be established consisting of an equal number of representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal and representatives of Welfare Fund communities. This group is to distribute the funds to the constituent agencies based on a thorough study of the needs.

FIRST DISTRIBUTION ON BASIS OF IMMEDIATE NEEDS....Until Distribution Committee acts the following advances are to be made to enable these agencies to carry on their activities in the next few months. The amounts to be granted are as follows:

To the Joint Distribution Committee.....	\$5,250,000
To the United Palestine Appeal.....	2,500,000
To the National Refugee Service.....	2,500,000

The National Refugee Service is also to receive \$1,000,000 from the Greater New York United Jewish Appeal.

\$23,000,000 MINIMUM 1940 NEED....Although the 1940 quota represents a substantial increase over the goal of 1939, the effects of the war have so enormously extended the areas of distress and homelessness that \$23,000,000 represents the irreducible minimum which American Jewry must raise if the many phases of the Jewish problem are to be met adequately. Through the Joint Distribution Committee immediate relief and rehabilitative aid must be given to the Jews in Poland and other parts of Central and Eastern Europe; through the United Palestine Appeal the rebuilding and settlement of Palestine must be maintained; through the National Refugee Service refugees who continue to come into this country

must be helped to become adjusted to American life.

WHY AMERICAN JEWRY HAS THE MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY

1. Because the sweep of war and oppression has thrust millions of Jews in Europe into the ranks of the oppressed and homeless.
2. Because the outbreak of hostilities has compelled many Jewish communities in Europe to discontinue their assistance to refugees and devote all their energies and resources to immediate problems of security and defense.

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL SYMBOL OF UNITY...The renewal of the agreement in 1940 for a combined nationwide campaign reflects the desire of communities everywhere for a single unified channel of action. All energies, all statesmanship can now be concentrated on the paramount purpose of establishing new standards of giving and service.

URGENT NEEDS FACING CONSTITUENT AGENCIES...The constituent agencies face urgent needs and emergent problems in 1940.

NEEDS AND PROGRAM OF J.D.C.

5,500,000 In Distress: Jews in distress in European countries who look to J.D.C. for assistance total 5,500,000. One-third are in dire need in war-torn Poland, Germany, Austria, the Czech Protectorate, and Slovakia where Jews have been suffering intolerable persecution. Of Rumania's 900,000 Jews more than 250,000 have lost their citizenship and the right to earn a livelihood. In Hungary almost one-third of the Jewish population of 600,000 has been eliminated from employment.

Refugees Require Help: Scattered in European lands are 170,000 refugees from Germany, while 75,000 others are now located in Central and South American countries and in Shanghai. At least half the refugees in Europe require support at the rate of \$10.00 per month each. The ranks of the refugees have been swelled by more than 25,000 who fled from Poland to Rumania, Lithuania and Hungary.



Relief in Poland: War victims in Poland must be fed and clothed by J.D.C.

One meal costs only six cents, but at least 200,000 adults must receive one meal a day and 150,000 children must also be provided with food. Between 60% and 80% of the entire Jewish population is in need of food, clothing or medical care.

Emigration Need Continues: Thousands in Germany and Austria still have an opportunity to emigrate to Palestine, to the Americas and elsewhere. If they fail to leave they face the threat of the concentration camps of Lublin. J.D.C. must provide funds for transportation for those who emigrate and care for those who are left behind.

Assistance must also be given to the Jews in Rumania, Hungary, Lithuania and other lands.

TASKS OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL....Embraced within this agency are the two so-called national funds - The Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund. The P.F.F. provides for immigration, agricultural and urban settlement of immigrants, labor and housing, aids in the development of trade and industry, education and culture, promotes national security, health and social service. J.N.F. purchases and improves land in Palestine. Fully thirty-five per cent of all land owned by Jews in Palestine is held by the J.N.F. The U.P.A. provides support for orthodox institutions in Palestine through a special grant for the Mizrahi Palestine Fund.

Pressure of Immigration: In year ended September 30, 1939 a total of 35,000 Jews were settled in Palestine. The flow of refugees seeking to escape from concentration camps in Germany has not been reduced by the war. Eight thousand refugees entered Palestine in the period from the beginning of the war to December 1939. These newcomers, who suffered long weeks of hunger in their journey, present a special integration



problem, require greater care and maintenance.

War Brings Economic Hardships: The Jewish community of 500,000 in Palestine will need greater support from the U.P.A. to meet the unemployment problem resulting from the economic dislocations of the war. Maintenance of Palestine's economic structure and its colonization and upbuilding progress for the continued absorption of refugees will call for materially increased financial assistance.

NEEDS OF THE NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE....Thousands of refugees who are continuing to come into the United States under the quota laws depend upon the N.R.S. for help in adjusting and integrating themselves to life in this country. Indicative of the scope of service N.R.S. must render are the number of persons who visit the office totalling 7,000 a week and the 8,000 pieces of mail which are received every week.

Work of Various Departments: The Migration Department provides guidance in matters involving visas, affidavits, and other phases of emigration from Europe. It keeps in constant touch with regulations affecting individual refugees en route to these shores. In helping refugees start life anew, the N.R.S. is called upon to supply food, clothing and shelter and to provide retraining and employment and to promote educational and adjustment effort.

Resettlement: To avoid the dangerous concentration of refugees in large cities, families and individuals have been resettled in communities throughout the United States. With the aid of local resettlement committees the problem of the refugee must be met so that he does not become the cause of increased anti-Semitic feeling.

## SUGGESTED CAMPAIGN ADDRESS

The calendar records that war broke out in Europe on September 3, 1939.

This is not altogether true, for we well know that the war which now rages in Europe and threatens to engulf the entire world had its beginning in January 1933 when the Nazis came to power in Germany. The immediate victims of this war were the Jews but subsequently, when aggression spread beyond the borders of Nazi Germany, Austria was swallowed up, Czecho-Slovakia was cut to pieces and Danzig and Memel were appropriated. In 1933 more than 600,000 Jews in Germany were trapped in a brutal reign of terror. Today more than 2,000,000 Jews are crushed under a regime which does not recognize their right to citizenship or to life itself.

### The Effects of War

When the United Jewish Appeal was organized in 1939 its agencies were confronted with the most serious needs that had developed for the Jewish people since the last World War. The ruthless campaign of expropriation, expulsion and extermination which was set under way by the Nazi government within the borders of Greater Germany had repercussions in lands where its anti-Semitic doctrines were imitated or whither the refugees had gone for temporary shelter.

The year 1940 finds the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal confronted with responsibilities of overwhelming scope and gravity. Chief of the problems that must be dealt with is the plight of millions of Jews in and of Poland. After suffering from the ravages of war, the Jews of Poland, always destitute, are now on the brink of starvation and death.

The war has added immeasurably to the burdens upon the financial resources of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service, the agencies in the United Jewish Appeal. Many of the Jewish communities in other countries which had formerly shared in the maintenance of institutions in Germany and Poland and which had given substantial assistance to the refugee problem are now hindered or completely estopped from the extension of such



aid, because of exchange restrictions imposed by their governments or because of the heavy patriotic and public responsibilities devolving upon citizens in countries at war and in neutral lands affected by the critical situation.

Not even during the last World War was American Jewry faced with so complete a challenge to its understanding of European Jewish needs and its generosity in meeting those needs. The sums required are unprecedented to meet unparalleled tasks. In setting before the Jews of America a national quota of \$23,000,000 the United Jewish Appeal believes that this sum represents the irreducible minimum if the many phases of the Jewish problem are to be met with any degree of adequacy. The total of the budgets of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service far exceeds the sum of \$23,000,000 which has been set up as a minimum expectation, but the officers of the United Jewish Appeal are not only concerned with presenting the full extent of the requirements, but are also mindful of the fund-raising experience of previous years in placing before American Jewry a program within range of fulfillment. What are the tasks which each of the constituent agencies of the United Jewish Appeal must carry out this year?

#### The Joint Distribution Committee-Its Program and Requirements

The tasks before the Joint Distribution Committee during 1940 are the most severe in its entire twenty-five years' history of rendering assistance to distressed Jewish communities overseas. Jewish life in Europe is faced by a "blackout" in the grimmest sense of that term.

There are today 5,500,000 Jews in the European countries of distress. From them comes a desperate plea to the Joint Distribution Committee for help. One-third of these unfortunates are in German-held territory -- Poland ravaged by war; Germany, Austria, the Czech Protectorates and Slovakia, where Jews have been suffering intolerable persecution.

There are also 900,000 Jews in Rumania. Almost one in every four has been denationalized, a term which to these people means loss of citizenship, loss of the right to earn a livelihood, utter destitution. There are 600,000 Jews in Hungary

subject to numerous clausus laws and consequent economic and social deprivation.

There are 170,000 refugees from Germany in Europe. Another 75,000 have come to Central and South America and to Shanghai. There are additional thousands of Jewish aliens in France in dire distress. And there is a new class of refugees - the war refugees from Poland who fled to the bordering lands - Lithuania, Rumania and Hungary - under the most frightful conditions.

All these cry out to the Joint Distribution Committee for help because the war has already dried up most of the other sources of assistance to which they could turn in the past.

The war victims in Poland must be fed and clothed. It costs only six cents to provide a meal in Poland. But meals must be provided, one meal a day, for a minimum of 200,000 adults each day if they are not to starve. That alone amounts to \$360,000 a month. In addition, meals must be provided for 150,000 children. Inquiries at present reveal that 60 to 80 per cent of the entire Jewish population is in need of food, clothing or medical care.

The 25,000 war refugees who fled into the border countries with only the clothes on their backs must also be fed and clothed and sheltered. In Lithuania alone the Joint Distribution Committee's representatives estimated minimal monthly requirements of \$150,000.

At least half the refugees from Germany in European lands require support entirely or in part. It costs only \$10 per month, on the average, to support a refugee. But 75,000 refugees need this support if there are not to be wholesale deportations back to Germany. In Latin America, where the native Jewish population is less than a quarter of a million, large sums are needed to help the refugees and to adjust them as permanent settlers.

Thousands in Germany and Austria still have an opportunity to emigrate to Palestine, to the Americas, to Australia and elsewhere. If they do not emigrate they face the threat of the concentration camps or of Lublin. There is an enormous cost for the emigration of these people, borne largely by the Joint Distribution



Committee. Then, too, those who remain behind and cannot emigrate must be provided with maintenance by the Joint Distribution Committee.

And then there are the problems of the native Jews of Rumania, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, quite apart from the new, sudden war refugee problems in those lands. The Jewish welfare and community institutions need continued and increased support from the Joint Distribution Committee for their economic, educational, child care, and medical programs.

The responsibility placed upon the Joint Distribution Committee during 1940 is doubly great. The war situation, on the one hand, has created needs larger than ever before; and, on the other, has served to destroy nearly all other sources of support available to the stricken communities. Local resources naturally have all but disappeared, and contributions from the Jewish communities of England, France and the Western European neutral countries have also been cut almost to the vanishing point because of requirements at home. The stricken Jews of Europe, therefore, look to the Joint Distribution Committee for help. Their hope is in us.

#### The Tasks of the United Palestine Appeal

The United Palestine Appeal is the instrument through which the Jews of America make available funds for every phase of the rebuilding and resettlement program in Palestine. Its two constituent agencies are the Palestine Foundation Fund, the fiscal instrument of the Jewish Agency for Palestine recognized in the League of Nations Mandate as the supreme representative of the Jewish people in Palestine, and the Jewish National Fund, the agency for land redemption in the name and for the inalienable possession of the Jewish people. The Palestine Foundation Fund makes appropriations for assistance to immigration, agricultural and urban settlement of immigrants, furtherance of labor and housing, development of trade and industry, education and culture, promotion of national security, health and social service, and every enterprise designed to increase the absorptive capacity for Jewish immigration. The Jewish National Fund, which purchases and ameliorates the land on which a new Jewish agricultural existence finds its base, carries

forward a parallel program in the restratification of Jewish life, and during the year ended September 30, 1939, obtained a new high sum of 51,892 dunams of land in areas of vital economic and strategic importance, thus bringing its total possessions to 471,000 dunams, or thirty-five per cent of all Jewish-owned land in the country. For the supplementary support of orthodox institutions in Palestine, the United Palestine Appeal also makes a grant to the Mizrachi Palestine Fund.

The year 1939 emphasized the unique place which Palestine fills in the structure of Jewish life as related to the problem of homelessness. The excesses of anti-Semitism in Germany which extended to ever new areas during the year 1939 resulted in a pressure for emigration which found Palestine a chief outlet. Continuing in its role as a haven, Palestine, during the twelve months ended September 30, 1939, provided a home for 35,000 Jewish men, women and children who escaped from Germany, Poland and other lands in Europe. From the outbreak of hostilities through December 1939 some 8,000 immigrants made their way to Palestine despite the war.

The steady flow of immigration to Palestine has created widespread problems which have become of even greater urgency since the outbreak of war. The refugees who have arrived during the past year have entered the country at the end of long weeks or months of malnutrition, disease and indescribable hardships. They have had no resources upon which to count. Their elementary requirements of food and clothing must be met. They must be maintained until place is found for them. Plans must be laid for their integration in the agriculture or industry of the country.

The unemployed laborers, the middle classes, small traders and others who have lost their livelihood through the war crisis present another grave problem requiring the support of the United Palestine Appeal. At a time when Jewish survival is endangered in many countries of Europe and the requirements for maintenance and growth of the communal structure in Palestine are greater than ever before, the American Jewish community must make available through the United Palestine Appeal



sacrificial sums for the continuance of the upbuilding effort so that the structure which today houses 500,000 Jews may be reserved with its full complement of agricultural, industrial and cultural activities and that resources may be created to permit the absorption of additional thousands of Jews fleeing from intolerable oppression in European lands.

The men and women who have been rescued from physical and spiritual destruction in Europe must be enabled to survive through a temporary economic crisis. In order to provide place for the refugees now in the country, to make provision for additional newcomers, to counteract the effects of war and to bolster up the foundations of the economy erected during the past two decades, the national funds, that is, the agencies benefiting from the United Palestine Appeal, must not only continue their normal tasks of colonization, land acquisition and national reconstruction but must intensify their efforts.

#### The Needs of the National Refugee Service

The National Refugee Service in 1940 faces the problem of caring for and integrating the thousands of refugees who again will come to the United States under the quota laws. To these victims of religious bigotry the United States is a haven of refuge to which they come despite the terrors of the mine-infested Atlantic.

The "new Americans" come to our shores mentally and physically exhausted. They are victims of years of intensive persecution. They arrive with only the clothes on their backs and with hope for a new life in America. Their first call in America is at the N.R.S. headquarters, where they ask for advice or help. A tremendous number of Americans look to the N.R.S. for ways and means of helping friends and relatives migrate from the areas of persecution. These urgent requests require a service which N.R.S. must furnish in addition to service and actual financial assistance to the refugees themselves.

Over 7,000 persons visit its offices each week. More than 8,000 pieces of mail are received each week. Hundreds and hundreds of telephone calls, telegrams and cables come in each day. What does the N.R.S. do for these people who call

personally, write, telephone and telegraph?

The Migration Department is taxed to the utmost in guiding refugee immigrants through the maze of visa problems, affidavits, and a myriad of other technical barriers which emigration from Europe presents. It must not only keep in constant touch with new regulations affecting the individual as he tries to leave Europe but also assist him through lands of temporary haven before his American quota number is called.

The N.R.S. must help the individual refugees to start their life anew in this country. This means food, clothing and shelter so that the refugees will not become public charges. It means helping them to find employment and, in fact, re-training them in preparation for such employment. It means utilizing every possible avenue to Americanization: cultural activities; schools for the children; classes in English; instructions in the functioning of our government; and all the advice and practical assistance which can be commanded.

Perhaps the most vitally important activity of the N.R.S. is carried on by its Resettlement Division. Through the cooperation of hundreds of local resettlement committees, it routes refugee families and individuals to their new homes throughout America. Without increased activity on the part of this department, a dangerous concentration of refugees at the ports of entry would result -- dangerous for them and dangerous for us. The country has recognized this and the number of families being resettled is increasing rapidly.

American Jewry has a tremendous stake in the problem of the refugee immigrant. We must face the fact that the problem must be met in America and that only we in America can meet it.

#### Our Responsibility

What was notable about the 1939 campaign of the United Jewish Appeal was the new standard of generosity established in virtually every community in the United States. If the new and higher goal set for 1940 is to be realized it is imperative that these standards be used as the foundations on which to build larger resources



in the coming year. We now realize with greater vividness than ever before that while other peoples who may be suffering have their lands and their governments upon which to depend for assistance, the suffering Jews of Europe can depend only on the voluntary generosity of the Jews of the United States.

Ours is the responsibility to bring immediate assistance to hundreds of thousands of our fellow Jews who cannot help themselves. Through the United Jewish Appeal an avenue of large-scale reconstructive and resettlement activity has been thrown open to us. The institutions and organizations established with the aid of the Joint Distribution Committee in its 25 years of service in Central and Eastern Europe are today the framework of a systematic relief effort in Poland and its neighboring countries. The two decades of rebuilding and settlement achievement in Palestine, through the support of the United Palestine Appeal, has prepared that country to receive many thousands of homeless and distressed Jews. The six years of refugee adjustment work carried on by the National Refugee Service has prepared this agency to cope with the problem of absorbing the newcomers who come to the United States.

The aid we extend to our less fortunate brothers across the sea not only helps sustain them but contributes to our own survival as well. We safeguard our own future when we respond generously to the distress call of those of our people who are directly under fire in the zones of war and destruction. We are called upon to fulfill a solemn responsibility -- we are called upon to say how many shall live and how many shall die -- how many shall eat and how many shall starve -- how many shall find new homes and how many shall perish from lack of shelter. We must prove ourselves worthy of this responsibility by giving of our resources and our energies in a measure that will assure the success of the United Jewish Appeal and demonstrate our firm resolve that the remnants of Israel shall be saved.

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

M I N U T E

OF A MEETING OF THE NEGOTIATING COMMITTEES OF THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE  
AND THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL  
342 MADISON AVENUE  
JANUARY 3, 1940, 8:30 P.M.

- - - - -

PRESENT: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Louis Lipsky, Judge Morris Rothenberg,  
Arthur M. Lomport, Henry Montor, for the United Palestine Appeal.

Paul Baerwald, Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, James Becker, Rabbi Jonah B.  
Wise, Joseph Schwartz, Isidor Coons, for the Joint Distribution  
Committee.

William Rosenwald, David Sulzberger, Dr. William Haber, for the  
National Refugee Service.

Sidney Hollander, Ira M. Younker, Isidore Sobeloff and Harry L.  
Lurie, for the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

Dr. Silver, who occupied the chair, opened the meeting and stated that certain proposals had been offered by the United Palestine Appeal at the last meeting of the Negotiating Committees. The JDC had indicated its desire to go back for instructions before making its reply. The meeting was now open for a statement along these lines by the JDC.

Mr. Becker said that the previous proposals of the UPA were totally unacceptable as a basis for a 1940 United Jewish Appeal. He then followed with a number of queries addressed to Mr. Montor with regard to the figures of amounts raised by Hadassah, Gewerkschaften and Jewish National Fund. Mr. Montor indicated that the figures used by Mr. Becker had been erroneous, as was proved by the documents that Mr. Becker had himself cited. Mr. Becker had attempted to prove that the three organizations mentioned had raised larger sums than they actually had in the calendar year of 1939 to which Mr. Montor had referred.

Mr. Becker said that the JDC feels strongly that the JNF is a component part of the UPA and therefore of the UJA and its income should be part of the UJA. On the basis of the proposal submitted by the UPA and considering the needs of the JDC for 1940, the JDC could not get by this year on the kind of arrangement which the UPA proposed.

Dr. Silver asked what were the JDC counter-proposals.

Mr. Becker replied as follows: \$4,000,000 for the NRS, plus the right to apply to foundations and a subsequent division of 75-25.

Dr. Silver asked Mr. Becker whether the JDC Committee was authorized to negotiate at this meeting or whether the proposal which is submitted by Mr. Becker represented the JDC solution of the problem which, if not acceptable, just cannot be discussed. Had the JDC committee authority to negotiate the proposed agreement on a formula other than the one submitted?

Mr. Becker answered with a tentative yes.



Mr. Rosenwald said that the exact definition of how the NRS could apply to foundations to supplement the income it received from the UJA would be worked out so that the foundations ordinarily approachable by the UJA should not be touched. This would include such groups as the Ittleson family Foundation, for example.

Dr. Silver remarked that the last demand of the NRS was for \$4,000,000. But now the NRS has come forward with another plus item.

Mr. Baerwald said that the JDC is ready to ignore earmarking for all organizations except for the NRS.

Mr. Rosenwald, in answer to a further query, said that Jewish, as well as non-Jewish foundations, are involved in the supplementary amounts which the NRS might ask. Among Foundations involved, for example, is the New York Foundation, which is ~~xxx~~ a Jewish group but with a general charter.

Mr. Becker felt that the UJA ought to go out for a \$25,000,000 goal in 1940.

Judge Rothenberg asked whether provision is being made for an Allocations Committee to distribute the amount above \$4,000,000 for the NRS.

Mr. Becker said he had no fixed formula on that. He thought that the first amount should be deducted for the NRS and the balance should be left for an Allocations Committee.

There then followed a discussion of the wisdom and necessity of priority for the NRS.

Dr. Silver remarked that what the NRS wants is not priority, but a guarantee for \$4,000,000.

Dr. Lowenstein said that he prefers not to call the body to be brought into being an Allocations Committee. There should be set up a distributive machinery which could begin looking into the problem and begin its operations in 1941, for example. Since this distributive machinery represented an experiment, he would set aside \$1,000,000 for it to operate with in 1940.

Dr. Silver then analyzed Mr. Becker's proposal on the basis of a net income of \$15,500,000 as follows:

	\$4,000,000	-- NRS
	1,000,000	-- Budget Committee
leaving	10,500,000	of which
	7,875,000	-- JDC
	2,625,000	-- UPA

If the best comes to the best, he continued, the UPA would get one third from the Budgeting Committee; thus in 1940 the UPA would receive a \$3,000,000 total as against \$4,000,000 in 1939, and the JDC would get the same as it got in 1939.

Dr. Lowenstein felt that the old Allocations Committee system worked badly.



Mr. Larnport asked what about an Allocations Committee having \$6,000,000 at its disposal in 1940.

Mr. Becker felt that they would not be able to operate soon enough.

Dr. Silver asked why there should not be an agreement on the basis of the procedure of 1939, that is to give to the agencies enough to operate on for six months and by that time the Allocations Committee would have had an opportunity to work out the formula for the rest. The UPA, he said, is willing to abide by the decision of any impartial group in the United States. He was glad to entertain any reasonable proposal on that basis. He saw no need in talking of percentages. This Allocations Committee or Budgeting Committee may decide that the JDC or UPA cannot spend money in certain directions. As far as the UPA is concerned, it is willing to let an impartial group of judges decide the matter.

Mr. Becker said that in December the JDC spent \$1,200,000. They would have to keep that in mind in planning their operations for six months.

Dr. Silver then suggested that for the first six-month period the agencies should take out as follows:

\$5,000,000 -- Joint Distribution Committee  
2,500,000 -- United Palestine Appeal  
2,000,000 -- National Refugee Service, with a  
guarantee to the NRS to get  
\$4,000,000 by the end of the year

Judge Rothenberg pointed out that the UPA is willing to take chances with an Allocations Committee. Why should not the JDC show a similar willingness?

Rabbi Jonah Wise said that the JDC was of the opinion that the Allocations Committee of 1939 had not worked.

Dr. Lowenstein stated that the JDC was not willing to throw the responsibility for determining the needs upon an Allocations Committee or Budgeting Committee.

Dr. Silver said that in that case the figures submitted by Mr. Becker were not acceptable. The UPA offered three proposals:

(1) The status quo of 1939.

(2) Distribution based upon a net income of \$16,000,000 as follows:

\$4,000,000 -- UPA  
4,000,000 -- NRS  
8,000,000 -- JDC

(3) A division based on a net income of \$16,500,000

\$8,850,000 -- JDC  
4,150,000 -- UPA  
3,500,000 -- NRS

there would be an additional \$600,000 for Ort and Hias to be divided between those two bodies.

Mr. Becker remarked that surely the UPA did not think seriously that proposal 2 or 3, in view of the present circumstances, is a fair proposal considering the fact that Palestine is getting money from other sources.

Dr. Silver replied that the amounts available were not fair enough for either cause.

Mr. Becker proposed a division of \$13,500,000 as follows:

\$3,500,000	--	NRS
7,500,000	--	JDC
2,500,000	--	UPA

The JDC thought that in relationship to the present situation involving the requirements in Eastern Europe and with the balance left to the Allocations Committee, the JDC had to insist upon this ratio.

Mr. Montor remarked that Mr. Becker was speaking of \$2,500,000 for the UPA in 1940 out of a total income of \$13,500,000, whereas the UPA had raised by itself in 1938 \$2,800,000 out of a total raised by the country of approximately \$6,900,000

Mr. Becker thought that that situation did not apply now. There was a war going on.

Mr. Lipsky replied that all of Jewish life is affected by a collision called war which has its consequences for Palestine as for Europe. Just as the JDC is saying that \$3,500,000 should be given to the refugees in the United States, the same sort of activity is being carried on in Palestine for the salvage of individual lives. The UPA, through its efforts is rescuing people from the war zone. If you take over a thousand people from Poland into Palestine, isn't that relief work? He asked Mr. Becker whether it wasn't true that if 150,000 people could be taken out of Poland that would relieve the situation in Poland.

Judge Rothenberg said that each group remained convinced of its position. However, the JDC was not helping Poland by taking \$2,000,000 from Palestine.

Mr. Lamport pointed out that the figures of comparative amounts made available to the JDC and Palestine left out the fact that relatives in the United States were giving vast sums of money in addition to and representing far larger sums than the JDC was able to provide for needs in Europe.

Dr. Silver felt that no additional headway was being made by discussing the many years of work of the respective organizations. He wanted to know whether a mutually acceptable formula could be reached. The position which the UPA takes tonight and which it will take to the Jews of America is that the UPA is agreeable to carry on in 1940 on the basis of status quo of 1939; that is \$9,500,000 to be divided and the balance left to an Allocations Committee. It was even prepared to make available a larger sum to an Allocations Committee. It was willing to consider a proposal as follows:



\$3,500,000 --- NRS  
3,500,000 --- UPA  
7,000,000 --- JDC

and the rest to an Allocations Committee.

We are interested, Dr. Silver said, in protecting the position of the UPA and are just as vitally interested in the JDC, but we cannot go back to our people and say that we are going to take less in 1940 when the needs in Palestine are greater. Perhaps the UJA can raise \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000 in 1940, but the UPA must protect its minimum. It is not asking for more, but it cannot take less. He felt that that position could be justified before the American people.

Mr. Becker said that the large JDC contributors say the 1939 ratios were inequitable.

Dr. Silver said that the UPA was prepared to go back to 1938 if the JDC wished, that is, to have an independent campaign in New York and have a 60-40 formula in Welfare Fund cities.

Mr. Becker remarked that Chicago would not stand for 60-40.

There then followed a series of proposals and counter-proposals, leaving intact the original position taken by the UPA of protecting its minimum or by the JDC demanding a much smaller sum for the UPA.

Dr. Silver said that over and above \$15,500,000 the UPA would meet the JDC ratio of 75-25; thus if \$20,000,000 is raised, the JDC would get more.

Judge Rothenberg reminded the group that under this arrangement the Jewish National Fund would retain its traditional collections.

Mr. Becker said that the JDC had actually spent in 1939 \$8,600,000 and that it had certain items for December which it had not yet met.

\* \* \* \* \*

An intermission was asked for by the JDC for consultation on its position.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Becker said that his group had not gotten any new ideas on the problem but were willing to allow more to an Allocations Committee as follows:

\$4,000,000 -- NRS  
2,000,000 -- UPA  
6,000,000 -- JDC

The balance to an Allocations Committee.



Mr. Lipsky reminded the group that in addition to the \$4,000,000 for the NRS, the JDC asked extra funds for the NRS from Foundations.

Rabbi Wise described the needs of the JDC as \$1,000,000 a month.

Dr. Silver said that the proposal that had just been made by Mr. Becker for the JDC was not acceptable. Unless there are other proposals which can more closely approximate those of last year, there is really no purpose in continuing the meeting.

Mr. Becker said that last year the UPA received \$4,000,000 from the UJA - \$330,000 a month. A theory is that \$2,000,000 would keep the UPA going for six months.

Mr. Lamport said that on the formula proposed by the JDC, taking into account the rate of collections of 1939, the UPA would not get any money until April or May in 1941.

Dr. Silver offered a counter-proposal; the NRS to be guaranteed \$4,000,000 but first allocations as follows:

\$3,500,000 -- NRS  
6,000,000 -- JDC  
3,000,000 -- UPA

out of the first \$12,500,000 the balance to be at the disposal of an Allocations Committee

Dr. Silver said that if the JDC is willing to take what it got in the first six months of 1939, the UPA would also be willing to take what it got in the first six months.

Mr. Hollander said that the one bright spot in the meeting was that both agencies have sufficient trust in the programs to abide by the judgment of the country. He did not see that the differences were vital, since the ratios could be upset by an Allocations Committee. He did not think that the type of bargaining going on gives either agency satisfaction. The country looks to this group for leadership. If both groups are willing to leave it to impartial judgment then the percentages as regards the first drawing account is not very important. Referring to the forthcoming Washington meeting of the United Palestine Appeal, he said that he understood that the UPA could not go to the country with a lesser ratio. On the other hand, he understands Becker and what the latter says about larger givers and their attitude to Palestine. Therefore, Becker does not want to go back to then and say that the JDC will get the same ratio as last year. He asked that each group consider the amount it now gets as a drawing account, with a continuance of the status quo. The JDC and the UPA can still fight it out before the Allocations Committee. Both groups could go back to their constituencies, saying that all that is involved at the present time are drawing accounts.

He suggested that an allocation should be made to the NRS first, but he disagreed as to the NRS being guaranteed \$4,000,000 at the start. He did not think this wise. He felt that the NRS should be compelled to justify its needs and the economy of its operations just as well as the other organizations. He felt that the NRS should get \$2,000,000, plus \$1,000,000 as a preferred additional amount, the first call to be made on the funds in New York, plus such amounts as might be obtained from foundations. \$7,500,000 would be divided among the two larger agencies on the basis of status quo, with the understanding that such ratios were not binding on the Allocations Committee. He could not imagine a group of sensible men taking the position before the country that on January 1st each knew its position a full year in advance. Perhaps Palestine immigration might be closed off; then perhaps war might come to Rumania and change conditions for the JDC, etc., etc.

He felt that the Allocations Committee was the only proper method of operation. If each accepted the position of an Allocations Committee, there was a basic formula on which to operate.

Mr. Rosenwald was in complete agreement with the thought that the NRS should be made accountable for its finances. However, the JDC and UPA will continue to get money in 1940 from the 1939 campaign, whereas the NRS will get a negligible amount. The NRS must plan its budget in advance. A hardship would be worked on the NRS if it did not have a higher guarantee.

Mr. Hollander said that it was no more hardship on the NRS than on any other group.

Mr. Rosenwald asked if the NRS could get a guarantee of a priority of \$1,000,000 from the Allocations Committee.

Dr. Silver said that the proposal of Mr. Hollander was entirely acceptable to the UPA. But the UPA proposal adds another \$1,500,000 to the NRS, going as follows:

out of \$12,500,000:-

3,500,000	-- NRS
6,000,000	-- JDC
3,000,000	-- UPA

the rest to an Allocations Committee

Mr. Lurie asked if it was not a fact that within the next three months both agencies will operate on the basis of 1939 and not 1940 income.

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The JDC asked for another intermission of ten minutes.

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Mr. Becker, upon returning, addressed himself to Mr. Hollander and said that the JDC would like to discuss his proposal. Frankly, he knew that Mr. Hollander's proposal would be acceptable to the UPA, for that is the same basis as 1939. But there should be an attempt to get away from all previous figures. All UPA figures have been on the basis of  $66\frac{2}{3}$ -- $33\frac{1}{3}$ . The JDC has used 75-25, although it believed 80-20 a fair figure. He said that Mr. Hollander was favoring the UPA since he accepted the UPA idea. He did not give the JDC anything to work on.

Mr. Hollander said that he was merely trying to work out a formula involving a drawing account for 3, 4, or 6 months. The same conditions would apply to the UPA.

Dr. Silver, turning to Mr. Becker, asked, assuming the JDC accepted Mr. Hollander's principle, what was their proposal?

Mr. Becker said that the JDC was duty-bound to accept the proposal of a neutral group. But if Mr. Hollander had suggested 6 and 2 and 4 -- the 2 for the UPA -- the UPA would not have accepted it. Why then should the JDC be expected to accept Mr. Hollander's formula?

Rabbi Wise asked why not ride along on the decision of 70-30 by the Allocations Committee for the amounts above \$15,500,000.

Dr. Lowenstein said that the thesis of Mr. Hollander was acceptable but its practice was not.

Mr. Becker then offered this proposal:

\$3,500,000	--- NRS
5,250,000	--- JDC
2,250,000	--- UPA

the balance to an Allocations Committee

Mr. Rosenwald suggested a guarantee of \$4,000,000 to the NRS, the latter to be left out of the balance intended for an Allocations Committee.

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The UPA group left the room for a consultation. Upon its return

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JNF  
Dr. Silver said that for the sake of having unity the UPA was offering a counter-proposal which it regards as a sacrifice, on the understanding <sup>that</sup> ear-marking would be out of the picture, that the Jewish National Fund traditional collections would be out of the picture and status quo would be maintained in that regard. The proposal was as follows:

\$3,500,000	-- NRS
5,250,000	-- JDC
<u>2,500,000</u>	-- UPA

making a total of \$11,250,000



The UPA is making a concession but that is its final proposal.

Mr. Becker said that the JDC had met the UPA a full half way. The JDC felt that it had made just as much a concession and could not accept the UPA proposal.

Dr. Silver then said that he would entertain a motion to adjourn, and the meeting thereupon ended.

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Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds

January 4, 1940

Confidential Memo for Committee of Ten

Report on a Meeting of Negotiating Committee of the United  
Jewish Appeal, held January 3, 1940 at 8 p.m. at  
the office of the UJA, 342 Madison Avenue,  
New York City

PRESENT

Representing the United Jewish Appeal

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
Arthur Lampert  
Judge Morris Rothenberg  
Louis Lipsky  
Henry Montor

Representing the Joint Distribution Committee

Paul Baerwald  
James Becker  
Solomon Lowenstein  
Rabbi Jonah Wise  
Isidore Coons  
Joseph Schwartz

Representing the National Refugee Service

William Rosenwald  
David Sulzberger  
William Haber

Representing the CJFNF

Sidney Hollander  
Ira M. Younker  
Isidore Sobeloff  
Harry L. Lurie

Rabbi A.H. Silver served as chairman of the meeting.

Major Items in Discussion

There was some preliminary conversation on factual items that had been questioned in previous statements, and of the proposed budgeting procedures. Mr. James Becker gave some of the views of his group concerning budgeting, ratios, amounts, etc. There was a recess for further discussion by the representatives of the JDC.

Upon return to the meeting Mr. James Becker advanced a proposal that the funds be allocated - \$4,000,000 to NRS, \$2,000,000 to UPA and \$6,000,000 to the JDC. The balance of anticipated funds based upon 1939 returns of \$3,500,000 or more were to be distributed by an Allocations Committee of the type recommended by the Council at the previous meeting.

Rabbi Silver stated that this was not acceptable to the UPA and offered as a substitute the proposal that the NRS be guaranteed \$4,000,000 and that out of the first \$12,500,000 received, distribution be made - \$3,500,000 to NRS, \$6,000,000 to the JDC, \$3,000,000 to the UPA. All balances above \$12,500,000 except for the guarantee to NRS subject to the allocation by a Budget Committee as suggested.

In a discussion that followed, Mr. Hollander suggested that reliance on the judgment of an impartial distributing committee should be relied upon and therefore the relative amount of preliminary allocations were unimportant. The one purpose of preliminary allocations was to provide the agencies with sufficient funds to begin their 1940 commitments. He suggested as preliminary allocations: \$2,000,000 to the NRS plus \$1,000,000 which could be directly appropriated by the New York Campaign,

plus appeals to non-family foundations whose contributions were not available for overseas expenditures. He also suggested that \$7,500,000 be made available for distribution between the JDC and UPA on the basis of a drawing account related to the present expenditures of the two agencies. These preliminary allocations should in no way be considered as setting a precedent for the final distribution. This should be based upon careful study of financial experience of the agencies and their programs and demands. He suggested that in view of emergency conditions the programs of the two agencies might need to be altered radically and in relation to each other during the coming year.

There was a short recess to permit the representatives of the JDC to consider the latest proposals. Upon return to the meeting, Mr. James Becker stated that the representatives of the JDC were willing to depart from the principle of a fixed ratio for any part of the funds to be secured in the campaign and that they would be willing to leave the entire matter to a properly constituted budget committee. There was, however, the need for working funds for 1940 programs. Rabbi Jonah Wise suggested that without establishing a precedent or influencing the final allocations, a ratio of 70-30 between JDC and UPA might be used as a basis for determining preliminary working funds in 1940. Mr. Becker suggested that a conservative estimate of funds required for this basis, include \$3,500,000 to the NRS, \$5,250,000 to the JDC and \$2,250,000 to the UPA. All amounts secured by the campaign in excess of \$11,000,000 would be entirely within the judgment of the budget committee for distribution among the three participating agencies.

Representatives of the UPA asked for a brief recess to consider the proposal. Upon returning to the meeting, Rabbi Silver offered the following alternative suggestion. Excluding traditional collections by the Jewish National Fund and without any other form of earmarking, advance commitments should be made to the amount of \$3,500,000 to the NRS, \$5,250,000 to the JDC and \$2,500,000 to the UPA. This was similar to the proposal of the JDC except for the \$250,000 asked for by representatives of the UPA.

There was no real discussion of this proposal but several representatives of the JDC indicated disapproval. Without attempting a full exploration of the proposal, Dr. Silver stated that there seemed to be no further reason for continuing the discussion and that the meeting should be adjourned. Mr. Lurie suggested that a compromise might be reached by adding an additional \$250,000 to the JDC bringing the amount to \$5,500,000. This would parallel the request of the UPA for an additional \$250,000. The suggestion was not discussed. Dr. Silver declared the meeting adjourned and the representatives of the UPA left the meeting.

There was no indication as to when the negotiations would be continued or whether there was any further desire on the part of representatives of either the UPA or the JDC for a continuance of negotiations for a United Jewish Appeal Campaign for 1940.

H.L. LURIE



## MINUTES

OF A MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
Saturday, January 6, 1940, at 6 P.M. at  
The Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.  
- - - -

PRESENT: Louis Lipsky presiding, Jacob H. Cohen, Sol Cohen, Albert K. Epstein, Mendel N. Fisher, Israel Goldstein, I.M. Kowalsky, Abraham Krumbein, Mrs. Alex Lamport, Arthur M. Lamport, Harris J. Levine, Henry Montor, Mrs. David DeSola Pool, Charles Ress, Louis Rinsky, Louis P. Rocker, Mrs. Sol Rosenbloom, Morris Rothenberg, Louis Segal, Abba Hillel Silver, Robert Silverman, Jacob Sincoff, Elihu D. Stone, Sigmund Thau, Joe Weingarten, David Wertheim, Stephen S. Wise.

Samuel Blitz, Kurt Blumenfeld, Isadore Breslau, Samuel Caplan, Joseph Cohn, Jacob Fishman, Georg Landauer, Morris Margulies, Morton Goldberg (Toledo), Mrs. Raphael Tourover, Meyer W. Weisgal, Mrs. Stephen S. Wise.

### RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Upon the request of the chairman, Mr. Montor submitted a list of those to be named as members of the Resolutions Committee for the National Conference of the United Palestine Appeal. The list, with additions suggested by various members of the administrative committee, was approved.

Mr. Montor stated that the following items for resolutions would be submitted to the Resolutions Committee: Greetings to the Yishub, resolution on Immigration and the White Paper; resolution on the UPA or the UJA, depending on the status; resolution of thanks to the officers of the UPA for their services; and a resolution of thanks to the Jewish community of Washington.

The Chairman suggested a resolution on the Press.

Mr. Montor pointed out that the drafts of resolutions had been submitted to various officers of the UPA and to several experts, including Mr. Robert Szold. Mr. Montor called attention to the fact that the Washington Jewish community had been most helpful in the preparation for the conference. Mr. Montor made special reference to the cooperation of Rabbi Isadore Breslau.

### STATUS OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN JDC AND UPA

A summary of the status of negotiations between the JDC and the UPA was given by Dr. Silver. It would be thought, Dr. Silver remarked, that after the successful united campaign of 1939, from which all the beneficiaries derived more funds than they had at any time in the past, and during which there had been no friction between the partners, that almost automatically a similar agreement for 1940 would have been reached, but this was not to be the case.

Long meetings of negotiation were held for four successive weeks. Participating in these meetings were not only the representatives of the JDC and the UPA, but also representatives of the National Refugee Service and the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. Dr. Silver said that

the representatives of the Council proved extremely helpful. They had been objective and neutral, and were at this very moment endeavoring to bring about an amicable understanding between the JDC and UPA.

Dr. Silver reported that at the first meeting of the Negotiating Committee (November 27), practically nothing happened. It was not even made clear at first whether a united campaign was regarded as desirable by the JDC. The JDC was not ready at that time to reveal its views on this basic matter. Finally, it seemed that on general principles the JDC was favorably disposed to a United Jewish Appeal. That was the sole accomplishment of the first meeting. Dr. Silver felt that one of the reasons, although not the real reason, for the unwillingness of the JDC to commit itself was that it wanted to postpone an expression of opinion on the desirability of a united campaign until the national conference of the JDC had been held in Chicago on December 2. After a great deal of prompting on Dr. Silver's part, a second meeting was arranged, after the Chicago conference (December 18).

At the second meeting of the Negotiating Committee at the office of the United Jewish Appeal, Mr. James Becker, as representative of the JDC, opened the meeting by presenting a formal, written statement, (Appendix A) This statement, carefully drawn up, without any word to the UPA that written statements were expected, defined the position of the JDC on all items relating to a united campaign.

Briefly summarized, the position of the JDC was one of displeasure with the allocations of 1939. The JDC felt that Palestine was getting too much money, and in that connection referred to the funds being raised in the United States for Palestine outside of the UPA, such as the funds of Hadassah, Gewerkschaften and other organizations. The JDC therefore proposed the following as the basis for a united campaign.

The National Refugee Service should be given priority in the 1940 campaign to the amount of \$4,000,000, and that all the rest of the money, with no quota as yet being fixed, was to be divided on the basis of 75% to the JDC, and 25% to the UPA, although the JDC pointed out in its statement that it regarded as a fairer division 80% to the JDC, and 20% to the UPA. There were certain reservations, however, to the effect that donors would have the right to earmark their contributions, such earmarking not to exceed 10% of the total available for each agency; that the so-called traditional collections of the JNF should be thrown into the pool and not, as in 1939, kept out of the general fund. The principle of an allocations committee was rejected. Moreover, it was indicated that if a non-sectarian campaign were instituted in 1940, the JDC reserved the right to withdraw from the united campaign.

The impression was given by this statement, Dr. Silver said, that it was in the nature of an ultimatum. Dr. Silver had stated at the meeting that if the statement was in the nature of an ultimatum, it could not serve as a basis for negotiations. The meeting was then adjourned with the provision that another meeting would soon be held, with a smaller group, to deal with details of the campaign.

On December 26 a third meeting of the negotiating committees was held at the UJA offices. In the meantime, without apprising the UPA of



that fact, the JDC had sent the statement which it had prepared at the second meeting to a list of some 160 of its officers throughout the United States. The UPA had assumed that the negotiations which were in progress were confidential, and were intended only for those present at the meetings and the negotiating committees.

In answer to the written statement which the JDC had prepared at the second meeting, the UPA prepared a memorandum of its own, answering the contentions of the JDC and analyzing the position of the UPA and the needs of Palestine. (Appendix B) The memorandum of the UPA, prepared with the aid of visiting Palestinians, showed that under present conditions the JDC could not possibly spend more than \$7,500,000, instead of the \$20,000,000 referred to in its own statement.

The memorandum of the UPA, Dr. Silver said, was impressively read by Dr. Solomon Goldman at the third meeting of the negotiating committees. Dr. Silver had told those present that in view of the action taken by the JDC, the memorandum of the UPA would be sent to its officers, following the precedent set by the JDC. This announcement proved unacceptable to the JDC, which begged, admonished and threatened that the UPA memorandum must not go out to the country. Dr. Silver said that he would take under advisement the pleas made by the JDC with respect to the issuance of the memorandum, pending the outcome of the negotiations.

During this third meeting, Dr. Silver continued, the representatives of the UPA presented counter-proposals to those submitted by Mr. Becker at the previous meeting. The UPA rejected the JDC proposals in toto, including the idea of giving priority to the NRS, the earmarking of funds, and the inclusion of the JNF collections in the general fund. The proposal of the UPA was for status quo of 1939.

Dr. Silver advised the meeting that if the JDC were unwilling to accept the status quo because of objections to an allocations committee, the UPA was ready to agree to an earmarking of all money at the outset, provided the UPA would receive \$4,000,000 in 1940 out of the first \$15,500,000, and that over and above \$15,500,000, the UPA would agree to a ratio. The JDC rejected this proposal and continued to insist on a 75-25 ratio involving \$4,000,000 and priority for the NRS.

The fourth meeting was held on the evening of January 3 at the UJA offices. The representatives of the UPA were Louis Lipsky, Morris Rothenberg, Arthur Lampert and Dr. Silver. Dr. Wise, who had attended an earlier meeting, was out of the city, and Dr. Goldman was in Chicago.

After a caucus held by the JDC representatives, they returned with this proposal: \$3,500,000 for the NRS, \$5,250,000 for the JDC, and \$2,250,000 for the UPA, the balance to be distributed by an allocations committee. However, the JNF collections were to be included in the UJA pool. This proposal was rejected by the UPA.

The UPA representatives went into a caucus and submitted the following counter proposal: that if the JDC would agree to the exclusion of JNF collections from the UJA, and the abandonment of priority for the NRS, the UPA would accept the following: \$3,500,000 to the NRS, \$5,250,000 to the JDC, \$2,500,000 to the UPA.



The JDC rejected this proposal. There being no further basis for negotiations, the meeting was adjourned.

On his return to Cleveland the following morning (January 4) Dr. Silver received a telephone call from Rabbi Jonah Wise, asking whether the UPA was still ready to abide by its last proposal. Upon Dr. Silver's assurance that this was so, Rabbi Wise said that he would call a meeting of the JDC representatives the same evening, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they would agree to accept the UPA proposals, and that he would advise Dr. Silver of the results. Up to the time of the administrative committee meeting, Dr. Silver had heard nothing further from Rabbi Wise.

Dr. Silver then read a long telegram which he had received from Mr. Sidney Hollander, President of the National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, offering his good services to bring the representatives of the various bodies together again. A similar telegram had been dispatched to the JDC and the NRS. Dr. Silver had not acknowledged the telegram, believing that the issue could not be decided by himself alone. Mr. Hollander and Mr. Lurie had come to Washington at noon today (January 6) with these proposals which apparently were final: \$2,500,000 to the NRS, with an additional \$1,000,000 available to the NRS from the New York City campaign as New York's contribution to the NRS, \$5,500,000 to the JDC, and \$2,500,000 to the UPA, the JNF to be excluded from the UJA. There would be no earmarking of funds, and the balance available would be divided by an allocations committee.

Dr. Silver stated that he had taken upon himself the responsibility to reject this proposal, inasmuch as the \$250,000 additional was made available to the JDC without a corresponding benefit to the UPA.

Dr. Silver summarized the situation to date. The JDC proposals had been rejected; the UPA proposals had been rejected. Dr. Silver asked the pleasure of the committee in regard to the 1940 campaign.

In answer to an inquiry from Mr. Lamport, Dr. Silver said that the New York Jewish community, according to the JDC, was being criticized for failing to assume its proper share of the care of the refugees, as was being done by other communities in America. Therefore it was felt that \$1,000,000 of the New York campaign should be earmarked for the NRS.

In compliance with the request of the Chairman for an expression of views from the Palestine representatives present, Mr. Blumenfeld declared that the situation as a whole was most unsatisfactory; that it indicated a decline in the position of Palestine. Palestine could expect little from the European countries, and had to look to America to supply this deficiency. He could not understand how the UPA could even consider the proposal which it had submitted to the JDC. He believed that the only way to become strong was to inaugurate an independent campaign.

Recapitulating the proposals, Judge Rothenberg asked the administrative committee to remember that on the basis of the JDC proposal, the UPA would probably get in excess of \$4,000,000, including \$400,000 from the JNF collections. He felt that in any further discussions the UPA should weigh that fact against considerations connected with an independent campaign.

[Jan. 6, 1940]

1940

P R O G R A M

National Conference for Palestine

United Palestine Appeal

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Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D. C.

- - - -

Saturday evening, January 6th 8:30 P. M.

Grand Ballroom

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairman  
United Palestine Appeal, - Presiding

THEME - "P A L E S T I N E F A C E S 1 9 4 0"

The Economic Situation and the  
Role of National Funds

Dr. Georg Landauer (30 minutes)  
Member of Vaad Leumi Executive

The Political Situation

Louis Lipsky (30 minutes)  
American Member, World Zionist Executive

America's Responsibility

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver (45 minutes)

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Sunday morning, January 7th 10:15 A. M.

Grand Ballroom

Judge Morris Rothenberg, Co-Chairman  
Council of Jewish Agency for Palestine, - Presiding

THEME - "THE PLACE OF PALESTINE  
IN THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY"

Report on the Status of the  
United Palestine Appeal

Henry Montor (20 minutes)  
Executive Director, United Palestine Appeal

Compulsions to Leadership

Oliver M. Kaufmann (10 minutes)  
Chairman, 1939 Pittsburgh United Jewish Fund

Recognition of Palestine Within  
a Welfare Fund

(Nathan M. Stein (10 minutes)  
(Chairman, 1939 Milwaukee Welfare Fund  
(  
(Henry Monsky, Honorary (10 minutes)  
(Chairman, 1939 Omaha Jewish Philanthropies  
(  
(Robert M. Bernstein, Vice- (10 minutes)  
(Chairman, 1939 Philadelphia Allied  
(Jewish Appeal



Questions from the Floor on  
Palestine and United Palestine Appeal

America's Pledge to the Yishuv

Dr. Solomon Goldman (30 minutes)  
President, Zionist Organization of  
America

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Sunday, January 7th 1 P. M. LUNCHEON Presidential Dining Room

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver - Presiding

Music

Vinaver Choir (?)

Address

Dr. Chaim Weizmann  
President, Jewish Agency for Palestine

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Sunday Afternoon, January 7th 4 P. M. Grand Ballroom

Louis Lipsky - Presiding

THEME - "PALESTINE AND DEMOCRACY"

1. ✓ Honorable Frank Murphy  
Attorney General of the United States
2. ✓ Rene de St. Quentin  
French Ambassador to the United States
3. Dr. Walter G. Lowdermilk,  
Chief of Research, Soil Conservation  
Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture
4. Presentation of Resolutions
5. Report of Elections

\* \* \* \* \*

Sunday Evening, January 7th 8 P. M. Banquet Grand Ballroom

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, National Co-Chairman  
United Palestine Appeal - Toastmaster

Speakers

Dr. Chaim Weizmann

Dr. Israel Goldstein  
President, Jewish National Fund

Mrs. Joseph Stroock, Chairman  
Women's Division, United Palestine Appeal

Dr. Stephen S. Wise



## M I N U T E S

OF A MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1940, at 8 A.M. at  
The Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

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PRESENT: Louis Lipsky, presiding, Jacob H. Cohen, Sol Cohen, Daniel Ellison, Albert K. Epstein, Mendel N. Fisher, Daniel Frisch, David Glosser, Israel Goldstein, I.M. Kowalsky, Abraham Krumbein, Arthur M. Lampert, Harris J. Levine, Henry Montor, Mrs. David De Sola Pool, Charles Ress, Louis Rimsky, Charles J. Rosenbloom, Morris Rothenberg, Albert Schiff, Louis Segal, Abba Hillel Silver, Archibald Silverman, Robert Silverman, Jacob Sincoff, Nathan M. Stein, Elihu D. Stone, Sigmund Thau, Joe Weingarten, David Wertheim and Stephen S. Wise.

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David Berenstein, St. Louis; Juliet Benjamin; Morton Berman, Chicago; Samuel Blitz, Isadore Breslau, Washington; Josef Cohn; Samuel Cooper, Charleston; Mose M. Feld, Houston; Leon Feuer, Toledo; David Fish, Youngstown; Jacob Fishman, Louis Frankel, Reading; Joseph E. Grosberg, Schenectady; Milton Kutz, Wilmington; Georg Landauer, Louis E. Levinthal, Philadelphia; Louis Levy, Memphis; Mortimer May, Nashville; Morris Neaman, Pittsburgh; Mrs. A.P. Schoolman; Charles T. Sitrin, Utica; Michael Stavitsky, Newark; Elkan C. Voorsanger, Milwaukee; Meyer Weisgal.

### NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN JDC AND UPA FOR 1940 CAMPAIGN

Dr. Wise opened the meeting by welcoming the representatives from various communities who had been called into the meeting to give their views to the Administrative Committee.

Mr. Lipsky, at the request of Dr. Silver, gave a summary of the meeting held by the Administrative Committee on the previous evening, Saturday, January 6th. Mr. Lipsky advised the meeting that the UPA had heard nothing further from the JDC and therefore was placed in a peculiar position in that it was necessary for it to come to a definite decision on that day, before the end of the Washington Conference, and for that reason asked the opinion of the representatives of the communities throughout the country as to their ideas with respect to an independent or a joint campaign for 1940.

Dr. Goldstein suggested that the Committee address itself first to the approval of Dr. Silver's last proposal to the JDC.

Mr. Lipsky also felt that there ought to be an approval of the last proposal of the UPA and of Dr. Silver's rejection of Mr. Sidney Hollander's offer on behalf of the JDC.

Dr. Goldstein said that usually a motion of that type is made and approved as a matter of courtesy to the officers, but he felt that the guests at this meeting should be apprised of the fact that the

members of the committee representing the UPA in the negotiations with the JDC had advised the meeting last night that they would not in any sense consider it a repudiation of themselves if, in the judgment of the people representing the country, their proposals were considered too generous, and if those representatives, feeling that the UPA with its own strength could raise a larger sum than was indicated by Dr. Silver in his proposals, spoke frankly on the matter.

Mr. Lipsky repeated that Dr. Silver last night, with the full support of the other members of the Negotiating Committee, had advised the Administrative Committee that any decision made by the Administrative Committee or by the Administrative Committee with the key men who were present, would not be regarded by them as being in any way a repudiation or lack of confidence.

In response to Mr. Frisch's (Indianapolis) question as to the distribution of the money above the first \$9,500,000 in 1939, Mr. Lipsky advised that out of the first \$9,500,000, \$5,000,000 had gone to the JDC, \$2,500,000 to the UPA and \$2,000,000 to the NRS, the remainder having been left to an Allocations Committee composed of an equal number of JDC and UPA representatives, with an impartial Chairman. Toward the end of the year an additional \$6,000,000 had been distributed as follows: \$600,000 to the NRS; \$250,000 set aside as a contribution of the UJA to Christian refugee organizations - equally to Protestant and Catholic of the remainder, \$1,500,000 to the UPA; \$3,650,000 to the JDC. Thus, out of the 1939 campaign, \$4,000,000 had gone to the UPA, \$8,650,000 to the JDC, and the balance to the NRS and the Christian refugee funds.

Mr. Lipsky explained that out of the \$8,650,000 allotted to the JDC, \$1,000,000 was to be used for special projects in which the JDC as well as the UPA were involved. Of the \$1,000,000, \$500,000 was to go for the Coordinating Foundation for which consent had been received from Dr. Weizmann and from Jerusalem and London. If it were found unnecessary to spend this entire amount, he said, the balance was to go to the JDC. Similarly there was a special item of \$500,000 for the refugees on the S.S. St. Louis.

Mr. Lipsky then asked for a discussion on the entire matter.

Mr. Weingarten (Houston) felt that the negotiations as they had been outlined had been very skilfully handled, but felt that the country as a whole would infer from the distribution of a larger amount to the JDC and a smaller amount to the UPA in 1940 than in 1939, that Palestine's needs were not as great as they had been. Therefore he suggested an allocation of \$5,000,000 instead of \$5,250,000 to the JDC out of the first collections, with a first lien of \$500,000 out of the distribution of the balance; thus satisfying the JDC and at the same time not belittling the position of Palestine.



Dr. Wise felt that the pertinent question at that moment was the opinion of the representatives of the campaigns as to the reaction of their respective communities to the rejection of the proposals made by the JDC as belittling Palestine and as failing to render to Palestine that obligation which is owing to it.

Mr. Frankel (Reading, Pa) felt that to run a separate campaign would be unthinkable. As far as Reading was concerned it would be an "out" for many contributors.

Mr. Lipsky explained that the Welfare Fund communities themselves would not run separate campaigns for the JDC and UPA. The welfare funds would operate as usual. It was simply a question of whether the national campaigns should be run separately.

Mr. Weingarten (Houston) felt that as far as Houston was concerned a separate campaign would be detrimental to both causes.

Mr. Neaman (Pittsburgh) said that in the Tri-State area when the 60-40 basis had been established, they had not gone along with it, but had established a 50-50 division in their territory. He felt that the 1940 arrangement should be on a 60-40 basis, with whatever amount is to go to the NRS to be deducted proportionately from the JDC and UPA.

Mr. Sitrin (Utica) said that his community was less concerned with the proportion that the JDC would receive than with the fact that it felt that the NRS was receiving far too great a proportion of the funds in comparison with what they wish to give to the UPA. He felt that rather than accept an amount equal to that given to the NRS, the UPA should by all means go out for a separate campaign.

Mr. Kutz (Wilmington) felt that a separate campaign would be a vital mistake as far as Wilmington was concerned, as it was a very weak Zionist community and could raise much larger funds for refugees and relief than for Palestine.

Mr. Frisch (Indianapolis) pointed out that, although big givers in Indianapolis are non or anti-Zionists, he was confident that in an independent campaign the funds would be divided 60-40. However, he felt that for this year there should be a joint campaign, but that the UPA should devote the year 1940 to organizing intensively throughout the country, as the JDC is doing, so that it will be fully prepared for a separate campaign in 1941.

Rabbi Breslau (Washington) said that his community felt that entirely too large a sum was being allotted to the NRS; and that if he would report to his community which is actively Zionist, that the NRS was being given superior consideration to the UPA, there would be a definite feeling of defeatism; that there was a real danger in accepting an inferior position for Palestine. He felt that the UPA should stand by status quo, and that it should publish its proposals to the country at large so that if a break comes, the blame would not be put on the shoulders of the UPA. He was confident that in a separate campaign the division would be 50-50 in Washington.



Mr. Fish (Youngstown) felt that the Zionists were underestimating their own strength, and he was confident that if they went out for an independent campaign they could get at least 40%. In Youngstown, he said the UPA was getting less from the Welfare Fund than was actually raised for Palestine. He felt that this was the time for an independent drive.

Dr. Louis Levy (Memphis) felt that the UPA would have no difficulty in obtaining at least 40% in an independent campaign, and if the JDC would not agree to status quo, the UPA should break and should go before the welfare funds throughout the country and explain its position. As regards the NRS, he said that Palestine was taking many refugees, and he asked whether the UPA was receiving any funds on that score. He said that in Memphis the UPA would get 40% in an independent drive.

Mr. Stavitsky (Newark) said that he had attended the first meeting of the negotiating committees and was entirely satisfied that the UPA representatives were very well able to handle the situation; that one of the most important factors to be considered was unity in Israel which had been achieved in 1939. He felt that the matter should be left to the best judgment of the UPA Negotiating Committee, with the recommendation that it use every possible means consistent with dignity to continue this unity in 1940. He felt that, though perhaps in many communities the UPA would be able to get 40% in an independent drive, in many others it would get less.

Mr. Berenstein (St. Louis) felt that in St. Louis a deal could be made with the Welfare Fund for a 60-40 division, but at the same time the UPA should continue in a united campaign for 1940 even if it had to take less. He agreed with Mr. Frisch that in the meantime the UPA should organize so that it would be ready for an independent drive in 1941.

Rabbi Cooper (Charleston) felt that the UPA was not strong enough as yet to go out for an independent campaign, and that for this year it should remain within the UJA.

Mr. May (Nashville) advised that he had attended the JDC conference in Chicago and the impression that he got from that conference was that the JDC<sup>B</sup> just as strongly interested in unity in Israel as the UPA is. Therefore he felt that if the UPA would stand for status quo, the JDC would agree to the UPA terms.

Judge Levinthal (Philadelphia) pointed out that an unusual situation existed in Philadelphia; that the largest contributor to the Allied Jewish Appeal, when the agreement had been announced for 1939, said that if the proportion to the UPA in Philadelphia were not reduced he would not give a penny to the Allied Jewish Appeal but would send his contribution where he wished it to go even if he found it necessary to send it directly to Europe. The Committee had ultimately forced the gentleman to yield, but he had done so under protest. Therefore Judge Levinthal felt that - this gentleman being the chairman of the allocations committee



in Philadelphia - unless there was a national agreement there would be no united campaign in Philadelphia. He felt there should be a united campaign, but that the UPA should exploit the situation created by the JDC; that the country should be told that the UPA had been willing to accept status quo, but for the sake of unity in Israel it had been forced to accept a lesser proposal (if that should ultimately be the case, and that it did so not only because of the insistence of the JDC but also because of the intervention of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, which is supposed to be a neutral body, and which advised the UPA that it sponsored the proposal of the JDC. He was convinced that more and more people, who formerly had no interest in Palestine, do have a strong interest today and that they resent the hatred of their so-called leaders toward Palestine.

Mr. Lipsky advised Judge Levinthal that the Council was attempting to find a formula that would be acceptable to both bodies.

Mr. Schiff (Columbus) gave as his opinion that it was absolutely essential to have a joint drive and that the UPA should accept any proposal at all that was logical so as not to divide forces.

Mr. Rosenbloom (Pittsburgh) felt that it would be most unwise for the UPA to go out for a separate campaign; that it should accept whatever terms can be arrived at with the JDC but that it should fight for a minor position for the NRS, which he believed had been foisted upon American Jewry.

Mr. Voorsanger (Milwaukee), speaking as Secretary of a region of welfare funds comprised of ten states, said that they were unanimous in urging a combined drive, as less money would be raised in independent campaigns; that money would be withheld and sent independently to one organization or another. Mr. Voorsanger said further that his community urged on the Negotiating Committee of the UPA that it do everything possible with dignity to arrive at a conclusion, satisfactory to the UPA and the JDC, but, more than that, to the country at large. He said that his community had confidence in the UPA representatives' ability to negotiate and to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement.

Mr. Grosberg (Schenectady) said that his community was Palestine-minded and did not feel that peace should be bought at the price of defeat. He felt that the UPA should fight for its proper position and if it went out and fought for its rights he was confident that at least in Schenectady it could raise as much money as it had received in 1939.

Mr. Ellison (Baltimore) said that the position of Baltimore would be overwhelmingly in favor of a joint drive; that it was not only a question of the amount of money that might be raised for Palestine but that, as was evidenced in the Baltimore campaign, groups had been reached which had never been reached before, and all the non and anti-Zionist workers (of course in addition to the Zionists) had spoken for Palestine whereas Palestine had never been mentioned before. He felt that this was a great asset and therefore the UPA should arrive at the best possible bargain and go out for a united campaign even though emotionally he would prefer an independent campaign.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

JANuary 8, 1940

Dear Friends:

I desire to extend hearty congratulations upon the spirit of brotherhood and universal good will which prompted allocation from the funds of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees of generous sums for use through other agencies in relieving suffering among non-Jewish refugees.

I heard with peculiar satisfaction of the gift of one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars to the Catholic Church for its refugee work, as a memorial to George Cardinal Mundelein, and of the allocation of a like amount to the Protestant Churches, through Reverend Doctor George A. Buttrick, President, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, for their refugee relief work.

This action bears eloquent witness to the spirit of tolerance and true charity and affords an example in good will which could be widely copied with happy results.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,  
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise,  
United Jewish Appeal for Refugees,  
342 Madison Avenue,  
New York, N.Y.



## M I N U T E S

OF A MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
Tuesday, January 9, 1940, at 4 P.M. at  
United Palestine Appeal office, 111 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C.

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PRESENT: Stephen S. Wise presiding, Samuel Bonchek, Jacob H. Cohen, Sol Cohen, Mendel N. Fisher, David Freiburger, Daniel Frisch, Leon Gellman, Leib Glantz, Solomon Goldman, Israel Goldstein, Max Kirshblum, Abraham Krasne, Abraham Krumbein, Arthur M. Lamport, John Leibowitz, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Louis Lipsky, Joseph H. Lookstein, Samuel Markewich, Henry Montor, Charles Ress, Louis Rimsky, Louis P. Rocker, Morris Rothenberg, Israel Sachs, William Salzman, Joseph Schlossberg, Louis Segal, Abba Hillel Silver, Jacob Sincoff, Ferdinand Sonneborn, H.M. Weinberg, Morris Weinberg, Joe Weingarten, David Wertheim.

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Philip S. Bernstein, Samuel Blitz, Isadore Breslau, Samuel Caplan, Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, Georg Landauer, Morris Margulies, Alex Rothenberg, Mrs. S.J. Rosensohn, Meyer F. Steinglass.

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

It was moved by Dr. Silver and seconded by Mr. Lipsky that Henry Montor be elected Executive Director of the United Palestine Appeal for 1940. Unanimously carried.

The question of Mr. Montor's salary for 1940 was referred to the Executive Committee.

Dr. Silver expressed the gratification of the Committee to Mr. Montor and his co-workers for the splendid manner in which the Washington Conference was arranged. He felt that the Conference was a complete success.

### 1940 CAMPAIGN

Dr. Silver reviewed two meetings that had been held last week-end at the Washington, D.C. Conference of the U.P.A: one, of the Administrative Committee on Saturday evening, January 6th and another on Sunday morning, January 7th of the Administrative Committee, plus men representing the larger communities of the United States who were invited in to consult with reference to negotiations with the JDC.

At the second meeting it was voted unanimously that the last proposals made by the JDC for a renewal of the UJA in 1940 should be rejected and that the last proposals made by the UPA should be endorsed. Proposals made by the JDC contemplated the distribution of \$11,500,000 -- \$3,500,000 to the National Refugee Service, \$5,500,000 to the Joint Distribution Committee, and \$2,500,000 to the United Palestine Appeal. The National Refugee Service would have \$1,000,000 of its share earmarked out of the New York City campaign.

making its gross total out of the United Jewish Appeal, \$3,500,000; all other money, over and above \$11,500,000, would be allotted by an Allocations Committee. That proposal of the JDC was rejected unanimously.

The final proposal made at a meeting of the joint negotiating committees last Wednesday evening (January 3rd) by the UPA was: the same for the National Refugee Service, but that the JDC shall get \$5,250,000 instead of \$5,500,000, and the UPA \$2,500,000, and the rest left to an allocations committee.

In the meantime the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, on its own responsibility, through Sidney Hollander, its President, sent telegrams to the respective bodies in the UJA suggesting what amounted to the same proposal as the JDC made -- out of the first money the JDC to get \$5,500,000, and the UPA \$2,500,000; that this proportion was not in any way to serve as a precedent for what the allocations committee might decide. It should only be regarded as advance payment on account.

The National Conference of the UPA as a body, continued Dr. Silver, endorsed the action that was taken in the morning by the Administrative Committee, and made it quite binding upon us, namely that our proposal represents the maximum concession that we can make.

On Monday afternoon in Washington Dr. Silver received a long distance phone call from Mr. Lurie, Secretary of the Council, asking him whether he and one other UPA representative would meet with two representatives of the JDC in New York for a further informal discussion of relationship. The group met Tuesday morning in Dr. Silver's room at the Commodore Hotel, Dr. Wise and Dr. Silver representing the UPA, and Mr. Becker and Dr. Lowenstein representing the JDC. As a result of these discussions, very little progress was made, Dr. Silver said. What the JDC suggested is as follows: Instead of leaving any money to an allocations committee, the idea of an allocations committee be given up; and an agreement made for the distribution of the total amount. The proposal was that, assuming that \$15,500,000 will be raised (the amount raised in 1939), \$3,500,000 should go to the National Refugee Service, and the balance distributed on the basis of 70-30; that is to say, the JDC would receive \$8,400,000, and UPA would receive \$3,600,000. The JDC agreed to keep the JNF out; the JNF would have the right to carry on traditional collections. The JDC also agreed to eliminate the Ort and Hias as participants in the UJA.

This was the JDC's final proposal which Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise rejected. We told them, Dr. Silver said, that we were bound by the action of the UPA conference in Washington and we told them what that action was. (Appendix A - Resolution of Washington Conference) On the basis of that action if an allocations committee is to be abandoned, then the proportions would have to be as follows: the National Refugee Service, \$3,500,000, the JDC, \$8,200,000, and the UPA \$3,800,000, the balance to be distributed on a basis on which we would agree. In other words, the proportion would be  $68 \frac{1}{3}\%$  as against  $31 \frac{2}{3}\%$ , exactly the same proportion as in 1939. In 1939 the JDC got \$8,650,000, and the UPA got \$4,000,000, which is exactly  $68 \frac{1}{4}\%$  to  $31 \frac{3}{4}\%$ .

The JDC is now asking the UPA to accept a proposition which would mean \$200,000 less than the proposition which we offered them on the basis of the resolution adopted, Dr. Silver concluded.



Dr. Wise remarked that the UPA could then state publicly that the JDC's \$8,200,000 represented a gift of \$400,000 to the NRS, and the UPA contributed \$200,000.

Dr. Silver said that Dr. Wise and he felt that they had no right to deviate from the action that was taken in Washington; he asked for an expression from the Administrative Committee. "Shall we make this concession? Shall we not? It is possible that the JDC tomorrow will accept our proposal. Dr. Lowenstein and Mr. Becker gave me the feeling that they will reject it. If they do reject it, this seesawing to and fro must stop. We must organize a campaign; and if you reject the final proposals of the JDC you must authorize your Chairman to proceed with an independent campaign for 1940."

Dr. Wise thought it was important to point out that there had been a great deal of discussion about those forces within the JDC which are very unhappy about the "large sum" (\$4,000,000) that the UPA<sup>501</sup> in 1939 -- what they conceive to be the disproportionately large sum; and that there is a great deal of rumor that a number of important givers, whose names need not be mentioned, will somehow revolt against this arrangement because they would definitely like earmarking of one kind or another. The problem for the JDC is how to make up the loss, which they as well as we would sustain through the withdrawal or the non-giving of large funds on the part of a number of groups, chiefly in New York and Philadelphia,

In answer to a question from Dr. Weinberg, Dr. Silver said that the JDC proposal excluded preferential payments.

Dr. Goldman asked what had been done about earmarking a Red Cross Campaign, etc. Dr. Silver advised that all that was out.

Mr. Lamport analyzing the various proposals of the JDC, said that their last proposal of Sunday was \$5,500,000 as against \$2,500,000. That principle is  $31\frac{1}{2}$  against  $68\frac{3}{4}$ . Today's proposal of \$3,500,000 for the NRS, \$8,400,000 and \$3,600,000 is exactly 70-30. In other words, the proportion that they now offer is less than the proportion that they offered us in their Sunday proposal. They are asking  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  more now.

Dr. Silver pointed out that this obviates an allocations committee. The JDC figure that out of an allocations committee they would get a much larger percentage.

Dr. Goldman thought that the final proposal of the JDC had to be analyzed on the basis of the experience and results of 1939. If the UPA thinks in terms of what it might get if there were an allocations committee, the UPA might have \$3,800,000 and the offer today is \$3,600,000 -- a difference of \$200,000. He doubted whether any one present would suggest that we break up the joint effort because of \$200,000. Much as we need the money we would say that we cannot divide the community and something which was built up with so much energy and enthusiasm. But the facts are not these, he declared. In the first place, the JDC did not get in 1939-\$8,650,000. Dr. Silver and he labored very hard at the Allocations Committee meetings and subsequently in the writing up of the minutes. They insisted on indicating that \$1,000,000, earmarked for the St. Louis passengers and the Coordinating Foundation, were not contributions to the JDC. What they had in mind when they insisted that this \$1,000,000 be excluded was the percentage basis. With what will the UPA come before the country if there is now a division of 70-30- when it was previously 33 or 34% as against 67 or 66%, Dr. Goldman asked. It is



one thing to accept \$2,500,000 now and to take a chance with an allocations committee that might give the UPA an amount up to \$4,000,000 or perhaps an amount of only \$3,800,000 or even only \$3,300,000; and another thing to accept at the very start a position for Palestine second both to the JDC and to a new partner that has come into the picture in the course of the year - the National Refugee Service (Dr. Silver interjected "Just a little above"). The UPA has to think not only of 1940, but also of 1941 and 42. We are building up in the minds of the Welfare Funds throughout the country a position for Palestine which will come back to us at such time as we may be involved in a campaign of our own. What if next year there is another reduction, and another reduction, Dr. Goldman asked.

Dr. Silver said that it is contemplated that both organizations shall set aside a sum of money - \$20,000 to \$25,000 -- to be turned over to the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, to make a scientific study of the requirements and budgets of both organizations; so that the padding of budgets, from which the UPA suffered in the past in relation to the JDC, will not be available to them next year.

Mr. Lipsky believed that additional discussions will serve no purpose. There are two proposals, he pointed out: one made by the JDC, which the UPA rejected, and one proposal by the UPA which the JDC rejected. He thought the UPA ought to stick to its last proposal. The Administrative Committee should agree that that is what the UPA stands by, and if there is any rejection of this, the UPA is forced to go out in an independent campaign. He moved that the UPA stand by its last proposal, which is \$8,200,000 and \$3,800,000.

To Dr. Goldstein it seemed that the suggestion made by Mr. Hollander that \$1,000,000 for the NRS be put on New York City account, leaving the national allocation to the NRS at \$2,500,000, is a suggestion which has value for the UPA; the value is that it will not place the UPA nationally in the position that Dr. Goldman referred to, namely that the UPA is receiving practically as much only as the NRS. It would mean that, nationally speaking, the UPA would receive, according to the formula, \$3,600,000, while the NRS would receive \$2,500,000. That kind of formula would strengthen the UPA position. He proposed that the UPA suggest as a basis for distribution the sum of \$14,500,000, with no allocations committee, and that the proportions be worked out within the framework of \$14,500,000.

Mr. Lamport could not see how New York could be put into one category, and the nation into another, knowing that it is only a matter of book keeping. Of all the counter proposals that the JDC has made to the UPA the most favorable, he said, is the one that reads as follows: NRS \$3,500,000 of which \$2,500,000 comes from the national treasury and \$1,000,000 from New York; the JDC \$5,500,000; the UPA \$2,500,000. This is a division of \$11,500,000, and granting again that there is no allocations committee, and inasmuch as the NRS is to receive no more money, the question is - what is the proportion of division up to that time and thereafter between the UPA and the JDC? The JDC offer shows the figure to be 31 1/4% for the UPA, and 68 3/4% for the JDC, he said. Calculated in actual money and basing it upon no further allocations for the NRS, it means a difference to us, based on \$11,500,000, of \$80,800 -- the difference between their and our proposals.

Dr. Silver remarked that the fact that the UPA got \$1,500,000 from the Allocations Committee is "burning up" the JDC. He thought the JDC would confront an Allocations Committee in six months' time with so many commitments that there would be very little left.



Mr. Fisher declared that the entry of a new agency into the field is the most serious of all the proposals that have been made. We are creating a precedent that will be worse than the percentage precedent, he believed. The JDC is to be represented by two and the UPA by two, but now we are inviting the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds to become a virtual partner in the allocation of funds in America. He believed it worth while to decide before the campaign commences how the money is to be distributed, and not create the precedent that the matter will rest with the Council. Next year they will say "We are raising the money; we want to know how the money is spent."

Mr. Montor asked if it was to be announced to the country that after the \$3,500,000 to the NRS, all other funds are to be divided 70-30.

Dr. Wise replied that no decision on this point was reached.

Dr. Silver thought that what will probably be said to the country is something like this: "The arrangements under which these two great organizations united last year were found eminently satisfactory. The same arrangements continue into 1940, with this exception - that a larger sum of money will now be appropriated to the National Refugee Service, to which both the JDC and the UPA are contributing a share." There will be no emphasis on percentage or on total amounts. We will announce a quota of \$25,000,000. The JDC suggested \$22,500,000.

Mr. Lipsky believed the figures will speak for themselves.

Dr. Goldman said that he could not agree with Mr. Lipsky's insistence that we think simply in terms of figures. We have to think in terms of the situation and our experience this year. From the very beginning Dr. Silver has been firm with these men and he has made all the concessions that the UPA can possibly make; he believed that in view of the vote in Washington the UPA could tell the JDC that it is bound by that agreement and it cannot go back on what the Conference adopted. He felt that if the JDC got this word, it would accept the UPA proposal.

Mr. Lipsky pointed out that the UPA took the position all through the negotiations that it stood on the position of status quo. What was that status quo? That status quo gave the UPA \$4,000,000. It gave the JDC \$8,650,000. But that status quo was not accepted by the JDC. It submitted a compromise in accordance with which we made a concession of a certain amount of money in order to release the JNF. But for all practical purposes we stand on status quo. In the last proposal made the UPA stands on the same position, but is making a concession in the form of a contribution to the National Refugee Service. So that in principle, the UPA holds to the same position, but is making a concession which will meet with popular acclamation throughout the United States. It is making a sacrifice of \$200,000. Mr. Lipsky proposed that the UPA stand by its proposals.

Dr. Silver remarked that the UPA proposal is no sacrifice at all. Even taking off the \$200,000, the percentage is the same - 68 1/3 to 31 2/3.

Mr. Lipsky felt that from a public point of view and from the point of view of our own morale it is important that we take a firm position and say "This is our proposal"; he thought the JDC will accept it because it will not take the risk of refusing it.



Mr. Segal believed it quite obvious that there was going to be a united campaign in 1940 but it was equally clear that there would be no united campaign next year. He felt, therefore, that the position adopted in Washington, taking the chance of going into an allocations committee and depending on the decisions of an arbitrator, is more advisable for the UPA (knowing that next year we will have an independent campaign) than the proposal which today establishes the UPA status for next year. He was ready to sacrifice cash even though he was not sure that there was going to be a sacrifice. If the UPA accepts now a 30-70 arrangement, and next year will have to depend on the action of a number of communities - where it might get 65 or 70% - it stood no chance in most of the communities of getting more than 30%. It will prove to the country that the UPA itself accepted an agreement before the campaign started to divide the funds 30% for Palestine and 70% for relief.

To Mr. Montor it seemed that in the consideration of this problem the UPA has only a few communities to consider. His own belief is, on the basis of experience in the past few years and particularly on the basis of contact with communities in 1939, that the United Palestine Appeal can count uniformly without the slightest doubt on a minimum of 30% in virtually every community in the United States. He believed the ratios could be more. There are a few other communities to consider where hostility to Palestine might be considered. In New York City, he pointed out, \$5,500,000 net was raised in 1939, which the United Jewish Appeal distributed. On the basis of the UPA receiving 25% from the total income of the UJA, the UPA will have received \$1,375,000 in New York. Could the UPA raise that amount by itself, in New York? As another city, he cited Philadelphia, which in the fall of 1939, raised less than \$900,000, from which the UJA will get \$400,000 or something over from which the UPA will receive less than the UPA in its own campaign received in 1938 which was a bad year. The UPA received in that year over \$120,000, which is more than the 25% it will receive in 1939, when the country raised  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times more money. He thought that money is important to Palestine. But he thought that, even more, morale is important because with morale we can get more money; he would strongly urge, for the sake of the money, as well as for the sake of morale, that we take no position that would compromise the position of the UPA and that of Palestine beyond the position that it took in 1939. He thought we ought to take to heart the position of the Conference in Washington. The sentiment apparent there was not artificially stimulated. It represented the heart of the country. The responses made to the address of Dr. Silver, Duff Cooper and Attorney General Murphy came from the most representative group of men and women that he had ever seen gathered together, including the JDC. The UPA received a mandate from those people -- a mandate that is important because they are the fund-raisers in the communities. They heard what Palestine needs. They were prepared to the extent that it was possible in their communities to satisfy these needs. If we give up that sentiment, (even risking the possibility of losing \$500,000 in the year to come) we shall so have demoralized the position of Palestine in the communities as not to be able to go forward. We have taken a succession of retreats, we ought not consider that the UPA got more money because of a UJA. What happened was that the country as a whole began giving greater sums of money. New standards were created in 1939. If these standards are maintained we can get our share and more than our share, and at the same time we shall have preserved that very important element of morale for Palestine.



Mr. Frisch pointed out that he attended the Washington UPA conference not as a Zionist delegate but as a representative of the Indianapolis Welfare Fund, which indicated the new trend. He did not think that anything decided today would affect next year. The attitude of welfare funds and of Jews generally in America, with the exception of those who have established prejudices, will be decided by the development of Jewish history in the next twelve months. If the attitude of England will enable us to get Jews into Palestine there isn't a force strong enough in America to tell American Jews that they should not support Palestine. On the other hand, if the gates of Palestine are closed or are limited further and the countries of dispersion are increased, regardless of the percentage last year or this year, it will not change the judgment of American Jews.

Mr. Weingarten made a statement on the position of his city, Houston, Texas, and for himself personally. We are Jews first and Zionists afterwards, he declared. We in our city feel very much that there should be a united campaign as far as the national bodies are concerned because we feel that we can raise more money that way for all Jewish purposes. A campaign which is not united, even though it is united in Houston, will not in our opinion produce as much money for Jewish purposes. That is what we are primarily interested in. The people in Houston, he said, are very much confused by the claims of the JDC, by the claims of the NRS and by the claims of the UPA. ~~NRS and by the claims of the JDC~~. We do not really know what the needs are in proportion. We would really like to have some authoritative body that could get us up a figure of the real needs of the situation as they are at the time. These needs are not static. Now Poland is closed. We cannot get to them. I do not see how the JDC can use a lot of money. On the other hand it seems to me that if we can rescue millions of Jews in Poland and keep them from starving, we are going to need a lot of money. We would like to see some kind of a setup that would show that the money would go where it is needed. If we could get that kind of information, and we could get a group of Jewish leaders, whether they are Zionists or non-Zionists, to say to us "we have looked into the situation and we find that Zionism at this time is entitled to 70% and the JDC to 30%, we would be very happy to see that they got it. On the other hand, if the situation were reversed, we would be happy to have it that way because we want to do the most for those who need it most."

Dr. Landauer said that if account is being taken of what will happen next year and of the state of affairs in Palestine, especially in relation to morale, the morale in Palestine itself should not be forgotten. All the needs of Palestine will not met. That is understood. But if the UPA goes back on its last proposal it cannot avoid creating in Palestine the feeling that Palestine is abandoned in America. The needs are greater, but the contribution from America is growing smaller. There should be considered not only the state of mind in America, but also in Palestine. If the UPA is always retreating a state of mind is created in Palestine which will be most dangerous. There will be a bitter feeling in Palestine against America. Even if there were a somewhat smaller income but an independent campaign, in Palestine there would be the feeling that America at least is doing its utmost. If the UPA compromised its position to have a joint campaign, the feeling would be very bad in Palestine, he believed.

Mr. Röss said that emotionally he was in accord with all the statements that have been made, but he could not view a separate drive with a great deal of confidence. He did not subscribe at all to the opinion that the UPA has any right even to consider the possible loss of a half million



dollars for Palestine. Our first duty is to get every dollar we can for Palestine. It comes down to the cold-blooded question as to whether we are going to get as much money in an independent drive as we would in a joint drive. It is a gamble. A lot of things may happen. But we are given a proposition here which is quite certain to produce \$3,600,000. That is practically an assured thing. The other is indefinite. I think we over-emphasize the question of morale. We can take care of our morale if our leaders when they speak would not lean too far backward in speaking of Palestine. If this is the end then I think our negotiators ought somehow to be armed so that they can compromise, in my opinion. I think otherwise the risk is too great.

Mr. Wertheim declared that he was in full agreement with what was said by Mr. Montor. The UPA should agree to avoid an allocations committee, which would merely burden the leaders of the UPA throughout the year. He was for the proposal made for the UPA this morning. If the UPA organizes properly next year it will be able to raise its percentage in the welfare cities. We may have a fight within or even with the welfare funds, and we must be prepared for it. We must consider the morale of the workers here in the United States. Therefore we cannot go back,

Rabbi Bernstein did not feel that there is a great moral issue in the question being discussed. The UPA has made a proposal. The JDC has made a proposal. The difference is \$200,000. He could not see involved here a great moral issue affecting the morale of Palestine or of America. If that is the fundamental issue we must think of it realistically - how the communities are going to think about it. Discussing the fall UJA campaigns, he said that his community, Rochester, failed to reach its quota. It failed, he thought, because there has been a sag in morale. He was afraid that this is also going to be true in 1940. A split at this time will not help either cause. It is going to give people a better excuse than they now have for not giving as much. For example in Rochester the twenty people who give one-third of the funds raised by the UJA are all the kind of people who will be more easily moved by the relief arguments of the JDC than they will be by our arguments. They see the vast relief needs that have been created and they will give much more generously to that cause. If it resolves itself into a question of money we will be better off if we adopt the proposal made by Mr. Lipsky, he believed. Every discussion of the possibility of a break evokes a feeling of disgust and indignation, he believed, against the general leadership. He proposed adherence to Mr. Lipsky's proposal.

Rabbi Breslau said that he has been listening with amazement to observations of men whom he had always known as loyal Zionists. He had the same reaction at the Washington Conference. We are being told that we have to view these things realistically. If we are going to face a coming campaign with that sense of defeatism, we are assuming that we are the ones who have to go begging because we are fearful of an independent campaign. The JDC he believed, is equally fearful. Pointing out that a pretty good campaign had been held in Washington in 1938, he asserted that even non-Zionists in Washington whom three years ago we had to fight for some kind of decent division, are saying that if the UPA does not stick to its guns it ought to be ashamed of itself. If we have done well in Washington it is because we have a strong Zionist organization, and if we come back to them and say that we have retreated from our position they will be disgusted, Rabbi Breslau said. We ought to stick by Mr. Lipsky's proposal without any change.



Mr. Sachs believed that the UPA could not go to the same people if it had an independent campaign in New York City. With conditions as they are, the JDC has more chance, he felt. In any event a few dollars ought not to be allowed to break up a joint campaign, he concluded.

Dr. Silver said that there had been a fairly good clarification of ideas. It seemed to him that the Administrative Committee ought to come to a definite conclusion. We aren't at the beginning of negotiations now. We are at the end of them. If the JDC tomorrow accepts our proposal, then it is a united campaign. Should the JDC insist on their terms, then it is for the UPA now to make the decision as to its attitude. If the UPA decides that we stand by our proposition, then he could interpret that as giving him authority to organize at once an independent campaign if the JDC does not accept that proposal; and he will assume that the UPA Administrative Committee is assuming with him a joint responsibility for an independent campaign; and if the campaign fails it will not be said that Dr. Silver only failed, but that all failed. This is a joint responsibility, and it is a very serious responsibility. He is ready to take his share of that responsibility.

I think we have gone as far as we ought to go, Dr. Silver believed. He felt that there is no reason under the sun why we should retreat from the sane and logical position we have taken -- status quo of 1939. The only concession that we are making is that we are ready to make a contribution proportionate to that of the JDC for an emergency relief problem in the United States. We are giving \$200,000 more; the JDC is giving \$400,000 more. He was not accepting any percentage ratio. He was ignoring all that. He was accepting status quo 1939 -- no deviation from the status quo. When there is talk about retreat, by the UPA, it should be noted that the UPA has not retreated one step in six weeks. He thought we ought to get more credit for standing up as we have. The negotiations were most disappointing and disheartening. If there was agreement with him, because of the arguments which were heard here, that this is the last effort, then he would so notify the JDC before he left the city this evening -- that is, \$8,200,000 for the JDC, and \$3,800,000 for the UPA; and if at their meeting tomorrow they vote against it, that means that tomorrow night we will inaugurate an independent campaign. There will be a meeting of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds in Detroit. Both the JDC and the UPA will be hauled over the coals. They will constitute a committee on arbitration. We have taken our position. We hold to it and we will proceed to organize an independent campaign.

Dr. Weinberg asked what the UPA position would be if the JDC asked for a compromise.

Dr. Silver replied that he personally would not assume any responsibility. He was asking for clear, unequivocal instructions as to what he was to do today or tomorrow and in any eventuality.

Mr. Lamport said that Dr. Silver was right. In a discussion of the wisdom of an allocations committee he said that anything that an allocations committee would do would be regarded as the right thing for us and the best thing for the JDC; he was willing to abide by the results as the UPA was willing to abide by the results of the allocations committee last year.



He continued that on the basis of \$15,500,000 the JDC said (in its proposal of Sunday, January 7, as transmitted through Sidney Hollander) that the NRS should get \$3,500,000 the JDC \$8,250,000 and the UPA \$3,750,000. On Tuesday - two days later - after further negotiations, the JDC states that they want for the JDC \$8,400,000, the UPA \$3,600,000, and the NRS \$3,500,000. That is the difference between their offers on Sunday morning and today.

Dr. Silver remarked that the difference was that today's proposal involved no allocations committee.

Dr. Wise entered a correction. The JDC made no such proposal. The JDC assented to a proposal made by the Council. We rejected that proposal. Now they withdraw their assent, and the thing is before us. We propose that out of the entire sum -- there shall be no allocations committee -- \$3,500,000 is to go to the NRS, \$8,200,000 to the JDC and \$3,800,000 to the UPA, with the understanding that the \$400,000 is the JDC contribution to the NRS, and the \$200,000 which we take from the \$4,000,000 (of 1939) is our contribution to the NRS.

Mr. Lamport pointed out that the proposition (of Sunday) carried out to the complete allocation which the JDC itself offered was within \$50,000 of what the UPA is asking for. On Sunday they wanted to give us \$3,750,000, and today they do not want to give us that much. We are now asking for \$3,800,000. He said he had just as much self-respect, as some of the men who, through intolerance and hatred and unwillingness to listen to reason, are now torturing Dr. Silver and his conferees on one of the most important issues that have arisen in Jewry. At this very moment the offer that was made to us on Sunday is now being withdrawn because Palestine today needs less on Tuesday than it did on Sunday, and the JDC and the NRS need more on Tuesday. He did not think that that was an offer, but an insult. He wanted to point out that the gentlemen who are against an allocation - even against the word allocation -- are not ourselves but the JDC people.

Dr. Wise remarked that Mr. Lipsky offered the motion that the UPA vote to stand by the status quo.

Mr. Lamport offered an amendment to Mr. Lipsky's motion. On Sunday we received a proposal as follows: \$3,500,000 to the NRS (of which \$2,500,000 is to come from the national treasury, and \$1,000,000 from the Greater New York Fund); the JDC (based upon exactly the same percentages as they gave us, and if they want an allocation we will give it to them just as they ask for it) \$8,250,000, and the UPA \$3,750,000. He proposed that the UPA negotiators have a leeway of \$50,000 in dealing with the JDC.

Mr. Frisch seconded Mr. Lamport's amendment to Mr. Lipsky's motion.

Dr. Goldman declared that there was nothing to add to the concise statement that Dr. Silver has made and to the mandate that he has asked from this body. He rose only because of the point of view presented by a very dear friend and a distinguished colleague, Rabbi Bernstein, who says that in these discussions and in our negotiations there is no moral issue. That is what he was afraid of from the very beginning of the meeting. He was concerned lest those who haven't been as near to the negotiations and to the discussions that have been going on, might see only the figures - the difference



of \$200,000, and would say "Why should we of the UPA jeopardize Jewish unity in America because of \$200,000?" If this was all that was involved, there would be no moral issue. But if there is no moral issue involved, why are the JDC gentlemen so persistent in reducing the contribution to Palestine by another \$100,000? He conceded that the relief needs are overwhelming, but he did not concede to the JDC alone an interest in those needs. Had the gentlemen who sat with us in the negotiating committees come forward with a proposal for a larger goal he asked. It could be understood if they said that last year we went out for \$20,000,000; this year the needs are overwhelming, and we should go out for \$30 or \$40,000,000, and if they then said to us: you gentlemen who represent Palestine must understand that for this year and for the next two years construction efforts must yield to relief. But they do not come with that proposal. It was the representatives of the UPA who had to be on the lookout lest the goal become ten or twelve or fifteen million in 1940. We had to use our best efforts to maintain the twenty or twenty-two or twenty-five million dollar goal. Therefore he had the right to assume that on the other side it is not a question of getting more money for relief; it is a question of reducing the status of Palestine in the eyes of the American Jewish community. Furthermore the evidence is brought to us by them. Confidentially when you sit down where there are not forty people but only four or six, they tell you "You know our big givers are using pressure." There is involved (because of the pressure of a few big givers) the reduction of the status of Palestine among the Jews of America. That has been our struggle for years. In Chicago 200 people give about 80% of the money. In 1938 Dr. Wise, Mr. Lipsky, Mr. Montor turned to Dr. Goldman and said "In Chicago they are talking of reducing the percentage from 60-40 to 70-30. We cannot allow it." We fought, now we sit in New York and calmly think of accepting 70-30. A year goes by, two years, and we are willing to accept 31-69. That is pushing Palestine off the scene. That is what is involved. It is a great moral issue.

The very men who are opposed to Palestine were given to Palestine through the welfare funds because of our determination and because of our own courage, and we dare not jeopardize that determination and courage because they say there is a war. There have been wars in Europe since 1918. There are always relief problems. It is the very essence to say that the greater the relief problems in the world become, the more Palestine is necessary; and we cannot retreat from this position. It was his conviction that the UPA could get from the welfare funds 60-40, 65-35 or in some 70-30 but in many communities 50-50. We have a women's organization that goes out and raises \$1,700,000 in the country. They are building up Zionist sentiment. If it were a question of \$200,000, then we would not be debating the question. There must be determination. We have yielded. We have made concessions, but we cannot go back on the Washington Conference. We have got to serve notice to these people. Whether it is the amendment of Mr. Lamport or Mr. Lipsky's original motion, we are not asking about \$50,000. We are insisting on maintaining the prestige of Palestine in the eyes of American Jewry. And that is the great moral issue we have voiced year after year, and we cannot abandon it today, Dr. Goldman concluded.

Mr. Liebovitz remarked that the UPA is not making a contract with the JDC for five or ten years. If that were the case his sentiment would be



entirely different. We are just making a short-term contract. He agreed emotionally with what Dr. Goldman has said and subscribed to it; but at the same time he wanted to be safe and sane about this. For the sake of \$100,000 he would go through with a compromise. He would take \$100,000 less for 1940, but during this entire year we must make up our mind that in the year 1941 we are going out on a separate campaign. We must start figuring that way from today. We must inject into every community very strong sentiment and stronger feeling than ever before, so that when we go out for the campaign in 1941 we will be able to have our full strength. He did not think that for the sake of \$100,000 he would break with the JDC today. From his own experience in New York City, he knows that the general public is averse to an independent campaign. It should not be forgotten, he said, that in going out for an independent campaign it would cost much more money for each organization. He would take \$100,000 less, but he did not consider that a defeatist attitude.

Judge Rothenberg said that he shared fully the indignation that is felt here against the JDC. He had been in many negotiations with them for many years, and he must say that he had never felt such disappointment at the attitude which they have shown in the present negotiations. When the negotiations first opened, the JDC argument was that the need in Poland is so great and in other parts of Europe that they cannot think of giving us the same amount of money as we had last year. They needed \$19,000,000 at least. That to him was a logical position. He did not agree with it, but at least it was a logical position. They must feed 100,000 Jews a day, and they must have vast sums of money. But when it came down to the actual negotiations it all became an absurdity, and he thought it was animated by ill will. As he understood the situation now the JDC offer is \$3,600,000 plus \$400,000 from the JNF, making \$4,000,000, so that the total the UPA is getting is \$100,000 more than it figured on getting. What he objected to is the constant reduction of the UPA percentage. When he entered into an agreement on a 60-40 basis he received all kinds of arguments from UPA friends. Now it is going down to 70-30. That is the gist of the situation. He felt that on the figures the UPA has no right to break. He did not think there is a moral issue involved in figures. We are actually getting \$100,000 more in these figures than we were to get on Sunday, but any formula which places the ratio at 70-30 is an absolutely unacceptable thing. He would stand by Mr. Lipkoff's proposal. We ask for these figures. We are entitled to them. If the Negotiating Committee finds itself in a position where it can work out a formula that will give us what we want without using the terms 70-30, they should have that power.

Mr. Cohen said that he was sorry that Dr. Goldman was not in Washington. If he had been there we would be on the way to organizing for ourselves, he believed. If we do not organize now, we must next year. I am afraid that the situation is such that it will dampen the ardor of the leadership. When your ardor is dampened, we are lost. Let us do the right thing now -- the negotiating committee is authorized to stick by its guns.



Mr. Schlossberg felt that two moral issues are involved -- one is the prestige of Palestine; the other one is Jewish unity. His impression was that in terms of money the difference is \$100,000. He suggested an arbitration of the difference between what the JDC offers and what the UPA offers.

Dr. Wise felt that would drag things out again.

Mr. Lipsky suggested to Mr. Lamport the withdrawal of his amendment.

Mr. Lamport wanted it to stand.

Dr. Silver pointed out that the JDC representative told him this morning two or three times that they do not regard themselves bound by the proposal of Sunday inasmuch as we rejected it. If the Administrative Committee wanted to give the negotiators a leeway of \$50,000, it should vote on the amendment.

Mr. Ress asked whether there was any provision in the original motion to incorporate the thought that Judge Rothenberg suggested and the feeling that he also had, that there ought to be some room for compromise.

Judge Rothenberg said that he had offered no amendment, but he thought it would be a very great mistake to say that if we do not get just that much, we break. The committee should have power.

Mr. Lipsky declared that in view of the fact that we embodied in our resolution the statement of the principle underlying our proposal, which is status quo, that principle should be observed by the committee. If they can arrive at the same results by another arrangement, there can be no objection.

Dr. Silver asked if the Administrative Committee was in favor of his getting in touch with the JDC negotiators? He would be very glad to do so, and make an additional offer to them of an additional \$50,000; or stand by our proposal firmly without yielding.

As he understood it, Mr. Lamport's proposal is to be made optional. It is the Committee's judgment that he might yield \$50,000 without doing hurt to the cause. If that is the sentiment he would take it under advisement.

Mr. Ress felt strongly that we ought not completely to tie the hands of our committee. He did not think the suggestion that Judge Rothenberg made ought to be overlooked.

Dr. Wise reminded the committee that in the last analysis, regardless of verbiage, Judge Rothenberg's proposal meant a reduction to \$3,600,000 instead of \$3,800,000. If you want to do that, very well.

Dr. Silver said the negotiators must have instructions.

Judge Rothenberg asked if it was not true that today's proposal gives the UPA actually \$100,000 more than the figures as they stood on Sunday?

Dr. Silver said no.

The Chairman then phrased the motion offered by Mr. Lipsky:

In the event that the JDC shall refuse to accept the UPA proposal which embodies the principle of status quo of 1939 in the relations of the JDC and the UPA for a joint campaign for 1940, the UPA is hereby authorized to proceed forthwith with the organization of an independent campaign for the year 1940.

THE AMENDMENT of Mr. Lamport was the following:

A specific instruction is to be given to the UPA negotiators, namely that the sum accepted for the UPA shall be no less than \$3,750,000 instead of \$3,800,000.

The amendment was put to a vote

12 voted for and 9 were opposed

THE AMENDMENT WAS DECLARED CARRIED.

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THE MOTION AS AMENDED WAS UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED

(Mr. Weingarten first voted "No" but withdrew his vote in order to make the vote unanimous)

Dr. Wise declared that this means it may be necessary for us to make individually and collectively the greatest effort of a lifetime.

Respectfully submitted

Florence Eitelberg



(APPENDIX A)

RESOLUTION ON UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL CAMPAIGN

The National Conference for Palestine, representative of Jewish communities of America, assembled in Washington, D. C. on January 7th, voices its approval of the results attained in 1939 by the United Jewish Appeal, in which the United Palestine Appeal was a partner, and records its belief that the desire of American Jewry for unity in fund-raising was expressed in the unprecedented standards of giving registered in the 1939 campaign;

The Conference believes that the procedure that obtained in 1939 with regard to the conduct of the campaign and the distribution of funds reflected the views of American Jewry with regard to the urgent requirements of Palestine and the great relief needs in Europe;

Profoundly desiring unity and harmony in American Israel as essential for the realization of our common aims, we believe that the joining of forces of the United Palestine Appeal with the Joint Distribution Committee has been and will continue to be beneficial for the realization of these aims.

We note that negotiations have been in progress between the officers of the United Palestine Appeal and those of the Joint Distribution Committee with regard to the consummation of an agreement for 1940. Having received a report of these negotiations we fully approve the action that has been taken by our Negotiating Committee in submitting proposals that in our judgment will serve both the interests of Palestine and those of the Joint Distribution Committee, and the cause of unity in American Jewry.

We endorse these proposals as equitable and fair to all parties concerned, and regard them as representing the maximum concession that can be made by the United Palestine Appeal if the interests of the building of the Jewish National Home in Palestine are not to be sacrificed.

[Jan. 9, 1940]

MINUTES OF EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS HELD ON TUESDAY,  
JANUARY 9, AT 2 PM, AT THE ZOA OFFICE, 111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

PRESENT:

Dr. Solomon Goldman presiding; Gedaliah Bublick, Hayim Greenberg,  
Louis Lipsky, Mrs. Samuel Rosensohn, Mrs. Bertha Schoolman, Dr. Abba  
Hillel Silver, David Wertheim, Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

Isadore Breslau, Eliahu Golomb, Dr. Georg Landauer, Morris Margulies,  
Henry Montor, by invitation.

Samuel Caplan, secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting as circulated were approved.

REPRESENTATIVE TO LITHUANIA:

The secretary read the following cablegram sent to Mr. Lichtheim on  
December 29th:

"GRUENBAUM ADVISES BEHALF AGENCY WE SEND REPRESENTATIVE LITHUANIA  
CONTACT ZIONISTS THERE AND SURROUNDING TERRITORY STOP MAINTAINS  
AMERICAN WILL FIND IT EASIER MOVE ABOUT PLEASE CABLE YOUR  
OPINION

GOLDMAN"

to which the following cable was received in reply:

"January 3, 1940  
I ADVISE AGAINST SENDING ZIONIST REPRESENTATIVE WHOSE PRESENCE  
SUPERFLUOUS LITHUANIA USELESS OR IMPOSSIBLE SURROUNDING  
TERRITORIES STOP ONLY THING NEEDED IS RELIEF WARSAW BUT YOU  
KNOW DIFFICULTIES STOP JOINT WORKING THERE ONLY SMALL SCALE WAS  
NOT YET ALLOWED OPEN OFFICE WRITING

LICHTHEIM"

It was decided to write to Mr. Isaac Gruenbaum informing him of the  
message received from Mr. Lichtheim.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA:

Dr. Goldman reported that at a second interview which he had had with  
Mr. John Hozekiah Levy, the latter requested a salary of \$150 per week  
plus expenses, and while he might be induced to accept \$100 per week, the  
expenses would amount to at least another \$100 per week, thus necessitating  
the increase of the budget of \$3,750 already voted upon for this work.

It was pointed out that, in addition to Dr. Kibashan who is now in  
South America for the Jewish Agency, the latter was planning to send  
another representative to South America for fund-raising purposes.

Mr. Wertheim observed that there seems to be some misunderstanding  
between the Central Office in Jerusalem and the Emergency Committee with  
regard to the activities in South America and he felt that it would be  
advisable to wait until Dr. Weizmann arrives before making final decision.



On motion of Mr. Lipsky, it was decided to communicate with Jerusalem, asking for an explanation of the action they have taken which goes counter to instructions to the Emergency Committee and meanwhile to withhold any action with regard to sending a representative to South America.

PROGRAM FOR WEIZMANN RECEPTION:

The secretary read the following cable from Dr. Weizmann:

"January 6, 1940

- NO PASSENGERS TAKEN SAILING SATURDAY BEG NO RECEPTIONS  
PIER REGARDS"

He also reported that in view of the fact that Dr. Weizmann did not arrive in time for the meeting planned for January 9th at the Metropolitan Opera House, it was necessary to change the date to January 16th, and that the meeting would be held at MCCA Temple.

Dr. Goldman suggested that the program for the meeting be restricted to the chairman's remarks, a few words by Mayor LaGuardia if he comes, and a brief musical program, so as to give Dr. Weizmann ample time for his address. He proposed that Dr. Wise be the presiding officer.

Mr. Lipsky moved to that effect.

Dr. Silver suggested that Dr. Weizmann be informed by cable of the date and nature of the meeting.

The following program was decided upon:

Chairman - Dr. Stephen S. Wise  
Address by Dr. Chaim Weizmann  
Musical program

DR. WEIZMANN'S ITINERARY:

The secretary reported that the following definite speaking engagements have been made to date for Dr. Weizmann:

Jan. 16	Public Reception - MCCA Temple
Jan. 17	Dinner under auspices of American Friends of the Hebrew University
Jan. 21	Baltimore, Md. - Zionist mass meeting in the evening
Jan. 25 & 26	Cleveland, Ohio 1. Luncheon- Auspices Welfare Fund 2. Mass meeting sponsored by Jewish Community Council
Jan. 27	Detroit, Mich. - Address before annual meeting of Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

In view of the fact that Dr. Weizmann's meeting with the Press Club in Washington, originally scheduled for January 15th had to be cancelled, Rabbi Breslau was given permission to arrange this meeting for January 22nd.

COMMITTEE ON ARAB-JEWISH RELATIONS:

Dr. Goldman explained that the formation of a committee on Arab-Jewish relations in this country had been suggested to him by Hadassah.

In explaining the proposal, Mrs. Rosensohn stated that Hadassah felt that so important a question as Arab-Jewish relations ought to be carefully studied by American Zionists. To accomplish this purpose, Hadassah felt that a committee should be formed, to include non-Zionists and possibly even non-Jews who are interested in Palestine, to study the entire problem of Arab-Jewish relations.

Dr. Landauer was of the opinion that, before such a committee is formed, it was necessary to discuss first whether there is a common ground for such a committee.

Dr. Silver observed that a committee on Arab-Jewish relations in the United States might be a potential source of trouble to the Zionist movement. It was quite safe to assume, he said, that the Jewish Agency is giving a great deal of thought to this question. However, he agreed with Mrs. Rosensohn that the question was of vital interest to every Zionist organization in this country and he felt that within every organization there should be a group to make a special study of this problem for its own information and interest.

Mr. Lipsky felt that the effect of the creation of such a committee would be that Arabs under various disguises would begin to influence people who are at present uninformed on the matter and they could create a great deal of trouble.

Mr. Publick agreed with Mr. Lipsky and added that his party would be strongly opposed to it.

Mr. Golomb, while agreeing that it was important for the Zionist groups in this country to acquaint themselves with this problem, objected to the inclusion of non-Zionists on the proposed committee. He felt that the Jewish-Arab problem must be decided from a purely Zionist standpoint.

Mr. Wertheim agreed that it was important to study the problem of Arab-Jewish relations but he felt that there are other problems of equal importance which should be studied. He therefore suggested the holding of a series of seminars for the discussion of Zionist problems.

Dr. Silver felt that in view of the present situation, it would be helpful for the leaders of the ZOA, Hadassah, Poale Zion and Mizrachi to meet regularly about once a month or once every six weeks, in order to discuss the basic questions confronting Zionists in America.

Mr. Greenberg was in agreement with Dr. Silver's suggestion and added that the Zionist groups must be prepared to formulate a Zionist political platform.



Mrs. Schoolman stated that the Hadassah women felt there was a necessity for a committee on Arab-Jewish relations because the entire question was confused, despite the fact that it had been discussed at Zionist congresses and a variety of material had been received on the subject. She agreed with Dr. Silver that all the Zionist parties should come together in order to formulate a common point of view.

Dr. Goldman felt that the formation of an Arab-Jewish committee might be interpreted as a reflection on the Agency and that it would be unwise to crystallize opinion 5,000 miles away from the scene of action. Dr. Silver's suggestion, he said, seemed to meet the approval of all present and he suggested that Hadassah withhold any action until the Emergency Committee has had an opportunity to go into the question of establishing a council to discuss several major problems of Zionist policy.

It was moved by Dr. Silver and carried that the Emergency Committee appoint a sub-committee to establish a council for the discussion of Zionist policy.

Respectfully submitted



Samuel Caplan  
Secretary

הסתדרות הציונית של ארצות הברית

# ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

111 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK

January 9, 1940.

SOLOMON GOLDMAN  
President

HARRY FRIEDENWALD  
LOUIS LIPSKY  
JULIAN W. MACK  
MORRIS ROTHENBERG  
ROBERT SZOLD  
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Honorary Secretary

MORRIS MARGULIES  
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ABRAHAM HILLEL SILVER  
ELIHU D. STONE

## Associate Members

MRS. MOSES P. EPSTEIN  
ALFRED J. KAHN  
ELEAZAR LIPSKY

TO THE DISTRICT CHAIRMEN:

Dear Friend:

The Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, which serves as the American branch of the Jewish Agency and on which are represented all of the Zionist organizations in America-- the Z.O.A., Poale Zion, Mizrachi, and Hadassah -- has issued the following statement:

"Inquiries have been received with regard to the identity and purpose of organizations called 'American Friends of a Jewish Palestine' and 'Tel Hai Fund', which are soliciting funds for various purposes connected with Palestine.

"For the information of all concerned, we desire to state that neither of the two above-named organizations is in any way associated with or responsible to the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the World Zionist Organization or any of their branches. It should be pointed out that the formation of both the 'American Friends' and the 'Tel Hai Fund' was initiated by the Rovi-sionists.

"The 'American Friends' and the 'Tel Hai Fund' are appealing to the public for funds for purposes of immigrant transportation, agricultural colonization, a 'marine school' and other activities. There is no public record by which the claims advanced by these organizations may be established. It should be emphasized, however, that the Jewish Agency for Palestine, through its organized organs, bears the responsibility for all immigration, colonization, education, health and other enterprises essential to the upbuilding of Palestine. The needs of Palestine can be served best by making larger funds available to the Jewish Agency. The activities of independent organizations seeking to duplicate or parallel the work of the Jewish Agency are to be discouraged."

With Zion's Greetings, I am

Sincerely yours,

Morris Margulies  
Secretary



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

111 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

SIDNEY HOLLANDER

2419 GREENMOUNT AVE.,

Baltimore

Jan  
15th  
1940

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I trust that negotiations are progressing satisfactorily, and that an agreement between your agency and the J.D.C. will be reached at an early date.

And at the risk of further criticism for redundancy I wish to urge once again the Welfare Fund's views:

1. The enlargement of the 1940 U.J.A. to include several additional overseas agencies.
2. The inclusion of COUNCIL representatives in whatever body is charged with the responsibility of allocating funds. Since the Welfare Fund cities have the responsibility of raising money for all the agencies, its allocation is a matter of great concern to them.
3. The establishment of an objective Auditing and Fact-Finding Committee to examine expenditures and review operations.

These are all reasonable requests and I urge that they be given full consideration in your discussions. And once again I question the wisdom of fixing any rigid ratio at this time for the entire amount to be collected during the year. Conditions are changing so rapidly that it seems most unwise to set an inflexible formula not subject to later modification.

Should you feel that I can be of further service, I am on call at any time.

Cordially,

SH:SS

(signed) Sidney Hollander

January 16, 1940

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

My dear Mr. Montor:

I am enclosing herewith a draft of a statement to be published in the New Palestine and to be given to the Jewish Press in case negotiations finally break down. The draft should be read to the Executive Committee; also by Dr. Weizmann if the Executive Committee feels it advisable.

You should inform Mr. Schwartz that our Administrative Committee will meet tomorrow afternoon, and unless we receive word by then, we shall terminate all further negotiations and make a public announcement of the fact. You might tell him that the draft of the statement is ready and that the memorandum which was submitted to the Negotiations Committee will quickly follow. I do not relish a separate campaign in these days and all the knock-down and drag-out unpleasantness which it will create. But we have done all that could be decently expected of us. We cannot make any further sacrifices at the cost of Palestine or further lower the standing and prestige of the Palestine Movement in the United States.

Very cordially yours,

AHS:EK  
Enc. - 2



*"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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Charles Ress

### Executive Director

Henry Montor

January 17, 1940

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I have been looking at the question of an independent versus a united campaign from every angle, unfavorable as well as favorable.

Attached herewith is a record which shows (a) what the leading cities of America allotted to the United Jewish Appeal in 1939, (b) the approximate share of the United Palestine Appeal in the allotments based on the ratio which \$4,000,000 bears to \$15,500,000, and (c) the amount received by the United Palestine Appeal in 1938.

I am also attaching a sheet which contains my most defeatist and conservative estimates as to what these communities are likely to give to us in 1940. In each case I have tried to err on the side of pessimism and have even taken as an estimate even less than the share of the United Palestine Appeal in 1939. In some cases I have not taken into account the very strong Palestine sentiment, as for example in Cleveland, Newark, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Hartford, New Haven, Milwaukee, Washington, Minneapolis, Rochester, Cincinnati, Providence, Houston, Indianapolis, Toledo and Memphis.

My figures, which, as you will observe, are probably an understatement by anywhere from a fifth to a half of what we may actually receive in 1940, nevertheless show that from these communities we may expect a minimum of \$1,500,000, without taking into account New York City, without taking into account the scores and hundreds of other communities which would be embraced within our campaigns. We can certainly look forward to receiving at least as much and probably substantially more than the United Palestine Appeal would receive under the terms of the Joint Distribution Committee offer with respect to the first \$13,500,000.

I shall be speaking to you on the phone tomorrow and would be interested in your observations.

Cordially yours,

*Montor*

Henry Montor  
Executive Director

HM:EH  
Encl.

ESTIMATED 1940 CONTRIBUTIONS

Los Angeles	\$ 100,000.00
Chicago	300,000.00
Boston	50,000.00
Detroit	80,000.00
St. Louis	50,000.00
Newark	30,000.00
Cleveland	100,000.00
Pittsburgh	60,000.00
Philadelphia	120,000.00
San Francisco	60,000.00
Hartford	14,000.00
New Haven	13,000.00
Kansas City	15,000.00
Milwaukee	30,000.00
Denver	11,000.00
Washington	40,000.00
Minneapolis	17,000.00
Jersey City	10,000.00
Paterson	12,000.00
Buffalo	30,000.00
Rochester	20,000.00
Cincinnati	50,000.00
Providence	20,000.00
Houston	15,000.00
Bridgeport	4,000.00
Atlanta	13,000.00
Indianapolis	20,000.00
St. Louis	17,000.00
Springfield	10,000.00
Worcester	11,000.00
St. Paul	12,000.00
Atlantic City	5,000.00
Bayonne	6,500.00
Passaic	5,000.00
Syracuse	10,000.00
Toledo	16,000.00
Portland	19,000.00
Memphis	15,000.00
Seattle	12,000.00

\$1,432,500.00



January 18, 1940

Mr. Joseph J. Schwartz  
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee  
100 East 42nd Street  
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Schwartz:

I am enclosing herewith a memorandum of the two conversations which we had over the telephone this afternoon. I am happy to know that finally, after long and arduous labor, we have been able to get together. My only hope is that our people in America will respond to the great needs of this year in a measure even more generous than last year.

I would suggest that at the earliest moment, you get together with the chairman of the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal, Mr. Louis Lipsky, and Mr. Henry Montor and together finally embody the results of our negotiations in an agreement such as we signed last year. Because the country has been greatly perturbed about the protracted negotiations, and because of the numerous inquiries which have come to you and to us from all parts of the country, a statement should be immediately issued announcing that there will be a United Jewish Appeal for 1940, and that the details of the agreement will be announced in the near future. If you or Rabbi Jonah Wise will draft such a statement and read it to me over the telephone, we could quickly make it public.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK  
Enc.

MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS HELD BETWEEN MR. JOSEPH SCHWARTZ  
AND RABBI SILVER ON JANUARY 18, 1940.

- 1) The quota for the 1940 campaign is to be somewhere between Twenty-Two and a half million and Twenty-Five million dollars.

- 2) Out of the first monies raised, the following sums are to be distributed:

Joint Distribution Committee	- \$5,250,000
United Palestine Appeal	- \$2,500,000
National Refugee Service	- \$2,500,000 plus \$1,000,000 from the New York City Campaign.

- 3) The remainder of the funds raised are to be distributed by an Allocations Committee which will be composed of an equal number of representatives from the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal. The Committee of Welfare Fund Cities of the Council of Welfare Federations will be requested to appoint a number of representatives on the Allocations Committee, the number and persons to be approved by the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal.
- 4) The National Refugee Service shall have the right to apply to the Allocations Committee for an additional amount up to one-half million dollars, which allocations shall be made upon the unanimous decision of the Allocations Committee. (on this latter point as regards unanimity, Mr. Schwartz reserved a decision).
- 4) The Jewish National Fund traditional collections are not to be included in the United Jewish Appeal, but a report of such collections should be made available to the Allocations Committee if requested.
- 5) No other agencies are to be included within the United Jewish Appeal without the consent of both the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal.



January 19, 1940

Mr. Sidney Hollander  
2419 Greenmount Avenue  
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Mr. Hollander:

Let me thank you for your kind letter of January 15. I think that we have finally succeeded in reaching an amicable arrangement with the JDC and the NRS for a united campaign in 1940, and I believe that the terms of the agreement will be highly satisfactory to you. Over and above the initial sums to be distributed are five and one-quarter million to the JDC, two and one-half million to the UPA, two and one-half million to the NRS plus one million out of the New York Campaign, the rest of the money to be raised left to an Allocations Committee. We have also agreed to set aside the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars for the work of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds to make a scientific survey of the needs, budgets and expenditures of the JDC, UPA and NRS.

I am looking forward with pleasure to seeing you in Detroit at the General Assembly of the Council. With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:EK

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL NEGOTIATIONS

January 19, 1940

MEMORANDUM #4

TO COMMITTEE OF TEN:

Since the adjournment of the meeting of the Negotiating Committee of the United Jewish Appeal on January 3rd, other formal and informal efforts have been made to bring about a united Jewish appeal for 1940. For the purpose of record, I am listing some of the more important of these for your information.

On January 4th, Mr. Sidney Hollander sent telegrams to Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of the UPA, Mr. Paul Baerwald of the JDC and Mr. William Rosenwald of the NRS, urging that negotiations be resumed and offering his services toward this end. Replies were received from Mr. Baerwald and Mr. Rosenwald that the proposed basis for further negotiations was acceptable.

January 6

There was no direct reply from Rabbi Silver but Mr. Hollander and Mr. Lurie took the occasion of the United Palestine Conference in Washington on January 6th to confer with Rabbi Silver. The proposal made by Mr. Hollander in his telegram was not acceptable and Rabbi Silver asked Mr. Hollander to communicate again with representatives of the JDC to see whether they would agree to the former proposals of the UPA. He indicated that there was strong opposition to the present concession from the 1939 formula and that it would be impossible to get his organization to accept any less favorable arrangement for the UPA.

January 7

The Administrative Committee of the UPA held its conference on January 7th and proposed a resolution which was passed by the conference, insisting upon the previous proposals. (See attached copy)

A telegram from Mr. James Becker received by Mr. Hollander, giving the gist of telephone conversations on Saturday, January 6th, indicating that the JDC would not be able to make any further concessions.

With the adoption of the resolution by the conference, Mr. Baerwald informed Mr. Hollander that in view of decisions of the UPA, the JDC could no longer stand on its previous acceptance of Mr. Hollander's proposal.

January 8

At the suggestion of both Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz and Mr. Henry Montor that attempts be continued to bring about an agreement, we arranged for a meeting between representatives of the JDC and UPA for Monday, January 8th. We hope that an informal meeting between representatives of



the two agencies might be helpful. We understand that at this meeting, Mr. James Becker, Dr. Solomon Lowenstein and Dr. Schwartz of the JDC met with Rabbi Silver and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the UPA. This meeting was unable to reach an agreement on a basis for the 1940 appeal. We understand that the following points seemed to be satisfactory to both parties:

1. All of the funds be divided on a ratio basis at the outset.
2. The NRS was to receive an allocation up to \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$  million.
3. That in the event of an agreement on ratios between the JDC and UPA, a budget of \$25,000 should be set up for the development of an impartial auditing and reporting service.

The group failed to agree on ratios. Representatives of the UPA suggested a ratio somewhat different than the one formerly advanced; namely a ratio of \$8,200,000 to the JDC and \$3,800,000 to the UPA.

January 12

At the request of the JDC, Mr. Hollander again met with their representatives in New York City on Friday, January 12th. He and Mr. Lurie met separately with Mr. Louis Lipsky and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and was in communication with Rabbi Silver by telephone. The proposals acceptable to the UPA seemed to be as follows:

1. The allocation of all funds received in the 1940 campaign on the ratio of \$5 $\frac{1}{2}$  million to \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$  million for the JDC and UPA and with an allocation of \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$  million to the NRS without priority. This would amount, in effect, to \$8,250,000 to the JDC and \$3,750,000 to the UPA if 1939 receipts equal 1939. There would be no allocations committee, \$25,000 however would be set aside for an impartial auditing and reporting service.
2. That the UPA would stand by the formula offered at the meeting on January 3, namely \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$  million to the NRS with the opportunity for a local New York allocation of \$1,000,000; \$5,250,000 to the JDC and \$2,500,000 to the UPA. The balance of the funds were to be distributed by an impartial allocating committee and the original ratio of distribution would not bind the committee in its further distribution. Funds of \$25,000 were to be set aside for an impartial auditing and reporting service.

January 15

Informal conversations continuing.

COPY OF TELEGRAM

SIDNEY HOLLANDER TO PAUL BAERWALD

January 4, 1940

It would be most unfortunate if termination of last night's meeting should prevent consummation of united appeal for nineteen forty which all participants desire and which welfare fund cities have so strongly urged. Since all participating at these meetings have agreed to accept the principle of submitting final appropriations and ratios to an impartial Budgeting Committee it would seem that the only imperative immediate step is to assure guarantees to each agency of sufficient amounts to permit continuance of present operations until committee can obtain proper factual basis for its decisions. As President of Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds I therefore submit to your agency the following suggestion to meet present emergency situation. If decision to participate in a united appeal is promptly made I am prepared to nominate at once a Budgeting Committee of acceptable composition to be implemented with adequate fact finding and auditing machinery to have responsibility for allocating entire nineteen forty collections with guarantee to your agency of an interim temporary grant of five and one half millions to enable you to continue operations on present scale, with further grants made as rapidly as factual data can be studied but in no case later than July first. I am sending similar telegrams today to other two agencies and if all express willingness to participate in joint appeal and agree to suggested interim grants I will submit to you promptly a more complete plan to be considered at a final meeting of the group.

I am convinced of your sincerity in advocating a united appeal and if you are willing for Council to act as friend of all concerned I will do my utmost to obtain similar acceptance from the others. Please wire decision promptly as time is limited. I will be in New York Sunday morning should you wish to discuss next steps.

SIDNEY HOLLANDER

Similar telegram to Rabbi Silver suggesting \$2½ million to UPA.

" " " William Rosenwald suggesting \$2½ million to NRS.



RESOLUTION ON UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL CAMPAIGN

January 7, 1940

The National Conference for Palestine, representative of Jewish communities of America, assembled in Washington, D.C. on January 7th, voices its approval of the results attained in 1939 by the United Jewish Appeal, in which the United Palestine Appeal was a partner, and records its belief that the desire of American Jewry for unity in fund-raising was expressed in the unprecedented standards of giving registered in the 1939 campaign;

The Conference believes that the procedure that obtained in 1939 with regard to the conduct of the campaign and the distribution of funds reflected the views of American Jewry with regard to the urgent requirements of Palestine and the great relief needs in Europe;

Profoundly desiring unity and harmony in American Israel as essential for the realization of our common aims, we believe that the joining of forces of the United Palestine Appeal with the Joint Distribution Committee has been and will continue to be beneficial for the realization of these aims.

We note that negotiations have been in progress between the officers of the United Palestine Appeal and those of the Joint Distribution Committee with regard to the consummation of an agreement for 1940. Having received a report of these negotiations we fully approve the action that has been taken by our Negotiating Committee in submitting proposals that in our judgment will serve both the interests of Palestine and those of the Joint Distribution Committee, and the cause of unity in American Jewry.

We endorse these proposals as equitable and fair to all parties concerned, and regard them as representing the maximum concession that can be made by the United Palestine Appeal if the interests of the building of the Jewish National Home in Palestine are not to be sacrificed.

January 23, 1940

Mr. H. L. Lurie, Executive Director  
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds  
185 West 46th Street  
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Lurie:

I have received the memorandum which you sent out to the Committee of Ten in which you say "according to the details of the Agreement, 3½ million dollars will be allotted to the NRS etc...", it was clearly stated in the proposals which were finally accepted, that the public announcement shall read that 2½ million dollars will be allotted to the NRS. An additional one million dollars would be contribution by the City of New York out of its United Jewish Appeal just as other communities are contributing from their united campaigns to local refugee funds. It is important that the announcement that you might make at the Detroit Conference state this fact very clearly. The United Palestine Appeal does not wish to be put in the light of being third in line as far as the amounts which will be distributed out of the first monies are concerned. Perhaps you might want to send a corrected note to the Committee of Ten.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK



JEWISH WELFARE FUND  
128 North Wells St.  
Chicago, Ill.

January 26, 1939

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) SAMUEL A. GOLDSMITH  
Secretary

January 27, 1939

Mrs. Archibald Silverman  
210 Blackstone Blvd.  
Providence, Rhode Island

My dear Mrs. Silverman:

I have received word from Mr. Milton Spainsly of your city and Mr. H. L. Lurie, Director of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds, with reference to the position which you and some of your friends have taken on the subject of the organization of the Welfare Fund in Providence. It is indicated in their communications that you feel that Palestine would suffer from affiliation with either a local Welfare Fund or a United Jewish Appeal.

I should like to share with you some of our experiences and acquaint you with our general attitude to this question. The United Palestine Appeal, as such, of course takes no position on the subject of the desirability or the non-desirability of Welfare Funds. However, our experience throughout the country has been that the United Palestine Appeal fares better by and large and consistently over a period of years in Welfare Fund cities than in non-Welfare Fund cities and that furthermore, our ideological interests in such a set up not only do not suffer, but are advanced. By merging with a total and continuing community project, now in operation in more than one hundred and fifty of the larger cities of this country, we also help to stabilize the national income of the United Palestine Appeal. X The trend toward the coordination of all money-raising activities in American Jewish communities into united Jewish welfare funds is unmistakable - in my judgment a highly commendable and welcome trend. Surely the United Palestine Appeal cannot afford to put itself in opposition to such a desirable movement which makes for community integration and more intelligent communal planning. X

Confidentially, it was the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds which helped to bring about the United Jewish Appeal, this year. The Joint Distribution Committee, convinced that it had the "inside track" so to speak in its appeal for funds, this year, because of what happened abroad and in Palestine, was determined to launch its own independent drive - independent not only of the United Palestine Appeal, but also of the Jewish Welfare Funds. Things



January 27, 1939

being what they are, I rather think that the JDC would have gotten away with it and that the UPA would have been on the defensive this year and would have come out a very poor second. We had heard from very large communities in the United States that in view of the curtailment of immigration into Palestine and the great need elsewhere, that they would not give to Palestine more than ten or fifteen percent of the monies raised. It was the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, together with the UPA, which forced the JDC to abandon this position and to come into a United Campaign which, I am convinced, will not only be successful, but will net the largest sum of money that Palestine has ever received in the United States in any one year.

It would be a serious jar to the fine and friendly relationships which we have established with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and with the JDC if in an important city like Providence our UPA forces took a position of opposition either to a Welfare Fund or to a United Jewish Campaign. The country will interpret it as an unpardonable attack upon Jewish unity in these critical times on the part of Zionists who put their own partisan interests above community interests. (You know the line!)... Also it will be proclaimed everywhere that the leaders of the UPA do not control their own followers, and in the future, in all of our deliberations with the representatives of the JDC or the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, our authority will be questioned and our position as authoritative spokesmen seriously undermined.

May I therefore urge upon you that you do not put yourself in opposition to the organization of the Welfare Fund in your community if there is a widespread desire for it, and that certainly you do not oppose the inclusion of the UPA in a United Jewish Appeal. The latter would be a breach of faith and contract with the JDC and the National Co-ordinating Committee which you will readily understand our national headquarters cannot sanction.

With all good wishes and with cordial greetings, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

By Rabbi ABBA HILLEL SILVER,  
National Chairman, United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs

Jewry today is on a voyage of trial in uncharted seas of adversity. When the barriers of human decency and humanity are down we are left unprotected. We may be without defense against overwhelming odds. But we must never consider ourselves helpless.

The position of the Jews in Central and Eastern Europe has steadily deteriorated during the past year. What was once a state of crisis became an emergency, and emergency gave way to a permanent state of siege.

There is no parallel in modern history to the intensity of the misery which has been the lot of six million Jews in Germany, Rumania, Poland and now Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Italy. We have had no measure by which to gauge our action, no guide within our memory or within our experience by which to meet the need.

Yet we see clearly how impelling is the duty before us and how vital the role of American Jewry. It is our obligation to ourselves and to our fellows that Europe from the Rhine to Bessarabia, though it is fast becoming a No Man's Land for Jews, shall not be transformed into a Wailing Wall.

In the face of the persecution threatening to engulf the Jewish communities abroad, it is not for us to despair. This must not be a period of panic but rather a crucial test of strength and survival.



The decline of democracy has brought with it the decline in the position of the Jews. We are today witnessing and living through a great struggle which will decide the future course of civilization. The effort of humanity to achieve a pattern of peaceful and progressive evolution has resolved itself into a world-shaking conflict between democracy and the forces of human bondage. Our morality has been shaken by the enshrinement of force. Our values of individual liberty have been assailed as evidence of weakness rather than strength. And the great strides of technological and scientific advance achieved only through free and unfettered study and thought have become the weapons for throwing all civilization back into the Middle Ages.

We recognize only too clearly that the assault upon the Jews of Europe is not an isolated problem but one intimately tied up with the ambitions and the dreams of the modern dictators.

Because ~~we see~~ the agony of our people is only one facet of a highly confused and deeply disturbing world struggle, we must not allow ourselves to underestimate the role of the Jews in the development of the drama of our day.

The American Jewish community, the youngest Jewish community of the world, had for many years failed to recognize its own strength. It had assumed toward the older communities in need of assistance an attitude of charity and philanthropy, and sought to evaluate no more deeply its position as the leader in world Jewish affairs.

The last six years of tribulation have moulded our conception of charity to our brothers into an impulsion toward reconstruction. We have acquired a new sense of responsibility for the maintenance of Jewish life, and have come to appreciate that there is an ever growing relationship between the position of the Jews in Europe and in America, just as there is an increasing interrelation between the fate of democracy abroad and the future of democracy in this hemisphere.

The establishment of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs is the outgrowth of a vital decision in the history of American Jewry. It is an appeal which goes far beyond the ordinary implications of fund raising and campaigning, for it represents the crystallization of an entirely new outlook and demonstration of new devotion.

There are today three Jewries which must be considered as the pillars of survival for the Jewish people the world over. The first is that of England, where the comparatively small Jewish population has established a new measure of generosity for the victims of oppression. The second is the American, where we are just beginning to follow the splendid lead of England. And the third is the Jewry of Palestine, which in its rebuilding activity is providing the antidote to the vicious libels hurled against the Jews by the ruthless forces of anti-Semitism seeking to undermine the very morale of our people.

For the Jews of Germany, whose blood has been likened to that of worms, whose lives have become an endless horror of waiting and despairing, whose future in Germany lies only in concentration camps or in gangs of forced labor, the achievements of Palestine stand forth as the perfect answer to the baseless calumnies of the Nazis. In Palestine, where the status of the Jew has changed from that of a petty trader and artisan into a healthy, sturdy tiller of the soil; where the right of self defense in the face of attack is a right unique among Jewries in Europe; where the success of the re-stratification of Jewish existence will mean a normalization of the status of Jews everywhere, the accomplishments of the Jewish settlers are as a beacon to the suffering millions in the lands of distress. And as long as the Jewry of Palestine grows and prospers, just so long will the falsehoods of the anti-Semites fall short of their mark. The accusations of the Nazis simply will not stick while Palestine stands as a living testimonial to the intrepidity and the heroism of the Jewish people.

The unification of the fund-raising efforts of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal, and the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc., is the culmination of a spontaneous upsurge of quickened community responsibility, a manifesta-



tion of a new sense of obligation and need. It is difficult to trace the genesis of this new attitude. No one can chart the exact point at which an evolutionary process veers sharply to one side or another. But if there was one single event which precipitated the wave of feeling expressed in the establishment of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs, it was the rioting and the pogrom of that "Black Thursday" of November 10th in Nazi Germany. In the burning of the synagogues and the pillage and looting of Jewish possessions was rekindled the fire of protest and the light of human compassion which had been reduced to dead ashes in five years of a harrowing succession of horror and persecution.

From that time on, there arose in Jewish communities throughout the country a spontaneous demand for unprecedented united action. This mass wave of sentiment strengthened the hands of the leaders of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal in their determination to achieve unity of action and solidarity of purpose. Over a period of several weeks the representatives of each group were in constant communication with one another, and held a series of conferences at which the fusion of their fund-raising programs was effected.

Among those who negotiated the final arrangements were: representing the Joint Distribution Committee - Paul Baerwald, Isidor Coons, Joseph C. Hyman, Henry Ittleson, Albert D. Lasker, Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, James N. Rosenberg, William Rosenwald, Edward M. M. Warburg, and Rabbi Jonah B. Wise; representing the United Palestine Appeal: Rabbi Israel Goldstein, Louis Lipsky, Henry Montor, Hon. Morris Rothenberg, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise; representing the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds: H. L. Lurie, Charles Rosenbloom, William J. Shroder, Joseph Willen and Ira Younker.

The past year fully defined for us our inescapable task for the year to come. During 1938 we saw the Austrian Jewish community shattered in the wake of Anschluss with the Third Reich. We saw Munich, the dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia and the spread of the political and economic, and therefore, the ideologic influence of Nazi

Germany over practically all of Eastern Europe. Clearly this last year was a time of affliction, and the tasks of salvage which it has imposed call for a great outpouring of generosity on the part of the Jews of America.

Our task for 1939 is a tremendous one. We have embarked upon a united campaign for we envisage the whole problem of Jews in the Diaspora and Jews in Palestine as one problem, and the solution to be as one. We have today one heart and one heartache.

We are fortunate in having at our side the leaders of every section of American Jewish life. Among our honorary chairmen are such <sup>figures</sup> ~~men~~ as Cyrus Adler, Louis Bamberger, Albert Einstein, Max Epstein, Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, Louis E. Kirstein, Hon. Julian W. Mack, Henry Monsky, William J. Shroder, Hon. Max C. Sloss, Hon. Nathan Straus, Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

New faces and new forces have been enlisted in active leadership and support of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs. This campaign has awakened to Jewish consciousness elements of our communities which have hitherto taken only a passive interest in Jewish affairs. We are encouraged by the mobilization of all sections of American Jewry, for only by such unanimous response can the United Jewish Appeal realize its unprecedented quota which represents more than three times the total amounts raised in 1938 by the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal, and the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc.

In a world where events of decades are compressed into days and hours, the widening of the orbit of oppression piles up new tragedies for the Jewish people. From 1933 to 1938, anti-Semitism expressed itself in a ruthless campaign of physical and spiritual destruction. In 1939 we see the beginning of a systematic drive for mass expulsion and forced emigration. If in the last few years the army of refugees driven from their homes has clogged the highways of Europe, today the pressure has become so great that the continent of Europe is closed to them. They must take to the high seas in a desperate search for a haven which takes them to the farthest corners of the earth.

Faced with such a tragic situation, is there any sacrifice too great for American Jewry to make if that sacrifice means the survival of the Jewish people.



BULLETIN OF THE COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS--165 W 46 St., New York

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY JANUARY 28, 1940

"WHEREAS a United Jewish Appeal for 1940 has been established incorporating some of the major suggestions that the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and its member agencies have made for the continuation and growth of methods of central fund raising for overseas and refugee needs,

"Whereas we endorse as a progressive step the bringing of the Council and its welfare fund member agencies into closer association with the administrative forces of the overseas and refugee agencies through the proposed Budget Committee which will include representatives of the Council from welfare fund cities,

"Whereas we approve the decision to establish a properly financed, adequate and continuing service of auditing and evaluating of expenditures and program,

"Whereas the Council continues to urge that the United Jewish Appeal and such instruments as it may establish shall continue actively in the direction of working out satisfactory cooperative relationships with other functioning and fund raising bodies operating in the areas of need covered by the major overseas refugee and Palestinian agencies,

"Whereas the continued havoc and distress of the War and the increase in area of need compel us to strain our energies and resources to the utmost, therefore

"BE IT RESOLVED that the General Assembly of the Council records its approval of the agreement made for 1940 and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds in its General Assembly advises and urges all member welfare funds and all other fund raising groups participating in united campaigns to exert their fullest strength and influence to achieve the maximum fund raising results in behalf of the overseas, refugee and Palestinian agencies that are now or may, during the campaign, be included within the scope of the United Jewish Appeal, as well as in behalf of such other agencies as have by their record and performance merited and received support from American Jewish Communities."

January 23, 1940

REPORT ON UJA NEGOTIATIONS

Many of our welfare funds, and all of our regional organizations have expressed a definite wish for a continuation of the UJA, the inclusion of additional overseas and Palestinian agencies in the joint campaign and for improved procedures in budgeting and evaluation of the various services.

To carry out this expressed interest of our member agencies and at the suggestion of representatives of the JDC and the UFA, the Council appointed a Committee of Ten made up of representatives of welfare fund cities to serve in behalf of the Council in the development of negotiations for 1940 campaigns. The appointment of this Committee followed a special meeting called by the Board of Directors of the Council with representatives of important overseas agencies to discuss plans for a joint campaign for overseas and refugee programs.

Members of the Committee of Ten are:

Henry A. Alexander, Atlanta  
Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore  
Joseph Berne, Cleveland  
Judge Phillip Forman, Trenton  
Samuel A. Goldsmith, Chicago  
Samuel Goldhamer, Cleveland  
Joseph Goldstein, Rochester  
Irvin Bettmann, St. Louis  
Donald Kaffenburgh, Hartford  
Robert J. Koshland, San Francisco  
Sidney Lansburgh, Baltimore  
S. D. Leidesdorf, New York  
Joseph P. Leeb, Los Angeles

Elias Mayer, Chicago  
Henry Monsky, Omaha  
Kurt Peiser, Philadelphia  
Charles J. Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh  
Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia  
William J. Shroder, Cincinnati  
Ben M. Selekman, Boston (alternate)  
Isidore Sobeloff, Detroit (alternate)  
Michael A. Stavitsky, Newark  
David M. Watchmaker, Boston  
Henry Wineman, Detroit  
Joseph Willen, New York

(Ira M. Younker, New York - Sidney Hollander, Baltimore, ex-officio)

This Committee met on December 18, 1939, with 13 members in attendance. The Committee approved of the statement of principles which included the following major recommendations:

1. A united Jewish appeal for refugee and overseas service to include all major agencies now providing services abroad and for national refugee programs in this country. On the basis of this policy, the recommendation that invitations be extended specifically to Ort, Hias and JTA, National Labor Committee for Palestine, American Friends of the Hebrew University and Hadassah as participants in this appeal.
2. Recommendation that participating agencies in the united appeal and representatives of established welfare funds that are members of the Council be organized as a joint committee for the purpose of
  - (a) establishing an acceptable method of reporting, accounting and auditing program of activities and financial receipts and disbursements
  - (b) continuous study of the basis for agency relationships within the united campaign
  - (c) examining the national programs of the agencies and clarifying the functional lines where two or more agencies are operating in the same fields of service, with a view to securing a satisfactory evaluation of the results of the work performed by the agencies participating in the united overseas campaign.

Members of the Committee of Ten met with representatives of the UJA on December 18th in New York. Since it was apparent that the plans for 1940 would involve detailed discussions and meetings, it was considered advisable that a smaller committee of three be on call for further meetings of negotiating agencies.

Subsequent meetings were held with the negotiating committee of the UJA on December 26th at which Messrs. Hollander, Younker and Bettman represented the Council; on January 3rd with Messrs. Hollander, Younker and Sobeloff of Detroit in attendance.

Discussions both on a formal and informal basis continued daily after January 3rd with Mr. Hollander participating at various times. Finally, on January 18th, representatives of the JDC and UJA met without representatives of the Council and agreed on plans for 1940 for the UJA.

On the basis of our information, this agreement included initial allotments of the first \$11½ millions as follows:



\$3 $\frac{1}{2}$  million to the NRS (Of this \$1 million from New York campaign)  
\$5 $\frac{1}{2}$  million to the JDC  
\$2 $\frac{1}{2}$  million to the UPA

The agreement also provides for an Allocation Committee which will distribute the balance of the UJA income without being bound by this ratio of original distribution. Also there is to be an appropriation for auditing and reporting services as a basis for consideration and action of the Allocation Committee. No provision has as yet been made for the inclusion of other overseas and Palestinian agencies in the united campaign.

In the many meetings and discussions which preceded this agreement, many of the major questions were discussed from time to time but no definite action was taken on any matter of policy previous to the January 18th meeting of the JDC and the UPA. A great deal of time in the negotiations was devoted to the question of ratios of fund distribution as between the JDC and the UPA either as a basis for original distribution of part of the funds or an over all ratio to cover the total funds to be raised. During this period of negotiations our Committee of Ten and the various representatives that participated in later discussions, adhered to the principles set forth on December 18th.

So far as we can judge from the reports on the agreement reached the question of inclusion of other agencies, the details of the organization of an impartial allocation committee and the establishment of an objective method of reporting and evaluation have not yet been concluded. There remains open therefore some of the major questions of policy formulated by the Committee of Ten such as (a) direct participation of welfare fund representatives of the Council in further negotiations with overseas and refugee agencies not yet included, (b) direct participation in Allocation Committee, (c) direct participation in evaluating, auditing and reporting services.



*"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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Albert Einstein  
Herbert H. Lehman  
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Nathan Straus  
Henrietta Szold

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Charles Riss

### Executive Director

Henry Montor

January 30, 1940

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

In my humble judgment the Detroit Conference of the Council was an impressive demonstration of how a meeting ought not to be arranged. It was pointless and tasteless from beginning to end.

In the frenzied desire not to give Dr. Weizmann the spotlight, which he seized anyway, the opening session was dull and dreary and by the time Dr. Weizmann got up to speak people were either apathetic or actually hostile. An introduction by Hollander of the evening's proceedings was in very bad taste. Dr. Lowenstein did not present the case for the JDC with effectiveness and Mr. Pickett was a nice fellow. Under the circumstances, Dr. Weizmann did a very creditable job.

The Sunday morning session actually had no point except for the announcement of additional new officers. You were elected for a three-year period to the Board of Directors. It was interesting to hear the observation of Ed Schanfarber of Columbus who said that by and large the Board of the Council reminds him of the composition of the American Jewish Committee. He thought that was disastrous for the usefulness of the Council.

At Sunday lunch Mr. Wineman gave a private affair for Dr. Weizmann at which some sixty of the leaders gathered at Detroit were present. Dr. Weizmann, who is not always amenable as to suggestions to topics, seems to have registered a profound impression on most of those present. In a half-hour he sketched the significance of a Jewish state in Palestine for the whole of the Jewish problem. For one who shared his outlook, it was a great performance.

Undoubtedly Dr. Weizmann was the central figure and the only stimulating personality at the Detroit meeting. The Council ought to be grateful for having had the opportunity of sponsoring his visit.

On Sunday afternoon there was a discussion of various phases of Federation problems, which found a great many of the delegates exchanging personal reminiscences in the lobbys.



The most stimulating session took place on Sunday night when Henry Monsky and Simon Shetzer discussed the General Jewish Council and its decision to become transposed into a consultative body. It was apparent, however, that the Council had no intention of sticking its hand into a buzzsaw operated by a very powerful machine.

The last observation does not apply as well to the Monday morning session which, although ostensibly dedicated to the UJA needs, was an attempt at high-pressuring the inclusion into the UJA of the ORT, HIAS and JTA. Joe Hyman was called upon for the JDC and really presented a very fine statement that was applicable to the UJA as a whole and not merely to the JDC. I supplemented what he had to say on behalf of the UPA. Then William Rosenwald added a few words about the NRS. Louis Boudin spoke for the ORT. He radiated a great deal of heat, giving the impression that the UPA was responsible for the exclusion of the ORT. Mr. John Bernstein represented the HIAS and did so sympathetic a job that one might well have felt that with such a spokesman the HIAS ought to be included. Mr. Landau presented the needs of the JTA and indicated that if he were included in the UJA it would no longer be necessary to maintain the American Jewish Committee, the World Jewish Congress and various American consulates in Europe.

But the tide was turned and the UJA, as at present constituted, was accepted, although a number of people expressed the hope that consideration would still be given to the inclusion of these bodies.

The luncheon session, at which Sobeloff of Detroit presided with a great deal of effectiveness, was devoted to methods of fund-raising for 1940. Coons spoke for the UJA on the mechanics and turned in a job that was really most helpful. Others who spoke from the floor were executive directors of various Welfare Funds including Goldhamer of Cleveland who I think, from the technical point of view, had the most to contribute to the discussion. I closed with what the Chairman announced as a "lay benediction".

Gradually the meeting liquidated with a feeling of dissatisfaction among many that at no time during the Conference had there been a word of stimulation or encouragement or high-purpose injected into the delegates who had come from all over the country. Undoubtedly the Council can serve a useful purpose in many directions but apparently drafters of charts and typists of tables are not necessarily the invokers of high idealism.

With kindest regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

*Montor*

Henry Montor  
Executive Director

HM:BC

1940

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

ON BEHALF OF  
AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.  
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL and  
NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE, INC.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise  
National Chairmen

342 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

January 31, 1940

You will find attached hereto for your information copy of a formal letter of application from the 1940 United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs for an allotment to help raise the \$23,000,000 national goal from the

You will receive shortly, under separate cover, financial and budgetary information reflecting the increased responsibilities which must be met this year by the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service. We know that you will have your community do its share with utmost generosity.

With appreciation and best wishes, we are

Sincerely yours

  
Abba Hillel Silver

National Chairmen

  
Jonah B. Wise



1940

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

ON BEHALF OF

AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.  
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL and  
NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE, INC.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise  
National Chairmen

342 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

January 31, 1940

On behalf of the 1940 United Jewish Appeal, we herewith submit our formal application for an allotment of

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RESEARCH

We are confident that the leadership and the contributors generally will understand the obligations which have compelled the United Jewish Appeal to increase the 1940 national quota by \$3,000,000 as compared with the 1939 goal. We also feel sure that you and your associates will recognize that while the quota which we are asking your community to accept for 1940 is greater than in 1939, it is based on a fair and systematic endeavor to suggest to every American community sharing with us the responsibility in the fund-raising program, the ratio which we believe each should accept if the national goal is to be realized. The requirements of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service must be met from the funds raised by the United Jewish Appeal as a national unified fund-raising instrument. These agencies have been confronted with problems of such magnitude and urgency as to impress upon every responsible Jewish leader the imperativeness of mobilizing the largest possible resources to meet the growing requirements.

In 1939, through the United Jewish Appeal, new conceptions of the responsibility of American Jewry were created and new community standards were established. With those new standards as a foundation, the 1940 United Jewish Appeal feels that your community, as well as hundreds of others throughout the country, will respond with the larger generosity required for the attainment of a \$23,000,000 goal in the United States.

The broad canvas of Jewish life, on which is pictured the suffering, the devastation and the despair of millions of Jews, cannot be confined within the framework of this letter. But that the agencies within the United Jewish Appeal have had added to their responsibilities during the past year grave problems of huge dimensions is known to all who have watched the course of Jewish history during this period - especially since the beginning of the European war.

January 31, 1940

Not even during the last World War were there such vast areas in which great Jewish populations faced such complete destitution or destruction. While other activities in Jewish life, important and essential and deserving of support though they are, can depend upon various avenues of assistance, the possibility for the survival of great numbers of Jews in Europe and for the integration of refugees into Palestine, the United States or other lands, is dependent upon the funds which can be raised in the current year by the United Jewish Appeal. The historic process is such that those who are not saved immediately may never be saved. That is why the campaign of the United Jewish Appeal in 1940 takes on paramount and superseding importance.

The decision to continue the United Jewish Appeal for 1940 is a reflection of the expressed and earnest desire of the Jewish communities of America to continue utilizing the one instrument for the channeling of the larger resources that are made essential by the old and the new needs related to peace and to war.

In the coming weeks the United Jewish Appeal will make available to you supporting material to justify our application for an allotment greater than any that has been forthcoming from your community and yet commensurate with the proportions of the problem facing the agencies in the United Jewish Appeal.

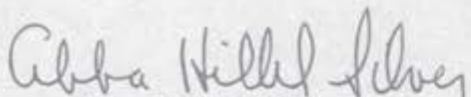
We realize that your community has other responsibilities to which it wishes to extend support. We all appreciate the wisdom and necessity of aiding those enterprises related to local, domestic and overseas problems. It is our confident hope that, as in 1939, your community will evaluate the needs of the United Jewish Appeal in proper perspective to the programs calling upon your support. We are certain that the sacrificial generosity that will be evoked during 1940 from the men and women in all contributing groups will be channeled to as large a degree as possible for the use of the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal.

The United Jewish Appeal in its national headquarters has a variety of facilities which it plans to place at the disposal of your community's fund-raising program this year. In cooperation with your own plans these include assistance that might be given by our national officers and our field representatives, through literature and other promotional and campaign material. We have accumulated a body of experience and service which we urge you to call upon as your requirements demand.

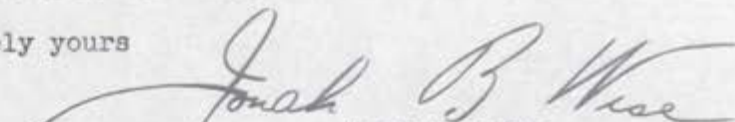
We believe that it would be mutually helpful to have a representative of the national United Jewish Appeal discuss with you and your colleagues the participation of your community in the 1940 program. We would welcome an invitation in advance of budgetary decisions and before plans have been finally decided upon for your fund-raising campaign, to meet with your Committee.

Looking forward to hearing from you, we are, with best wishes

Sincerely yours

  
Abba Hillel Silver

National Chairman

  
Jonah B. Wise



[Jan. 31, 1940]

Appendix B

1939 - 1940

COMPARATIVE - TENTATIVEB U D G E T

	1939 Budget	Thru Jan. 31, 1940 1939 Expenses	1940 Budget
<u>Payroll</u>			
National	\$101,625.00	\$110,768.33	\$132,441.40
Fieldmen	105,600.00	104,162.96	105,070.00
<u>Fieldmen's Expenses</u>	67,500.00	76,808.38	85,000.00
<u>Speakers Bureau</u>	30,000.00	32,285.51	33,000.00
<u>Publicity Department</u>	30,000.00	22,761.16	31,425.00
<u>General Office</u>			
Rent	18,000.00	12,000.00	17,000.00
Postage	12,500.00	8,653.07	9,000.00
Mail Service	12,500.00	7,725.03	8,000.00
Telephone	5,000.00	6,216.44	6,500.00
Printing & Stationery	5,000.00	6,142.85	6,500.00
Telegrams	3,000.00	2,709.72	3,000.00
Furn., Type. & Office Equipment	2,500.00	4,687.50	2,500.00
Insurance	1,000.00	1,170.37	2,000.00
Auditing	2,000.00	1,833.32	2,000.00
Electric	1,000.00	898.03	1,000.00
Office Maintenance	2,500.00	1,256.45	1,500.00
Dinners & Banquets	2,500.00	594.40	
<u>Contingencies</u>	10,000.00		
Sundry		2,048.87	2,000.00
Legal Expenses		738.92	750.00
Expenses - Allocation Committee		969.56	-
<u>Miscellaneous - Contingencies</u>			10,000.00
	<hr/> \$412,225.00	<hr/> \$405,430.87	<hr/> \$458,686.40
			<hr/>
	To be charged to 1939		
	Expenses		35,000.00
			<hr/> \$423,686.40 <hr/>

NO. 72

OVERSEAS

January 1940

# BUDGETING

For Member Agencies

CONFIDENTIAL

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(This report is based on the audit of the United Palestine Appeal, on material and facts about the Appeal and the Palestinian agencies, which it supports, supplied by the United Palestine Appeal. It represents a description of their activities and their costs. It is not intended as an evaluation of the program.)



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**COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS**  
**NATIONAL OFFICE: 165 WEST 46th STREET · NEW YORK CITY**

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UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
111 Fifth Avenue  
New York City

The United Palestine Appeal, Inc. for 1938 raised funds for the Palestine Foundation Fund, Inc. (Keren Hayesod), the fiscal instrument of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and the Jewish National Fund, Inc. (Keren Kayemeth), land acquisition agency. One third of the amounts received by each of the funds was transferred for Emergency Fund activities (Mifal Bitzaron) of the Jewish Agency for Palestine (with the expenditure of the contribution of the Jewish National Fund, subject to the approval of the Jewish National Fund officers) to meet the special situation created by emergency economic and political conditions.

Other agreements for the joint campaign for 1938 provide:

- (1) All monies pledged or subscriptions received by either the Palestine Foundation Fund, Inc. or the Jewish National Fund, Inc., except Jewish National Fund traditional collections, bequests, legacies and "living legacies", are to be remitted, after deducting expenses in connection therewith, to the United Palestine Appeal, Inc.
- (2) Mizrahi Organization of America is included in the Appeal to receive \$60,000, to be remitted to the Mizrahi Merkaz Olami of Jerusalem for the budgetary purposes of the Mizrahi Palestine Fund and the Keren Torah V'Avodah.
- (3) In order to receive the cooperation and support of the recognized parties in the Zionist movement, and to utilize the year round Palestine educational programs maintained by these bodies, allotments are made to the Zionist Organization of America (\$54,000), Mizrahi Organization of America (\$9,800) in addition to the \$60,000 for Palestine, and the Poale Zion-Zeire Zion (\$9,800) for the services which these organizations render to the United Palestine Appeal, Inc.

Agreement constituting the United Palestine Appeal is reconsidered annually. Funds received for any given year are credited to the income for the year for which they were pledged and are disbursed according to the agreement of that year. The actual income and disbursements for any given year, therefore, vary according to the date of reporting.

The Palestine Foundation Fund, Inc. is the fiscal instrument for the Jewish Agency for Palestine, recognized in the League of Nations Mandate as "the public body for advising and cooperating with the Administration of Palestine, in such economic, social, and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish National Home, and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine".

The Palestine Foundation Fund promotes immigration, colonization, education and economic, agricultural, industrial, cultural and other enterprises which ensure the enlargement of Palestine's capacity for the immigration and integration of Jews. (See Income and Expenditures, page 7, Table III.)

The Jewish National Fund, Inc. acquires land in the name and as the inalienable property of the Jewish people, and helps to develop that land for colonization. Other organizations collecting funds in America for the Jewish National Fund in Jerusalem remit these monies to Jerusalem through the Jewish National Fund in America. It is officially reported that 36,300 dunam (9,075 acres) of land was purchased by the Jewish National Fund in 1938. The total area of land held by the Jewish National Fund, as of September 30, 1939, was 471,000 dunam (117,750 acres). (See Income and Expenditures, page 9, Table IV.)

The Mizrachi Palestine Fund, which receives support from the Mizrachi Organization of America, helps to maintain the following institutions:

- (1) Kindergarten and elementary schools.
- (2) High schools and manual training, including a teachers' seminary for boys, a teachers' seminary for girls, and a Bet Sefer Limlacha (trade school).
- (3) Mizrachi Yeshivoth: Yeshivat Hayishuv Hechadash, a modern yeshiva for the Yishuv with all instruction in Hebrew; and Yeshiva Haklait, a school for the training of yeshiva students in agricultural work.
- (4) The Rabbi Kook Foundation, a publication society.
- (5) Religious youth organizations.
- (6) Activity of the Hapoel Hamizrachi, the labor group which has a membership of 15,000.

In 1938, the United Palestine Appeal entered into an agreement with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee to recommend to local welfare funds raising money for overseas and for Palestine activities that the sum collected for both organizations for 1938 be distributed on the basis of 40 percent to the United Palestine Appeal and 60 percent for the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. These provisions applied to all welfare fund communities which were members of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds during 1938.

In 1939, the United Palestine Appeal has unified its campaign with that of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. to form the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs, which has a minimum national quota of \$20,000,000. Of the first \$9,500,000 received, the following distribution was made:

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee	\$5,000,000
United Palestine Appeal	2,500,000
National Coordinating Committee, Inc. (National Refugee Service, Inc.)	2,000,000

Funds beyond the total of \$9,500,000 become subject to distribution by an Allocations Committee that has been established\*.

\*Allocations Committee (on the basis that the anticipated total net amount raised will be \$15,500,000 for the 1939 campaign) determined distribution to be:

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee	\$8,650,000
United Palestine Appeal	4,000,000
National Refugee Service, Inc.	2,600,000
Catholic and Protestant Refugees (equally divided)	250,000

Amount over \$15,500,000 to be divided on basis of 70 percent to JDC and 30 percent to UPA.



Principal Officers: United Palestine Appeal

National Chairman	- Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland
Chairman, Executive Committee	- Dr. Stephen S. Wise, New York
Chairman, Administrative Committee	- Louis Lipsky, New York
National Co-Chairmen	- Dr. Solomon Goldman, Chicago
	- Dr. Israel Goldstein, New York
	- Judge Morris Rothenberg, New York
Treasurer	- Arthur M. Lampert, New York
Associate Treasurers	- Abraham L. Liebovitz, New York
	- Louis Rinsky, New York
Secretary, Administrative Committee	- Charles Ress, New York
Executive Director	- Henry Montor, New York



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

TABLE I - CASH RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND DISTRIBUTION, UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
(All figures have been secured from certified financial audit, as of June 30, 1939\*.)

A. CASH RECEIPTS (As of June 30, 1939)	1 9 3 6	1 9 3 7	1 9 3 8
1. Campaign**	\$1,509,438**	\$1,677,075**	\$1,991,692**
2. Jewish National Fund	166,044	233,105	324,996
<b>TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS</b>	<b>\$1,675,482</b>	<b>\$1,910,180</b>	<b>\$2,316,688</b>
<b>B. DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>1 9 3 6</b>	<b>1 9 3 7</b>	<b>1 9 3 8</b>
3. Jewish National Fund	\$ 639,264	\$ 535,732	\$ 651,000
4. Jewish National Fund (for Emergency Fd activities)		267,866	325,500
5. Palestine Foundation Fund	639,264	535,732	651,000
6. Palestine Foundation Fund (for Emergency Fund activities)		267,866	325,500
7. Palestine Emergency Fund "Eliyohu"	28,500		
8. American Friends of the Hebrew University	12,500	15,000	25,000
9. Vaad Leumi		5,000	
10. Mizrahi Palestine Fund	45,574	60,000	60,000
11. Hashomer Hatzair	5,200		
12. Night of Stars, Inc.	5,000		
13. Jewish Agency of Palestine (Earmarked Funds)	30,000	10,000	
14. Jewish Agency Executive (For Transportation of Refugees)			500
15. Youth Aliyah			1,700
16. President's Advisory Committee for Political Refugees			4,000
<b>TOTAL DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>\$1,405,302</b>	<b>\$1,697,196</b>	<b>\$2,044,200</b>
<b>C. DISBURSEMENTS For Service Charges:</b>			
17. Mizrahi Organization of America	\$ 16,774	\$ 9,800	\$ 9,800
18. Poale Zion-Zeire Zion	109,029	9,800	9,800
19. Zionist Organization of America		54,000	54,000
20. Administration and Campaign	\$ 142,834	\$ 132,464	\$ 148,119
<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS</b>	<b>\$ 268,637</b>	<b>\$ 206,064</b>	<b>\$ 221,719</b>
<b>TOTAL DISTRIBUTION AND DISBURSEMENTS</b>	<b>\$1,673,939**</b>	<b>\$1,903,260**</b>	<b>\$2,265,919**</b>
<b>D. BALANCE FOR DISTRIBUTION (As of June 30, 1939)</b>	<b>\$ 1,543</b>	<b>\$ 6,920</b>	<b>\$ 50,769</b>

\* These sums (since all cash for contribution for any given year are credited to the year for which contribution was made) represent a three and one half year collection period for 1936, a two and one half year collection period for 1937, and a one and one half year collection period for 1938.

\*\* Exclusive of New York campaign costs, \$83,077 (1936), \$84,642 (1937), \$105,731 (1938), included in Table II. B.

TABLE II - PLEDGES AND CASH RECEIPTS

As of June 30, 1939	1 9 3 6	1 9 3 7	1 9 3 8
A. Total Pledged	\$1,763,608	\$2,029,426	\$2,606,061
B. Cash Receipts	1,758,559	1,994,822	2,422,419
C. Shrinkage	\$ 5,049	\$ 34,604	\$ 183,642



NOTES:

Table I. Total cash receipts, as of June 30, 1939, for the years 1936, 1937, and 1938, represent a three and one half year collection period for 1936, a two and one half year collection period for 1937, and a one and one half year collection period for 1938.

Increases from all receipts in 1938 over 1937 is \$427,597, or 21 percent.

Table I. B. 10. The increase in the allotment to the Mizrachi Organization from 1936 to 1937 and 1938, was made because of expansion of the work of the Mizrachi Palestine Fund, and its additional requirements for religious education, maintenance of rabbis and shohtim, and the construction of buildings for religious purposes.

Table I. C. 17, 18, and 19. Payments made by the United Palestine Appeal to these organizations are service charges which they classify as incidental cost of money raising.

Table II. C. Shrinkage is amount which is still outstanding and subject to collection.

The terms of agreement for the 1939 campaign of the United Palestine Appeal provide for substantially the same arrangement as for 1938, namely, that funds will be divided equally between the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund, with an allotment of \$90,000 to the Mizrahi Palestine Fund on the same basis as 1938. The Zionist Organization of America, the Mizrahi Organization of America, and the Poale Zion-Zeire Zion are to receive funds for services to the United Palestine Appeal (page 1, note (3)).

The following Budgets (determined by the General Council of the World Zionist Organization between biennial Congresses) and the Income and Expenditures for organizations in Palestine supported by the United Palestine Appeal, have been supplied to the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds by the United Palestine Appeal:

The Budgets of the two major agencies anticipated from world wide collections for 1939 include the following items:

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

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	155,000
Total	\$ 5,000,000

Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth)

For Acquisition of land	\$ 3,400,000
(for various parcels in the South; in Sharon; Samaria; Emek Jezreel; Beisan Plain, the north; Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road; on Mt. Scopus, Jerusalem)	
Plantations	85,000
Amelioration and development of land, including water resources	100,000
Participation in settlement costs	35,000
Payments on land previously purchased	2,375,000
Total	\$ 5,995,000
TOTAL MINIMUM BUDGETS	\$10,995,000

Note: In addition to these items representing income from voluntary contributions, the Jewish Agency undertook a national loan to supplement the normal income. The Agency stated that voluntary support was not adequate for purposes that were considered to be urgent. (See Table III. A. 3.)



TABLE III - INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF THE KEREN HAYESOD AND THE JEWISH AGENCY  
FOR PAL'ESTINE, October 1, 1938 - August 31, 1939 (11 months)  
(Figures supplied by UPA. Audits received and will be made available later.)

A. INCOME		Approximate - \$5 used for lEP
1. Contributions:		
Regular contributions including Mifal Habitzaron	\$2,557,403.09	
Contributions earmarked for Youth Aliyah	1,139,761.39	
Various contributions earmarked for security and other purposes	240,902.77	
Remittances from Germany earmarked settlement of German Jews	80,156.40	
Remittances from Czechoslovakia for Czech refugees	53,932.50	\$4,072,156.15
2. Grants:		
From the Council for German Jewry, London, earmarked for the settlement of German Jews in Palestine	\$ 424,393.75	
From Palestine Government, earmarked for Agricultural Research Station, Rehovoth	15,462.50	
From the Jewish National Fund for colonization purposes	404,129.48	843,985.73
3. Loans:		
From Lloyd's Bank and the Anglo-Palestine Bank	\$ 250,000.00	
From other sources	40,000.00	290,000.00
4. Collections on a/c of former budgets and investments (including £P.7,061.132 on a/c of loans to German Jews designed for investments)		124,474.69
5. Sundries:		
Income from immigrants	\$ 27,098.39	
Interest from banks	3,321.15	30,419.54
TOTAL INCOME		\$5,361,036.11
B. EXPENDITURES		Approximate - \$5 used for lEP
1. Colonization:		
Loans to settlers in colonies and cooperative settlements	\$ 228,080.76	
New colonization settlements	420,711.25	
Settlements established in the last year	242,440.11	
Miscellaneous	106,572.46	
Agricultural Research Station	103,857.52	
Settlement of German Jews in Palestine - Colonization, Training, Loans, etc.	1,467,081.93	\$2,568,744.03
2. Education and Cultural Work:		
Vaad Leumi Education budget	\$ 135,930.56	
Religious affairs	5,890.00	
Bialik Institute	14,365.68	
The "Habima" Theatre	3,665.00	
The "Ohel" Theatre	2,500.00	
Maccabi sport organization	1,250.00	
Hapoel sport organization	1,625.00	
Hebrew Technical Institute, Haifa	4,119.15	
Nautical school, Haifa	6,000.00	175,345.39

continued

TABLE III continued

B. EXENDITURES continued	Approximate - 5 used for LEP	
3. <u>Immigration:</u>		
In Palestine and Abroad	\$ 205,320.44	
Special Immigration Fund	<u>132,000.00</u>	\$ 337,320.44
4. <u>Labor:</u>	571,673.59	
5. <u>Investments:</u>		
Palestine Agricultural Settlement Ass'n (Pasa)	\$ 54,235.00	
Mekoroth (Water Co.) Ltd.	6,250.00	
Rural and Suburban Settlement Co. (Rassco)	9,423.21	
Bitzur Ltd. Shares and Debentures	200,125.00	
Marine Trust Ltd. Shares	<u>50,000.00</u>	320,033.21
6. <u>Trade and Industry Economic Institutions:</u>		
Trade and Industry Organizations	\$ 89,990.94	
Artisans and small traders organizations	37,143.59	
Economic Research Institute	22,110.71	
Sieff Institute	4,085.65	
Zionist Information Bureau	5,042.58	
Statistics	<u>10,220.42</u>	168,593.89
7. <u>Security and Political Activities:</u>		
In Palestine	\$ 448,119.65	
In London	<u>55,748.11</u>	503,867.76
8. <u>Grants, Participations and Appropriations:</u>		
Kupatch Cholim (Sick Fund)	\$ 1,500.00	
The Schweitzer Hospital in Tiberias	201.55	
Victims of disturbances	2,150.00	
Miscellaneous	1,834.16	
Pensions	7,030.00	
Press Bureau	3,311.71	
Mizrachi Palestine Fund - Appropriation from		
South African K.H. Receipts	8,541.71	
WIZO, appropriation from receipts of various		
countries	88,660.08	
Hebrew University, from receipts of various		
countries	6,679.52	
Various Institutions, from receipts of various		
countries	<u>1,570.73</u>	121,479.46
9. <u>General Expenses:</u>		
General administrative expenses of the		
Jewish Agency	\$ 75,149.34	
Collecting office	9,351.13	
Compensations	3,006.98	
Head Office of Keren Hayesod, Travelling		
Organizers and Propaganda expenses	<u>163,649.78</u>	251,157.23
10. <u>Repayments on Loans and Interest:</u>		
To Lloyd's Bank and Anglo-Palestine Bank on		
a/c of 1934 Consolidation Loan	\$ 209,000.00	
On a/c of 1938 loan	31,754.34	
To Sundries	4,125.00	
	<u>244,879.34</u>	
To Sinking Fund for repayment of 1934 loan	\$ 32,500.00	277,379.34

continued



TABLE III continued

B. EXPENDITURES continued	Approximate - \$5 used for 1EP	
Keren Hayesod Building in the Harbor Area, Haifa	\$ 62,297.72	
Jewish Agency Building in Jerusalem	63,261.19	
Quarries	29,250.00	
Shares of various limited companies	3,897.60	158,706.51
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>		<b>\$5,454,300.85</b>

TABLE IV - INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

October 1, 1938 - September 25, 1939

(Figures supplied by UPA. Audits received and will be made available later.)

A. INCOME	Approximate - \$5 used for 1EP	
(a) Donations		\$2,658,570.00
(b) Loans:		
Loans from various sources	\$2,262,565.00	
Receipts on a/c of Note Issue in U.S.A.	303,885.00	
Receipts on a/c of Debenture Issue in South Africa	21,070.00	2,587,520.00
(c) Realization of Securities:		
Realization of K.K.L. Debentures issued in C.S.R.	\$ 60,390.00	
Collection of Bills	14,760.00	75,150.00
(d) Profits from conversion of K.K.L. Debentures		25,200.00
(e) Ground Rents:		
Ground Rents in Emek Zebulun	\$ 117,095.00	
Urban and Rural Ground Rents in other localities	41,815.00	158,910.00
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>\$5,505,350.00</b>
<b>B. EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>Approximate - \$5 used for 1EP</b>	
(a) 1. Agricultural Land	\$2,093,080.00	
2. Urban Land	208,145.00	
3. Various Buildings	3,675.00	
4. Plantations	76,120.00	
5. K.K.L. Share in New Colonization Budget	329,585.00	\$2,710,605.00
(b) Organization, Propaganda and Administration		317,890.00
(c) Interest on Loans and Debentures		192,825.00
(d) 1. Payment of Bills and Loans	\$2,117,815.00	
2. Redemption of Debentures	50,185.00	
3. Investment in Securities	18,605.00	2,186,605.00
(e) 1. Payment of Income Tax, collected previously from Debenture-holders	\$ 22,290.00	
2. Refund of Ground Rents, received in advance	17,290.00	
3. Sundries	13,450.00	53,030.00
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>		<b>\$5,460,955.00</b>
C. Cash at Banks (balance for fiscal year under reference)		\$ 44,395.00

TABIE V - EXPENDITURES OF EMERGENCY FUND ACTIVITIES (MIFAL BITZARON)  
IN PALESTINE, August 1, 1936 to September 30, 1938  
(Total expenditures based on all income received.)  
(Figures supplied by UPA. Audits received and will be made available later.)

	Approximate - \$5 used for 1EP
1. Security; flying; supernumeraries, constables, etc.	\$ 390,955
2. Public works; security roads, loans to citrus growers, marine works; obtaining employment for rural laborers, marine and railway laborers; fisheries; farm households; Mish'an fund; housing of refugees	136,460
3. Tel Aviv Port; aid for victims of disturbances; contributions toward institutions, etc.	78,470
4. Loans and guarantees for manufacturers; loans for Jaffa merchants; loans for artisans, etc.	41,645
5. Security buildings in new settlements; Hanita settlement; assistance for rural families affected by disturbances	57,085
6. Sundry expenditures	15,985
7. On behalf of Loan Account:	
New settlement	104,150
Bitzur Corporation	135,400
Urban and rural housing and stone masonry	114,565
Guarantee funds for citrus growers, manufacturers and artisans	145,810
Additional investments in Marine Trust, Ltd.	41,660
Security and defense	62,490
Loans for unemployed	20,830
TOTAL EXPENDITURES*	\$1,345,505
*Mile omitted, which increases expenditures	\$ 495
TOTAL	\$1,346,000



TABLE VI - SUPPORT OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS  
TO THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL in 1937 and 1938  
(From United Palestine Appeal records.)

CITY	1937 Con- tributions	1938 Appro- priations	CITY	1937 Con- tributions	1938 Appro- priations
Akron	\$ 4,200	\$ 5,040	Nashville	\$ 3,910	\$ 5,000
Atlanta	11,225	11,600	New Orleans	10,520	11,550
Atlantic City	3,000	4,000	Niagara Falls	600	800
Birmingham	4,000	no campaign	Oakland	3,500	4,500
Boston	38,400	50,000	Omaha	3,600	4,000
Bridgeport	3,530	3,700	Passaic	1,275	2,000
Canton	3,008	3,384	Phoenix	478	1,600
Champaign	400	400	Pittsburgh	36,600	40,000
Chattanooga	1,200	1,333	Port Arthur	230	800
Chicago	181,616	no campaign	Portland	10,000	13,292
Cincinnati	35,000	47,000	Pottsville	550	2,500
Cleveland	58,000	70,000	Reading	2,600	3,120
Corsicana	200	400	Riverside	150	200
Dallas	6,800	6,800	Rockford	1,347	1,300
Davenport	1,816	1,750	St. Louis	38,000	38,000
Dayton	5,775	7,650	St. Paul	5,200	6,400
Des Moines	5,000	5,500	Salt Lake City	1,800	3,000
Detroit	60,000	60,000	San Antonio	3,500	4,000
Duluth	3,600	4,707	San Bernardino	250	300
Elizabeth	1,200	2,500	San Diego	1,500	1,800
Erie	-	2,000	San Francisco	50,000	60,000
Evansville	1,500	3,000	San Jose	800	1,000
Fargo	500	600	Schenectady	2,612	12,500
Fort Wayne	5,600	5,440	Scranton	4,800	6,000
Fort Worth	2,600	2,600	Seattle	7,500	9,000
Harrisburg	2,000	3,800	Sedalia	100	125
Hartford	11,366	13,500	Selma	533	800
Helena, Ark.	75	50	Sheboygan	400	400
Houston	10,080	11,130	Sioux City	2,100	2,800
Indianapolis	11,170	14,000	South Bend	1,980	2,000
Jackson, Miss.	-	300	Springfield, Mass	3,315	6,000
Jacksonville	1,100	2,000	Springfield, Ohio	550	1,400
Joliet	650	700	Syracuse	6,400	7,400
Kansas City	12,348	15,325	Tacoma	600	867
Lafayette, Ind.	500	750	Toledo	6,950	19,200
Lexington	2,089	4,600	Trenton	2,000	4,500
Lincoln	1,300	1,333	Utica	4,000	4,000
Long Beach	1,000	1,200	Warren	500	2,000
Los Angeles	43,600	59,161	Wheeling	1,033	1,400
Louisville	11,450	no campaign	Wichita	1,200	1,550
Middletown, N.Y.	300	800	Wilkes Barre	3,600	686
Milwaukee	13,541	15,334	Williamsport	500	2,000
Minneapolis	11,000	12,200	Youngstown	8,000	10,500
Monroe	1,200	1,000			
Montgomery	1,500	1,500	TOTAL	\$809,522	\$758,377

Jan. 1940

AGREEMENT

Between  
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE AND UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
Constituting the 1940  
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL (Inc.) FOR REFUGEES AND OVERSEAS NEEDS

1. The United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs is a continuation of the 1939 campaign structure through the United Jewish Appeal, Inc., by means of which the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., (J.D.C.) and the United Palestine Appeal, Inc. (U.P.A.) will, during the calendar year 1940, conduct, in the United States, a joint campaign for funds for their combined needs and those of the National Refugee Service Inc. (N.R.S.) upon the following terms.
2. The quota of the 1940 United Jewish Appeal shall be fixed by the National Chairmen of the United Jewish Appeal.
3. All net funds raised by the United Jewish Appeal and any of its agencies, as a result of its 1940 campaign, are to be distributed as follows:
  - A. The first such funds up to \$10,250,000 are to be divided in the following proportions:

(a)	The N.R.S. is to receive	\$2,500,000	
(b)	The J.D.C. " " "	5,250,000	
(c)	The U.P.A. " " "	2,500,000	<u>\$10,250,000</u>
  - B. In addition to the foregoing, the New York City and Metropolitan Area Campaign of the United Jewish Appeal shall allocate the sum of \$1,000,000 directly to the N.R.S.
  - C. All net sums collected, received or raised through the United Jewish Appeal, and any of its agencies over and above the funds disposed of by the preceding subdivisions of this paragraph, shall be divided between the U.P.A. and the J.D.C. in accordance with the sole and exclusive discretion of a Distribution Committee; except that the said Committee may, upon application of the N.R.S., allocate an additional amount not exceeding \$500,000 to it out of said excess sums.

It is distinctly understood and agreed that the allocation of funds provided for in subdivisions "A" and "B" of this paragraph, shall not in any manner be regarded as a precedent or guide by the Distribution Committee in dividing any funds subject to its disposal; it being the intent and purpose hereof that the Distribution Committee shall make such division upon the basis of its own independent study and without regard to the preceding subdivisions hereof.

The Board of Directors of the United Jewish Appeal Inc. shall, from time to time, certify to the Distribution Committee such amounts as may be available for distribution in accordance with this subdivision and the Distribution Committee shall certify to the United Jewish Appeal Inc. its decisions with reference to the allocation and apportionment of said amounts.



4. The aforesaid Distribution Committee shall be duly established by the United Jewish Appeal Inc. as one of its agencies. It shall be composed of an equal number of nominees of the J.D.C. and of the U.P.A. The Distribution Committee will also include a number of representatives of the Committee of Welfare Fund Cities of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds; the number of and the persons to be approved by the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. before said representatives shall become members of the Distribution Committee. In the event of a vacancy in the Distribution Committee for any reason whatsoever, the said vacancy shall be filled by a party designated in exactly the same manner as was the person whose place has become vacant. The J.D.C. and the U.P.A. may respectively name alternates for their nominees to the Distribution Committee.
5. The Distribution Committee shall have the power to make rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. In all cases, it shall act by a majority vote.
6. Upon organization of the Distribution Committee, there shall be allocated to it from the United Jewish Appeal Inc. an amount not in excess of \$25,000 to be used during 1940, in connection with budget studies, personnel and other overhead expenses, to the end that the said Distribution Committee shall have for consideration, at its various meetings, all material which may be pertinent to a thorough analysis of all matters before it.
7. The traditional collections of the Jewish National Fund are not to be included in or to be considered a part of the United Jewish Appeal. However, a report of all such collections shall be made available to the Distribution Committee.
8. Any funds paid or payable directly to the J.D.C., the U.P.A. or the N.R.S. as the respective beneficiaries of any Will, Estate, Testamentary Bequest or Provision and under any Power of Appointment, shall be retained by the recipient thereof and not included in, or considered part of, the United Jewish Appeal.
9. The N.R.S. shall have the right to receive and retain grants and contributions from Foundations whose charters specifically exclude gifts that are not to be used within the United States. Such grants or contributions shall not be included in, or considered part of, the United Jewish Appeal. However, it is understood that this paragraph shall not be deemed to give the N.R.S. the right to obtain grants or contributions from any Foundation or Agency which contributed funds to the N.R.S. or to the United Jewish Appeal on behalf of the N.R.S. during the year 1939. In all cases, the National Refugee Service shall report to the United Jewish Appeal all funds received from whatever source with a description of the sources.
10. The United Jewish Appeal shall constitute the unified fund-raising instrument for the J.D.C. the U.P.A. and the N.R.S., and none of the three last-mentioned organizations shall undertake separate campaigns in the United States during the year 1940, with the exceptions noted herein. If a supplementary appeal or campaign is to be initiated in the United States by any of the said three beneficiaries of the United Jewish Appeal, such a campaign or appeal must have the approval of the United Jewish Appeal and the proceeds must be reported to it. All emergency needs that may arise during 1940 for any of the distributees of the United Jewish Appeal are to be considered and the decisions respecting them are to be made by the United Jewish Appeal as a whole.
11. Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, the U.P.A., the J.D.C. and the N.R.S. agree that all funds and assets of any nature whatsoever pledged to and/or collected or received by any of them directly during the year 1940, which would in the ordinary course be credited to the 1940 United States campaign of the recipient, and/or any and all funds and assets pledged to and/or received and collected by any of them directly as a result of any 1940 United States

campaign activities, shall be assigned, transferred and/or paid over to the United Jewish Appeal Inc. and shall be considered part of the receipts of the joint campaign and subject in their entirety to the provisions hereof.

12. No agencies other than the U.P.A., the J.D.C. and the N.R.S. are to be beneficiaries of distributions made by the Distribution Committee; and no such other agencies shall be included in the United Jewish Appeal without the prior consent of the J.D.C., the U.P.A. and the N.R.S.
13. The United Jewish Appeal Inc. undertakes to take immediate steps for such amendments of its By-Laws and Resolutions as may be necessary for the purposes of this agreement; it being understood that no changes in the manner in which the Membership, the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the United Jewish Appeal Inc. is selected, shall be made.
14. This agreement between the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. and the joint campaign which is the subject thereof, shall be deemed to have commenced on January 1st, 1940 and shall expire on December 31st, 1940; it being understood, however, that all activities thereafter directed at concluding the 1940 campaign and the collection of all pledges and subscriptions made therein shall come within the purview hereof. Any proposal for an agreement for fund raising in 1941 shall be considered not later than October 31st, 1940.
15. All details for implementing and carrying out the foregoing agreement are in the charge of Rabbi Jonah B. Wise and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairmen of the United Jewish Appeal, or their respective nominees. Meetings in regard to such details will be held at regular intervals.

ACCEPTED:

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For U.J.A.

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For J.D.C.

\_\_\_\_\_  
For U.P.A.





[Jan 1940]

- 5 -

UPA is a organization with  
1/6/40, 1940 1940 1940, USA 1940 1940

Dr. Silver reported that the JDC is in favor of a \$25,000,000 quota with the NRS as a beneficiary and not as a partner in 1940.

Mr. Wertheim saw no reason for the UPA to be placed in a position of inferiority, as the work in Palestine was the only constructive work being done today.

Dr. Wise felt that the representatives of the UPA deserved a great deal of credit for having stood their ground as they did, and for having moved the JDC from its original intolerable position. However, he believed that the JDC's position was a deliberate attempt to belittle Palestine. Dr. Wise did not feel that the Administrative Committee ought to take any action that might savor of repudiation of the four men who represented the UPA at the meetings with the JDC. Dr. Silver assured Dr. Wise that the UPA negotiating committee would not regard the turning down of their proposal as in any way a repudiation. The UPA had the right to make such proposals as it deemed acceptable or desirable.

X  
Dr. Silver emphasized that he was not interested in ratios, but in dollars. If Palestine would receive more in dollars, he would be prepared to take an even smaller ratio. However, if the Administrative Committee was honestly persuaded that an independent campaign at this time would net Palestine more money than the proposals indicated, then by all means it should vote for an independent campaign. He asked the committee to take into consideration the fact that there is no longer what might be called an independent campaign in the United States. There are organized welfare fund communities, which do not permit independent campaigns, and these would have to be persuaded of the justice of breaking up a united effort. The chances are that the communities would look with disfavor on both the JDC and the UPA, and the net results would be less than 1939. He felt that if in 1940 the communities were asked to give individual sums to the UPA and the JDC, dissension would result in smaller allocations to each. Dr. Silver said that he personally would go along with the Committee, no matter what its decision would be.

Dr. Goldstein said that an important issue that had to be decided was the amount that could be raised in an independent campaign, as against a united campaign. He suggested, therefore, that the chairmen of the key communities present at the Washington conference be invited to a meeting of the Administrative Committee, before a final decision was reached, as he felt that these men were in the best position to advise the UPA as to the sentiment of the country.

He, for one, would be inclined to test the strength of the Zionists in an independent campaign, but he did not feel justified in pressing that point of view, unless it were confirmed by those in a situation to know throughout the country.

Thereupon, it was agreed to ask the representatives of the key communities of the country, who were present at the Washington Conference, to attend a meeting of the administrative committee at 8 a.m. on Sunday, January 7, at the Mayflower Hotel.

Respectfully submitted  
Florence Eitelberg



Dr. Epstein (Chicago) reported that in Chicago it was not a question of a united or separate campaign, as the drive there had already started. The Larger Gifts Committee had informed the committee, he said, that it had already raised \$375,000 and that the campaign would be a united campaign, with Palestine included. He advised that Chicago has an extremely well organized community council of 12 or 1500 men, which is organized by the Welfare Fund; that the Zionists are not in a position as yet to battle that group, and therefore he would suggest that for this year if it is necessary the UPA should accept equitable terms. However it should find ways and means immediately to organize a very strong Zionist sentiment throughout the country, which should be considered equally important a task as that of raising funds. He felt that it was important for the UPA to see to it that it had a representative in every Welfare Fund in the country.

Mr. Silverman (Providence) said that as far as Providence was concerned it did not make any difference whether the drive were joint or separate because the Zionists in Providence have always been the stronger group and instead of being helped by the JDC, they have helped the JDC; and as long as there would be no Welfare Fund there he felt that this condition would continue. However he did not feel that the UPA was strong enough to go out for a separate campaign through the country this year. He derived this opinion from the reports of Mrs. Silverman who traveled through the country in 1939 and found that in the cities that have welfare funds, the UPA does not stand a chance. He felt that the matter should be left to the leaders to make the best possible terms, but that the UPA should build for 1941.

Mr. Sol Cohen (New York) felt that the UPA should stand steadfast in its demands and that the JDC would ultimately yield as they were just as much interested in unity as the UPA was.

Mr. Sincoff (New York) advised that as a member of the Executive Committee of the UJA he had been present at many of its meetings and that the treatment accorded the representatives of the UPA had been shameful; they had been permitted no privileges; their voices had not been heard. Under these circumstances he could not see how the UPA could join forces with the JDC; he felt that Palestine could not be built by cringing.

Dr. Wise arose to say that the thing to do at this time was to adopt the motion of Dr. Goldstein (that the Committee approve the last proposal of Dr. Silver to the JDC). He wished to explain to those who felt that the UPA must pay the price, with what dignity and self-effacement Dr. Silver and his associates had proved their readiness throughout the negotiations to pay any price short of humiliation for the cause of Zionism; that no equitable offer however, had been made by the JDC at any time during the negotiations. He told the committee that if it rejected Dr. Goldstein's motion, it would be telling the country at large that no matter what indignities the JDC heaped upon the UPA, the latter would yield. If the JDC rejected the last fair proposal of the UPA, the UPA must be ready to go out for an independent campaign, he said; and Dr. Silver and his associates were ready to undertake an independent campaign if it became necessary. Dr. Wise then repeated the motion of Dr. Goldstein



It was moved that the report of Dr. Silver be accepted. That report involves two conditions; (1) a rejection of the last proposal of the JDC as unworthy of Palestine; (2) an acceptance and confirmation of the last proposal of the UPA as its maximum concession.

Judge Levinthal asked the privilege of seconding the motion.  
Rabbi Cooper asked the privilege of withdrawing his motion that the UPA remain within the UJA

MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

Mr. Lipsky asked Dr. Silver what position the UPA conference should take on the matter of the 1940 campaign.

Dr. Silver voiced his pleasure over the decision taken by the Administrative Committee. He said that the UPA Negotiating Committee had represented the UPA very faithfully, with due regard to the interest of Palestine, and to the interest of American Jewry. He said that inasmuch as the 1939 campaign had been a very successful one, had moved along very smoothly, without any friction and the allocations had been accepted by the country in good spirit, it had been assumed that the 1939 agreement would automatically be carried over into 1940. However, he was persuaded now that the UPA had made maximum concessions with respect to 1940 and that beyond that it could not go unless it was ready to consider itself a beneficiary of the JDC instead of a partner.

Dr. Silver told the Committee that it must understand the consequences of the action which it had taken; and that, should the JDC not accept the proposal of the UPA, the UPA would announce an independent campaign today or tomorrow. The UPA must be prepared not only vigorously to defend its position before American Jewry but must be ready to answer the question as to why this situation had eventuated. It must be prepared to defend its case, as the JDC will, before the Conference in Detroit of the Council at the end of January. Many more people will have to carry the burden in 1940 than did in 1939, and the UPA must be ready to assume a greatly increased responsibility. He suggested, as far as the Conference was concerned, that a resolution be drafted embodying the unanimous sentiment of the Administrative Committee, to be presented along with other resolutions to the entire Conference.

It was moved and seconded that a resolution be drafted embodying the unanimous sentiment of the Administrative Committee, and that this resolution be presented along with other resolutions to the Washington Conference, putting the entire Conference on record -- that this is the sentiment of 1,500 delegates representing the entire American Jewish community.

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

Respectfully submitted

Florence Eitelberg

*"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

### National Chairman

Abba Hillel Silver

### National Co-Chairmen

Stephen S. Wise

### Chairman, Administrative Committee

Louis Lipsky

### Chairman, Executive Committee

Solomon Goldman  
Israel Goldstein  
Morris Rothenberg

### Treasurer

Arthur M. Lamport

### Associate Treasurers

Abraham L. Liebovitz  
Louis Rinsky

### Vice-Chairmen

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Leon Gellman  
James G. Heller  
Edward L. Israel  
Louis E. Levinthal  
Elihu D. Stone  
Joe Weingarten  
David Wertheim

### Honorary Secretary

Charles Ress

### Executive Director

Henry Montor

February 5, 1940

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Attached hereto is a copy of the agreement which, after discussion with Mr. Lipsky, Mr. Charles Ress and Dr. Israel Goldstein, I have submitted to the Joint Distribution Committee. I am hoping that we can hasten the signature of the agreement.

Cordially yours,

*Henry Montor*  
Henry Montor  
Executive Director

HM:EH  
Encl.



## A G R E E M E N T

Between  
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE AND UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
Constituting the 1940  
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL (Inc.) FOR REFUGEES AND OVERSEAS NEEDS

1. The United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs is a continuation of the 1939 campaign structure through the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. by means of which the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., (J.D.C.) and the United Palestine Appeal, Inc. (U.P.A.) will, during the calendar year 1940, conduct, in the United States, a joint campaign for funds for their combined needs and those of the National Refugee Service Inc. (N.R.S.) upon the following terms.
2. The quota of the 1940 United Jewish Appeal shall be fixed by the National Chairmen of the United Jewish Appeal.
3. All net funds received by the United Jewish Appeal and any of the organizations abovementioned, as a result of its 1940 campaign, are to be distributed as follows:

- A. The first such funds up to \$10,250,000 are to be divided in the following proportions:

(a)	The N.R.S. is to receive	\$2,500,000	
(b)	The J.D.C. " " "	5,250,000	
(c)	The U.P.A. " " "	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>\$10,250,000</u>

- B. In addition to the foregoing, the New York City and Metropolitan Area Campaign of the United Jewish Appeal shall allocate the sum of \$1,000,000 directly to the N.R.S.
- C. All net sums collected, received or raised through the United Jewish Appeal, and any of the aforementioned organizations over and above the funds disposed of by the preceding subdivisions of this paragraph, shall be divided between the U.P.A. and the J.D.C. in accordance with the sole and exclusive discretion of a Distribution Committee; except that the National Refugee Service shall have the right to make an application to the Distribution Committee for the allocation of an additional amount not exceeding \$500,000 out of said excess sums. The Distribution Committee shall take into consideration the amounts which the National Refugee Service shall receive from foundations.

It is distinctly understood and agreed that the allocation of funds provided for in subdivisions "A" and "B" of this paragraph, shall not in any manner be regarded as a precedent or guide by the Distribution Committee in dividing any funds subject to its disposal; it being the intent and purpose hereof that the Distribution Committee shall make such division upon the basis of its own independent study and without regard to the preceding subdivisions hereof.

4. The aforesaid Distribution Committee shall be composed of an equal number of nominees of the J.D.C. and of the U.P.A. The Distribution Committee will also include a number of representatives of the Committee of Welfare Fund Cities of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds; the number of and the



persons to be approved by the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. before said representatives shall become members of the Distribution Committee. In the event of a vacancy in the Distribution Committee for any reason whatsoever, the said vacancy shall be filled by a party designated in exactly the same manner as was the person whose place has become vacant. The J.D.C. and the U.P.A. may respectively name alternates for their nominees to the Distribution Committee. The Distribution Committee shall act by a majority vote.

5. Upon organization of the Distribution Committee, there shall be allocated to it from the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. an amount not in excess of \$25,000 to be used during 1940, in connection with budget studies, personnel and other overhead expenses, to the end that the said Distribution Committee shall have for consideration, at its various meetings, all material which may be pertinent to a thorough analysis of all matters before it.
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9. The United Jewish Appeal shall constitute the unified fund-raising instrument for the J.D.C. the U.P.A. and the N.R.S., and none of the three last-mentioned organizations shall undertake separate campaigns in the United States during the year 1940, with the exceptions noted herein. If a supplementary appeal or campaign is to be initiated in the United States by any of the said three beneficiaries of the United Jewish Appeal, such a campaign or appeal must have the approval of the United Jewish Appeal and the proceeds must be reported and transmitted to it. All emergency needs that may arise during 1940 for any of the distributees of the United Jewish Appeal are to be considered and the decisions respecting them are to be made by the United Jewish Appeal as a whole.
10. Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, the U.P.A., the J.D.C. and the N.R.S. agree that all funds and assets of any nature whatsoever pledged to and/or collected or received by any of them directly during the year 1940, which would in the ordinary course be credited to the 1940 United States campaign of the recipient, and/or any and all funds and assets pledged to and/or received and collected by any of them directly as a result of any 1940 United States campaign activities, shall be assigned, transferred and/or paid over to the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. and shall be considered part of the receipts of the joint campaign and subject in their entirety to the provisions hereof.



11. No agencies other than the U.P.A., the J.D.C. and the N.R.S. are to be beneficiaries of distributions made by the Distribution Committee; and no such other agencies shall be included in the United Jewish Appeal without the prior consent of the J.D.C. and the U.P.A.
12. The United Jewish Appeal, Inc. undertakes to take immediate steps for such amendments of its By-Laws and Resolutions as may be necessary for the purposes of this agreement; it being understood that no changes in the manner in which the Membership, the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. is selected, shall be made.
13. This agreement between the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. and the joint campaign which is the subject thereof, shall be deemed to have commenced on January 1st, 1940 and shall expire on December 31st, 1940; it being understood, however, that all activities thereafter directed at concluding the 1940 campaign and the collection of all pledges and subscriptions made therein shall come within the purview hereof. Any proposal for an agreement for fund raising in 1941 shall be considered not later than October 31st, 1940.
14. All details for implementing and carrying out the foregoing agreement are in the charge of Rabbi Jonah B. Wise and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairmen of the United Jewish Appeal, or their respective nominees. Meetings in regard to such details will be held at regular intervals.

ACCEPTED:

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For U.J.A.

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For J.D.C.

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For U.P.A.



# 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.

## National Chairmen

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER  
RABBI JONAH B. WISE

February 5, 1940

342 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

## Honorary Chairmen

CYRUS ADLER  
LOUIS BAMBERGER  
ALBERT EINSTEIN  
MAX EPSTEIN  
HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN  
LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN  
HON. JULIAN W. MACK  
HENRY MONSKY  
WILLIAM J. SHRODER  
HON. MAX C. SLOSS  
HON. NATHAN STRAUS  
SAMUEL UNTERMYER  
MRS. FELIX M. WARBURG  
RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I met yesterday with BVC to discuss the possibility of having FR convene a meeting of the major leaders in the eleven cities which provide the bulk of the funds for the United Jewish Appeal.

I outlined to BVC the apathy which exists in a number of communities with respect to the possibilities of increased sums for 1940 and pointed out that extraordinary and dramatic stimulus would have to be made available to place the United Jewish Appeal campaign for 1940 on a plane to insure larger giving as compared with 1939, or even to hold our own as compared with 1939.

BVC felt that he personally could not bring the subject to the attention of FR because his relations with him were not on that basis. During his discussion of the possibilities he made the following points:

(1) If the proposal were to be considered at all, FR would have to know that all the important groups shared in approving the advisability of such a meeting convened by FR. FR would undoubtedly ask himself whether sponsoring such a meeting of a specialized group would not place a heavy drain on his time and energy, since the Poles, the Finns, etc. might expect similar action from him. FR is aware of the cleavages between the various groups in American Jewry. If any important group should feel that a meeting convened by FR would be unwise from the public relations point of view, he would easily yield to that judgement.

My final question was with regard to procedure in bringing the matter to the attention of FR. Possibly Rabbi Jonah B. Wise could call Judge Rosenman, who has a personal as well as a political relationship to FR, to have the latter suggest that FR meet with Rabbis Silver and Wise as the two National Chairmen of the United Jewish Appeal who simultaneously represented varying points of view in the Jewish community, both of whom had agreed upon the advisability of such a meeting. If Judge Rosenman could obtain an appointment for Rabbis Silver and Wise it would be possible to present the issue in its largest outlines to FR.

## Co-Chairmen

PAUL BAERWALD  
RABBI SOLOMON GOLDMAN  
RABBI ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN  
LOUIS LIPSKY  
JAMES N. ROSENBERG  
WILLIAM ROSENWALD  
HON. MORRIS ROTHENBERG  
EDWARD M. M. WARBURG

## Co-Treasurers

I. EDWIN GOLDWASSER  
ARTHUR M. LAMPORT

## Executive Vice-Chairmen

ISIDOR COONS  
HENRY MONTOR

## Allocations Committee

RABBI SOLOMON GOLDMAN  
HENRY ITTLESON  
LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN  
ALBERT D. LASKER  
RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER

## Executive Committee

JAMES H. BECKER  
DAVID M. BRESSLER  
JOSEPH C. HYMAN  
HON. JACOB J. KAPLAN  
SIDNEY LANSBURGH  
HON. LOUIS E. LEVINthal  
SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN  
LOUIS P. ROCKER  
CHARLES J. ROSENBLUM  
ELIHU D. STONE  
and officers

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



February 5, 1940

(2) BVC felt that the situation might be presented to FR on the basis of his interest in the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees. If it were true that there was serious danger of a breakdown of any of the agencies involved in refugee aid, either in Europe, Palestine or America, it would obviously have serious repercussions on the work and possibilities of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees. Since he was instrumental in creating the Intergovernmental Committee and was anxious to see that it survived during these war years this type of argument might be persuasive.

(3) This is a presidential year. No one knows what attitude may be adopted in Washington toward the 1941 prospects. It is well known, however, that FR has been so closely linked with Jews that sponsorship of a meeting of this kind may be considered inadvisable or definitely harmful to the cause sought to be aided. I indicated to BVC that there was no desire or even willingness to have such a meeting be publicized, since its purpose could be just as effectively served if it were a private gathering. BVC thought that there might be a conference in Washington called on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal and perhaps a cabinet member might be persuaded to address the meeting. I gave him my personal view that this was not at all helpful, since it was a repetition of formalae to which every organization in the United States had access.

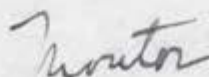
(4) For more than an hour I discussed with BVC every phase of the problem and of the possibilities. In general he was discouraging. He thought in the first place that certain segments of Jewry would be opposed to such a meeting as I had suggested; secondly, that FR could hardly be called upon to stimulate Jews when their action indicated that they were not prepared to assume responsibility in the face of a situation whose catastrophic import should induce Jews to be more generous than ever before; thirdly, the political implications in 1940 for such a meeting were too hazardous. However, he made clear that he was only giving his personal observations and that it would be helpful if Judge Rosenman could possibly obtain an appointment for Rabbis Silver and Wise to discuss the matter with FR.

He originally suggested a formal letter from you to FR to ask for such an appointment but my feeling was that a letter for which no preparation were made in advance would meet with a routine and curt acknowledgment from FR's secretary.

These matters can, of course, be discussed at our meeting at 11 o'clock on Thursday.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor  
Executive Vice-Chairman

HM:EH

MINUTES OF EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS HELD ON TUESDAY,  
FEBRUARY 6, 1940, AT 2 P.M., AT THE ZOA OFFICE, 111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

PRESENT:

Louis Lipsky presiding; Gedaliah Bublick, Mrs. Moses Epstein, Hayim Greenberg, Mrs. Bertha Schoolman, Robert Szold, David Wertheim, Stephen S. Wise.

Kurt Blumenfeld, Maurice Boukstein, Josef Cohn, Nahum Goldmann, Eliahu Golomb, Georg Landauer, Morris Margulies, Maurice Perlzweig, by invitation.

Samuel Caplan, secretary.

Minutes of the previous meeting as circulated were approved.

DR. WEIZMANN'S TOUR:

The secretary reported that, since Dr. Weizmann's arrival in the United States on January 12th, and the public reception in New York on January 16th, he had visited the cities of Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Washington, and that he intended to visit Florida and, in addition, possibly Philadelphia and Boston. He added that there had been a change in the purpose of Dr. Weizmann's itinerary, as a result of which he will concentrate his activities here for the purpose of obtaining a loan of \$4,000,000. Dr. Weizmann met with one or two groups in Chicago for this purpose and obtained advance subscriptions for the loan amounting to \$72,000. Preparations are now being made for him in Florida where he is to meet with a number of individuals for the same purpose.

Dr. Wise stated that it was Dr. Weizmann's desire to have the Zionist leaders throughout the country meet with him and he suggested that up to 100 Zionist leaders of all groups should be invited to meet with him for a conference during the latter part of February, at which time he would present to them the problem of the loan.

Mr. Lipsky was of the opinion that there should be on record more definite information with regard to the manner in which the loan is to be raised.

Dr. Landauer stated that the original intention was that the loan should be secured for the purposes of the Keren Hayesod, but that a new development had arisen through the receipt of a cable by Dr. Weizmann from Mr. Ussishkin asking that the Keren Kayemeth be included in this project in the amount of \$1,000,000. According to Dr. Landauer, the American Keren Kayemeth has agreed in principle to be included in the project but has set up a smaller committee to go into the question of its participation.

In reply to Mr. Lipsky's question as to what form the loan will take and as to whether the documents were prepared, Dr. Landauer said that, in view of the fact that money is being raised for a corporation which has not yet been founded, Dr. Weizmann had no legal papers in his possession, but he expected to have most of the necessary material in his hands the following day.



Mr. Szold stated that, in line with the very concrete suggestions concerning the loan prepared by Dr. Landauer, the Economic Sub-Committee had gone thoroughly into the matter with the banks, and that after an exhaustive investigation, it was decided that the loan could not be considered a commercial proposition. Therefore, Mr. Szold added, it is a question of floating a Keren Hayesod loan and the method of carrying it out is a matter for the Keren Hayesod and not for the Emergency Committee. The chief security for the loan would be the pledge of future Keren Hayesod income. Mr. Szold further stated that the chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Keren Hayesod had appointed a committee which had reviewed all of these matters.

On motion of Mr. Szold, which was adopted, it was decided that the matter of the loan and the convening of a meeting of Zionist leaders should be transferred to the Keren Hayesod, which body is to bear the major part of the responsibility. It is understood, however, that the Emergency Committee is prepared to give the Keren Hayesod its fullest cooperation.

DR. NAHUM GOLDMANN:

Dr. Goldmann stated that his purpose in coming to the meeting was to make inquiry with regard to several matters.

(1) He wished to know what action had been taken in regard to collecting the \$1,000 which he had requested some time ago for the purpose of buying food for Viennese Jews.

He was advised that, at a meeting of the Emergency Committee on December 12th, the representatives of the various parties had agreed to take the matter up with their executive boards but that nothing further had been done in the matter. It was suggested that he take the matter up directly with the representatives of Hadassah, Poale Zion and Mizrahi.

(2) Dr. Goldmann then referred to the decision taken by the Economic Committee on December 27th with regard to inaugurating a feature service of Zionist and general Jewish news from Europe for the American Jewish press through the Falcor Agency, and said that before leaving the country he would like to know whether he might proceed on the assumption that this project will be carried through.

Mr. Lipsky informed Dr. Goldmann that no steps had as yet been taken in the matter, the chairman not having designated the committee to be in charge of this activity. Mr. Lipsky suggested that the secretary get in touch immediately with Dr. Goldman and have him name a committee.

(3) With respect to Aliyah Bet, Dr. Goldmann stated that the principal work was now being conducted in Geneva and he felt that, based on the assumption that the Mediterranean will remain quiet, a vast activity could be organized in getting Jews out of Poland into Roumania and then to Palestine. He felt that large amounts of money for this purpose could be raised through relatives of these Polish and German Jews here in America, who may be induced to finance the transportation costs. The real difficulty, Dr. Goldmann continued, is not in bringing them to Palestine but of getting boats to transport them.

Dr. Goldmann felt that all Zionist parties ought to emulate the example set by the ZOA, which had adopted a plan of voluntary taxation of its members for the purpose of refugee transportation, and by whatever means they may deem appropriate, to raise from their membership substantial funds for refugee transportation.

On behalf of Poale Zion, Mr. Wertheim said that this matter had been taken up and it was decided to join the other Zionist groups in an effort to raise funds for this purpose.

Mrs. Epstein and Mr. Bublick both agreed to take the matter up with their respective organizations and expressed the belief that co-operation would be forthcoming.

Mr. Golomb gave some detailed information on the status of the refugees in various European countries and urged immediate action to make funds available.

It was decided that the various Zionist parties be asked to name one representative each to join in a committee for the purpose of considering and acting on plans for raising funds for refugee transportation.

#### GERMAN REFUGEE BUREAU:

The secretary reported that the bureau for work among German refugees has been established by Dr. Blumenfeld and Dr. Landauer and that Dr. Lehmann, who had been appointed secretary, has been conducting this work for the past three weeks.

#### COUNCIL FOR DISCUSSION OF ZIONIST POLICY:

The secretary reported that Dr. Goldman had named Hayim Greenberg to formulate plans for establishing the council for discussion of Zionist policy. Mr. Greenberg said that he would submit the draft of a plan to a later meeting of the Emergency Committee.

#### REV. MAURICE L. PERLZWEIG:

Rev. Perlzweig of London described to the meeting the political activities being conducted by the London office and made some observations on the attitude of British officials in America, whom he recently met, with regard to the position of American Jewry.

#### COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) Hashomer Hatzair: The secretary read a letter from Mr. Furmansky of the Hashomer Hatzair, dated January 29th, requesting that his organization be represented on the Emergency Committee.

This request, Mr. Lipsky felt, raised the question which he had brought up some time ago as to the status and functions of the Emergency Committee, at which time it was agreed to leave the matter in abeyance until Dr. Weizmann's arrival. He was of the opinion that steps should be taken without delay to organize the Emergency Committee on a constitutional basis.



It was pointed out by Rev. Perlzweig that the Emergency Committee had originally been established by the World Zionist Executive as its agency in America and it seemed to him that its membership ought to be constituted along lines parallel with the composition of the Executive.

It was decided to inform the Hashomer Hatzair that when the Emergency Committee will be established on a constitutional basis its request will be given consideration.

(b) Cable from Argentine: The secretary read the following cable:

"COORDINATION COMMITTEE ALL ARGENTINIAN ZIONIST ORGANIZATIONS DECIDED UNANIMOUSLY WARN PUBLICLY THAT ANNOUNCED VISIT REVISIONIST ARGENTINE THREATENS PROVOKE CATASTROPHIC SPLIT ARGENTINIAN JEWRY JUST WHEN SITUATION URGES COMPLETE UNITY EVE PROCLAMATION GREAT CAMPAIGN RELIEF WAR VICTIMS AND PALESTINE STOP ASKING STRONG INTERVENTION PREVENT THAT VISIT STOP INFORM PRESS

ROSOVSKY REGALSKY"

Rev. Perlzweig reported that Dr. Weizmann and Dr. Wise had cabled to Argentine, saying that Dr. Nahum Goldmann was leaving shortly for the Argentine.

(c) Letter from Hechalutz: It was decided to refer the communication from Hechalutz with regard to an aviation project to Mr. Golomb for his advice as to the advisability and need of the project suggested.

DR. WEIZMANN'S EXPENSES:

The secretary pointed out that no provision had been made in the previous budget for the expenses of Dr. Weizmann and his entourage in this country.

It was moved and carried that advances be made on account of Dr. Weizmann's expenses, subject to adjustment to be made later with the United Palestine Appeal.

FIXED DATE FOR MEETINGS:

It was moved and carried that meetings of the Emergency Committee be held on Tuesdays at 4 P.M.

Respectfully submitted

SAMUEL CAPLAN  
Secretary

[Feb. 8, 1940]

## M I N U T E S

OF A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
Thursday, February 8, 1940, at 4 P.M.

At the office of the United Palestine Appeal, 111 Fifth Ave., New York  
- - - - -

PRESENT: Louis Lipsky presiding, Leon Gellman, Israel Goldstein, Arthur M. Lamport, Henry Montor, Charles Ress, Louis Rinsky, Morris Rothenberg, Abba Hillel Silver, David Wertheim, Stephen S. Wise.

- - - - -

Samuel Blitz, Kurt Blumenfeld, Samuel Caplan, Mendel N. Fisher, Nahum Goldmann, Eliahu Golomb, Georg Landauer

- - - - -

### REGRETS

Regrets for non-attendance were received from Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, Rabbi Edward L. Israel and Judge Louis E. Levinthal.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

The following names were ordered entered into the record as comprising the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal for 1940: Barnett R. Brickner, Leon Gellman, Solomon Goldman, Israel Goldstein, James G. Heller, Edward L. Israel, Arthur M. Lamport, Louis E. Levinthal, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Louis Lipsky, Henry Montor, Charles Ress, Louis Rinsky, Morris Rothenberg, Abba Hillel Silver, Elihu D. Stone, Joe Weingarten, David Wertheim, Stephen S. Wise.

### PROPOSED BUDGET OF UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL FOR 1940

A proposed budget of the United Palestine Appeal for 1940, with comparisons to expenditures for 1939 was presented by Mr. Montor (Appendix A)

He pointed out that at the meeting of the Administrative Committee of the United Palestine Appeal on January 18, 1940, it was voted that the United Palestine Appeal should consider the enlargement of its program to provide for certain educational and propaganda activities which would include the setting up of a regional organization for the purpose of conducting activities that would prepare the United Palestine Appeal for any eventualities.

It was the consensus of opinion that if the identity and name of the United Palestine Appeal were to be retained, such activities must be undertaken.

The Chairman reiterated that at the last meeting of the Administrative Committee a resolution was taken approving the formation of these regional bodies, and that the only question before the Executive Committee was the acceptance of the proposed budget. After an extended discussion

Motion was made, seconded and carried that the budget as submitted be approved.



AGREEMENT BETWEEN KEREN HAYESOD AND KEREN KAYEMETH RE SUBSIDIES

The Chairman ordered entered into the record the agreement (Appendix B) between the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth with respect to subsidies to the Zionist parties for 1940, the amounts to be status quo as of 1939 as follows: \$54,000 to the Zionist Organization of America, \$9,800 to the Poale Zion, \$9,800 to the Mizrahi Organization, \$1,200 to Hashomer Hatzair, the latter to be considered an allotment for Palestine work.

REMOVAL OF UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL HEADQUARTERS

Mr. Montor cited several reasons for the removal of the headquarters of the United Palestine Appeal from 111 Fifth Avenue, among them being the unsuitability of the building itself, and the distance between the United Palestine Appeal and the United Jewish Appeal headquarters at 342 Madison Avenue, which distance was traveled continually by those who managed the affairs of the United Palestine Appeal. This travelling, he said, reduced the efficiency of the individuals by at least 50% for the United Palestine Appeal. Mr. Montor stated that after considering various possibilities, the site offered for the consideration of the Executive Committee was approximately 4,000 square feet at an annual rental of some \$7,000 in the Liggett Building at 42nd Street and Madison Avenue.

In response to Dr. Goldstein's question as to whether the United Palestine Appeal considered it any advantage to be in the same building with the Zionist Organization, the Chairman remarked that there had been a number of proposals in the past for the removal of all the Zionist offices, and that nothing had ever been done. Therefore he felt that one of the organizations should make the first move.

Motion was made, seconded and carried  
that in principle it is agreed that  
the United Palestine Appeal move to  
new quarters

Motion was made, seconded and carried  
that a committee of three be appointed  
by the Chairman to make arrangements for  
the removal of the United Palestine  
Appeal headquarters, with full power.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

A statement of income and expenditures of the United Palestine Appeal for 1940 as of February 7, 1940 (Appendix C), and of the United Palestine Appeal for 1939 as of December 31, 1939 (Appendix D), and of the United Jewish Appeal for 1939 as of February 6, 1940 (Appendix E), was presented by Mr. Montor.

He explained that the discrepancy on the UPA statement as of February 7th between the payments to the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth was simply a temporary bookkeeping difference which would be adjusted.

Mr. Montor called attention to the fact that the decisions of the Allocations Committee of the United Jewish Appeal provided for a distribution of an amount above \$9,500,000 and up to \$15,500,000; and that if \$15,500,000 net was not received by the UJA, there would be a distribution of two-thirds to the JDC, and one-third to the UPA, which actually meant that the UPA would receive as much as it had expected whereas the JDC would receive less than it had anticipated on the basis of \$15,500,000. He said that that afternoon the Chairmen of the United Jewish Appeal, Dr. Silver and Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, had directed the accounting department of the UJA to make an adjustment, which means that immediately \$117,000 additional will be made available to the UPA on the basis of the agreement.

Motion was made, seconded and carried  
to accept the financial reports as  
submitted.

#### UJA PROSPECTS FOR 1940 AND QUOTA

Mr. Montor reported that the quota for 1940 adopted by the National Chairmen of the United Jewish Appeal, in whom the right to determine the quota was vested was \$23,000,000.

In describing the prospects of the United Jewish Appeal for 1940, Mr. Montor said that the bulk of the money comes from eleven cities, New York City being one of them. The other ten are welfare fund cities, among which Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati conduct their campaigns in the Fall. The prospects for 1940 are bound up with the New York City campaign primarily and with the seven other welfare fund cities.

He felt that the UJA could not look forward to receiving any more money in 1940 than in 1939, if as much, which, he believed, among other things was due to the increasing pressure upon local communities to meet the local refugee requirements and the increased allocations to defense requirements and also a feeling that if the money were raised it could not be used. However, he believed that this unsatisfactory condition could be overcome by aggressive leadership especially in New York City. He urged that the officers of the United Palestine Appeal should give of their time, energy and leadership as never before in order to overcome the feeling of apathy that exists.

#### New York UJA Campaign

Mr. Blitz, in reporting on the New York campaign of the UJA, advised that a committee of five had been appointed to take charge of the New York campaign, composed of Messrs. William Rosenwald, Abner Bregman, Edwin I. Goldwasser, Arthur M. Lamport and Dr. G.A. Lowenstein. It was planned to ask Mr. Edward M. Warburg to act as Chairman and Mr. Samuel A. Goldsmith, Secretary of the Jewish Welfare Fund of Chicago, to direct the campaign with special attention to big gifts, which was considered the most important aspect of the New York United Jewish Appeal. Mr. Blitz felt that it was essential for the national United Palestine Appeal to appoint a committee or chairman to act for the United Palestine Appeal in the organization of the 1940 New York campaign.

Dr. Silver called attention to the fact that in the early part of 1939



he had pointed out to the United Palestine Appeal and to the representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee that New York City would be the big problem for 1939. The spokesmen for the JDC, such as Mr. Littleton, at that time said that they felt that if the UPA would accept a smaller percentage of the income for 1939, it would be an incentive to the big givers in New York to make larger contributions, which Dr. Silver doubted; and the results in New York City had substantiated his opinion. He felt that if something radical were not done in the New York campaign, even less would be received in 1940 than in 1939 (which, in itself was much less than had been anticipated) inasmuch as some of the big givers had already indicated that they would not repeat their 1939 contributions. He remarked that all our organizational energy and leadership must be concentrated in New York, as the rest of the country at large, he believed, would probably give \$10,000,000, or perhaps 10% more, as it was thoroughly organized through welfare funds, etc. However, he said, when a community like Cleveland, (and there are many others like it), with a population of 85,000 Jews gave \$800,000 much more could not be expected; but the problem was in New York where the ratio of giving was so much smaller.

Dr. Wise suggested the calling of a conference of Zionist leaders in order to consider how effective the leaders could make themselves in the New York campaign.

Judge Rothenberg reported that at an informal meeting of JDC, NRS and UPA representatives, which Mr. Lamport and he had attended, it was suggested that the UPA, JDC and NRS each name at least ten persons to act together, which group would be responsible for the New York campaign. On Judge Rothenberg's motion the committee of five had been created to act in United Jewish Appeal campaign matters.

Following a further discussion

Motion was made, seconded and carried that the Chairman appoint a committee of three to five men from the national administration of the United Palestine Appeal to have full power on behalf of the United Palestine Appeal in the organization and the conduct of the New York UJA campaign.

#### INCLUSION OF ORT, HIAS AND JTA IN UNITED JEWISH APPEAL CAMPAIGN

Mr. Montor advised the Executive Committee that the Ort, Hias and JTA have been endeavoring for the past three months, with the cooperation of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, to be included in the United Jewish Appeal campaign.

Judge Rothenberg presented a cable (Appendix F) received by him from Paris with regard to the Ort's participation.

It was the consensus of opinion that in view of the general prospects for the United Palestine Appeal and the United Jewish Appeal in 1940, it would not be helpful to either the United Palestine Appeal, the United Jewish Appeal or the other agencies to be included in the 1940 United Jewish Appeal.

Mr. Montor advised that at a meeting which Dr. Silver had had with Rabbi Wise it was agreed that a joint letter be sent out by them as National Chairmen of the United Jewish Appeal to the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds saying that the matter had been considered, that there were certain fundamental problems involved, including functional relationships and therefore the whole situation should be further reviewed with an eye to the future.

Motion was made, seconded and carried that the Executive Committee of the UPA approve the arrangements made with regard to this situation between the JDC and UPA representatives.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS

Mr. Montor advised that there had been applications from the Hebrew University (Appendix G), the President's Advisory Committee (Appendix H), Chief Rabbi Herzog (Appendix I) and from Dr. Ferdinand Sonneborn in reference to the Sieff Institute (Appendix J).

With regard to the Hebrew University, the Committee was advised that this matter had already been referred to the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth in accordance with the agreement governing the United Palestine Appeal.

Dr. Wise felt that the grant to the President's Advisory Committee should be made as he believed that there was a possibility in the future of its doing much for Palestine. Mr. Lamport and Mr. Ress concurred. However Dr. Silver and the Chairman felt that the UPA's contributions to the President's Committee should be discontinued.

Motion was made, seconded and carried that this matter be referred to the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs.

The cable from Chief Rabbi Herzog was referred to the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth.

Dr. Sonneborn's request was also referred to the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth.

#### NEW PALESTINE

The Chairman advised that Mr. Montor suggested that the key leaders of the United Jewish Appeal be placed on the free mailing list of the New Palestine. With regard to a bill which the UPA received from the New Palestine, Mr. Caplan explained that it was occasioned by additional pages that were necessary for the UPA Washington Conference issue of the New Palestine.



It was the consensus of opinion that the cost of items of this nature should be stood by the Zionist Organization in consideration of the allocation to the ZOA by the UPA.

Motion was made, seconded and carried that the Zionist Organization be advised that any expense incurred by the Zionist Organization of America on behalf of the United Palestine Appeal, in connection with The New Palestine, unless agreed to otherwise in advance, must be met by the Zionist Organization.

Respectfully submitted

Florence Eitelberg



## Appendix - (A)

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL - 1940

	1939 ADOPTED BUDGET(*)	1939 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES(**)	PROPOSED FOR 1940
Payroll.....	\$23,591.77	\$16,044.97	\$32,428.06(a)
Printing and Stationery.....	1,906.51	1,597.46	3,500.00
Multigraphing.....	1,605.70	2,394.06	3,000.00
Telephone and Telegraph.....	2,748.91	3,522.84	3,500.00
Rent and Light.....	4,658.57	4,606.52	7,000.00
Postage, Parcel Post & Express.....	2,281.52	2,866.73	4,000.00
Carfares, Newspapers & Incidentals..	400.00	717.55	1,000.00
Sanitation.....	441.84	441.84	500.00
Rentals and Repairs.....	267.00	18.88	300.00
(b) Equipment.....	--	362.12	3,000.00
Insurance.....	226.30	50.92	464.00
Auditing.....	1,000.00	600.00	1,000.00
Photos, Clippings, Mats, Cuts.....	1,500.00	104.30	1,500.00
Dinners and Banquets.....	787.75	410.20	1,000.00
Traveling and Speakers Fees.....	7,500.00	4,550.22	8,000.00
Literature.....	2,500.00	2,121.21	5,000.00
National Conference Expenses.....	2,800.00	3,163.96	5,280.08(***)
(c) Regional Bureaus.....	15,000.00	10,327.19	14,500.00
Fieldmen's Travel, etc.....	--	--	8,500.00
Miscellaneous.....	2,080.48	295.48	2,000.00 EXPENDITURES
Films.....	--	1,910.92	2,500.00 IN 1938
	<u>\$ 71,296.35</u>	<u>\$56,107.37</u>	<u>\$107,972.14</u> <u>\$147,005.80</u>

(a) Includes a present payroll of \$18,431.52, an additional payroll of \$11,938.27 for three field directors and \$2,058.27 for an assistant in the national headquarters.

(b) Inasmuch as it is planned to move the office of the UPA to other quarters, provision must be made for new equipment.

(c) The budget for the regional bureaus involves three active headquarters in Boston, Chicago and Los Angeles, to be administered by field directors and a subsidy of \$2,500 to the Seaboard Region, which is at the present time the only region in the country active in the interests of the UPA. Estimates for costs of regional bureaus and field men's travel are based on 1938 experience.

(\*) Included in these figures are amounts totaling \$7,539.06, representing the Greater New York budget.

(\*\*) Included in these expenditures are amounts totaling \$7,539.06 ostensibly credited to the Greater New York United Palestine Appeal, but inasmuch as there is no actual Greater New York campaign the personnel and activities in New York City must be paid for out of the national budget.

(\*\*\*) These expenditures were actually incurred for the Washington Conference of January 6th and 7th.



Appendix (B)

Agreement on Funds to Zionist Parties

According to the agreement entered into between the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth, filed with the administrative Committee of the U.P.A. on Thursday, January 18th, the following paragraph is included:

"It is agreed that the successful prosecution of the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL will be enhanced by the cooperation and support of the Zionist Organization of America, the Poale Zion-Zeire Zion, the Mizrachi Organization of America and Hashomer Hatzair. These bodies conducting year-round education and propaganda activities are providing an essential background for the successful conduct of campaigns of or on behalf of the United Palestine Appeal. The parties hereto agree to invite the said organizations to give their cooperation to the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL for 1940 and that for such services a fixed sum in consideration of the service rendered shall be made available to each of these recognized parties in the Zionist movement, the terms and conditions of such participation to be fixed by negotiations with the said organizations. Both terms and conditions are to be subject to the approval of both of the parties hereto. It is agreed, however, that there shall in no event be any priority payment to the said participating organizations."

The status quo with regard to these organizations is to be continued in 1940, to wit:

Zionist Organization of America	\$54,000
Poale Zion-Zeire Zion	9,800
Mizrachi Organization of America	9,800
Hashomer Hatzair	1,200

(C)  
(4)

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL FOR 1940  
REPORT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES  
AS OF FEBRUARY 7, 1940

BANK BALANCES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1940.....\$ 12,743.35 (1939\$5,482.89)  
(1938-2,864.17)  
(1937-4,396.29)

CASH RECEIVED - From 1/1/40 to 2/7/40

United Jewish Appeal-----1939.....	\$295,000.00	
Jewish National Fund-----1939 (Thru December).....	48,879.25	
United Palestine Appeal--1938.....	8,113.02	
United Palestine Appeal -1937.....	160.00	
United Palestine Appeal -1936.....	- -	\$352,152.27

Advance to 1940 by United Palestine Appeal - 1939..... 31,763.50

383,915.77  
\$396,659.12

DISBURSEMENTS

Keren Hayesod.....\$107,450.00  
(Includes \$5,150.00 toward Mifal Bitzaron in  
accordance with 1937 -1938 agreements)

Keren Kayemeth.....182,450.00  
(Includes \$5,150.00 toward Mifal Bitzaron in  
accordance with 1937-1938 agreements)

Mizrachi Palestine Fund.....	25,000.00
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs.....	10,000.00

324,900.00

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PROSPECTIVE ALLOTMENTS FOR 1940

Zionist Organization of America.....	9,702.12	
Mizrachi Organization of America.....	1,000.00	
Poale Zion - Zeire Zion.....	1,000.00	11,702.12

EXPENSES (Covering all activities in 1940 as well  
as previous campaigns)..... 13,145.94

MISCELLANEOUS ADVANCES.... 948.91

350,696.97

BANK BALANCES AS OF FEBRUARY 7, 1940..... \$ 45,962.15 (1940-\$4,320.91)  
(1939-30,684.01)  
(1938- 6,400.94)  
(1937- 4,556.29)



D  
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL FOR 1939  
REPORT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES  
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1939

BANK BALANCES 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 12/31/39

United Jewish Appeal-----1939.....	\$2,795,000.00	
Jewish National Fund-----1939(Thru November).....	324,356.58	
United Palestine Appeal---- 1938.....	672,547.80	
United Palestine Appeal---- 1937.....	32,053.00	
United Palestine Appeal---- 1936.....	2,219.37	
		<u>3,826,176.75</u>
		\$ 3,925,724.17

DISBURSEMENTS:

Keren Hayesod.....	\$1,889,612.44	
(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.....	90,000.00	
President's Advisory Committee for Political Refugees	4,500.00	
Council of Jewish Fed. & Welfare Funds.....	2,500.00	
American Friends of the Hebrew University.....	3,024.32	
Hashomer Hatzair.....	1,200.00	
Youth Aliyah (earmarked item).....	1,700.00	\$3,757,149.21

SERVICE PAYMENTS:

Zionist Organization of America.....	54,000.00	
Mizrachi Organization of America.....	9,800.00	
Peale Zion-Zeire Zion.....	9,800.00	73,600.00

ADVANCED TO U.P.A. FOR 1940.....31,763.50

EXPENSES (Covering all activities in 1939 as well.....50,468.11 3,912,980.82  
as previous campaigns)

BANK BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1939 .....\$ 12,743.35 (1939-\$5,482.89)  
 (1938- 2,864.17)  
 (1937- 4,396.29)

1939 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

(8)

February 6, 1940

Amount Raised

New York City	\$6,492,188.92*
National	<u>10,002,110.66</u>

Total	\$16,494,299.58
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Cash Received

New York City	\$ 5,007,000.00
National	<u>7,616,600.68</u>

Total	12,623,600.68
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Disbursements

Joint Distribution Committee	\$6,314,000.00
United Palestine Appeal	3,040,000.00
National Refugee Service	2,500,000.00
Catholic Refugees	125,000.00
Protestant Refugees	125,000.00

Expenditures	405,430.87 (thru 1/31)
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Income of UJA 1940

Amount Raised	\$ 71,689.52
Cash Received	17,580.52

\* net expected from New York \$5,407,000.



Appendix (F)  
WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

FEBRUARY 5, 1940

PARIS

JUDGE MORRIS ROTHENBERG  
HOTEL ESPLANADE  
NEW YORK

REMEMBERING YOUR SYMPATHY TO ORT PURPOSE AND OUR PERSONAL  
RELATIONSHIP FEEL INDUCED CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO  
NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING ORTS PARTICIPATION UNITED APPEAL  
CANNOT UNDERSTAND ATTITUDE PALESTINE APPEALS REPRESENTATIVE  
AGAINST ORTS CONSTRUCTIVE RELIEF TO REFUGEES WAR VICTIMS  
BASED ON SIXTY YEARS EXPERIENCE STOP PLEASE DO UTMOST  
PREVENT ELIMINATION ENTIRE SECTOR ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES FROM  
UNITE APPEAL IN THESE HARD TIMES STOP ITS MANIFEST INEQUITY  
WOULD CREATE DEEP DISCONTENT AMONG VARIOUS SECTIONS JEWISH  
PUBLIC STOP TRUST YOUR INTERVENTION WILL HELP SETTLE CONFLICT  
STOP PLEASE CABLE NINETEEN AVENUE VICTOR HUGO CORDIAL  
GREETINGS

BRAMSON SYNGALOWSKI

(Appendix G)  
AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY, INC.  
10 EAST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK

January 24, 1940

The United Palestine Appeal  
111 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y.

Attention of Mr. Henry Montor

Gentlemen:

We hereby submit our application for a grant of \$30,000 from the United Palestine Appeal's collections for the year 1939. This is in conformance with our custom of requesting an annual allocation from the funds of the United Palestine Appeal. In view of the presence in this country at this time of Mr. Salmann Schocken, Chairman of the Executive Council of Hebrew University, and Dr. David W. Senator, Administrator, we are submitting our application for a grant for 1940 as well, and for a similar amount, namely, \$30,000.

In the past few years the program of the Hebrew University has had not only its natural and normal expansion and development, but in consequence of the war situation in Europe, has had to assume a number of additional responsibilities and to undertake a number of new projects, all of which has resulted in the budget of the University being practically doubled what it was only a few years ago. The academic staff today includes some fifty scholars from refugee countries, (Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Italy).

In order to meet these financial requirements, the Hebrew University had opened previously untapped sources of income. European countries, Poland in particular, had become sizable contributors toward the University budget, in collections and in tuition fees.

Moreover, money available for the University in Poland, Germany and Czecho-slovakia, amounting to about \$55,000, and consisting of collections and tuition fees, has been lost. We had been engaged in negotiating for the transfer of these funds when the war broke out, making the consummation of this transfer impossible. Through the termination of our campaigns in neutral countries, notably in Scandinavia, we lost an additional \$20,000 in 1938/9.

The University has to cope during the current year with an extraordinary situation arising from that of the Jews from Poland. Almost half of the students of the Hebrew University come from Poland (total student enrollment at present is about 1000). A considerable number of them were dependent for their maintenance upon remittances from parents and relatives in Poland who sent them the necessary modest sums. These students--many of them already in their third and fourth years-- are now without means of livelihood. The University has been unable to find employment for more than a very few and has had, therefore, to institute a large-scale relief program, covering shelter and food.



The losses of the University in 1939/40 are even greater than for 1938/9. The University is not in a position to initiate collections abroad, either in Nazi-dominated countries or in countries bordering on the war zone. The latter at the moment include Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland. Our work in England, obviously, is also greatly handicapped.

These losses in collections for 1939/40 in consequence of this situation, amount to about \$75,000, exclusive of considerable income from tuition fees from Poland, Germany and Czechoslovakia which under present circumstances will, of course, not be realized.

In view of this situation, the Hebrew University has taken steps for a drastic curtailment of its expenditures. However, we must not only uphold the structure of the institution but must go ahead with the completion of departments in the Sciences of particular importance at this juncture.

We are perfectly willing to have the United Palestine Appeal feature the name of the University in its publicity for the Greater New York drive and are ready to cooperate with the United Palestine Appeal in every way possible.

Hebrew University has only one hope for help out of this state of dire emergency--America. It is for this reason--to consult with friends of the University, that the chairman of the Executive Council is now here.

We are aware that the United Palestine Appeal cannot be asked to make good all or even the bulk of our losses in Europe, but we feel that the leadership of the United Palestine Appeal is sympathetic to our needs and problems and will want to do everything possible to help the University.

Both Mr. Schocken and Dr. Senator would welcome an opportunity to appear before your committee to present the situation of the Hebrew University in greater detail.

Cordially yours,

(signed) SAMUEL B. FINKEL

Director

(Appendix H)

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
on POLITICAL REFUGEES  
122 East Twenty-Second Street  
New York

January 8, 1940

Dr. Stephen S. Wise  
40 West 68th Street  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Wise:

Mr. Speers has just notified me that the balance of funds in the treasury of the President's Advisory Committee amounts to \$619.42, an amount insufficient to cover this month's expenditures. Since you were kind enough to send us \$2,500. in August and September, we received \$2,500. from Mr. Baerwald on November 1, 1939. Will it therefore now be possible for you to send Mr. Speers \$2,500. or at least a portion of that amount before January 24th? I shall very much appreciate your attention to this and hope to see you within a few days.

Mr. McDonald is planning a meeting of the Committee on Friday, January 19th, at luncheon. Will you be good enough to reserve this date now on your calendar.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly

(signed) George L. Warren



Appendix I

R C A

JERUSALEM

FEBRUARY 3, 1940

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
111 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK

AT URGENT APPEAL REFUGEE YESHIVOTH VILNO 1000 PERSONS  
PROCEEDING LONDON PLEAD GOVERNMENT TRANSPLANT THEM  
PALESTINE ESSENTIAL AMERICAN JEWRY'S CABLED PROMISE  
CONTINUE SUPPORT TRANSPLANTED AGESHIVOTH



Appendix J

EXCERPT FROM LETTER OF DR. S. FERDINAND SONNEBORN  
. December 18, 1939

In case I should not be present at the next meeting, I would deeply appreciate if you would bring up the question of a support for the Sieff Institute, a matter which has been discussed by us at different occasions.

You remember that the Zionist Organization of England contributes a certain amount of money to this institute and they do this entirely independent of any specific permit from Jerusalem. I think we should do the same thing here and at least assure that institute a certain amount of financial independence so as to carry on its work in these difficult times. I think this should be done already for the reason that Dr. Weizmann is personally identified with the institute and we know that the work done there is of utmost importance for the development of the Yishub and what is most important, through its accomplishments, will make greater employment in industries possible. Only through work as it is being done at the Sieff Institute will it be possible to find use for the excess production of citrus fruit- and surely this in itself justifies the small sacrifice which we would have to make in order to assure ourselves of an efficient and smooth running of that institute.

I don't know personally how much money actually will be required for running the Sieff Institute and I do not know whether they can figure on any money from England. However, I believe we should let them have at least for 1940 an amount of \$15,000. This amount does not need to prejudice anything we do in 1941 and can be considered for the time being as a war measure, so as to safeguard the existence of the institute.



STATEMENT

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL  
AT A MEETING ON FEBRUARY 8, 1940 AT THE UNITED JEWISH  
APPEAL OFFICE 342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

From

ISIDOR COONS and HENRY MONTOR, Executive Vice-Chairmen of  
the United Jewish Appeal

STATUS OF 1939 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

The United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs closes its 1939 campaign with an estimated gross amount raised of \$16,800,000 which represents \$10,305,825 net raised throughout the country outside of New York City and \$6,494,175 gross in New York City. The expenditures incurred by the national office of the United Jewish Appeal in the raising of this amount totalled \$405,431, or 2.4% of the total raised. The adopted budget of the United Jewish Appeal at the beginning of the year was \$412,000. A total of 2,987 communities participated in the 1939 United Jewish Appeal -- 983 are so-called base cities which include in their campaigns neighboring towns numbering 1,697. In addition, the United Jewish Appeal received direct contributions from 325 communities of a very small population, making a total coverage of 2,987 communities in the United States.

In estimating for the Executive Committee the net amount that may be available for distribution to the agencies within the United Jewish Appeal, it should be noted that allowance has been made for a shrinkage of 4% on the \$16,800,000 now recorded as pledged to the United Jewish Appeal from the nation as a whole, including New York City. After deduction of national and New York City campaign expenses and shrinkage, it is estimated that there should be available for distribution approximately \$15,100,000, including a net income from the New York City campaign of \$5,400,000. The figures are as follows:

Gross estimated pledges of		\$16,800,000
Deducting national administrative and collection expenses of	\$440,000	
and New York City local campaign expenses, amounting to approximately	610,000	
Allowing 4% of the gross pledges for shrinkage, largely in New York City, or approximately	<u>650,000</u>	
Totaling		<u>1,700,000</u>
Leaving a net estimated available of		\$15,100,000

As of February 7, 1940, the United Jewish Appeal national office has received in cash the sum of \$12,642,198. Taking into consideration the expenses and the shrinkage of the New York City campaign and allowing for

shrinkage from the national income, it may be anticipated that the net amount of approximately \$3,000,000 still remains to be collected by the national United Jewish Appeal. The largest part of this anticipated sum is held by the following larger cities, which will make remittances as pledges are redeemed locally:

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Balance Still Due on Allotments</u>
New York City	\$400,000 net estimated minimum
Los Angeles, Calif.	96,550.03
San Francisco, Calif.	57,500
Chicago, Ill.	150,000 estimated additional
Baltimore, Md.	150,000
Boston, Mass.	120,258
Detroit, Mich.	79,500
Cincinnati, Ohio	90,000
Cleveland, Ohio	113,083.24
Toledo, Ohio	52,500
Philadelphia, Pa.	386,750
Pittsburgh, Pa.	100,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	56,200
Total	\$1,852,341.27

It is felt that the present ratio of collections, based on the experience of campaigns of previous years, is most satisfactory and indicates a desire on the part of the local communities to forward amounts as rapidly as contributors can meet their pledges.

The United Jewish Appeal for 1939 set itself a goal of \$20,000,000 as a reasonable minimum amount which the Jews of America ought to provide in 1939 for the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service. Compared with the results of previous years, it should be noticed that the final income for the 1939 campaign was approximately two-and-a-half times the sum raised by the three beneficiary organizations in 1938 and represents the largest amount ever raised in one year for these needs. The failure to raise the \$20,000,000 is due to the inability of some major communities to measure up to the responsibilities which it had been hoped they would assume in the \$20,000,000 campaign.

With certain exceptions, the major communities contributed proportionately to the final results. New York City contributed 39% of the amount raised in the United States, thus approximating the figure of 40% which is usually assumed to be the share which New York City ought to provide. The following are the thirteen cities from which the major sums were raised for the United Jewish Appeal:



<u>Name of City</u>	<u>J.P.</u>	<u>Quota Assigned</u> <u>1939 U. J. A.</u>	<u>Amount Allotted</u> <u>1939 U.J.A.</u>
New York City	1,765,000	\$10,000,000	\$6,492,188.92 Gross
Chicago	265,000	2,000,000	1,300,000 a/c *
Los Angeles	85,000	600,000	535,000
San Francisco	38,000	450,000	350,000
Boston	110,000	600,000	400,000
Detroit	67,500	600,000	318,000
St. Louis	50,000	400,000	325,000 Min.
Newark	65,000	600,000	115,000 Min.
Cleveland	85,000	600,000	475,000
Pittsburgh	52,000	400,000	240,000 Min.
Baltimore	68,000	750,000	300,000 Min.Est.
Cincinnati	18,500	250,000	190,000
Philadelphia	247,000	1,250,000	486,750 Min.

\* an additional sum of \$150,000 anticipated

Allowance has been made for the collection during 1940 of some \$3,000,000 still anticipated in cash from the 1939 campaign. The sum of \$35,000 has been set aside to defray expenses to be incurred during 1940 for the collection of these outstanding pledges.

#### PROSPECTS OF 1940 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

The National Chairmen of the United Jewish Appeal agreed upon a quota of \$23,000,000 for 1940. Announcement of this fact has been made to key leaders throughout the country and in applications submitted to over a hundred welfare fund communities which will conduct fund-raising efforts to include the United Jewish appeal during the first six months of 1940.

The decision to increase the quota by \$3,000,000 as compared with 1939 although the budgeted needs of the three beneficiary agencies exceed \$23,000,000 in 1940, was the result of a realistic effort to interpret the capacity of American Jewish communities to raise approximately \$6,200,000 more in 1940 than in 1939.

The annual meeting of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds at Detroit on January 27, 28 and 29 served to indicate the state of mind that prevails among some communities with regard to the 1940 campaign, as reflected in the comments by lay and professional workers at Detroit. There was a belief that it would be difficult to exceed, if not actually to attain, the same amounts that were provided to the United Jewish Appeal in 1939. There seemed to be a widespread illusion that the war had minimized rather than enlarged the requirements of the agencies in the United Jewish Appeal. Moreover, there seemed to be uncertainty as to the ability of the agencies to expend their funds during 1940. It was in recognition of this feeling that the pressure exercised from certain sources for the inclusion of other agencies within the United Jewish Appeal was less vigorous than it might have been if there were any anticipation of large increased giving in 1940.

What has seemed to be the spirit in a number of the major communities has been especially reflected in comments heard from leaders in New York City who have indicated the belief that New York could not be expected to raise the same amount that it did in 1939.

The combatting of this spirit of indifference and of failure to recognize the truly larger tasks facing the agencies will be the principal task of the officers of the United Jewish Appeal in the coming year. Every effort will have to be exerted to impress upon contributors and communities that the funds are needed and that the funds can be spent. As part of this general program of counteracting erroneous impressions as to the possibilities for 1940, it will be essential to revise some of the policies that were in use in 1939, so that additional channels may be opened for the stimulation of sentiment for enlarged giving in communities throughout the country.

Realization of the difficulties in 1940 is particularly important because of the necessity of obtaining in greater measure than ever before the cooperation of the officers of the beneficiary agencies of the United Jewish Appeal and of the leadership throughout the country not only in their own communities, but in other communities as well. It is to be hoped that every one of the officers of the United Jewish Appeal and of the agencies in the United Jewish Appeal will make available to the campaign organization a minimum number of dates on which he can visit communities throughout the nation in order to build up an appreciation of the actual needs and to resist encroachments upon the prospective funds for the United Jewish Appeal. Only through such extraordinary exertion of effort can we at this time visualize a campaign that may bring the same results as in 1939.

In the Spring program of the 1940 campaign there are included approximately 800 communities for field coverage, which would mean that with neighboring communities reached through the campaigns in the larger cities, approximately 2,400 cities and towns will be covered. Scores of smaller campaigns have already been launched and reports indicate that hundreds of other communities are now preparing their campaigns for the months of February, March, April and May. It is difficult at this moment to forecast on the basis of results thus far reported, since these are in small communities, what may be anticipated from the 1940 United Jewish Appeal.

It should be noted that in 1939 the United Jewish Appeal income was derived from the following sources:

- 39% - New York City
- 40% - From 40 larger welfare fund and other key communities and their environs
- 21% - 942 other smaller communities and miscellaneous

It is apparent, therefore, that the bulk of the income expected by the United Jewish Appeal must still come in 1940 from the thirteen major cities, three of which (Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Baltimore) cannot have their campaigns before the Fall of 1940. The New York City campaign, now being organized, has not yet been launched. Chicago has adopted a quota of \$2,250,000. A report received early this week indicates that thus far \$800,000 has been contributed. The campaign will officially open in Chicago on February 11th with Hon. Herbert Hoover as the guest speaker. Cleveland, St. Louis and Detroit will open their campaigns officially on May 5th; Pittsburgh on March 26th.



If the nation is to raise \$23,000,000 for the United Jewish Appeal in 1940, \$9,200,000 will have to be forthcoming from New York City and \$13,700,000 from the rest of the country.

Below are listed the quotas that are being requested from the thirteen major cities for 1940, with an indication of the amount allotted to the United Jewish Appeal from these same cities in 1939:

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>J. P.</u>	<u>Quotas Assigned for 1940</u>	<u>Amount Allotted in 1939</u>
New York City	1,765,000	\$9,200,000	\$6,492,188.92 *
Chicago	265,000	2,300,000	1,300,000 a/c **
Los Angeles	85,000	750,000	535,000
San Francisco	38,000	550,000	350,000
Boston	110,000	750,000	400,000
Detroit	67,500	600,000	318,000
St. Louis	50,000	450,000	325,000
Newark	65,000	600,000	115,000 Min.
Cleveland	85,000	700,000	475,000
Pittsburgh	52,000	500,000	240,000
Baltimore	68,000	750,000	300,000 Min. Est.
Cincinnati	18,500	250,000	190,000
Philadelphia	247,000	1,250,000	486,750 Min.

\*gross amount raised

\*\*\$150,000 additional anticipated

#### OTHER FACTORS

One of the factors which must be considered in relation to the prospects for the United Jewish Appeal in 1940 is the increasing sums being made available locally for maintenance and servicing of refugees. Although most of the communities have not yet provided official figures as to estimated expenditures locally for refugees, some cities have provided symptomatic evidence of the trend. Los Angeles, for example, which spent \$65,000 in 1939, anticipated that it may use as much as \$125,000 for local refugees in 1940; Philadelphia, which set aside from its 1939 income some \$75,000 for local refugee requirements, now is thinking in terms of \$150,000 for 1940; Pittsburgh, which allocated \$46,000 for local refugee requirements, is speaking of a minimum of \$65,000 for 1940.

Most of these communities, and others like them, indicate that if the flow of refugees from New York City continues they will regard deductions for such purposes as a primary charge upon local funds and, since other allotments are fixed, will feel that it is only natural and justifiable that these sums for refugee purposes be deducted from amounts that might otherwise be available to the United Jewish Appeal.

In the past few weeks there has also developed a tendency to think in larger terms of civic protective agencies. The belief immediately after the outbreak of war that such activities would decrease has apparently suffered a reversal and in a number of communities there is widespread talk of much larger sums for these defense organizations.

Even if additional amounts are to be made available for local refugee requirements and the defense agencies, this might not affect the income of the United Jewish Appeal if there were a determination in the various communities at the present time to raise far larger sums for all the purposes involved in local welfare funds. Unfortunately, however, the tendency seems to be to concentrate not upon the necessity of getting larger funds, but of including all organizations within the funds that now exist.

The needs of the United Jewish Appeal agencies are still the basic factors on which local communities are conducting fund-raising efforts. But there is a decreasing willingness to give to the United Jewish Appeal the benefit of the income accruing to the welfare funds from its inherent appeal values.

If the picture that is painted here seems realistic rather than optimistic it is because we believe that the officers of the United Jewish Appeal should be made fully acquainted with the facts so that with their help in the major communities throughout the nation the tendencies that have been described may be counteracted and that a nationwide sentiment may be created to focus attention not alone on the larger requirements, but on the necessity for larger giving.

Some communities feel that they have reached the "saturation point" in giving, but an analysis of the major communities in the United States does not reflect that giving in the higher brackets has reached the point of "sacrifice", with rare exceptions. With the tendency that is prevalent, especially in 1940, to "broaden the base", it is likely to be overlooked that the bulk of the money for the United Jewish Appeal, as well as for local welfare funds, must continue to come from that fraction of the community which is most able to bear the burden of Jewish communal responsibility.

Five or ten men in each of ten cities can, by their own generous giving as compared with 1939, set a standard that will sweep through the country and completely wipe out a spirit of defeatism that is engendered not by economic conditions, but by the failure of the "top givers" to give evidence of their own understanding of the greatly enlarged requirements of the agencies within the United Jewish Appeal.



February 8, 1940

A G R E E M E N T

Between  
 JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE AND UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
 Constituting the 1940  
 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL (Inc.) FOR REFUGEES AND OVERSEAS NEEDS

1. The United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs is a continuation of the 1939 campaign structure through the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. by means of which the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. (J.D.C.) and the United Palestine Appeal, Inc. (U.P.A.) will, during the calendar year 1940, conduct, in the United States, a joint campaign for funds for their combined needs and those of the National Refugee Service, Inc. (N.R.S.) upon the following terms.
2. The quota of the 1940 United Jewish Appeal shall be fixed by the National Chairmen of the United Jewish Appeal.
3. All net funds received by the United Jewish Appeal and any of the organizations abovementioned, as a result of its 1940 campaign, are to be distributed as follows, after expenses of the National United Jewish Appeal have been deducted:
  - A. The first such funds up to \$10,250,000 are to be divided in the following proportions:
 

(a) The N.R.S. is to receive	\$2,500,000	
(b) The J.D.C. " " "	5,250,000	
(c) The U.P.A. " " "	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>\$10,250,000</u>
  - B. In addition to the foregoing, the New York City and Metropolitan Area Campaign of the United Jewish Appeal shall allocate the sum of \$1,000,000 directly to the N.R.S.
  - C. All net sums collected, received or raised through the United Jewish Appeal, and by or through any of the aforementioned organizations, over and above the funds disposed of by the preceding subdivisions of this paragraph shall be divided between the U.P.A. and the J.D.C. at the sole and exclusive discretion of a Distribution Committee; except

that the National Refugee Service shall have the right to make an application to the Distribution Committee for the allocation of an additional amount not exceeding \$500,000 out of said excess sums. It is distinctly understood and agreed that the allocation of funds provided for in subdivisions "A" and "B" of this paragraph, shall not in any manner be regarded as a precedent or guide by the Distribution Committee in dividing any funds subject to its disposal; it being the intent and purpose hereof that the Distribution Committee shall make such division upon the basis of its own independent study of needs and without regard to the preceding subdivisions hereof.

4. The aforesaid Distribution Committee shall be composed of an equal number of nominees of the J.D.C. and of the U.P.A. The Distribution Committee will also include a number of representatives of Welfare Fund communities, the number of and the persons to be approved by the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. before said representatives shall become members of the Distribution Committee. In the event of a vacancy in the Distribution Committee for any reason whatsoever, the said vacancy shall be filled by a party designated in exactly the same manner as was the person whose place has become vacant. The J.D.C. and the U.P.A. may respectively name alternates for their nominees to the Distribution Committee. The Distribution Committee shall act by a majority vote of the total number.
5. Upon organization of the Distribution Committee, there shall be allocated to it from the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. an amount not in excess of \$25,000 to be used during 1940, in connection with budget studies, personnel and other overhead expenses, to the end that the said Distribution Committee shall have for consideration at its various meetings all material which may be pertinent to a thorough analysis of all matters before it. The Distribution Committee shall be named not later than March 15th.



6. The traditional collections of the Jewish National Fund are not to be included in or to be considered a part of the United Jewish Appeal. However, a report of its net receipts shall be made available to the Distribution Committee if requested.
7. Any funds paid or payable directly to the J.D.C., the U.P.A. or the N.R.S. as the respective beneficiaries of any Will, Estate, Testamentary Bequest or Provision and under any power of Appointment, shall be retained by the recipient thereof and not included in, or considered part of, the United Jewish Appeal.
8. The N.R.S. shall have the right to receive and retain grants and contributions from Foundations whose charters or established policy specifically exclude gifts that are not to be used within the United States. Such grants or contributions shall not be included in, or considered part of, the United Jewish Appeal. However, it is understood that this paragraph shall not be deemed to give the N.R.S. the right to obtain grants or contributions from any Foundation or Agency which contributed funds to the N.R.S. or to the United Jewish Appeal on behalf of the N.R.S. during the year 1939. In all cases, the National Refugee Service shall report to the United Jewish Appeal all funds received from whatever source with a description of the sources.
9. The United Jewish Appeal shall constitute the unified fund-raising instrument for the J.D.C., the U.P.A. and the N.R.S. and none of the three last-mentioned organizations shall undertake separate campaigns in the United States during the year 1940, with the exceptions noted herein. If a supplementary appeal or campaign is to be initiated in the United States by any of the said three beneficiaries of the United Jewish Appeal, such a campaign or appeal must have the approval of the United Jewish Appeal and the proceeds must be reported and transmitted to it.
10. Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, the U.P.A., the J.D.C. and the N.R.S. agree that all funds and assets of any nature whatsoever pledged to

and/or collected or received by any of them directly during the year 1940, which would in the ordinary course be credited to the 1940 United States campaign of the recipient, and/or any and all funds and assets pledged to and/or received and collected by any of them directly as a result of any 1940 United States campaign activities, shall be assigned, transferred and/or paid over to the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. and shall be considered part of the receipts of the joint campaign and subject in their entirety to the provisions hereof.

11. No agencies other than the U.P.A., the J.D.C. and the N.R.S. are to be beneficiaries of distributions made by the Distribution Committee; and no such other agencies shall be included in the United Jewish Appeal without the prior consent of the J.D.C. and the U.P.A.
12. The United Jewish Appeal, Inc. undertakes to take immediate steps for such amendments of its By-Laws and Resolutions as may be necessary for the purposes of this agreement; it being understood that no changes in the manner in which the Membership, the Board of Directors, and the Executive Committee of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. is selected, shall be made.
13. This agreement between the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. and the joint campaign which is the subject thereof, shall be deemed to have commenced on January 1st, 1940 and shall expire on December 31st, 1940; it being understood, however, that all activities thereafter directed at concluding the 1940 campaign and the collection of all pledges and subscriptions made therein shall come within the purview hereof. Any proposal for an agreement for fund-raising in a 1941 campaign shall be considered not later than October 31st, 1940.
14. All details for implementing and carrying on the foregoing agreement are in the charge of Rabbi Jonah B. Wise and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, National



Chairmen of the United Jewish Appeal, or their respective nominees.

Meetings in regard to such details will be held at regular intervals.

(Signed) JONAH B. WISE  
For J.D.C.

(Signed) ABBA HILLEL SILVER  
For U.P.A.



CONFIDENTIAL

Minutes of a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Jewish Appeal held on Thursday evening, February 8, 1940 at 8:30 P.M. at 342 Madison Avenue, New York City, 20th floor.

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Present: Messrs. Jonah B. Wise, in the Chair  
Israel Goldstein  
Joseph C. Hyman  
Arthur M. Lamport  
Louis Lipsky

Henry Montor  
Abba Hillel Silver  
Stephen S. Wise  
Philip E. Hoffman  
Joseph Schwartz

Excuses were received from:

Messrs. Cyrus Adler  
Paul Baerwald  
Louis Bamberger  
James H. Becker  
David M. Bressler  
Isidor Coons  
Albert Einstein  
Max Epstein  
Solomon Goldman  
I. Edwin Goldwasser  
Henry Ittleson  
Jacob J. Kaplan  
Louis E. Kirstein  
Sidney Lansburgh  
Albert D. Lasker  
Herbert H. Lehman

Louis E. Levinthal  
Solomon Lowenstein  
Julian W. Mack  
Henry Monsky  
Louis P. Rucker  
James N. Rosenberg  
Charles J. Rosenbloom  
William Rosenwald  
Morris Rothenberg  
William J. Shroder  
Max C. Sloss  
Elihu D. Stone  
Nathan Straus  
Samuel Untermyer  
Edward M. M. Warburg  
Mrs. Felix M. Warburg

REPORT ON CAMPAIGN

On behalf of Mr. Isidor Coons and himself, Mr. Montor read a report summarizing the activities of the United Jewish Appeal for 1939 and indicating the prospects and general status of the United Jewish Appeal for 1940. (Appendix A)

In commending on the report Dr. Silver called attention to the fact that the figures of income for the United Jewish Appeal from the rest of the country referred to net receipts whereas the amount recorded for New York City in the national books referred to gross income so that the ratio of New York's contribution to the national United Jewish Appeal was about 3% less than had been indicated in the report.

Dr. Jonah B. Wise supplemented the report by expressing the thought that the actual amount raised in 1939 throughout the country on the appeal made by the United Jewish Appeal was actually a great deal larger and was not reflected merely in the figures of income of the United Jewish Appeal. However, many other organizations had benefitted from the larger amounts raised.

There followed a discussion as to the deductions being made or to be made in various communities as a result of local refugee needs and other activities. The



thought was expressed that the National Refugee Service would be glad to cooperate with the United Jewish Appeal in making clear to communities when they were setting aside too large a sum for their local refugee requirements.

It was Dr. Stephen S. Wise's belief that the information contained in the report of the Executive Vice-Chairmen was illuminating and stimulating and should be made available for confidential purposes to a list of select leaders throughout the country. He believed that more might have been said about the present day immediate and currently vast increased needs in Europe and in Palestine.

The point was made that if the material is circulated, the statistics should be eliminated because invidious comparisons were harmful to the general purposes of the campaign.

Dr. Silver thought that the material should be properly edited and its circulation should be left to the judgment of the Executive Vice-Chairmen. This was agreed to.

#### OFFICERS FOR 1940

The Chairman stated that it had been suggested that the officers and the Executive Committee of the United Jewish Appeal for 1940 remain the same as they were in 1939. Two of the gentlemen on the Allocations Committee - Mr. Henry Ittleson and Mr. Albert D. Lasker - were without posts since the Allocations Committee had been abandoned. He felt that these two might be asked to serve as Honorary Chairmen. Otherwise, the list would be exactly the same as last year.

Dr. Silver moved the adoption of the following list as indicated by Dr. Jonah B. Wise which would include an invitation to Messrs. Ittleson and Lasker to become Honorary Chairmen:

#### National Chairman

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise

#### Honorary Chairmen

Cyrus Adler  
Louis Bamberger  
Albert Einstein  
Max Epstein  
Henry Ittleson  
Louis E. Kirstein  
Albert D. Lasker  
Hon. Herbert H. Lehman  
Hon. Julian W. Mack  
Henry Monsky  
William J. Shroder  
Hon. Max C. Sloss  
Hon. Nathan Straus  
Samuel Untermyer  
Mrs. Felix M. Warburg  
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise

#### Co-Chairmen

Paul Baerwald  
Rabbi Solomon Goldman  
Rabbi Israel Goldstein  
Louis Lipsky  
James N. Rosenberg  
William Rosenwald  
Hon. Morris Rothenberg  
Edward M. M. Warburg

#### Co-Treasurers

I. Edwin Goldwasser  
Arthur M. Lamport

#### Executive Vice-Chairmen

Isidor Coons  
Henry Montor

During a discussion of officers it was brought out by the Chairman that instead of an Allocations Committee there would be a Distribution Committee in 1940 to determine the needs of the respective agencies and to allocate funds. To this Distribution Committee the United Jewish Appeal would make available a sum not in excess of \$25,000.

The motion was made, seconded and carried that the following list be considered the members of the Executive Committee of the United Jewish Appeal for the year 1940:

James H. Becker  
David M. Bressler  
Joseph C. Hyman  
Hon. Jacob J. Kaplan  
Sidney Lansburgh  
Hon. Louis E. Levinthal  
Solomon Lowenstein  
Louis P. Rocker  
Charles J. Rosenbloom  
Elihu D. Stone  
and officers

#### BUDGET OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR 1940

Copies of the budget for the United Jewish Appeal for 1940 as prepared by the Executive Vice-Chairmen and examined by the National Chairmen were distributed to the members of the Executive Committee. (Appendix B)

Dr. Jonah B. Wise pointed out that the summary of the budget which had been submitted totalled \$423,686.40 as compared with the estimated budget for 1939 of \$412,225.

Mr. Lamport stated that he had gone over the budget and was of the belief that in most details the budget was the same as that of last year but that certain additions had been made because of changes of staff and enlargement of services. It was also pointed out that one of the major changes had to do with rent, since the United Jewish Appeal paid \$12,000 for rent in 1939, because its lease dated from May 1st, whereas in 1940 the United Jewish Appeal would have to pay the full \$18,000 for a year's occupancy. However a reduction of \$1,000 had been secured by Mr. Alex Rothenberg, the Office Manager, bringing the sum down to \$17,000.

Dr. Goldstein raised the question whether in view of the unusual difficulties anticipated in connection with the 1940 campaign it might not be possible to enlarge the field staff. Mr. Montor replied that the staff has been enlarged. This was made possible due to the fact that several field men who left last year had been receiving higher salaries than those now being paid to the new field men.

Dr. Jonah B. Wise indicated that the budget is subject to revision on July 1st.

Mr. Montor pointed out that the budget covers the period from January 1, 1940 through December 31, 1940 and that all items of expenditure are retroactive.



It was moved, seconded and carried that the budget for the United Jewish Appeal for 1940, as submitted by the Executive Vice-Chairman and approved by the National Chairman, should be adopted.

#### LEASE OF 342 MADISON AVENUE

It was stated by Mr. Montor that the lease for the quarters occupied by the United Jewish Appeal on the 20th floor at 342 Madison Avenue was between the Fifth Madison Corporation and the Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. and the United Palestine Appeal, Inc. acting as agents for the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. The total rent was \$18,000 a year, since reduced to \$17,000 a year. The present lease runs for the period from May 1, 1939 to May 1, 1940.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the renewal of the lease of the United Jewish Appeal headquarters for the period from May 1, 1940 to May 1, 1941 be approved.

#### BANK ACCOUNTS

Upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously adopted, it was

RESOLVED, that the National City Bank of New York be and hereby is designated a depository of the funds of this corporation, in an account to be entitled "1940 United Jewish Appeal, Inc. - National Account", and any two of the following persons, Abba Hillel Silver, Jonah B. Wise, Arthur M. Lampert, I. Edwin Goldwasser are hereby authorized to sign, for and on behalf of this corporation, any and all checks, drafts or other orders with respect to any funds at any time(s) to the credit of this corporation with said Bank and/or in said account(s) of this corporation at any time(s) with said Bank, inclusive of any such checks, drafts or other orders in favor of any of the said officer(s) and/or other person(s), and that the said Bank be and hereby is authorized to pay and debit the same to any account(s) then maintained with said Bank and that said Bank is also hereby authorized to receive, as the act of this corporation, reconcilements of account(s) when signed by any one or more of said officer(s) and/or other person(s) or his or their designee(s); that any and all withdrawals of money and/or other transactions heretofore had in behalf of this corporation with said Bank being hereby ratified, confirmed and approved; also, that said Bank may rely upon the authority conferred by this entire resolution until the receipt by it of a certified copy of a resolution of this Board revoking or modifying the same.

RESOLVED, that the National City Bank of New York be and hereby is designated a depository of the funds of this corporation, in an account to be entitled "1940 United Jewish Appeal, Inc. - Administration Fund Account" and any one of the following persons, Arthur M. Lampert, Emil Mayer, William S. Menko, Charles Stachelberg, I. Edwin Goldwasser, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Jacob Sincoff and Harriet B. L. Goldstein is hereby authorized to sign, for and on behalf of this corporation, any and all checks, drafts or other orders with respect to any funds at any time(s) to the credit of this corporation with said Bank and/or in said account(s) of this corporation at any time(s) with said Bank, inclusive of any such checks, drafts or other orders in favor of any of the said officer(s) and/or other person(s), and that the said Bank be and hereby is authorized to pay and debit the same to any account(s) then maintained with said Bank and that said Bank is also hereby authorized to receive, as the act of this corporation, reconcilements

of account(s) when signed by any one or more of said officer(s) and/or other person(s) or his or their designee(s); that any and all withdrawals of money and/or other transactions heretofore had in behalf of this corporation with said Bank being hereby ratified, confirmed and approved; also, that said Bank may rely upon the authority conferred by this entire resolution until the receipt by it of a certified copy of a resolution of this Board revoking or modifying the same.

#### AGREEMENT CONSTITUTING THE 1940 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

It was stated that after a series of discussions between representatives of the United Palestine Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee an agreement had been arrived at which Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, on behalf of the United Palestine Appeal, and Dr. Jonah B. Wise, on behalf of the Joint Distribution Committee, were now about to sign.

There was a discussion of certain details with respect to the contents of the agreement and several changes were suggested, all of which were approved.

The text of the agreement between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal as signed by Drs. Silver and Wise is herewith attached.  
(Appendix C)

#### INCLUSION OF OTHER AGENCIES IN THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

The Chairman made reference to the fact that there has been discussion for some time of the inclusion in the United Jewish Appeal for 1940 of the Hias, the Ort and the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

The Joint Distribution Committee had had conversations with representatives of several of these groups to obtain a statement of their position. The Chairman asked Mr. Hyman for a report on these conversations.

Pointing out that he had only an informal report to offer, Mr. Hyman referred to conversations that had gone back for a period of several months as a result of a request made by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal to consider the inclusion of a number of smaller agencies in the United Jewish Appeal. Meetings were held prior to the annual assembly of the Council of Federations and since that time by a number of Joint Distribution Committee representatives with representatives of the Hias, the Ort and the JTA.

In summary, the JTA had requested that it receive \$75,000 above the amount collected in its normal revenue. The Ort had asked for inclusion in the United Jewish Appeal to the amount of \$400,000 and the Hias, which raised approximately \$400,000 in 1939 felt that it should receive \$750,000 in 1940. However, the Hias, of the various groups, seemed indifferent to its inclusion in the United Jewish Appeal.

Dr. Silver referred to statements which he had seen as included in letters sent out by the Ort in which it was stated that the Joint Distribution Committee had approved the inclusion of the Ort in the United Jewish Appeal. Dr. Jonah B. Wise said that this was a completely unwarranted statement.



Mr. Hyman pointed out that the Joint Distribution Committee Executive Committee had not acted formally or informally on the subject. He had made clear to Mr. Boudin who was responsible for the statement that he was in error with regard to the Joint Distribution Committee's attitude. Mr. Hyman said that the letter which had been sent broadcast by the Ort under date of February 2nd had been corrected by him verbally quite definitely. Dr. Silver stated it was a grave injustice to have made an unwarranted statement of this kind and that it should be promptly corrected in writing.

Mr. Hyman in describing the Hias' position stated that even if included in the United Jewish Appeal it did not wish to give up its regular membership campaign which involves solicitation in many communities. This would, however, be credited to the \$750,000.

Dr. Silver commenting on a conversation which he had had with Mr. Landau of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency said that the JTA would like the United Jewish Appeal to allot the difference between \$100,000 and the amount which they are now receiving from Welfare Funds.

Dr. Schwartz stated that the Joint Distribution Committee had given a certain amount to the JTA, not for its normal budget but for a one-time project called the Overseas News Agency. The Joint Distribution Committee also made certain payments to the JTA as clearance for services rendered.

There followed a discussion in which the participants included Dr. Jonah B. Wise, Dr. Silver, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Mr. Louis Lipsky, Mr. Joseph C. Hyman and Mr. Arthur M. Lamport. The conclusion was reached that on a thorough consideration of the needs of the agencies in the United Jewish Appeal for 1940 and on the basis of a review of the general prospects for 1940, and in consideration of the special problems presented by the smaller agencies which desired inclusion, it was best for all concerned that the United Jewish Appeal should stand as it now is.

In view, however, of the representations made by Welfare Funds and by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, further study should be given to the subject. Inasmuch as a Distribution Committee had been set up by the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal to consider the needs and to allocate the funds for 1940, aside from initial divisions, it would be best to turn the problem of other agencies over to the Distribution Committee for consideration with an eye to recommendations that might be made for the future.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a letter should be written to the agencies with whom discussions had been held for inclusion in the United Jewish Appeal and to the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds stating that consideration had been given to the entire matter, that for reasons which had been most earnestly examined these agencies could not be included in the United Jewish Appeal for 1940, but that the problem would be referred to the Distribution Committee established by the United Jewish Appeal for such examination of the facts as would be helpful in the determination of a policy for the future.

#### REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

The Chairman presented and entered for the record a report submitted on the 1939 United Jewish Appeal for the period ending December 31, 1939.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNION

Mr. Montor referred to a letter sent by Mr. Peter K. Hawley on behalf of the United Office and Professional Workers of America in which the request was made that the subject of contractual relations between the United Jewish Appeal and the union be discussed.

The Chairman suggested that the Executive Vice-Chairmen meet with the representatives of the union and, although having no power to act, determine what the union wished.

Mr. Lamport stated that in 1939 he had discussed the subject with Mr. Hawley and his predecessor and the point of view he had pressed was that the United Jewish Appeal is a temporary organization lasting only until 1940 and that inasmuch as the discussions took place in May, this should be held over.

It was then voted that the Executive Vice-Chairmen be given the power to conduct negotiations with the union with no power to act but to submit a statement to the Executive Committee later for its consideration.





February 14, 1940

Dr. Stephen S. Wise  
40 West 88th St.  
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Wise:

Please pardon the delay in answering your letter of February 6. I have been away from the city a good bit of the time since then.

I question very seriously whether anything can be done at this time to put through the loan. I had hoped that Dr. Weizmann would use his presence in this country specifically to that end inasmuch as very few important welfare fund campaigns were actually on during his visit. But I understand that with his trip to Florida, his visit to the United States will terminate. Who will prosecute the work in behalf of the loan after Dr. Weizmann leaves?

The suggestion of calling together a hundred Zionist leaders may be a good one, but simultaneously, these leaders will be asked to raise special funds in their communities as a volunteer tax for the transportation of refugees to Palestine. We are also now getting ready for the 1940 welfare fund campaign, and we shall need the interest and time of these same people for that cause which presumably should have prior claim upon them. Mr. Golomb would also like to get these Zionists interested in a large way in raising money for Haganah. Frankly, it doesn't make much sense, and because of this multiplicity of over-lapping activities, I am afraid that they will all suffer.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

February 15, 1940

Mr. Z. Tygel  
225 West 34th St.  
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Tygel:

Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of February 2nd, as well as your earlier letter of November 21st.

I see no harm in convoking a round table conference of a certain number of Jewish leaders in the United States to discuss the question of "unity". Frankly, I do not expect any worthwhile results to come out of such a conference. I also think that we are making too much of this business of "unity". We are a people of nearly five million in this country, and to expect unity of thought and action in such a large body is fantastic. There isn't a single subject on which all the Jews of America unite, unless it be defense against anti-Semitism, and even here, there is a sharp and, in my judgment, irreconcilable difference as to the methods to be employed. Our people, like any other people, is divided most decisively along economic, religious and "nationalistic" lines. A religious sect may have a program and a leader; a people has leaders with various and opposing programs in all departments of life and thought. Under certain stresses, a temporary coalition or truce may be effected between certain groups within the people. But beyond this, it is idle to expect unity among the Jews of America.

Those who are interested in creating a larger measure of cooperation among the various groups in American Jewish life ought to consider starting not at the top, but at the bottom, not with leaders, but with communities - that is to say, organizing local Jewish communities into community councils to look after all local needs, not merely philanthropic. Over a period of time, these local community councils may gain in experience and in prestige, and out of them may some day emerge a national organization of organized Jewish communities which may be able to speak with a certain measure of authority for the Jews of America. Most of our national bodies have been inverted pyramids.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK



February 19, 1940

PERCENTAGES ALLOCATED TO UJA FROM FUNDS RAISED IN WELFARE CITIES \*

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>TOTAL GOAL</u>	<u>TOTAL RAISED</u>	<u>UJA ALLOTMENT</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
<u>ALABAMA</u>				
Birmingham	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 20,000	44%
Gadsden	-	750	530	71%
Jasper	-	600	400	67%
Mobile	-	10,400	8,100 M.Est.	78%
Montgomery	15,000	15,500	9,000	59%
Selma	10,000	8,200	5,000	61%
Tuscaloosa	6,000	6,000	3,000	50%
<u>ARKANSAS</u>				
Little Rock	25,000	22,500	12,000	53%
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>				
Bakersfield	5,050	5,132	4,000	78%
Fresno	10,000	9,450	3,500	37%
Long Beach	25,000	11,000	6,020	55%
Los Angeles	800,000	862,027	535,000	63%
Merced	-	250	200	80%
Modesto	3,000	1,000	500	50%
Oakland	65,000	57,500	20,000	35%
Riverside	3,000	2,500	1,500	60%
Sacramento	16,000	9,000	5,000	56%
San Bernardino	3,200	3,218	1,575	49%
San Diego	30,500	23,000	15,000	65%
San Francisco	700,000	575,000	350,000	61%
Santa Ana	3,000	2,503	1,500 Min.	60%
Stockton	10,000	10,000	7,000	70%
San Jose	15,000	9,500	3,500 Min. Est.	37%
<u>CONNECTICUT</u>				
Bridgeport	50,000	30,500	15,000 Min.	49%
Hartford	112,803	99,451	55,154	56%
New Haven	89,945	77,000	49,640	65%
Waterbury	25,000	24,000	13,000	54%
<u>FLORIDA</u>				
Jacksonville	30,000	20,000	12,000	60%
Miami	65,150	83,044	35,000	42%
Orlando	7,500	6,000	3,500 Est.	58%
Tampa	15,000	11,500	8,000	70%

\* We have omitted cities for which totals raised are not known

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>TOTAL GOAL</u>	<u>TOTAL RAISED</u>	<u>UJA ALLOTMENT</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
<u>GEORGIA</u>				
Atlanta	\$ 115,000	\$ 94,000	\$ 50,000	53%
Savannah	30,000	25,000	20,000	80%
<u>ILLINOIS</u>				
Chicago	2,000,000	1,916,246	1,300,000 a/c	68%
Elgin	5,310	4,005	2,000	50%
Joliet	10,000	8,500	4,000	47%
Peoria	30,000	23,500	11,000	47%
Rockford	9,500	6,000	5,000	83%
Waukegan	-	4,000	2,015 a/c	50%
<u>INDIANA</u>				
Evansville	-	29,000	20,000	69%
Fort Wayne	50,000	41,000	24,000 Min.	59%
Hammond	10,000	10,064	7,000 M.Est.	70%
Indianapolis	123,400	131,094	79,900	61%
Kokomo	-	3,047	2,290	75%
Lafayette	10,000	8,000	6,702	84%
Marion	-	3,000	1,500	50%
Michigan City	2,700	2,300	1,000	44%
Muncie	6,000	5,000	3,500 Min.	70%
South Bend	20,000	22,000	9,500	43%
Whiting	-	1,000	750 a/c	75%
Anderson	3,000	2,114	1,500 M.Est.	71%
<u>IOWA</u>				
Cedar Rapids	11,000	6,000	5,000 a/c	83%
Davenport	20,000	12,513	10,000 M.Est.	80%
Des Moines	66,000	66,000	32,000 Min.	49%
Mason City	4,000	1,330	1,200	90%
Sioux City	15,000	20,150	10,500	52%
<u>KANSAS</u>				
Coffeyville	-	500	220	44%
Wichita	17,500	13,020	6,825	52%
<u>KENTUCKY</u>				
Ashland	-	4,125	3,000	73%
Louisville	100,000	102,048	67,000	66%
<u>LOUISIANA</u>				
Alexandria	7,500	7,000	3,500 M.Est.	50%
Baton Rouge	4,500	4,000	1,950	49%
Monroe	10,000	8,700	5,750	66%
New Orleans	125,000	127,800	77,000	60%



<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>TOTAL GOAL</u>	<u>TOTAL RAISED</u>	<u>UJA ALLOTMENT</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
<u>MAINE</u>				
Aroostook County	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,000	67%
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>				
Athol	4,000	4,661	3,961	85%
Boston	650,000	584,000	400,000	69%
Fall River	40,000	31,000	26,000	84%
Leominster-Fitchburg	15,000	15,000	10,000	68%
Springfield	50,000	50,000	35,000 Min.	70%
Worcester	69,313	71,036	40,000	56%
<u>MICHIGAN</u>				
Detroit	790,000	650,000	318,000	49%
Flint	23,500	18,000	7,000	39%
Jackson	2,500	1,500	1,000	67%
Lansing	9,000	8,890 approx.	3,500	39%
Pontiac	-	8,568 a/c	5,200	61%
Saginaw	14,000	6,500	3,000 Min.	46%
<u>MINNESOTA</u>				
Duluth	50,000	37,752	18,236 Est.	48%
Minneapolis	150,000	125,000	57,000	46%
St. Paul	100,000	88,000	45,000	51%
<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>				
Clarksdale	-	2,500	2,000 a/c	80%
Hattiesburg	-	1,622	650	39%
Jackson	-	4,225	3,500	83%
Vicksburg	6,000	5,225	3,000	57%
<u>MISSOURI</u>				
Jefferson City	-	450	100	22%
Joplin	4,500	5,500	3,500	64%
Kansas City	200,000	165,000	60,000	36%
St. Louis	511,000	506,290	325,000 Min.	64%
Sedalia	-	1,450	500	35%
Springfield	3,000	3,000	2,000 M.Est.	67%
<u>MONTANA</u>				
Billings	3,000	1,765	1,600	91%
Butte	6,500	6,846	3,000	44%
<u>NEBRASKA</u>				
Lincoln	15,000	14,000	8,000	57%
Omaha	102,000	80,000	30,000	38%

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>TOTAL GOAL</u>	<u>TOTAL RAISED</u>	<u>UJA ALLOTMENT</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
<u>NEW JERSEY</u>				
Atlantic City	\$ 39,252	\$ 50,000	\$ 10,350	21%
Bayonne	50,000	37,200	24,000 M.Est.	65%
Newark	-	206,000	115,000 Min.	56%
Passaic	35,000	36,475	15,400	42%
Trenton	60,000	76,000	40,000 Min.	53%
<u>NEW YORK</u>				
Batavia	5,000	4,000	3,500 M.Est.	88%
Newburgh	30,000	15,000	13,500 Min.	90%
Niagara Falls	12,000	10,500	7,000	67%
Schenectady	40,000	25,451	18,500 M.Est.	73%
Syracuse	75,000	53,000	35,000	66%
Watertown	7,000	6,155	5,000	81%
Rochester	142,335	131,000	80,000 M.Est.	61%
<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>				
Ashville	7,500	6,000	3,500 Min.	58%
Raleigh	6,000	4,000	2,500 Est.	63%
Winston-Salem	6,000	5,800	3,000 M.Est.	52%
<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>				
Fargo	5,000	4,500	3,000	67%
<u>OHIO</u>				
Akron	60,000	61,400	30,000	49%
Canton	46,525	38,500	11,137	29%
Cincinnati	331,795	315,000	190,000	60%
Cleveland	800,000	770,000	475,000	62%
Columbus	111,000	110,000	70,000	64%
Elyria	-	2,500	1,500 Min.	60%
Lima	10,000	8,200	5,000	61%
Lorain	5,000	6,000	3,000	50%
Portsmouth	3,000	2,400	1,400	58%
Springfield	9,000	5,800	4,400 Min.	75%
Toledo	-	93,000	52,500 Est.	76%
Warren	15,000	14,000	5,100	36%
Youngstown	100,000	89,424	44,000	49%
Steubenville	11,000	11,000	6,000	55%
<u>OKLAHOMA</u>				
Tulsa	47,485	48,272	20,000 Min.	41%
<u>OREGON</u>				
Portland	110,000	102,201	73,000	71%



<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>TOTAL GOAL</u>	<u>TOTAL RAISED</u>	<u>UJA ALLOTMENT</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
<u>PENNSYLVANIA (Eastern)</u>				
Coatesville	\$ -	\$ 8,300	\$ 6,500 Min.	78%
Erie	17,860	16,800	9,300	55%
Harrisburg	66,462	68,584	25,000	36%
Lancaster	20,000	15,500	12,440 a/c	80%
Kennett Square	-	400	266	67%
Philadelphia	1,000,000	900,000	486,750 Min.	54%
Reading	25,000	25,850	18,600	72%
Scranton	40,000	39,250	30,000	76%
Wilkes-Barre	40,640	41,224	25,000 Min.	61%
Pittsburgh	431,000	452,000	240,000 Min.	53%
Williamsport	12,500	11,400	6,000 Min.	53%
<u>PENNSYLVANIA (Western)</u>				
Altoona	20,000	18,184	12,000	66%
Butler	6,500	7,991	5,576	70%
DuBois	3,500	1,900	1,290	68%
Homestead	5,000	5,000	3,500	70%
Indiana	3,500	3,500	2,500	71%
Johnstown	25,000	22,500	16,000 Min.	71%
Kane	1,500	680	612	90%
Meadville	2,000	1,300	780 a/c	60%
Sharon-Farrell	12,000	12,314	10,100	82%
Uniontown	10,000	10,500	6,000	57%
Warren	1,500	2,850	2,250	79%
<u>TENNESSEE</u>				
Memphis	105,000	105,400	55,000	52%
Nashville	60,000	49,500	30,000	61%
<u>TEXAS</u>				
Austin	7,500	4,800	3,000	63%
Corpus Christi	20,000	16,000	10,000	63%
Corsicana	7,500	7,060	4,800	68%
Dallas	93,175	64,079	40,000	62%
El Paso	25,000	20,000	11,800	59%
Fort Worth	35,000	26,000	15,000 Min.	58%
Galveston	20,000	18,000	11,500	64%
Houston	106,000	106,000	60,000	57%
<u>UTAH</u>				
Ogden	4,000	3,000	2,850	95%
Salt Lake City	28,000	28,500	18,000	63%
<u>VIRGINIA</u>				
Norfolk	28,500	28,600	20,000	70%
Petersburg	9,500	5,100	3,060	60%
Richmond	100,000	75,000	30,000 Min.	40%

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>TOTAL GOAL</u>	<u>TOTAL RAISED</u>	<u>UJA ALLOTMENT</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
<u>WASHINGTON</u>				
Centralia	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,400	\$ 950	68%
Olympia	-	1,000	500	50%
Seattle	75,000	80,100	43,000 M.Est.	54%
Spokane	10,000	10,833	6,000	55%
Tacoma	6,000	5,000	3,000 Min.	60%
<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>				
Huntington	25,000	20,000	16,000 M.Est.	80%
Logan	2,000	1,980 a/c	1,500	81%
Parkersburg	4,500	5,836	2,375	62%
Weirton	3,500	2,700	2,400	89%
Wheeling	23,000	13,000	10,000 M.Est.	77%
Williamson	2,000	1,862	1,000 Min.	54%
<u>WISCONSIN</u>				
Kenosha	-	4,200	2,780	66%
Milwaukee	265,000	235,000	120,000	51%
Sheboygan	4,000	2,600	950	37%
Superior	5,360	5,000	3,300 M.Est.	66%
Totals		\$12,213,216	\$7,216,584	59%



### THE 1940 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

The United Jewish Appeal has announced its 1940 plans for a \$23 million campaign on behalf of the JDC, UPA and NRS. In provisional form, these plans were discussed at the General Assembly at Detroit at which the representatives of various national and overseas agencies participated with the delegates from our member cities.

At the time of the Assembly discussion, a number of questions remained. One of the most important of these referred to the inclusion of additional Jewish agencies working in the overseas field, in Palestine, and in performing services necessary to the refugees in the United States.

Conversations on the inclusion of additional agencies continued after the Assembly with three organizations -- Ort, Hias and JTA -- which had indicated a willingness to participate in the 1940 UJA. The Council continued to urge that further consideration be given to the possibilities of including these additional agencies.

We have now been informed by the UJA that:

"After a thorough study of material available and other conditions under which the campaign must be conducted, the Executive Committee of the UJA was unanimously of the opinion that it would be impracticable at this time to include any other than the present beneficiary agencies in the 1940 campaign."

It is to be regretted that representatives of the Council were not invited to participate in the meeting at which the final decision to exclude these additional agencies was reached. The Council is therefore unaware of the specific reasons for rejecting the wishes so vigorously expressed by our member agencies individually, at regional conferences, and at the Assembly.

We are advised that the Executive Committee of the UJA has communicated with Ort, Hias and JTA, suggesting that the problems of these agencies be submitted for consideration and study through the proposed Committee on Distribution which is to be an integral part of the 1940 UJA. This Committee will, on request, undertake to review the functions of these agencies in preparation for a program for 1941. It is to be assumed that these agencies will continue this year to make applications to welfare funds and to individuals, and conduct whatever fund-raising appeals are deemed advisable by them. Because of the action taken by the UJA, welfare funds must continue to give separate consideration to the appeals made by the UJA, Ort, Hias, JTA and other legitimate agencies engaged in overseas and refugee services. As promptly as possible, the Council will review the budgets of these organizations and their procedures in appealing to welfare funds, and will submit statements as rapidly as facts can be made available.

We can also report that some preliminary conversations are taking place for setting up the proposed Committee on Distribution that is to include Council representatives.

Appended are:

- (1) A copy of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of Detroit, endorsing the 1940 UJA; and
- (2) A summary report of the activities of the Council Committee of Ten which finally led to the consummation of the UJA agreement. The Council Board provided specifically that this Committee of Ten should continue during 1940.



RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY JANUARY 28, 1940

"WHEREAS a United Jewish Appeal for 1940 has been established incorporating some of the major suggestions that the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and its member agencies have made for the continuation and growth of methods of central fund raising for overseas and refugee needs,

"WHEREAS we endorse as a progressive step the bringing of the Council and its welfare fund member agencies into closer association with the administrative forces of the overseas and refugee agencies through the proposed Budget Committee which will include representatives of the Council from welfare fund cities,

"WHEREAS we approve the decision to establish a properly financed, adequate and continuing service of auditing and evaluating of expenditures and program,

"WHEREAS the Council continues to urge that the United Jewish Appeal and such instruments as it may establish shall continue actively in the direction of working out satisfactory cooperative relationships with other functioning and fund raising bodies operating in the areas of need covered by the major overseas refugee and Palestinian agencies,

"WHEREAS the continued havoc and distress of the War and the increase in area of need compel us to strain our energies and resources to the utmost, therefore

"BE IT RESOLVED that the General Assembly of the Council records its approval of the agreement made for 1940 and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds in its General Assembly advises and urges all the member welfare funds and all other fund raising groups participating in united campaigns to exert their fullest strength and influence to achieve the maximum fund raising results in behalf of the overseas, refugee and Palestinian agencies that are now or may, during the campaign, be included within the scope of the United Jewish Appeal, as well as in behalf of such other agencies as have by their record and performance merited and received support from American Jewish communities."

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

January 23, 1940

REPORT ON UJA NEGOTIATIONS

Many of our welfare funds, and all of our regional organizations have expressed a definite wish for a continuation of the UJA, the inclusion of additional overseas and Palestinian agencies in the joint campaign and for improved procedures in budgeting and evaluation of the various services.

To carry out this expressed interest of our member agencies and at the suggestion of representatives of the JDC and the UPA, the Council appointed a Committee of Ten made up of representatives of welfare fund cities to serve in behalf of the Council in the development of negotiations for 1940 campaigns. The appointment of this Committee followed a special meeting called by the Board of Directors of the Council with representatives of important overseas agencies to discuss plans for a joint campaign for overseas and refugee programs.

Members of the Committee of Ten are:

Henry A. Alexander, Atlanta  
Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore  
Joseph Berne, Cleveland  
Judge Phillip Forman, Trenton  
Samuel A. Goldsmith, Chicago  
Samuel Goldhamer, Cleveland  
Joseph Goldstein, Rochester  
Irvin Bettmann, St. Louis  
Donald Keffenburgh, Hartford  
Robert J. Koshland, San Francisco  
Sidney Lansburgh, Baltimore  
Joseph P. Loeb, Los Angeles  
S.D. Leidesdorf, New York

Elias Mayer, Chicago  
Henry Monsky, Omaha  
Kurt Peiser, Philadelphia  
Charles J. Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh  
Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia  
William J. Shroder, Cincinnati  
Ben M. Selekman, Boston (alternate)  
Isidore Sobeloff, Detroit (alternate)  
Michael A. Stavitsky, Newark  
David M. Watchmaker, Boston  
Henry Wineman, Detroit  
Joseph Willen, New York

(Ira M. Younker, New York - Sidney Hollander, Baltimore, ex-officio)

This Committee met on December 18, 1939 with 13 members in attendance. The Committee approved of the statement of principles which included the following major recommendations:

1. A united Jewish appeal for refugee and overseas service to include all major agencies now providing services abroad and for national refugee programs in this country. On the basis of this policy, the recommendation that invitations be extended specifically to Ort, Hias and JTA,



National Labor Committee for Palestine, American Friends of the Hebrew University and Hadassah as participants in this appeal.

2. Recommendation that participating agencies in the united appeal and representatives of established welfare funds that are members of the Council be organized as a joint committee for the purpose of
  - (a) establishing an acceptable method of reporting, accounting and auditing program activities and financial receipts and disbursements
  - (b) continuous study of the basis for agency relationships within the united campaign
  - (c) examining the national programs of the agencies and clarifying the functional lines where two or more agencies are operating in the same fields of service, with a view to securing a satisfactory evaluation of the results of the work performed by the agencies participating in the united overseas campaign.

Members of the Committee of Ten met with representatives of the UJA on December 18th in New York. Since it was apparent that the plans for 1940 would involve detailed discussions and meetings, it was considered advisable that a smaller committee of three be on call for further meetings of negotiating agencies.

Subsequent meetings were held with the negotiating committee of the UJA on December 26th at which Messrs. Hollander, Younker and Bettmann represented the Council; on January 3rd with Messrs. Hollander, Younker and Sobeloff of Detroit in attendance.

Discussions both on a formal and informal basis continued daily after January 3rd with Mr. Hollander participating at various times. Finally, on January 18th, representatives of the JDC and UPA met without representatives of the Council and agreed on plans for 1940 for the UJA.

On the basis of our information, this agreement included initial allotments of the first  $11\frac{1}{2}$  millions as follows:

\$3 $\frac{1}{2}$ million to the NRS	(Of this \$1 million from New York campaign.)
\$5 $\frac{1}{4}$ million to the JDC	
\$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ million to the UPA	

The agreement also provides for an Allocation Committee which will distribute the balance of the UJA income without being bound by this ratio of original distribution. Also there is to be an appropriation for auditing and reporting services as a basis for consideration and action of the Allocation Committee. No provision has as yet been made for the inclusion of other overseas and Palestinian agencies in the united campaign.

In the many meetings and discussions which preceded this agreement, many of the major questions were discussed from time to time but no definite action was taken on any matter of policy previous to the January 18th meeting of the JDC and the UPA. A great deal of time in the negotiations was devoted to the question of ratios of fund distribution as between the JDC and UPA either as a basis for original distribution of part of the funds or an over all ratio to cover the total funds to be raised. During this period of negotiations our Committee of Ten and the various representatives that participated in later discussions, adhered to the principles set forth on December 18th.

So far as we can judge from the reports on the agreement reached the question of inclusion of other agencies, the details of the organization of an impartial allocation committee and the establishment of an objective method of reporting and evaluation have not yet been concluded. There remain open therefore some of the major questions of policy formulated by the Committee of Ten such as (a) direct participation of welfare fund representatives of the Council in further negotiations with overseas and refugee agencies not yet included, (b) direct participation in Allocation Committee, (c) direct participation in evaluating, auditing and reporting services.



( E )

TENTATIVE ANALYSIS OF UNITED JEWISH APPEAL CAMPAIGN  
for 1940

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General estimated income for country (outside New York City)	\$8,500,000
Net estimated income to national UJA from New York UJA	<u>2,890,000</u>
TOTAL NET ANTICIPATED INCOME TO NATIONAL UJA	<u>\$ 11,390,000</u>

Definite disbursements:

JDC	\$5,250,000	
UPA	2,500,000	
NRS	2,500,000	
Expenditures	<u>430,000</u>	<u>10,680,000</u>

NET ESTIMATED AVAILABLE FOR  
DISTRIBUTION \$ 710,000

(The National Refugee Service has right to make application  
for additional amount beyond \$3,500,000 up to \$500,000)

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ESTIMATED ANALYSIS OF NEW YORK UJA INCOME  
(prepared by Mr. Lamport)

Net income (after deduction of expenses and shrinkage)	\$ 4,000,000
Allotted to NRS	\$ 1,000,000
Allotted to Ort	<u>110,000</u> <u>1,110,000</u>

Balance remaining for national UJA \$ 2,890,000

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Distribution of New York UJA Income based on \$1,000,000 allotment  
to NRS and on distribution to NRS from income accruing to  
national UJA:

NRS	\$1,731,250	
JDC	1,463,000	
UPA	695,750	- 17%
Ort	<u>110,000</u>	
		<u>\$4,000,000.</u>

UNITED JEWISH APPEALGENERAL ASSEMBLY BULLETINBULLETIN  
FOR MEMBER AGENCIES

FROM: SIDNEY HOLLANDER, PRESIDENT

February 20, 1940

THE 1940 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

The United Jewish Appeal has announced its 1940 plans for a \$23 million campaign on behalf of the JDC, UPA and NRS. In provisional form, these plans were discussed at the General Assembly at Detroit at which the representatives of various national and overseas agencies participated with the delegates from our member cities.

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UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

111 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

February 26, 1940.

Mr. Louis Lipsky, Chairman  
Palestine Foundation Fund  
386 Fourth Avenue  
New York City

Dear Mr. Lipsky:

I have been thinking at length on the question of the Keren Hayesod loan, and have hesitated to make any comments, first because I am not sure of my own ground, and secondly because adverse comments might be misunderstood.

One assumes that Mr. Kaplan and our other friends who have been urging a Keren Hayesod loan for more than a year have entered fully into all the details and the consequences involved in such a loan. I am wondering whether the following considerations have been kept in view.

First, it is planned to issue legal paper in the United States to the extent of \$4,000,000. Those to whom the paper is issued will be asked to regard the amounts they offer as loans, which will be paid out from the income of the Keren Hayesod at four per cent. interest during the next twenty years. I understand that this will involve a mortgage on the income of the Keren Hayesod of approximately \$330,000 a year.

It is recognized that the Jewish Agency and the Keren Hayesod will require support from the Jews in America, undoubtedly on an increased scale, during the next two decades, it being assumed that the progress of the Jewish home will not be interrupted by political events. Is it wise to burden the income of the Jewish Agency during this development period with so substantial a mortgage? It should be borne in mind that during the past ten years the net income of the Keren Hayesod has ranged between \$500,000 and \$600,000 a year. The figure has been brought up as a result of the experience of the last three campaigns. When one takes into consideration expenditures and subsidies, one must assume, therefore, that before the Keren Hayesod will receive from the United States a single penny, \$500,000 will have to be paid out to meet the loan interest and principal, and to pay for other expenses.

Palestine faces a critical period. This is reflected particularly in agriculture and also in industry. Can anyone assume that the \$4,000,000 now to be made available would prove of such moment in Palestine, economically, as to constitute the difference between disaster and emergence from the present crisis?

The citrus industry, for example, requires many millions of dollars, which the Jewish Agency loan cannot possibly provide. The same is true of various industrial projects, which must be maintained in order to continue the level of employment.

Is there a danger that the \$4,000,000 will merely stop certain gaps, and not affect the major structure, one way or another, except undoubtedly that certain wise and profitable things could be done at this time?

On the other hand, there is to be kept in mind the depressing effect of a mortgage debt as huge as has been indicated.

Secondly, the Keren Hayesod started out as an institution emphasizing the fact that its activities were financed with fonds perdu. The relationship between the Keren Hayesod and American Jewry has been,

- 1) a constructive philanthropic undertaking;
- 2) voluntary contributors.



February 26, 1940.

It is essential that that relationship be maintained. The success of any fund-raising organization over a period of years depends on the good will that can be accumulated.

It may be recalled that the American Zion Commonwealth incident, although it ended most successfully for Palestine, for a time hurt the United Palestine Appeal and similar fund-raising efforts for Palestine. No one can predict what the income of the Keren Hayesod will be during the next two decades, although one hopes that it will rise on an ascending scale, but certainly there is always a chance that the present ratio of giving will not be increased.

One or more additional crises may arise in the affairs of Palestine, when it may become necessary to postpone interest and principal payments on the loan. What effect would such postponement have upon the good will and the fund-raising efforts of the Keren Hayesod in this country?

If the loan is to be regarded in the nature of an investment, then would it not be wiser to have an entirely different agency, in no way related to the Keren Hayesod, sponsor such an investment enterprise? The guaranty of repayment from the funds of the Keren Hayesod would not be involved, but the debentures would be placed before the community on the same basis as any other stock issued.

Those Jews in the United States who will subscribe to the loan will not do so merely because interest and principal repayment has been promised out of the proceeds of the Keren Hayesod, but because they are subject to social influence, or because they genuinely believe in the future of Palestine. Those who believe in the future of Palestine can be persuaded to share in that future on the basis of what has already been accomplished in the country and not because they are promised returns from the same institution to which they are asked simultaneously to make voluntary contributions.

If the discussion centred around a great loan which some banking house would sponsor, to the extent of \$25,000,000, then these observations would be of no moment, since the \$25,000,000 could be utilized to make the genuine transformation in the economic picture in Palestine at this time. But since the amount involved is so small as to make only the slightest dent on the economic outlook, these observations may have some relevance.

I assume that what I have said here has been thought about by all those associated with the loan, and that all the objections have been met. I felt, however, that at least for my own satisfaction I ought to make these observations in order to obtain clarification of my own views.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor  
Executive Director

HM:ET



*"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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Albert Einstein  
Herbert H. Lehman  
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Charles Ress

### Executive Director

Henry Montor

February 27, 1940

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Attached hereto is a copy of a letter from Eliezer Kaplan which is illuminating for (a) its references to the situation in Palestine and the increasing needs; (b) for its analysis of the institutions which benefit from Jewish Agency funds and which now, through Edward Norman's organization, American Palestine Fund, Inc., are trying to infringe on UPA funds; and (c) the Palestine reaction to the UJA of 1940.

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor  
Executive Director

HM:EH  
Encl.

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THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

Office of the Executive  
P. O. Box 92  
Jerusalem

February 2nd, 1940

Dear Montor,

Many thanks for your cables and letters. They have helped me to get a clearer understanding of your work and of the position in the States and our future prospects.

I have not answered until now because I find it very difficult to get a quiet hour, but I am sure that you have seen the two reports which I sent to Leo Herrmann and to Dr. Weizmann, and that you have also heard from our friends from Palestine who are now in the States. However, your last letters about the several applications to the United Appeal for grants compels me to send you a few words.

First of all let me refer to the letter of the American-Palestine Fund dated the 23rd December, 1939. I must say that I was amazed when I read it. The Treasurer of this Committee is a member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency: Dr. Hexter; the Secretary is again a member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency: Dr. Karpf. A few others are also men of official standing in the Agency. It sounds like a Committee of the Non-Zionist part of the Jewish Agency (apart from Mr. Israel Brodie), and all of these official persons speak of activities in Palestine organised independently of the Jewish Agency. May I enumerate: the Jewish Agency is officially represented on the Board of the Hebrew University which has been receiving, during the past few years, a subsidy from the U.P.A. The Hebrew Technical Institute in Haifa is officially connected with the Jewish Agency, and the Executive and the Vaad Leumi are represented on the Board of Management. Mr. Gruenbaum, myself and others are members of the Board and the Technical Institute gets a yearly subsidy from the budget of the Jewish Agency. The Haifa Technical High School is a subsidiary of the Technical Institute and the same applies to the Haifa Nautical School. We are amongst the founders of this Nautical School and contribute to its budget. The Ben Shemen Agricultural School is connected with the German Department of the Jewish Agency. The Social Services of the Vaad Leumi get substantial sums from our German Department. In addition, we are now paying, through the Vaad Leumi £P.5,000 every month for relief purposes. Allow me to mention in this connection that during the last five months we paid out directly and through the Vaad Leumi an amount of £P.40,000 for relief and social services. The Habimah has for many years past been receiving a subsidy from us. On account of this year's budget we have paid to Habimah a sum of £P.602. There is also some budgetary connection between the Sieff Institute in Rehovoth and ourselves. You may obtain particulars from Dr. Weizmann. I doubt if there is any institution of national importance in Palestine that does not get, directly or indirectly, a grant from us. It is true that we are not able to satisfy the demands, or perhaps even the essential needs of all these bodies, but we must keep within the framework of our income. It is also true that we are unable to give help to the pious foundations. We think that it is the primary duty of Palestine Jewry to cover the expenses of social relief and of the pious foundations. I doubt very much whether the institutions mentioned by me and many other bodies are aware of the formation of this Palestine Fund Committee, or whether they have given it power to speak on their behalf. I am going to write to some of the institutions you mentioned about this matter, and you will hear from me again when I receive their replies.



The strange fact is that all these people are not trying to obtain additional money for Palestine from private sources, but that they are turning to the U.J.A., that is to say, are asking for a part of the money which is destined for the work of the Jewish Agency in Palestine. The obvious implication can be no other than that the Jewish Agency is not using the money in the right way and that they are therefore taking upon themselves the task of righting the injustice done by the Jewish Agency. What they are in fact asking for is money belonging to the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth Leisrael. Again I must repeat - this is done by official persons of the Jewish Agency.

I will take the liberty of sending a word also to Dr. Hexter and Dr. Karpf on this matter after having consulted with my colleagues on the Executive.

Now as regards the demands of Messrs. Shenkar, Harzfeld and others. I meet these gentlemen many times a week and discuss with them our needs in the several spheres and I always give them the exact figures of our income and expenditure. They were a little disturbed when I asked them what had been their intention in cabling to the States? Harzfeld replied that he had no intention of approaching the U.P.A. He had cabled to Mr. Golomb in the hope that the latter could get substantial sums from other sources, or, as he put it, "additional money". The same was the explanation that I received from the other gentlemen. It was for this reason that I put before our friends in the States  $\text{\pounds}$  and also included it in the official cables signed by Messrs. Ussishkin, Hantke and myself - that all monies appropriated for Palestine should be transferred to the Executive of the Jewish Agency (K.H. and K.K.L.) May I repeat that the needs of the country are great and the demands made upon us very many? In fixing our budget we have to take into account not this or that individual demand and need, but the whole picture, and endeavour to find the best way of meeting all demands. We investigate scrupulously and consider at length how much to appropriate to every item in our budget, and we are bound by the decisions of the Congress and must not overstep the framework of our income.

From the letter of Rabbi Dr. Silver in connection with the cable of Mr. Shenkar, I see that he is very sympathetic. Please assure him that we have the interests of the middle-class very much at heart, no less, indeed, than that of any other group of the population. We always consider the general interests of the country and not those of any particular group.

It was only from your letters and those of Dr. Landauer that I learnt of the approach to the 'Joint' made by Dr. Magnes in connection with the relief problem in Palestine. I knew that Dr. Magnes was in touch with Mr. Rutenberg, Mr. Rokach, and others. I spoke to Mr. Julius Simon at great length on this very question before he left Palestine. Mr. Rutenberg was under the impression that the 'Joint' was willing to appropriate a sum of approximately £100,000 for social work and constructive relief here, but from Mr. Simon I heard that the 'Joint' had approached Mr. Flexner with a proposal that they would give £5,000 if the P.E.C. would add another £5,000 with which to create a fund for small loans in Palestine. May I again repeat that during the five months of the war, the Jewish Agency has spent, directly and through the Vaad Leumi, a sum of about £40,000 for social services and relief, apart from the large sums that we spent in connection with the refugees.

I warned Mr. Rutenberg and also Mr. Simon in regard to these negotiations with the 'Joint'. The report of the 'Joint' to the Allocations Committee indicated that they spent some money in Palestine, but they did not specify these sums apart from the \$12,500 to the Hebrew University, and I was not able to get the figures here.



The report mentions some participation in the cost of the transfer of the refugees to Palestine. I shall deal later on with this question, but I must say that the 'Joint' is buying the privilege of being able to speak of its work in Palestine very cheaply.

Now as regards the refugees: I have opposed and am still opposed to any appropriation from the States for this purpose. In my view the U.P.A. is only a collecting agency. It is an important and comprehensive enough job in itself, and the task of making appropriations and fixing budget as well as the responsibility for spending must be in the hands of the Jewish Agency and the Boards of Directors of the Funds here. However, we have spent huge sums for helping refugees. In the last budget year (October 1, 1938 to October 1, 1939) we expended a sum of £60,000 on rendering assistance to refugees, and in the first four months of the war our expenses on this account were relatively even larger. We have spent during the last four months an amount of £25-26,000 under this head. It is true that we are trying to get the better part of this money back from the relatives of the immigrants through the Czech transfer system and by other means, but for the time being and despite our difficult financial position we have paid out the abovementioned sum for this assistance. I may send you a separate note specifying our expenses under this head.

Although this letter is growing rather lengthy, I feel that I must add a few words about our financial position now at the beginning of the fifth month of this budget year.

The Jewish Agency received from the Keren Hayesod during the last four months (October-January) about £100,000. At the moment of writing the Keren Hayesod informs me that they have an additional £22,000. This amount should really be an account of the fifth month. The Keren Hayesod received a total of £147,000 in these four months, and in accordance with the budget adopted by the last Congress we should have got £240,000. In my previous letter I gave a detailed account of our work and expenses and I do not wish to repeat myself. During the last few weeks we have been compelled to curtail some very important items and in spite of that our overdraft is growing seriously. Instead of enlarging our work I was compelled to propose to the Executive a reduction in the budget by about 25% to 30%. You realise that this is not only a question of economic hardship, but that it has wider implications. In my opinion the centre of gravity of all our work is now in the field of economics, and, what is more important, I see, and everyone else who knows of conditions here, sees many unique opportunities now in the field of industry and in that of colonisation, land and settlement. I use the word "unique" advisedly because no one of us knows whether it is not a historical chance which may not recur again, and no one of us knows how long this change may last. I regret that we have not succeeded in explaining the position to our friends abroad - not only the actual facts about the hardships and the needs in Palestine, but also the question of the unique potentialities which are now within our grasp. I feel that the Zionists in the Diaspora are on the retreat, that our friends are as it were on the defensive and that, feeling themselves to be the weaker party, they are hesitant to assume the offensive. I see it from the agreement and from the preceding negotiations in the States, from the agreement arrived at in London and from many other signs. Am I right in estimating that our percentage in the U.I.J.A. was reduced from 28% to 22%? Only on one count have you succeeded in preserving the status of the agreement, and that is by maintaining it as a two-party agreement and by limiting the N.R.S. I have carefully studied the report of the negotiations and of the deliberations in the Administrative Committee. I must say that they were not very encouraging.

I must conclude now. I shall try to prepare within the next few days a full report on the work and expenditure of the past five months.

Yours sincerely,  
(signed) E. Kaplan



P. S. What is your estimate of the prospects of the loan negotiations? Shall we get some additional money? And what is your estimate of the total income of the U.J.A. and the money transferable to Palestine until the 1st October, 1940?

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

E. Kaplan



## NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE, INC.

AN ORGANIZATION DESIGNED TO CARRY ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL  
COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES AND CERTAIN OF ITS AFFILIATES

165 WEST 46TH STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

March 1, 1940

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WILLIAM HABER  
*Executive Director*

To the Members of the Board of Directors:

I am enclosing a copy of a statement of our 1940 budget, prepared in our office, to be distributed to local welfare fund communities and others by the United Jewish Appeal, as requested.

It is necessary to indicate that on the basis of the expenditures which we have had thus far during the first seven weeks of 1940, the estimates contained in this budget represent rock bottom minimum requirements (although they are higher than the allocation assured us from the United Jewish Appeal, and therefore could not be adopted by the Executive Committee). On the basis of the current demands upon our organization, many of the items contained in the budget need to be revised upwards. We are, however, sending it to you as originally prepared, and wish to emphasize that while there is always a risk in preparing a budget twelve months in advance for an undertaking as dynamic as this, we are convinced that if the total sum to be available to National Refugee Service, Inc. during 1940 is less than that indicated in the attached budget, many of our services and forms of assistance may have to be seriously restricted.

Sincerely yours,

*William Haber*

William Haber

Encl.



NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE, INC.

B U D G E T

Calendar Year 1 9 4 0

We are presenting herewith the National Refugee Service, Inc. budget for the calendar year 1940.

The National Refugee Service, Inc. was organized in June, 1939 to take over the activities of the former National Coordinating Committee and certain of its affiliates. Upon it has fallen the responsibility of meeting the first impact of the refugee immigration to the United States. To its offices in New York come from 5,000 to 6,000 persons each week, seeking advice, information, service or financial assistance. These include not only refugees who may have landed the very day they come to our offices, but also Americans, relatives and friends. In addition, nearly 5,000 inquiries are made by letters and telegrams each week, many of these seeking technical information concerning immigration or dealing with the problems of resettlement.

The work of the National Refugee Service, Inc. has expanded rapidly as a result.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to indicate that there are many difficulties in planning a budget a full year in advance. Our problem is dynamic and there are many hazards in calculating the specific needs in funds for temporary relief, resettlement, transportation, employment, migration services and other activities for twelve months ahead. It should be said, therefore, that the budget submitted represents the objective estimate of our needs on the basis of recent experience and present trends. It does represent a most conservative estimate for the ensuing year.

In considering this budget, several factors must be recognized. To begin with, there is little doubt that the full quota of refugees will enter the country during this year. Those who are now arriving are almost completely without resources and many of them must, of necessity, be assisted immediately after their arrival. Then, too, a larger proportion of the new arrivals are older people. For these employment is

more difficult to obtain; this necessitates increased services on the part of our organization. It must also be considered that the war has increased the complexity of our immigration problems and has introduced new difficulties and heavier demands for our services.

On the basis of our most conservative estimates, the National Refugee Service, Inc. will require \$4,362,450.00 during 1940.

For our National Resettlement work there will be needed.....\$ 569,835.

The Resettlement Department, through some 600 committees throughout the United States, resettles families from New York City into more suitable and less congested areas throughout the entire country. Efforts are being made to resettle as many families as possible in order that the large concentration in New York City may be reduced. That this is necessary is self-evident. The number of units (families and unattached individuals) resettled has been steadily increasing. There is every reason to anticipate a continued increase in the future. We believe that the maximum capacity of other communities throughout the United States to absorb refugees on a resettlement basis is 500 family units per month. It is expected that close to 300 units will be resettled during the month of January.

We estimate that there will be an increase of 25 additional units monthly until the above-mentioned capacity of 500 is reached. The expenditures for resettlement include assistance given to needy refugees until such time as the communities are ready to receive them, and transportation and moving expenses to the new community, in addition to maintenance for the first two weeks in the new community for those of the refugees in need of such help.

There is also included under this category provision for the maintenance and training of refugee boys in National Youth Administration Camps. During January 1940 70 boys were enrolled in such training programs. It is expected that by December, 1940 over 200 refugee boys will receive such training. The maintenance required for each youth is \$30.00 per month, of which the National Refugee Service, Inc. carries \$15.00 and the remaining \$15.00 is usually met by the local community.

Thus it is expected that we shall resettle during 1940 a total of 4,600 families representing nearly 10,000 individuals, in addition to which we shall, by the end of this year, help train and maintain on National Youth Administration projects 200 refugee boys.

For the National and International Services of the Migration Department there will be needed.....\$ 458,860.

The Migration Department offers pre-immigration advice; technical information on affidavits; deals with immigration authorities in



this and other countries on immigration problems. When necessary, it gives financial assistance and advice to temporary visitors and emigres in transit. During the month of January approximately 400 refugees and their families will have been given cash assistance either for maintenance or for transportation. Of these, 300 are visitors' visa cases, and approximately 100 are permanent visa cases who are in transit to some community within the United States and for whom assistance must be given in order to reach their destination. On the basis of past experience it is anticipated that this number will increase at the rate of approximately 25 cases per month during the year. It is estimated that by December, 1940 a total of 620 cases will be receiving cash assistance.

In addition to those aided with cash assistance, the Migration Department received nearly 2000 applications during January, 1940, for some type of immigration service from persons resident in the United States. During the same period some 1,500 applications for service were received on behalf of persons still abroad. This number has been increasing steadily and it is expected that by December of this year such applications may reach a total of 5,400 for the month, as against 3,500 at the present time. This is in addition to the relief cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph which will reach approximately 620 by December, 1940.

For Temporary Aid through the Relief and Service Department  
there will be needed.....\$ 2,128,315.

Refugees who come to the United States are almost entirely without resources. For the most part the burden of immediate assistance is being met by affiants and relations. However, thousands of the newcomers require temporary cash assistance to tide them over until affiants and relatives can be located or until a resettlement, employment or other program can be worked out for them.

It is the function of the Relief & Service Department to provide such cash assistance to those refugees who are without financial assistance. This help is given after investigation of the refugee's resources and the ability of the affiant, relatives and friends to contribute towards his maintenance. The cash assistance given by this department is distinct from that given by

- a. The Migration Department which deals only with refugees in this country on temporary visas and also those on permanent visas who are destined for points outside of New York City.

- b. The Resettlement Department which gives temporary help to those families about to be resettled as well as some assistance to help maintain themselves for about two weeks within the new community.

In addition to financial aid, this department assists with advice on problems of adjustment, housing, child care, and medical care. All possible steps are taken to help the applicant find some way to meet his problem without financial assistance from this organization.

During the month of January, over 2,400 families will have received financial aid, while about 900 additional cases will have been given some service other than cash relief. On the basis of our recent experience, and in line with our assumption that the full quota will enter during 1940, it is anticipated that by December, 1940, the number of cases which will receive both cash and other aid will reach a total of 5,000. This number would be considerably greater if it were not for the work of the Resettlement and Employment Departments.

It is significant to point out that of those receiving financial assistance from this organization, close to 60% have been in this country three months or less and only 8% have been here over a year. This clearly indicates that the newcomer lacks resources to maintain himself here immediately upon arrival. It is also significant that he requires aid for a temporary period only, at most for about 3 to 6 months.

A considerable portion, nearly 35% of those given temporary assistance in New York, have affidavits signed by some one living in other parts of the United States. This assistance is necessary until the affiants are able to assume the responsibility or until other arrangements are made.

For the Employment Department there will be needed.....\$111,960.

The Employment Department seeks to find job opportunities for employable refugees in New York as well as in other parts of the country. This is a difficult undertaking since it involves placing refugees without, at the same time, creating any displacement of American workers. Records are maintained of occupational experience of refugees who register with this organization. In many instances we have been successful in finding employment opportunities which capitalize on the special skills which refugees possess.



During the month of January, a total of 400 refugees have found employment through our efforts and it is expected that during the entire year we shall have placed over 6,100 individuals. We are placing particular emphasis upon this phase of our work, it being quite evident that an increase in the number of jobs found will mean a reduction in the financial aid we shall be called upon to give, aside from the salutary effect upon a refugee when he or she has been able to find work in this country. At the present time we have 6,000 active applications for job placements. It is expected that this number will increase to 9,300 by December, 1940.

For the most part refugees have not gone into competitive employments; many have in fact been established in occupations new to this country and a considerable number of American workers have found jobs in such establishments.

Within the Employment Department a vocational retraining service for refugees is now provided and it is contemplated that this work will be expanded rapidly in 1940. Refugees will be assisted when necessary or practicable with fees and tuition. The beginning already made suggests that this is one of the most constructive activities from the viewpoint of providing a rapid adjustment of the refugee to the American community.

For Special Committees there will be needed.....\$74,905.

In order to provide specialized services to those refugees who because of special training, or experience require such services the National Refugee Service, Inc. has organized special committees to deal with these problems.

These are:

1. National Committee for Resettlement of Foreign Physicians. The work of this committee consists of placing refugee physicians and dentists in practice, of finding internships as well as institutional positions, and in furnishing fees for State Medical Board examinations.

During 1939 this Committee received requests for assistance from 1,908 emigre physicians and medical and dental students. Of this number, 180 have been placed in practice in their regular professions through the Committee's efforts. A total of 145 have received internships or residencies, positions as laboratory technicians or pathologists, or positions as assistants to established practitioners.

2. Musicians' Placement Committee. The work of this committee consists not only of placing artists in permanent positions but also arranging special performances for them, as well as assisting them with funds to continue their musical studies. Efforts are also being made to effect resettlement in all parts of the country.

During the 15 months of its operation, the Committee has secured professional assignments for 105 refugee musicians. In addition, a total of 340 summer or single engagements have been filled.

3. Committee on Refugee Jewish Ministers. This Committee is placing refugee Rabbis and Synagogue functionaries in permanent and temporary positions. In addition to that, it obtains contracts for Rabbis enabling them to come to this country with their families under non-quota status. A total of 50 Rabbis and 25 Synagogue functionaries have been placed in various communities throughout the United States during the year 1939.

Special training classes for refugee Rabbis are being conducted at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America where graduate Rabbis of recognized European Rabbinical schools are eligible to attend free of charge. Classes are held in English, public speaking and Synagogue and school administration.

4. Self-Support Committee. The Self-Support Committee assists refugees in the investigation and planning of small enterprises and gives advice to refugee business men who have their own funds but are, of course, not familiar with American business procedures.
5. Division for Social and Cultural Adjustment. It is the function of this Division to help the refugee obtain a knowledge of our social and cultural institutions and the familiarity with our language and customs so that he may be equipped with the essentials so necessary in his search for a livelihood and his adjustment to the American community.

A special effort is made to place as many refugees as possible in English classes.



In cooperation with other organizations, the Division has worked out a comprehensive program for the cultural orientation of the refugee in America, including the collection of material and the drafting of suggested lecture programs for neighborhood centers.

The Division rendered service to a total of 10,000 applicants involving nearly 16,000 requests for different types of service during 1939. More than half of all requests were for instruction in English. More than 7,200 individuals were referred to and accepted by the social committees of 39 organizations throughout the city. The other requests included those of athletic and cultural opportunities and the placement of children in day nurseries.

Subventions to related and other organizations and special projects within the National Refugee Service, Inc.....\$ 579,150.

A number of organizations assisting refugees such as the Council of Service to Foreign Born of the National Council of Jewish Women, the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Medical Scientists, The Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars and the German-Jewish Children's Aid, Inc. receive subventions from the National Refugee Service, Inc. In addition to these, several special activities are engaged in within our own organization, one of which, The Central Loan Fund, extends loans to refugees attempting to establish themselves in small self-supporting business ventures. It is interesting to note that a number of these small projects are assisted by local communities throughout various parts of the country, as well as by individual organizations such as the Refugee Economic Corporation and the American Joint Reconstruction Fund, so that in many instances these loans are only a part of the total assistance of this type.

Administration including Accounting, Statistics, Research and general overhead..... 189,425.

Reserve for Contingencies for possible increase in relief load above present estimates, and for new situations which may arise, etc..... 250,000.

Total Budget for the year 1940.....\$4,362,450.

## CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

(14).

R. B. WHITE  
PRESIDENTNEWCOMB CARLTON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARDJ. C. WILLEVER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

## SIGNS

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Received at

NY 12 85 NT=NEWYORK NY MAR 6

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

THE TEMPLE=

1940 MAR 6 AM 7 23

AM ON POINT OF LEAVING FOR BALTIMORE ENROUTE FOR EUROPE  
AND TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF BIDDING YOU A WARM SHALOM.  
THE UJA MEETINGS WHICH I ADDRESSED IN BOSTON AND NEWYORK  
WERE I BELIEVE A USEFUL OPENING TO THE CAMPAIGN AND WILL  
I HOPE SERVE TO FURTHER HARMONIOUS RELATIONS. I WISH YOU  
EVERY SUCCESS IN YOUR ARDUOUS TASK WHICH IS OF GREATEST  
IMPORTANCE AT THIS CRITICAL JUNCTURE. HEARTIEST GREETINGS  
AND THANKS FOR YOUR VERY DEEPLY APPRECIATED COOPERATION.  
KINDEST REGARDS ALSO TO MRS SILVER FROM US BOTH=  
CHAIM WEIZMANN.

SHALOM UJA.

QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE



cc [Signature]  
March 13, 1940

Mr. Louis Lipsky  
386 Fourth Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Lipsky:

May I call your attention to the statement by David Pinski appearing in the Jewish Morning Journal of March 13th. Mr. Pinski refers to the Ort luncheon which he attended at which an attack on the United Jewish Appeal was reportedly made.

Mr. Pinski makes clear that he does not associate himself with this attack and, moreover, very strongly condemns public statements of the kind made by Mr. Dubinsky which can only do harm to the interests of millions of Jews.

I cite this as another reason for caution in agreeing in New York City to the inclusion of Ort in the United Jewish Appeal.

Dr. Silver has agreed that if the amount is not to exceed \$100,000, the agreement should be entered into.

But I believe that we are yielding too easily to hysteria which will do us a great deal of harm not only in 1940 but in 1941, when there will have to be a reconsideration of the place of Palestine in the scheme of overseas fund-raising.

Surely we are determined that in 1941 Palestine shall receive more and not less consideration. If that is the case we are only adding strength to the European relief problem and to the JDC by making the country feel that the Ort is the only agency in the world which is of sufficient importance to merit equal attention with the UPA and the JDC. We are building the framework for something that will react against us.

Possibly my judgment in this matter may be wrong, but I feel that I ought to cite my own views as decisions are made.

Mr. Louis Lipsky

March 13, 1940

I deeply regret that because of my absence in Syracuse on Friday, March 15th in the interestx of the United Jewish Appeal, I shall be unable to attend the meeting which Mr. Warburg has called to be attended by representatives of the UPA, JDC and also by representatives of the Ort, including Mr. Dubinsky.

Is it without weight that Mr. Dubinsky would consistently have nothing to do with the UPA in the past and that his Union, the I.L.G.W.U., declined to make a direct contribution to the UPA? Mr. Dubinsky felt that although he might be interested in the labor program in Palestine, he did not want to be committed to "Zionism" through the UPA. I am wondering why in 1940 it is less sinful to take money from an organization in which the UPA is included.

Cordially yours,

HN:BG

WRHS

Henry Montor  
Executive Director

P.S. May I strongly urge that since your meeting with Edward Warburg and Dubinsky is to be held on Friday afternoon, it might be advisable to hold up a final decision until the meeting of the Executive Committee of the UPA on Monday, March 18th, at 4 P.M., when there can be a general discussion.

However, I want to emphasize again Dr. Silver's telephoned views on the subject. The power is yours to act.



March 17, 1940

Mr. Irving Hexter, Chairman  
The League for Human Rights  
Ninth Chester Building  
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Friend:

I regret that due to a previous engagement, it will not be possible for me to attend the meeting of the Board of the League for Human Rights this Tuesday evening.

I am rather surprised that at this late date it has become necessary for the League to "restate its policy in the administration of the boycott in clear and unmistakable terms". I assumed all along that the policy of the League was very "clear" and "unmistakable." It was called into existence to prosecute an aggressive boycott against German merchandise and against the organized ~~selling~~ <sup>marketing</sup> of German merchandise. It has been in the field now for nearly seven years, and has done as good a job as has been done anywhere in the country. I see no reason why at this late date its policy needs to be restated or revised. From time to time of course, the League has been subjected to pressure from one individual or another, but it never abdicated its position and it has carried on its work to the satisfaction of all who really believe in the justice and in the effectiveness of an economic boycott against the Nazi regime.

I assumed that the men and women who accepted invitations to join the Board of the League fully understood what its basic purpose was, and were in complete agreement with it. If they are not, and if they got on the Board by mistake, they should of course, in justice to themselves and to the Board, resign.

It is meaningless to speak of a "restricted" boycott or a boycott "with certain exceptions". That is the entering wedge to the quick destruction of the boycott and of the League for Human Rights.

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

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

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1940 AT 4 P.M.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, 111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

- - - - -

PRESENT: Louis Lipsky presiding, Leon Gellman, Israel Goldstein, Arthur M. Lamport, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Henry Montor, Abba Hillel Silver, David Wertheim, Stephen S. Wise, Samuel Blitz, Kurt Blumenfeld, Samuel Caplan, Georg Landauer, Morris Margulies, Alex Rothenberg, Jacob Sincoff.

UNION POLICY AND STAFF

Mr. Montor reported that negotiations had been held by Mr. Alex Rothenberg and himself with reference to the continuation of a contract between the United Palestine Appeal and its staff which belongs to Local 16 of United Office and Professional Workers of America, C.I.O.

A new form of contract had been submitted by the Union, in essence the contract was the same as that which governed the United Palestine Appeal in 1939 except for certain changes of a minor nature.

It was voted that the National Chairman appoint a committee to carry through the execution of the contract.

Mr. Montor recommended the dismissal on grounds of inefficiency of Miss Sarah Behrman. In reply to a question he stated that Miss Behrman had been employed by the present United Palestine Appeal for the past four years, and that previously she had been associated with the Keren Hayesod for three years. For a previous number of years she had been associated with various other organizations but had been working for the United Palestine Appeal for many years after its launching in the 1920's.

The Executive Committee concurred in Mr. Montor's request that Miss Behrman be asked to submit her resignation.

It was indicated, with Mr. Montor's full approval, that Miss Behrman would be entitled to certain compensation in relation to the number of years which she had served with the United Palestine Appeal, in view of the severance of relations.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

An invitation to the United Palestine Appeal to appoint two representatives to the annual meeting of the Jewish Welfare Board was considered.

It was felt that the special fund-raising character of the United Palestine Appeal did not warrant representation at such an annual meeting.



## CAMPAIGN REPORT

A report on the status of the 1939 and 1940 United Jewish Appeal and United Palestine Appeal was presented by Mr. Montor. (Appendices A, AA, B, C and D)

Mr. Montor stated that there was a more optimistic atmosphere now than there had been two months ago with regard to the prospects of the United Jewish Appeal for 1940. In January it had been felt that it might be most difficult to sustain the type of giving of 1939. But as a result of communications with every part of the country, including personal visits by the officers to the major communities, it was evident that almost uniformly communities were giving larger funds than in 1939, and that the United Jewish Appeal would benefit accordingly. He felt that in most instances the United Jewish Appeal might look forward to an increase of somewhere between ten and twenty-five percent for most of the communities. This was without reference to the New York situation.

Mr. Montor pointed out, however, that even if many communities would raise substantially more in 1940 than in 1939, the bulk of this would not necessarily accrue to the United Jewish Appeal. Local communities were setting aside increasingly substantial sums for the maintenance and service of refugees in their own communities as distinct from the service performed by the National Refugee Service.

Mr. Montor read the report (Appendix A) showing that the United Palestine Appeal had received in cash from January 1, 1940 to March 15, 1940 on account of 1939 the sum of \$730,119.37. In addition, a loan of \$200,000 had been negotiated in order to make possible prompt remittances to the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth on account of current needs. This loan consisted of two, three and four month notes at  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  interest.

It was pointed out by Mr. Montor that the United Palestine Appeal could not expect any large funds from the United Jewish Appeal on account of the 1940 campaign until May, since most of the major campaigns do not begin until about that period.

In discussing report "D" Dr. Silver criticized the form used at the national office of the United Jewish Appeal in referring to the New York City campaign. He felt that the national United Jewish Appeal should treat New York, its expenses and its shrinkage as it does every other community in the United States. That is, that it should take on its books net income only, and not gross pledges. It is important that the country begin to understand exactly what New York is or is not doing so that pressure from outside New York may be brought to bear on the New York leadership to encourage more energetic campaign efforts, Dr. Silver declared.

### New York Campaign

Mr. Blitz reported that the New York campaign of the United Jewish Appeal was a month ahead in its plans as compared with the 1939 drive. He felt that under the chairmanship of Edward M. Warburg, with Nathan Straus and David H. Sulzberger as Co-Chairmen, and with the participation of representative leadership, including many of the officers of the United Palestine Appeal, it was possible to look forward to a fairly successful campaign in New York in 1940.



He reported that Dr. Silver had had a meeting that day with the officers of the New York campaign and had impressed upon them the importance of energetic, widespread action to insure the largest possible response to the United Jewish Appeal.

Mr. Blitz, who is Director of the New York United Jewish Appeal, remarked that the opening Big Gifts meeting at the home of Mr. Paul Baerwald, which had been addressed by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, had served its purpose in indicating that contributions could not be cut in 1940. Dr. Weizmann had been most valuable in impressing upon those present the importance of the current campaign. Mr. Blitz paid tribute to the United Palestine Appeal leaders who had been present at the Baerwald meeting and who had given most generously.

Reference was made to the fact that Ort had made application to the New York United Jewish Appeal for inclusion in the 1940 campaign.

After a thorough discussion of the subject, with views being presented by Dr. Wise, Dr. Silver, Mr. Lipsky, Dr. Goldstein, Mr. Lamport and Mr. Wertheim,

It was decided that Mr. Lipsky and Dr. Goldstein, who had been appointed by Dr. Silver as a committee of two to represent the United Palestine Appeal in the New York City United Jewish Appeal, were to use their best judgment, in the light of the discussion, in determining on the inclusion of the Ort in the New York United Jewish Appeal.

It was indicated, however, that this inclusion was based on an understanding that the amount to be allotted to Ort would not exceed \$100,000; that Ort would not be considered a partner in the New York campaign or be included on the letterhead as one of the beneficiaries, and that it would be agreed that the Jewish Labor Committee (which includes in its leadership most of the leadership of the Ort) would not undertake a campaign until after the conclusion of the New York United Jewish Appeal.

#### NIGHT OF STARS

A letter was read from Rabbi Jonah B. Wise as a National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal (Appendix E), asking the United Palestine Appeal to turn over to the United Jewish Appeal the proceeds of the 1939 "Night of Stars."

Mr. Montor pointed out that the Executive Committee had voted to hold this income in suspense because of the action of the Hofheimer Foundation in having withheld payment on a pledge of \$40,000 which had originally been made to the New York United Jewish Appeal but which had subsequently been cancelled on the ground that the Hofheimer Foundation could not make a grant to the United Jewish Appeal as such, but exclusively to the National Refugee Service.

It was voted that arbitration of the matter be left in the hands of Dr. Silver and Rabbi Wise as National Chairmen of the United Jewish Appeal.



CASE OF DR. ALOIS ROTHENBERG

A letter (Appendix F) was read from Mr. Joseph J. Schwartz, Secretary of the Joint Distribution Committee, with reference to Dr. Alois Rothenberg.

It was voted to refer this matter to the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs.

DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

Attention was called to the fact that the United Palestine Appeal must designate two representatives on the Distribution Committee of the United Jewish Appeal, which will contain two nominees of the Joint Distribution Committee, two of the United Palestine Appeal and three to represent the Welfare Fund communities.

Because of absences from the Executive Committee meeting

It was voted to postpone decision on the nomination of the United Palestine Appeal representatives on the Distribution Committee. It was voted, however, that Dr. Silver should confer with the Joint Distribution Committee and with the officers of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds in order to select proper representatives of Welfare Fund communities on the Distribution Committee.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "PALESTINE AND MIDDLE EAST"

Consideration was given to a suggestion from the managers of "Palestine and Middle East", an economic magazine, that the United Palestine Appeal undertake to pay for a six month trial subscription to the magazine for one thousand leaders throughout the country.

Dr. Landauer called attention to the fact that "Palestine and Middle East" already receives funds from the Jewish Agency.

Dr. Goldstein believed that the circulation of the magazine would be helpful.

It was voted to take no action in the matter.

Respectfully submitted

Florence Eitelberg

1940  
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Minutes of the Annual Meeting Monday, March 18, 1940, 8:15 p.m., at The Temple

1. Minutes Copies having been mailed to all members, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.
2. Election The report of the Nominating Committee was presented by Milton Altschul, chairman. There being no other nominations by petition, it was moved, duly seconded, and carried that the Secretary should cast the unanimous ballot for the election of the following persons: Max Simon, president; Philmore J. Haber, first vice-president; Ezra Z. Shapiro, second vice-president; Mrs Clarence Weidenthal, third vice-president; Max Kohrman, treasurer; Philip Bernatein, secretary; and Milton P. Altschul, Edward M Baker, Rabbi B R Brickner, Rabbi Armond E Cohen, Jerome N Curtis, Isadore Finesilver, Eugene H Freedheim, George W. Furth, Rabbi David Genuth, Rabbi Harold Goldfarb, Mrs Joseph Goldhamer, Mrs Joseph Gross, Myron Guren, A I Hausman, David Ralph Hertz, Mrs Siegmund Herzog, Dr. S.F.M. Hirsch, Rabbi Hugo Klein, Milton J Lapine, Mrs A H Levine, Mrs Benjamin Levine, Mrs A F Mollman, A E Persky, Rabbi Israel Porath, Aaron Resnick, Rabbi Rudolph Rosenthal, Rabbi A H Silver, Abraham Stern, Meyer Weintraub, and Sidney N Weitz, members of the Executive Committee.
3. President's Report Mr Simon reviewed the activities and achievements of the Council in the four years of its existence; and analyzed the principles which he believed should be the foundation of the Council's activity and development. At the request of the members, it was agreed that copies of the report should be mailed promptly to all member organizations.
4. Kashruth Rabbi Israel Porath, chairman of the Kashruth Committee reported the following developments since the last meeting of the Council: (a) the Merkaz Harabbonim had been reorganized and included all but one Orthodox Rabbi, who had agreed to abide by any rules the group would set up even though he had withdrawn as a member; (b) the Rabbis had begun to inspect the retail meat markets on a regular assignment basis, and their experience had convinced them more than ever that full-time paid supervisors were necessary to assure adherence to Kashruth regulations by the retail butchers; (c) a reply had been received from the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada to the letter which had been sent by Rabbi Porath to inform the union of the local situation, following the Union's resolution that its members throughout the country were not to cooperate with the Community Councils in dealing with Kashruth. The Union suggested that in view of the complicated situation, a Committee of three Rabbis selected jointly by it, the Merkaz Harabbonim, and the Community Council should come to Cleveland to investigate the matter. It was Rabbi Porath's belief that as a result of these developments the local Orthodox Rabbis might be more willing to cooperate with the Council if the latter would restrict itself to assistance in finding funds to pay inspectors for the retail markets, rather than include also provision for supervising.

There was long and active discussion of the question, with several of the representatives reporting the formal action taken by their respective organizations after consideration of the Kashruth report which the Council had sent them. A few individuals suggested that the Council should drop the matter, stating that the problem had not been solved for 35 years and that it could not be solved now. On the other hand, a number of representatives vigorously advised the Council to proceed in the development of a solution, declaring that the problem of fraud, misrepresentation, and intimidation in any branch of Jewish life was of deep concern to the entire Jewish community; that it was not to be expected that a situation of such long standing could be solved overnight; that definite progress had been made in getting the facts, in informing the community of where the responsibility lay, in beginning at least to arouse public opinion, and in bringing about the inauguration of some retail supervision; that the Council had the power and influence to make further progress; that no group or individual should be permitted to block community action; and that the community had a responsibility in the matter which it could not ignore.



The proposal that a delegation of Rabbis should visit Cleveland to examine the situation was discussed but found no favorable support, it being recalled that such a delegation had once made such a visit without bringing about a solution, that the facts were already known, and that the forces existed locally capable of dealing with the matter. Other possibilities, such as the enforcement of the state Kashruth law, were also considered.

It was then moved, duly seconded, and carried that the Committee of the Council should continue its efforts to bring about an adequate solution for the Kashruth problem.

5. Anti-Nazi League Irving Hexter, newly-elected president of the League for Human Rights, asked the members to make full use of the League's office, in securing authentic information, in strengthening the boycott of Nazi goods and services, and in cooperating to overcome anti-Semitic propaganda. He emphasized the need for coordinated action in order to achieve successful results.

6. Father Coughlin The report of the Coughlin Committee, presented by George Furth, called the attention of the Council to the following recent developments: (a) for the past few weeks, Coughlin's broadcasts had omitted mention or advertising of Social Justice Magazine and other Coughlin literature, which had depended upon the radio programs for circulation and income and which were more anti-Semitic than his broadcasts; (b) Rev. Cole, in the middle west, and Rev. Kernan, in the east, had been continuing their vigorous radio programs; (c) at least three anti-Coughlin books had been published; (d) the following magazines had published anti-Coughlin articles: Colliers, Life, Look, Equality, the Commonwealth, the Nation, and Forum; (e) several newspapers in a number of cities had printed anti-Coughlin editorials; (f) the Friends of Democracy, a national organization with offices in Kansas City and New York, was launching a nation wide program to expose Coughlin's "forgeries, fabrications, and plagiarisms"; (g) an attack upon Jews in the Lincoln Birthday issue of Social Justice had been nationally exposed as an outright falsehood; (h) the source of much of Father Coughlin's material had likewise been exposed as a viciously anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic French journal. In general, the movement to counteract Coughlin's anti-Semitic and anti-democratic propaganda has become much more vigorous and wide-spread since the arrest of the 17 Christian Front leaders. Other aspects of this situation were discussed.

7. Membership Upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, and upon motion duly made, seconded, and unanimously carried, the Council approved the membership applications of the Glenville Lodge B'nai B'rith, the Heights Temple Zionist District, and Ohel Jacob Congregation; and did not accept the application of the Migdol Zion Society because it lacked the minimum membership, and inasmuch as a number of its members already had representation through their affiliation with other organizations.

8. National Conference of Christians and Jews Philmore J Haber announced that the Cleveland Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews would sponsor a civic luncheon on Thursday, March 28, at the Carter Hotel, to be addressed by Dr. Arthur J. Culler, executive chairman of the Round Table, on "The Church's Message in the Present Crisis". Mr Haber called attention to the outstanding success of the previous luncheons, addressed by Dr Clinchy and Archbishop Schrembs, and the almost unprecedented newspaper response to the work of the Conference. He urged a maximum attendance to hear Dr Culler as a tribute to his energetic leadership of the Conference. Tickets would be available at the Community Council office.

9. Mass Meeting It was proposed by Meyer Weintraub that the Council should sponsor a mass meeting in the very near future to protest against the Nazi treatment of Jews in Poland. The purpose of such a meeting would be to arouse Jewish sentiment, which he said was becoming hardened and immune, to stir up public opinion, and to inform the community directly and through the newspapers of what was really happening. He believed that the Poles and Czechs should be invited to join in the meeting, and his conversations with them indicated that they would be willing to participate although other activities would prevent them from taking an active part in building the meeting.

In the discussion, it was suggested that it would be a poor time to hold such an event in view of the fact that two large Jewish meetings had recently been held to hear Dr. Chaim Weizmann and Dr Maurice Perlzweig, and that a third mass meeting was being planned to open the Jewish Welfare Fund campaign; that such a meeting should occur at the same time as similar events throughout the country in order to be effective; that it would require some special dramatic happening to provide the proper spark; that Jewish suffering was part of a world-wide situation which would have to be considered in weighing the advisability and value of a mass meeting; and that if held now it would weaken the effect of any other meeting which might be advisable in the near future. The Council was informed that the Executive Committee had considered the matter at two recent meetings and had come to the conclusion that the time was not opportune for such a meeting.

After further discussion, it was moved, duly seconded, and carried that the proposal should be referred back to the Executive Committee for further consideration.

10. No other business coming before the meeting, it was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Philip Bernstein  
Secretary





March 25, 1940

The members of the Emergency Committee will be interested in the following document setting forth the "authoritative explanation" by Mr. Jabotinsky of the official attitude of the Revisionists to the "rapprochement" in Palestine and to general peace in the Zionist movement, to which Mr. Jabotinsky made passing reference in his recent speech but in an altogether different vein.

Samuel Caplan

PRESIDENT OF THE NEW ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

47 Finchley Road  
London N.W.8.

Telephone Primrose 5411  
Telegrams: NEWZO London

November 2, 1939

Dear Friends:

The following authoritative explanation is communicated confidentially. It must not be published in any form whatever but should form the base of your official attitude to the "rapprochement" experiment in Palestine.

I. Benary  
Gen. Secretary

The Palestine revisionists have agreed to re-enter the Vaad Leumi under Mr. Ruttenberg as President. The Executive is to consist of 18 members (rather too bulky for an "Executive"....) made up of six Leftists, two Revisionists, two Sepharadim, and one member from each of the other groups, like Misrachi, Generals A and B, etc. This composition is both absurd because nobody really believes that Revisionists are only one ninth of the Yishuv (in the Asefat ha-Nivcharim as at present constituted they form one-fifth).

New Zionist Organization circles in the Diaspora will be puzzled by this unexpected departure into "peace". Some will consider it a mistake and wonder whether it was done with the approval of the Nessiut (praesidium). Others on the contrary may greet the event as a symptom of "appeasement" and start planning analogous agreements elsewhere, perhaps even at the centre of the two Zionist movements. It is therefore advisable now to give all our branches - in so far as they are accessible to mail - authoritative explanations.

A few days after the outbreak of official hostilities the Nessiut (praesidium) in London held a special meeting to adapt the structure of the New Zionist Organization to war conditions. The paramount feature of these conditions is the impossibility of quick and full contact with distant branches, due to the hitch in telephone connections, in airmail connections, in travel and visa facilities, to say nothing of censorship. This means that centralised leadership under such circumstances can only be an empty pretence and illusion, not a reality. Distant branches of the movement, if they are to keep active at all, will have to act mostly on their own authority; with the best wish in the world to obey the Nessiut (praesidium) they will often be unable even to consult the Nessiut, especially when urgent decisions would be required - i.e., just when the matter is especially important. Taking all this into account, the Nessiut informed the more distant branches - first of them the Palestinian New Zionist Organization - that from now on until further notice they are granted a large measure of autonomy in all local matters even of political nature - subject of course to the Nessiut's right to veto any local decision even with retroactive effects.

But this is not all. To our Palestinian organisation, in the same letter, we gave the explicit authorisation to reconsider (should they find it expedient) their attitude to the Vaad Leumi. The Yishuv may at any moment find itself in the position of a besieged fortress, so the question of a civic truce and a united front in Palestine is now undeniably more pressing than in peace time. Still, from London we cannot say whether agreement is possible and the decision must be left to the local Executive: should they find it practicable and desirable to effect a rapprochement we would raise no objection. Moreover, in that case we should even advise them not to insist on any decisive influence. We explicitly emphasized in that letter that the question of "influencing the Yishuv's policy" just now is of no practical interest. Palestine is not a war front and

not for the present in immediate danger of becoming one. So long as this is the situation, there is no room for any "major policy" in that country; the haviaga dispute has lost its practical value; in short - there is no place for any big gestures at all. It does not matter whether we like the narrowness of the other fellow's gesticulation. In Palestine we are entering upon what is called a dead season in the political sense, and a dead season is always the best time for peace experiments. Experiments, if they fail - you cannot lose much, but if they can succeed, this is, of course, the best moment to try.

And we do not deny that it is worth while trying. For years we have been hearing that the Yishuv "has learnt its bitter lessons", has lost its faith in the present leadership and longs for radical changes; the Revisionism "is enormously popular even among those who hate every single Revisionist" etc. Reports of this kind were reaching us from widely different quarters, including also the left. They may be wrong, they may be partly wrong or they may be true. One of the best ways to ascertain it is to give the Yishuv an actual opportunity of collaborating partners. You cannot act independently. As long, therefore, as there were practical questions of major policy on which no compromise was possible, it would have been wrong to accept partnership with people whose political creed so widely differs from ours. But for the moment - today (perhaps not tomorrow) all nuances of major policy lost their practical aspect in that particular corner of the Jewish world called Palestine.

Yet even so there are some inevitable precautions. The Nessiut can now say with a certain amount of legitimate satisfaction that we had long ago foreseen the necessity of such precautions. Many months before this war we decided to reestablish formally "the Executive Committee of the World Union of Zionist Revisionists" as something (formally) distinct from the Nessiut of the New Zionist Organization. The special province reserved for this Hazohar Executive (Histadrut Zionit Revisionistit - Revisionist Zionist Organisation) was to be exactly this: "relations with other Jewish bodies." Local New Zionist Organisation Executives in the various countries were instructed to remember that any negotiations with Jewish bodies outside of the New Zionist Organisation should be conducted in the name of Hazohar (Revisionist Zionist Organisation). The distinction has considerable importance as a matter of principle; but it also has its practical side. There are within the New Zionist Organisation organs arisen after 1935, organs subordinated to the leadership of the New Zionist Organisation, as such and not to that of Hazohar as such. This is very essential and a very real limitation.

All these explanations should not be interpreted as in any way minimising the value of the Palestinian experiment. On the contrary: now that our colleagues out there have found it worth while to try, we hope they will patiently use their best endeavours to make it a success. Mr. Ruttenberg, the new head of the Vaad Leumi, has always proclaimed his faith in the principle of "equal rights for all Jews", and it cannot be denied that on some occasions he stood up against Leftist opposition to enforce this principle in some measure: our friends will now give him a chance to enforce it in a far wider measure than before. To do it they will have need of endless patience and forbearance, tolerating sometimes injustice and insult as long as they remain convinced that these are only minor hitches on a way leading to real unity on a basis of real State-Zionism.

Quite a different situation will, of course, arise if at any moment the Vaad ha-Murshim (the Central Revisionist Committee in Palestine) in Palestine (or the Nessiut) should form the conclusion that the experiment is becoming harmful to State-Zionism.

One of the "tests" which will prove if the experiment is worth while is the question of "economic equality." As you know, we have, soon after the outbreak of the hostilities, publicly formulated the following principle: during the crisis, any funds raised by the Jewish people for the Yishuv must be distributed between all Jewish organisations in Palestine in proportion to the number of persons needing support in each one of them: this is to apply to all the Agency Funds, to grants of land and subsidies for colonisation and, of course, to opportunities of employment. A point especially emphasized (because there will be attempts to deceive the public with a usual trick in this connection) is the principle that all such monies must be distributed between the different organisations, not between individual applicants; and there should be no discrimination between bodies affiliated to the New or the Old Zionist Organisations. We added that should we be requested, in exchange, to assist in raising these



funds, we would be fully prepared to accept such a suggestion in principle and to discuss its details in a friendly spirit.

At the moment of writing this circular we do not know as yet what will be the outcome of this demand. The body which is competent to present it (both to the Vaad Leumi and to the Jewish Agency) is of course the Vaad ha-Murshim (Central Revisionist Committee in Palestine acting as representation of the Palestine Hahzar) and under the new conditions of economy the Vaad ha-Murshim will have to modify and adapt the demand in accordance with a view to the situation in Palestine. On our part, speaking as the Nessiut in the centre, we only wish to call the movement's attention to this new step and to warn everybody against both underestimating and overestimating its importance.

On one hand even optimists must realise that, should this demand meet with success, it can only be a partial success: the Left and all the other beneficiaries of the Agency's "Takkzivim" (budgets) will have to go in all those countries where that will prove possible. On the other hand we ourselves HAVE NOT THE SLIGHTEST INTENTION TO LIQUIDATE OUR OWN KEREN TEL HAI OR ANY OTHER FINANCIAL ORGAN OF THE NEW ZIONIST ORGANISATION OR BODIES AFFILIATED WITH THE NEW ZIONIST ORGANISATION. Even if by some miracle our purely economic or educational institutions in Palestine could be fully supported from other sources (which is, of course, impossible) we would have to provide for our political and physical training budgets. IN OTHER WORDS WHETHER THE "EQUALITY" DEMAND IS ACCEPTED OR PARTLY ACCEPTED OR REJECTED WILL MAKE NO FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE. But some difference there would be, and this should be made clear to all our branches at once, for some of them will soon have to organise our drives in their respective countries and towns.

The New Zionist Organisation's financial campaigns have always to fight against a serious handicap. As the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund are old and the Tel Hai fund is new, the man in the street suspects us of disturbing "unity," and has to be shown sufficient proof that the "old" Keranot (funds) refuse to support our institutions. It is always a complicated business to convince an average Jew, honest believer in the illusion of "achduth" that the reality is just the opposite of harmony. This time it will be even more difficult; under war conditions the "united front" principle has become supreme among all the other nations so that the Jewish man in the street instinctively expects his people to sink all differences also and agree to work together. He will simply refuse this time to believe that funds collected "for Palestine" or "for the Aliyah" are still destined only for one section of Palestinians and immigrants, while the other sections - the "step-children" are still to struggle on the brink of total destitution. "Is it possible?" he will ask. "Have you really presented a demand for equality, and has it really been rejected or partly rejected?"

We therefore must have convincing and documentary evidence in hand to prove that (a) the demand has been presented and (b) has been rejected either totally (in which case we are compelled to organise drives to the full extent of our budgetary needs) or partly (in which case we must collect the balance). Partial rejection, i.e. partial agreement, would, of course, imply some modus vivendi as to parallel drives without attacking one another; total rejection would mean probably a direct fight against the Agency's drives - but this time, owing to that war mentality of the man in the street and to his desire to "help all", public opinion will be inclined to sympathise with us.

Two New Zionist Organisation delegations are about to leave for the United States and South Africa respectively. Both have important political purposes, especially the American one, but their mission is also financial. Before they reach their destinations and announce the concrete purposes of their drives, the movement will have to know if it is peace, or compromise or fight. Whatever it be, we are sure that the movement will meet the situation with the maximum of energy.

By the way - even if the drives in America and South Africa will have to bear the character of "fights" this does not necessarily mean a break-up of the new Vaad Leumi in Palestine. Palestine on one hand, America and South Africa on the other, present conditions of such enormous difference that their mutual influence cannot be expected to follow strictly logical rules: the two campaigns may perhaps be at loggerheads overseas while co-operating more or less peacefully in the Holy Land or vice versa.

THE PALESTINE EXPERIMENT IS, HOWEVER, LIMITED TO PALESTINE ONLY. IT MUST NOT BE INTERPRETED AS AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED ELSEWHERE NOR AS A BEGINNING OF A GENERAL CHANGE IN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO ZIONIST ORGANISATIONS. The conditions of Palestine are conditions of Palestine, not of other countries and there is a big difference between the Vaad Leumi and the old Zionist organisation of the Jewish Agency.

AS TO THESE LATTER, WE DO NOT SEE ANY PROSPECT OF RAPPROCHMENT NOR DO WE INTEND TO TAKE ANY STEPS IN THIS DIRECTION.

V. Jabotinsky  
President New Zionist  
Organisation





UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
111 FIFTH AVENUE

## MEMORANDUM

*Date* March 26, 1940.

*To* Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

*From* Dr. Georg Landauer

*Subject*

Attached herewith you will find a memorandum with regard to immigration in which you will be interested.

GL: SBG

At the end of May, 1939, the Palestine Government announced that for the period from 1st April till 30th September, 1939, 10,350 certificates would be issued for 10,350 persons (5,000 from the regular quota, 5,350 from the refugee quota). Of these 10,350 certificates, however, 1,300 were deducted straight away by the Government on account of 1,300 persons who according to the records of the Government had entered Palestine illegally from 1st April till 25th May, 1939. Actually, the Government issued therefore only 9,050 certificates for 9,050 persons for the schedule period beginning 1st April, 1939.

It was not until the middle of August that the Government waived the condition that a certificate was required for each person, and reverted to the former practice whereby a certificate for a married man invalid also for his wife and children under 18. However, as the "married" certificates represent only a portion of the quota and as the great majority of all certificates had already been distributed at that time, the number of persons who actually entered the country on the basis of the 9,050 certificates was not materially affected.

No fresh certificates were issued by the Government for the winter schedule 1939/40, but in view of the difficulties caused by the war, the validity of the certificates of the summer schedule has been extended until the 31st March, 1940.

The number of immigrants from Greater Germany who entered Palestine legally during the period from 1st April, 1939 till 1st March, 1940 is 6,780.

Of the 9,050 certificates issued by the Government for the summer schedule, 1939, 6,758 were used for immigrants from Greater Germany classified as follows:-

a) category A(1) - capitalists	775
b) category A(4) - persons with settled incomes:	45
c) category A(5) - agricultural settlers	35
d) category B(2) - religious professions	45
e) category B(3) - pupils, students, Youth Aliyah	2,450
f) category C - labour schedule	458
g) category D - Dependents, that is: wives and children of immigrants in categories A and C as well as relatives of Palestine residents.	



[April 14, 1940]

Mr. Lipsky's report on behalf of the Reorganization Commission was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Shetzer suggested that a notice be sent by the Executive to the Z.O.A. Districts, informing them that a coordinating committee has been authorized by the Executive to work out a program and formula for coordination; that meanwhile, the District activities should remain status quo until such national program has been developed.

The Chairman stated that the Districts will be informed of what is being contemplated by the National Organization.

In connection with Mr. Lipsky's report, Judge Fisher called attention to the suggestion made at the meeting of the Commission that the Executive should make arrangements for paying travelling expenses of members of the Reorganization Commission.

#### REPORT ON EMERGENCY COMMITTEE:

The Chairman reported that the Emergency Committee had held three or four meetings since the last meeting of the Executive. The Emergency Committee has been enlarged to include Dr. Israel Goldstein and Judge Morris Rothenberg. It also considered the advisability of including non-Zionists, on the recommendation of Dr. Weizmann. However it was informed by Dr. Nahum Goldmann that the Emergency Committee in the United States is not a part of the Agency, but rather a branch of the World Zionist Executive; therefore it decided that it could not properly invite non-Zionists to serve. This decision was communicated to Dr. Weizmann whose reply is being awaited as to whether the Emergency Committee will be reconstituted as a part of the Agency and thereby permit the inclusion of non-Zionists. Pending a reply, the Committee will remain as constituted, namely, a part of the World Zionist Executive.

The Chairman reported further that the Emergency Committee has at last been able to adopt a budget and engage a director to do work among European Zionists who have come to this country within the last few years, particularly from Germany. Many Zionists who have come to this country cannot for financial reasons join our Districts perhaps for a year or two. Dr. Kurt Blumenfeld has assumed the leadership in this work. The Emergency Committee has voted a sum of money and put it at the disposal of the German Zionists.

The Chairman reported further that the Emergency Committee has asked the Washington Bureau to extend its activities and enlarge its mailing list, so as to reach a larger number of non-Jews throughout the country, as well as to include many Jews who at present are not on the mailing list. It was also suggested that the Bulletin of the Bureau which until now concerned itself primarily with information about the development of Palestine, should begin to deal with political questions - this ~~is~~ to be done within the present cost of the Bulletin. With this in mind, the Bureau is reprinting in pamphlet form all available addresses delivered recently in Parliament, and the discussions on the Land Restrictions. The Bureau will also publish a pamphlet called "Questions and Answers", dealing with the Land Restrictions, particularly tending to offset the arguments of Mr. MacDonald and to show the inaccuracies of his statement to Parliament. It is contemplating several other publications, as well as the enlarging of its Bulletin.



The Emergency Committee has been in touch with the Geneva Office of the Agency, and Mr. Caplan has been accumulating much valuable material, dealing with an analysis of Aliyah Beth, etc. Since most of this material is marked "confidential" it is not for distribution.

The Emergency Committee has been asked by the Keren Hayesod to consider the question of inviting Dr. Weizmann to return to this country for a second visit, in order to continue his efforts in behalf of the Loan. The Keren Hayesod faces some difficulties in connection with the matter and therefore submitted the question to the Emergency Committee. The Emergency Committee voted that a cable be sent to Dr. Weizmann inviting him to return. In order to make his report complete, the Chairman pointed out that he did not feel he could sign that cable and therefore did not sign it. He would inform Dr. Weizmann of the reasons for his not signing that cable.

The Chairman reported further that the Emergency Committee also concerned itself with the question of the methods and the extent to which a protest in connection with the land restrictions could be carried on. A committee is to be named to thoroughly discuss the subject and to contact Jerusalem and London in the matter, for guidance and advice.

The Emergency Committee also dealt with the Revisionist problem, ~~Revisionist Propaganda~~ including Mr. Jabotinsky's public addresses. The Emergency Committee is preparing several pamphlets on the Revisionist situation, to be issued shortly. Dr. Landauer has prepared some material; Mr. Caplan is preparing additional material, and the pamphlets will soon be ready for distribution among the several parties and organizations represented in the Emergency Committee, who will in turn convey this information to their constituencies.

#### Discussion:

Judge Fishor suggested that the Emergency Committee send periodic reports to the members of the Executive and Administrative Council, so as to keep them informed as to what is transpiring.

Mr. Lipsky recalled having made a number of attempts to place the Jabotinsky matter on the agenda of the Executive; but it was found impossible, because of the crowded agenda, to broach that subject, with the result that The New Palestine had to proceed at its own discretion to deal with this very complicated question. In order to avoid creating a clash of Zionist opinion, The New Palestine adopted a position which might have created quite an erroneous impression upon some of its readers. Mr. Lipsky added that the method of approach there employed was generous and gentle, and altogether too balancing for those who have strong views on the subject. But, under the circumstances, that was the only way open. The second editorial in The New Palestine was written following a meeting of the Emergency Committee; so that there was some assurance that the Z.O.A. was following a certain policy.

The first impression created by Mr. Jabotinsky was a very good one, Mr. Lipsky said. He had learned from reports that his first address was a strictly general Zionist speech, with one or two aborrations which proved ineffective. The setting of his speech was certainly a Revisionist setting. It became apparent afterwards at the private meetings he held and at the meetings with the press, that his personal attitude to all general Zionist problems was very vindictive and very strong, because all of his attempts to create the impression



MEMORANDUM

April 25, 1940

TO: The Members of the Emergency Committee

FROM: Samuel Crplan

Attached herewith are the minutes of the last meeting of the  
Emergency Committee held on April 12th.

MINUTES OF EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS HELD ON FRIDAY,  
APRIL 12, 1940 AT THE ZOA OFFICE, 111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

PRESENT:

Solomon Goldman presiding; Gedaliah Bublick; Israel Goldstein, Hayim Greenberg, Louis Lipsky, Mrs. David de Sola Pool, Mrs. Bertha Schoolman, Mrs. Herman Schulman, Robert Szold, David Wertheim, Stephen S. Wise.

Kurt Blumenfeld, Isadore Breslau, Josef Cohn, Georg Landauor, Morris Margulies, by invitation.

Samuel Caplan, Secretary.

COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) Letter from Mr. Lichtheim re Immigration: The secretary presented a letter from Mr. Lichtheim dealing with immigration possibilities. Dr. Wise suggested that a copy of this communication be sent to the members.

(b) Letter from Hechalutz: The secretary read a letter from the Hechalutz Organization requesting a loan of \$3,000 for the purpose of purchase of seed, fertilizer and certain machinery, to be repaid from the proceeds of the farm crops in September - December.

It was the consensus of opinion that while it was desirable to extend assistance to the Hechalutz, this work did not come within the purview of the Emergency Committee and it was decided to recommend the application to the Keren Hayesod.

(c) Publicity item of Palestine Economic Corp.: The secretary reported that he had received a publicity release from the Palestine Economic Corporation, announcing activity with regard to the sale of share to the extent of \$1,500,000. He asked the Committee whether the New Palestine, as the official organ of the Zionist Organization, should give publicity to this item in view of the United Jewish Appeal campaign.

Dr. Goldstein felt that the work of the Palestine Economic Corp. does not conflict with the UJA and that, therefore, the item should be published.

Mr. Lipsky observed that the question involved is the sanction which is presumably given to a loan which, in the first place, would interfere with the loan already projected by the Keren Hayesod, and in the second place, might conflict in the public mind with the United Jewish Appeal. Hitherto, Mr. Lipsky said, the Palestine Economic Corp. had had no organized campaign to sell its stock.

In answer to Dr. Wise's question as to whether the Palestine Economic Corp. had discussed this project with the United Jewish Appeal, Mr. Szold replied that the PEC has been attempting for at least two years to sell \$1,500,000 worth of stock and that the only new thing about it is the employment of Mr. Neumann to conduct the activities. There is no competition with the KH loan, he said, since most of these share are sold to individuals who do not contribute to the UJA and who are not interested in the loan. Furthermore, he added, representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee have attended the meetings of the PEC and the only question raised as how much money they would put into it. Mr. Szold added that he did not see anything to be gained from publishing the item.



It was the consensus of opinion that the form of the notice to be inserted in the New Palestine should be discussed by Mr. Caplan and Mr. Neumann.

LAND ORDINANCE:

Dr. Goldstein reiterated the remarks he had made at the previous meeting of the Committee regarding the necessity of continuing the struggle against the land ordinance.

Mrs. Pool observed that anti-British propaganda at this time would be of very doubtful value.

Dr. Landauer felt that the protest movement should be continued.

Mr. Szold agreed that it was very important to carry on protest activities although he doubted that any new form of protest could be devised.

IT WAS MOVED BY DR. WISE. SECONDED AND CARRIED:

THAT a committee, consisting of one representative from each of the groups, with Mr. Smilansky as advisor, be named to consider the problem raised by Dr. Goldstein and that this committee should communicate with London and Jerusalem with a view to working out a program of action.

DR. WEIZMANN'S RETURN TO CONSUMMATE LOAN PROJECT:

Dr. Wise reported on a meeting which had been held the previous Sunday to discuss Dr. Weizmann's return to the United States. Those present were: Dr. Goldman, Dr. Landauer, Mr. Lipsky, Mr. Ress, Mr. Weisgal and Dr. Wise. Dr. Goldstein was unable to attend and Mr. Szold declined to attend.

Dr. Wise said that the meeting had before it several cables from Dr. Weizmann, offering to return by May 15th, and it was felt that a cable should be sent to Dr. Weizmann urging him to come. Dr. Goldman felt, however, Dr. Wise reported, that prior to sending the cable, Dr. Silver's views should be ascertained. Following the meeting, Dr. Wise continued, Mr. Ress had communicated with Dr. Silver who expressed his readiness to cooperate in the loan activities and his willingness to join in a cable of invitation to Dr. Weizmann. Dr. Goldstein, too, had been consulted and had given his assurance of cooperation. A draft of a cable was later submitted to Dr. Goldman, Dr. Wise added, which Dr. Goldman had declined to accept.

Dr. Goldman stated that he wished to send a cable which would give Dr. Weizmann a true picture of the situation. He said that a survey of what had been accomplished in connection with the loan has led him to conclude that very little has been achieved thus far and that even the preliminary work has not yet been done, with the exception of the legal preparations which may be ready within a few months.

Several problems, Dr. Goldman said, were a source of concern to him: (1) during the weeks that Dr. Weizmann was in America, very little was done by the Zionist groups to help with the loan; (2) the chairman for the loan who had been previously secured, now refuses to assume this responsibility, for personal and other reasons; (3) no committee has been formed; (4) efforts made by him to obtain another chairman have been unsuccessful.

ECFZA - 2-2-41, May 3  
- J. H. Kaplan for

in his activities for the proposed loan.

Mr. Lipsky recalled that the whole matter of the loan had been placed by the Emergency Committee under the jurisdiction of the American Keren Hayesod and that the KH had named a committee to undertake the responsibility of completing the legal and organizational preparations for the loan. Before calling on Mr. Ress, chairman of the KH committee, to report on the progress which had been made to date, Mr. Lipsky added that the matter of Dr. Weizmann's visit to the United States was brought up at the last meeting of the Emergency Committee because it was thought desirable that the invitation to Dr. Weizmann should have the approval of the various parties represented on the Committee and that the Committee had voted to cable the invitation to Dr. Weizmann. At the same time, said Mr. Lipsky, a cable was sent to Dr. Weizmann by Dr. Goldman, reporting the difficulties involved in the loan activity. Subsequent cablegrams were received from Dr. Weizmann who, while recognizing the difficulties pointed out by Dr. Goldman, nevertheless felt the situation could best be handled if he returned to the United States.

Mr. Ress reported that the KH committee had practically completed all the legal preparations so that by the time of Dr. Weizmann's arrival it is expected that the necessary papers will be ready. The firm of Guggenheim, Untermeyer and Marshall, Mr. Ress continued, had been retained to handle the legal details of the loan and after conferences with the officials of the Securities and Exchange Commission it was ascertained that the loan would be exempt from registration under the SEC provisions. A prospectus is now being prepared, he said, and the Committee was giving consideration to setting up the necessary staff for the distribution of the loan. With regard to the formation of the Sponsors Committee, it is felt by his Committee, Mr. Ress said, that the matter should wait until Dr. Weizmann's arrival.

Mr. Ress reported further that a cable had been received from Dr. Landauer stating that it had been agreed with the Jewish National Fund that the latter is to participate in the loan to the extent of \$600,000.

IT WAS MOVED BY DR. WISE, SECONDED AND CARRIED:  
THAT a committee of 5, consisting of Dr. Goldman, Dr. Goldstein, Mr. Lipsky, Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise, be named by the Emergency Committee to cooperate with the KH committee in all phases of the loan activity.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL CAPLAN  
Secretary



Dr. Goldman added that in view of the letter of February 14th from Dr. Silver to Dr. Wise and in view of the memorandum of February 26th from Mr. Montor to Mr. Lipsky, he was not certain that the leaders of the United Palestine Appeal regarded the loan activities favorably.

Mr. Lipsky agreed with Dr. Goldman that numerous difficulties existed but he felt that they could be overcome. He was of the opinion that sufficient interest had been aroused in circles hitherto untouched by Zionist affairs to warrant Dr. Weizmann's immediate return. If Dr. Weizmann does not return, he said, the loan will have to be dropped and this would be a serious blow to the prestige of all the Zionist leaders and to the movement as a whole.

Mr. Szold said that he had refused an invitation to the Sunday meeting since he did not feel that Dr. Weizmann should return to the United States at this time. He felt that the present confusion and delay were largely the fault of Dr. Weizmann himself and that if he should return before the preliminary work is completed, he would again find himself unable to proceed with the real work of the loan. Mr. Szold added that from the beginning he had recommended that the loan be conducted by the Keren Hayesod.

Mr. Lipsky remarked that he was in agreement with Mr. Szold's views with regard to the method of conducting the loan but when the matter was referred to a committee of lawyers, the latter decided to change the procedure.

Mr. Bublick was of the opinion that if Dr. Weizmann is brought here again before adequate preparations have been made, it will react to the serious detriment of the Zionist movement in America.

Mr. Wertheim felt that once the loan project had been started, it would be disastrous not to continue with it. Without Dr. Weizmann, failure was assured; with Dr. Weizmann, there was some chance of success.

Commenting on the discussion, Dr. Goldman remarked that the question was not whether Dr. Weizmann should come or not, but whether he should be brought here under the same circumstances as those of his previous visit, or whether he should be asked to wait until after the preliminary work had been done.

Granting the fact that Dr. Weizmann came to America almost wholly unprepared, the fault resting largely with the Palestine Executive, Dr. Wise felt that Dr. Weizmann during his visit had made valuable contacts with many people hitherto uninterested in Zionism or Palestine. The important thing to consider, said Dr. Wise, is that Eretz Israel needs this money and it cannot be raised without Dr. Weizmann. Furthermore, he said, Dr. Weizmann is not anxious to return to America and unless a persuasive cable is sent to him, he would not come back.

Dr. Landauer remarked that he had had no objection to putting the loan into the hands of the Keren Hayesod. However, when Dr. Weizmann returned from Florida and reported, in the presence of Mr. Lipsky, that the interested parties will not give their money directly to the KH, he had suggested that a corporation be formed, although he had some doubts as to the correctness of Dr. Weizmann's report. If it is desired to switch the loan back to the KH, Dr. Landauer added, it can be done in a few hours. The two problems to be faced are (1) preparation of the legal phases of the loan and (2) a committee of sponsors. Dr. Landauer felt that the first problem presented no difficulty but if Dr. Weizmann's presence is required to secure sponsors for the loan, then he should be asked to come at once.

It was moved by Dr. Wise that a cable, along the following lines, be sent to Dr. Weizmann: "We share your view loan absolutely indispensable to well-being Eretz Israel. Under all circumstances loan cannot be secured or effectuated without your second visit and work in America. There are difficulties in organizing sponsor committee which can be resolved with your help here. Everything considered, we believe that with your help, your leadership in our country, the loan can be secured. We therefore urge you to come to America at earliest possible moment."

Dr. Goldman stated that he could not add his signature to the type of cable suggested by Dr. Wise since, in his opinion, it did not represent a true picture of the situation. He suggested that the following cable be sent: "Regret little progress made loan. Committee not appointed. Chairman not available. Legal technical details ready only after month perhaps two. Your coming sure to alter situation. All of us feel urgency loan. Ready cooperate."

It was consensus of opinion that Dr. Goldman's proposed cable might influence Dr. Weizmann not to come to the United States.

Mrs. Schoolman expressed sympathy with Dr. Goldman's viewpoint and said that he was right in wanting to withhold the invitation to Dr. Weizmann until something concrete has been worked out.

Dr. Wise's motion was put to a vote and was carried, with Mr. Szold voting in the negative, and the Hadassah representative abstaining.

Dr. Goldman said that he would not sign this cable but that he would send a personal cable to Dr. Weizmann explaining his views.

Respectfully submitted

SAMUEL CAPLAN  
Secretary



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

Wednesday, April 17, 1940, at 2 P.M., at  
United Palestine Appeal office, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City

- - - - -

PRESENT: Louis Lipsky, presiding, Leon Gellman, Arthur M. Lamport,  
Abraham L. Liebovitz, Henry Montor, Charles Ress, Morris  
Rothenberg, Abba Hillel Silver, David Wertheim, Stephen S. Wise.

Samuel Blitz, Kurt Blumenfeld, Samuel Caplan, Mendel N. Fisher,  
Bernard Rosenblatt, Alex Rothenberg, Robert Silverman, Moshe  
Smilansky.

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

Mr. Ress felt that all reference to the discontinuance of  
Miss Behrman as an employee of the United Palestine Appeal should be  
expunged from the record. He stated that Miss Behrman was willing to resign  
as of April 1, 1940 and that, since she had been employed by the Keren  
Hayesod as of April 1, 1940, she was willing to waive the right of  
severance compensation.

Assuming that Miss Behrman had tendered her  
resignation from the staff of the United Palestine  
Appeal, motion was made and carried that her  
resignation be accepted and that all reference  
to the matter be expunged from the record.

CAMPAIGN REPORTS

A statement of income and expenditures of the United Palestine  
Appeal for 1940 as of April 16, 1940 (Appendix A), and of the United  
Palestine Appeal for 1939 (Appendix B) was presented by Mr. Montor who  
also reported on the United Jewish Appeal for 1939 (Appendix C) and for  
1940 (Appendix D).

Mr. Montor called attention to the fact that Appendix A shows  
that the United Palestine Appeal has received thus far only \$75,000  
from the United Jewish Appeal for 1940. This is due to the fact that a  
number of the major campaigns which would ordinarily be held in the early  
part of the year have not yet been concluded.

With reference to the United Jewish Appeal for 1939, he said  
that it had originally been anticipated that a minimum net income of  
\$15,500,000 would be available. It was felt now that there would not be  
available more than \$15,100,000 which is a deduction of \$400,000 due largely  
to the severe shrinkage in the New York City United Jewish Appeal campaign.  
On April 15th the United Jewish Appeal removed from its books pledges of  
\$178,461 representing deductions and shrinkage in the New York City  
campaign because some pledgors who had made contributions in 1939 informed  
the United Jewish Appeal that these amounts had been intended for the years  
1939 and 1940. However, the United Palestine Appeal, he said, stood in a

position to receive the total of its \$4,000,000 from the 1939 campaign, because the decision of the Allocations Committee had provided that whatever money would come in would be divided on a 2/3-1/3 basis.

Mr. Montor stated that, judging from observations that have been made by a number of officers (and he particularly emphasized the greater participation this year by United Palestine Appeal officers in the United Jewish Appeal campaign) and on the basis of reports from field directors, the United Jewish Appeal would receive in 1940 at least as much as it received in 1939 from all communities. However the United Jewish Appeal was faced with several problems: -- the possibility of receiving less from the New York City campaign; the possibility that Chicago may provide less than in 1939; the failure of Boston to have a Spring campaign in 1940. Boston, Mr. Montor stated, had decided to have one campaign instead of two; that of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies and the United Jewish Appeal to be held in the Fall. Baltimore, which held a campaign in 1939, has already intimated that it would not have one in 1940 because of its annual Associated Jewish Philanthropies drive.

#### Jacobi Pledge

With reference to the Estate of Harold Jacobi, Mr. Ress stated that the United Palestine Appeal has a claim against the estate for a pledge of \$7,500 made by the late Harold Jacobi for the year 1938. He found that the estate claims that Mr. Jacobi had obligated himself to the extent of \$5,000 to the Keren Hayesod in connection with the loan by the Keren Hayesod to Palestine Exhibits, and it felt that it was entitled to deduct the \$5,000 from the \$7,500 pledge. Mr. Ress stated that the Estate offered to pay \$5,000 to the Keren Hayesod and asked that the \$7,500 claim be withdrawn.

Following a discussion of the matter

Motion was made and carried that the payment of a minimum of \$5,000 to the Keren Hayesod by the Estate of Harold Jacobi be accepted and that the claim of the United Palestine Appeal for the 1938 pledge of \$7,500 be waived.

#### New York Campaign

Mr. Blitz, reporting on the New York United Jewish Appeal campaign, said that the New York campaign is attacking the special gifts problem with a series of smaller meetings rather than with a large meeting, such as the Governor Lehman meeting in 1939. He felt that the New York campaign has the best ordered campaign organization that has ever been effected in New York City; it has raised to date \$1,500,000 and will probably have raised \$2,000,000 by May 8th when a meeting is to be held at Governor Lehman's home. He mentioned several sections and divisions which are giving in excess of last year.

In response to Dr. Silver's request for a report on large gifts, Mr. Blitz said that there were really only four large gifts: the Guggenheimer Foundation, which pledged \$250,000 in 1939 and which now says that this



gift was intended for the two years, 1939 and 1940; therefore there would be no contribution from the Foundation for 1940; the Rosenwald family, which gave \$225,000 last year, has not announced any contribution for 1940, although William Rosenwald has agreed to contribute more than his share -- which was \$31,000 last year; Mrs. Felix M. Warburg has pledged \$50,000, the same as last year; Edward M. Warburg \$15,000, same as last year; it is expected that the balance of the Warburg \$100,000 will be made up by the family; Henry Ittleson has pledged the same as last year, \$150,000.

Dr. Silver felt that the failure of the New York campaign last year and the possible failure of the campaign this year should be brought to the attention of the country at large; that two of the large contributions of last year are not to be counted on this year (amounting to about \$400,000). He stated that on the basis of last year's campaign the country at large was supposed to raise \$10,000,000, and the city of New York \$10,000,000, whereas the country actually raised more than \$10,000,000 while New York raised less than \$6,000,000. All during last year, he said, reports of the success of the trades and sections were presented, whereas if the actual situation had been known, something might have been done about it. He felt that the country at large was growing resentful of the fact that, out of the \$17,000,000 raised, instead of contributing one-half, New York raised less than 30%. He felt that the time had come for a showdown even if it would be an unpleasant one; that he had been thinking of having committees from the ten largest cities in the country meet with the leaders in New York and confront them with their responsibilities. Dr. Silver said that he was organizing the United States against New York and that there would have to be a showdown on the situation.

It was felt that there is not a proper organization of the campaign which accounts to a great extent for its failure. Mr. Lamport stated that Mr. Goldwasser felt that the national campaign did not have the right to interfere in any way with the New York campaign; that it was a separate entity. Mr. Lamport also advised that the New York United Jewish Appeal is making direct payments to participating agencies instead of remitting to the national United Jewish Appeal which in turn would make the remittances. However, chapter 2, section B of the contract between the national UPA and JDC was read which indicated that the New York United Jewish Appeal was to remit directly to the National Refugee Service and to Ort.

When asked if the New York United Jewish Appeal had an Executive Committee, Mr. Blitz replied that it has an Executive Committee and that the committee consists of people of fund-raising ability. He also called attention to the fact that the United Palestine Appeal had appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Lipsky and Dr. Goldstein to act for the United Palestine Appeal in the New York United Jewish Appeal.

It was agreed that Mr. Lipsky and Dr. Goldstein should write a letter to the Chairman of the Committee of five (Mr. Warburg) asking that meetings be regularly held. At the urging of the Executive Committee, Judge Rothenberg agreed to become a member of this New York campaign committee, making three in all, to represent the UPA in the policy-making committee for the New York United Jewish Appeal.



As there are many matters that arise in the New York United Jewish Appeal in which the interests of the United Palestine Appeal are affected, and since it is not always possible for the three official representatives to act in these matters, Mr. Montor suggested that Mr. Blitz be designated as a representative of the United Palestine Appeal within the United Jewish Appeal or he offered his own services if Mr. Blitz felt that he could not act in that capacity.

Mr. Blitz advised that the heads of the New York United Jewish Appeal do not welcome the cooperation of any member of the paid staff of the United Palestine Appeal. However, it was felt that the United Palestine Appeal has the right to decide on its representation.

Motion was made and carried that in the absence of any one of the three United Palestine Appeal representatives at a meeting of the Executive or policy-making Committee of the New York United Jewish Appeal, Mr. Montor shall act in his stead. He is also to represent the interests of the UPA in the New York United Jewish Appeal as required.

In response to a question regarding the participation of the Ort in the New York United Jewish Appeal, Mr. Blitz stated that an arrangement had been made whereby Ort is to receive \$110,000 in 1940 as compensation for merging its activities in the Greater New York Campaign. The Ort has agreed that all sums received by it during the period from January 1, 1940 to December 31, 1940 shall be part of the New York City campaign. It is also agreed that the Ort shall receive an additional \$20,000 if the New York campaign raises more than \$6,225,000.

#### UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL REPRESENTATION ON DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE OF UJA.

Dr. Silver pointed out that the Distribution Committee of the United Jewish Appeal was to consist of two members representing the Joint Distribution Committee and two representing the United Palestine Appeal, these four members to agree on three to represent the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

Dr. Wise and Mr. Lipsky suggested that the term of office of Dr. Silver and Dr. Goldman, the representatives of the United Palestine Appeal on the Allocations Committee of the United Jewish Appeal for 1939, be renewed. Several members felt that Dr. Wise should be on the Distribution Committee. Mr. Montor suggested that perhaps it would be advisable to have a layman, Mr. Lamport, on the committee. Mr. Lamport said he did not wish to serve,

Motion was made and carried that Dr. Wise, Dr. Silver and Mr. Lipsky be authorized to select the two representatives of the United Palestine Appeal on the Distribution Committee of the United Jewish Appeal



COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS REPRESENTATION ON DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE OF UJA

It was pointed out that there would be a meeting on Thursday, April 18th, to discuss the three representatives of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds on the Distribution Committee. Dr. Silver suggested that the representatives of the United Palestine Appeal who would attend the meeting should decide today on three names out of the list offered by the Council, and that the three names selected at the meeting on Thursday should be brought back to the United Palestine Appeal for ratification.

Mr. Montor advised the Committee that the Joint Distribution Committee had already been in consultation with a number of individuals for the job of Executive Director of the Distribution Committee, who would serve as head of the research, analytical and evaluation service.

Mr. Lamport suggested that the United Palestine Appeal hire a competent man to go thoroughly into statistics, etc., of the Joint Distribution Committee. However, it was felt that this matter should be allowed to rest for the time being since the man selected for the post of Executive Director of the Distribution Committee would in all probability deal impartially with the facts available.

ZIONIST CAMPAIGNS OUTSIDE THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

Mr. Montor advised that a letter had been received from Harry Lurie, Executive Director of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, in reference to the ZOA Refugee Transportation Fund. In this letter, Mr. Lurie says that inasmuch as the Zionist Organization is a party to the agreement constituting the United Palestine Appeal and has undertaken not to engage in any campaigns, the monies accruing to this fund should be charged to the United Palestine Appeal in the United Jewish Appeal.

The Chairman explained that this action was taken in response to great pressure by people from Palestine; that no campaign whatsoever was projected; that it was undertaken not only by the ZOA but by every Zionist organization and that it was a voluntary self-assessment on members; he felt that any organization had a right to make an assessment.

Dr. Silver said that the United Palestine Appeal had expected to put before the Distribution Committee the proposition of a special fund for transportation purposes, and this ZOA appeal prejudices the case. He felt that the judgment of the United Palestine Appeal should be deferred to in matters of this kind.

It was agreed that the United Palestine Appeal should inform Zionist bodies that it expects to be consulted by any Zionist agency in connection with any proposals which involve the raising of funds in the United States.

It was also agreed that the action of the ZOA should be defended in communicating with Mr. Lurie.

Mr. Montor stated that a question was also raised with regard to an alleged \$250,000 campaign of the Jewish National Fund. Mr. Fisher explained that the Jewish National Fund is not going out for a campaign but is simply using the land situation in Palestine as a lever to obtain larger funds through traditional means.

Dr. Silver felt that all efforts on the part of the Jewish National Fund for raising funds through traditional channels ought to be intensified this year. However, in its publicity the Jewish National Fund should not give the impression that it is running a special campaign.

MR. MOSHE SMILANSKY

The Chairman introduced Mr. Moshe Smilansky, President of the Farmers Association of Palestine. Mr. Smilansky discussed the present land situation in Palestine.

COUNCIL FOR THE RELIEF OF REFUGEE RABBIS

A letter applying for funds was read from the Council for the Relief of Refugee Rabbis in Palestine. It was agreed that the UPA could take no action on this request.

Respectfully submitted

Florence Eitelberg



(4)

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL FOR 1940  
REPORT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES  
AS OF APRIL 16, 1940

(1939-\$5,482.89)  
 (1938- 2,864.17)  
 (1937- 4,396.29)

BANK BALANCES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1940.....\$12,743.35

CASH RECEIVED - From 1/1/40 thru 4/16/40:

United Jewish Appeal.....1940.....	\$75,000.00	
Jewish National Fund.....1940(Dec 1939 thru Mar. 1940)	153,092.36	
United Jewish Appeal.....1939.....	750,333.33	
Night of Stars.....1939.....	5,000.00	
United Palestine Appeal.....1938.....	15,878.63	
United Palestine Appeal.....1937.....	393.92	
United Palestine Appeal.....1936.....	300.00	\$ 999,998.24

Notes Payable..... \$200,000.00

Advanced by U.P.A. 1939 to U.P.A. 1940..	29,978.46	229,978.46	\$1,229,976.70
			\$1,242,720.05

DISBURSEMENTS:

*Keren Hayesod.....	\$ 413,450.00	
(Includes \$7,150.00 toward Mifal Bitzaron in accordance with 1937 - 1938 agreements)		
Keren Kayemeth.....	538,450.00	
(Includes \$7,150.00 toward Mifal Bitzaron in accordance with 1937-1938 agreements)		
Mizrachi Palestine Fund.....	45,000.00	
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs.....	25,000.00	\$1,021,900.00

SERVICE PAYMENTS:

Zionist Organization of America.....	18,132.82	
Mizrachi Organization of America.....	3,000.00	
Poale Zion - Zeire Zion.....	3,000.00	24,132.82
Notes Payable (First and second notes paid).....		100,000.00

EXPENSES (Covering all activities in 1940 as well as previous campaigns)..... 25,383.12

Miscellaneous Advances.....	288.27	25,671.39	\$ 1,171,704.21
<u>BANK BALANCES AS OF APRIL 16, 1940.....</u>			<u>\$ 71,015.84</u>

(1940-\$44,067.94)  
 (1939- 21,014.89)  
 (1938- 3,842.80)  
 (1937- 2,090.21)

\*/ Whatever seeming difference there may be in the allotments to the two organizations (Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth) is cancelled by disbursements to cover this difference, made during the calendar year 1939.

(P)  
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL FOR 1939  
REPORT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES  
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1939

(1938-\$80,698.61)  
 (1937- 17,540.53)  
 (1936- 1,308.28)

BANK BALANCES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1939.....\$99,547.42

CASH RECEIVED - From 1/1/39 to 12/31/39

United Jewish Appeal-----1939.....	\$ 2,750,000.00
Night of Stars-----1939.....	45,000.00
Jewish National Fund (Thru November 1939).....	324,356.58
United Palestine Appeal----- 1938.....	666,337.29
United Palestine Appeal.....1937.....	39,956.75
United Palestine Appeal.....1936.....	<u>2,285.71</u>

\$3,827,936.33  
\$3,927,483.75

DISBURSEMENTS:

Keren Hayesed.....	\$ 1,889,612.44
(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.....	90,000.00
President's Advisory Committee for Political Refugees	4,500.00
Council of Jewish Federations & Welfare Funds.....	2,500.00
American Friends of the Hebrew University.....	3,024.32
Hashomer Hatzair.....	1,200.00
Youth Aliyah (earmarked item).....	<u>1,700.00</u>
	\$3,757,149.21

SERVICE PAYMENTS:

Zionist Organization of America.....	54,000.00
Mizrachi Organization of America.....	9,800.00
Poale Zion -Zeire Zion.....	<u>9,800.00</u>
	73,600.00

ADVANCED TO UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL FOR 1940.....

Miscellaneous advances.....	29,978.46
	3,146.43

<u>EXPENSES</u> (Covering all activities in 1939 as well..... as previous campaigns)	<u>50,866.30</u>
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3,914,740.40 (1939-\$5,482.89)  
 (1938- 2,864.17)  
 \$ 12,743.35 (1937- 4,396.29)

BANK BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1939



(C)  
1 9 3 9

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL  
CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED

April 16, 1940

RECEIPTS

Total Cash

\$13,836,366.29

DISBURSEMENTS:      Transfers

J.D.C.      \$5,000,000.00  
                 2,030,666.67      \$7,030,666.67

U.P.A.      \$2,500,000.00  
                 1,000,333.33      3,500,333.33

N.C.C.      \$2,000,000.00  
                 550,000.00      2,550,000.00

Catholics & Protestants      250,000.00

Administration \$ 15,405.03  
                 428,687.86      444,092.89

13,775,092.89

Bank Balance April 16

\$ 61,273.40

( D )

1 9 4 0

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED

April 16, 1940

RECEIPTS

Total Cash

\$505,994.45

DISBURSEMENTS: Transfers

J.D.C.	\$157,500.00
U.P.A.	75,000.00
N.R.S.	75,000.00

Administration \$45,000.

96,368.18

141,368.18

448,868.18

Bank Balance April 16, 1940

\$ 57,126.27



April 26, 1940

The Honorable Herbert H. Lehman  
Albany, N.Y.

My dear Governor Lehman:

I am writing you this letter in my capacity as Co-chairman of the United Jewish Appeal. I was happy to learn that you are again calling a meeting of some of the leaders of the Jewish community of New York on May 8 in behalf of the Campaign. I recall with pleasure the meeting which was held under your auspices last year.

May I suggest that you will have an opportunity at the May 8 meeting to bring home to those who will attend not only the desperate needs of our people at this time, but also the fact that the Jewish community of New York City, and particularly its wealthier members, have not carried their just share of the foreign relief responsibilities of American Israel in recent years.

Last year, American Jewry set out to raise Twenty Million Dollars. It was thought that the Jews of New York City, representing about one-half of the Jewish population of the United States, and more than one-half of its wealth, would contribute half of this total and that the rest of the country would contribute the other half. The rest of the country actually did contribute more than half while the New York Jewish community failed miserably. Instead of raising Ten Million Dollars, it raised just a little over Five Million Dollars.

The prospects for the 1940 campaign, as far as New York City is concerned, are even gloomier. We have already been apprised that some of the very large gifts which were made last year will not be repeated this year. The Guggenheimer gift of \$250,000, for example, it now eventuates had been intended for the two years 1939 and 1940, so that there will be no contribution from this Foundation and the families which it represents, this year. The Rosenwald family which gave \$225,000 last year has not announced any contribution for 1940, although Mr. William Rosenwald has agreed to contribute a little more than his share of last year which was \$31,000. Other large

Governor Lehman

-2-

April 26, 1940

donors have indicated that they plan to reduce their contributions of last year although the quota of the United Jewish Appeal for 1940 is thirty-five percent higher than in 1939.

My work as National Co-chairman of the United Jewish Appeal has taken me across the country in the last few months, and in more than one community I have had to listen to sharp criticism of the Jews of New York and their failure to meet their responsibilities. The communities of America are willing to carry their share of the burden, but they are not willing to carry New York City's share. There is a growing resentment about this throughout the country which may soon find an expression in the public press.

I know of no way of bringing this fact forcibly to the attention of the leaders of the Jewish community of New York without provoking unpleasant publicity in the newspapers. Perhaps you do. Perhaps the meeting of May 8 may afford you an opportunity to bring this fact to the attention of the people in a way that would be helpful.

With all good wishes for success, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK



**\$23,000,000 is the National Goal for 1940**  
**UNITED JEWISH APPEAL (Inc.) FOR REFUGEES**  
**AND OVERSEAS NEEDS**

ON BEHALF OF  
AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.  
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL and  
NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE, INC.

342 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

April 29, 1940

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RABBI JONAH B. WISE

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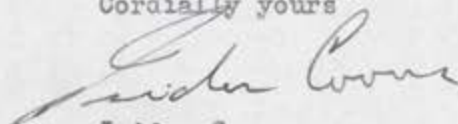
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and officers

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
105 Street at Ansel Road  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I have your letter of April 26 and I know that you would have been delighted to accept the invitation of our Rockaways Division if it had been in any way possible for you to do so. Of course, we all understand that you must be in Cleveland for the final meeting on the 15th.

Cordially yours

  
Isidor Coons

IC:JB

6  
April 30, 1940

*Please Return  
To  
Rabbi Silver*

To: Members of the Allocations Committee,  
United Jewish Appeal

Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, Chairman  
Dr. Solomon Goldman  
Mr. Henry Littleton  
Mr. Albert D. Lasker  
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver ✓  
and  
Mr. Samuel A. Goldsmith

From: I. Edwin Goldwasser

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On April 26th I addressed to Mr. Lamport a letter, copy of which is appended hereto and marked no. 1.

This morning I received from Mr. Lamport a reply as per copy enclosed marked no. 2.

I have replied to this today as per copy of letter enclosed marked no. 3.

May I respectfully request that either by mail or by direct meeting, preferably by meeting, the Allocations Committee be convened in order to rule on the following.

I submit that in considering the equity of the situation the Committee center on two propositions:

1. The status of the \$1,000,000 comprised of the \$500,000 for Coordinating Foundation and \$500,000 for St. Louis refugees.

2. The agreement that if less than \$15,500,000 is made available, the amount at the disposal of the Allocations Committee shall be divided (after \$600,000 is given to N.R.S. and \$250,000 for non-Jewish organizations) on the basis of 2/3-1/3.

With reference to the first, the general spirit of the discussions indicated that the UPA people were prepared to consider the \$1,000,000 as a special amount set aside from the United Jewish Appeal and therefore having a status entirely different from the amount given to U.P.A. and J.D.C. respectively. This is particularly supported by the contention made that this sum of \$1,000,000 shall not be considered earmarked and that any amount not expended in 1939 for the two purposes may be used by J.D.C. for its general purposes. Furthermore, it is even indicated that with reference to the Coordinating Foundation figure of \$500,000 that is also available to J.D.C. for general purposes despite the continuing nature of the Foundation and the necessity of additional subscriptions in future years.

Finally, it is to be noted that since the separation of this million dollar figure was not made in the form of a definitive statement, the 2/3-1/3 provision as it now stands nullifies the apparent agreement that this sum of



To: Members of the Allocations Committee,  
United Jewish Appeal

April 30, 1940

From: I. Edwin Goldwasser

\$1,000,000 should be considered in a class by itself. Therefore, the point for you to determine in my opinion is this. Since the discussions clearly pointed to the acceptance of the principle of specific allowance with reference to this figure of \$1,000,000, that understanding (which represented a meeting of minds) should control in the calculations rather than the unfortunate generalized wording of 2/3-1/3 division which appears in the formal decision of the Allocations Committee.

Assume a sum available for distribution of \$15,100,000 and an acceptance of the principle that the \$1,000,000 figure is to be considered a separate figure (which was my own understanding of the arrangement at the time):

N.R.S.	2,800,000	
Non-Jewish	250,000	
Original allotment to J.D.C.	5,000,000	
Original allotment to U.P.A.	2,500,000	
Special allotment for J.D.C. (Foundation and St. Louis)	1,000,000	
Additional available to J.D.C. on 2/3 to 1/3 basis	2,500,000	
Additional available to U.P.A. on 2/3 to 1/3 basis	<u>1,250,000</u>	15,100,000.
Total to J.D.C.	8,500,000	
Total to U.P.A.	3,750,000	

I hope that this matter can be adjusted speedily.

The records as of this morning indicate that on the 1939 Campaign the total collections have been \$13,950,000 and if it is decided that a readjustment must be made, such readjustment should begin at once.

I am assuming that the question which has arisen as to the disposition of the proceeds of the 1939 Night of Stars is one that rests between the New York City Campaign 1939 and U.P.A. I may be wrong and this may also come within the province of the Allocations Committee.

Sincerely yours,

