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2

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3

United Palestine Appeal, 1941 April-December.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
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REPORT BY DR. WEIZMANN

TO MEETING OF THE OFFICE COMMITTEE

April 3, 1941

Dr. Weizmann reported first on the conversation he had had the previous day with Lord Halifax. He had gone to see him with reference to the refugee boat. He regretted that his first contact with the Ambassador should take the form of a complaint and mentioned that the last time he came to America he had been obliged to protest to the Ambassador about the land restrictions. He appealed to him to use his good offices and to see that the matter was handled in a proper way.

Lord Halifax had asked him whether he knew how the High Commissioner was getting on. Dr. Weizmann told him that when he (Dr. W.) was last in Palestine Sir Harold was just beginning his term of office. He had seen him about three times - he had struck him as distinctly rigid. Usually when a good man came to Palestine he gave him a year to go against us. But Sir Harold MacMichael had rapidly surpassed his predecessors in this respect. Lord Halifax asked whether Dr. Weizmann knew if his term of office would be continued. Dr. Weizmann had said he knew that his term expired soon. He did not know if it would be renewed.

Lord Halifax had referred to the memorandum sent him by the Committee, and said that the language used was rather strong. Dr. Weizmann had replied that it was rather strong because of the nature of the facts they had to present to him. He reminded him that they had lunched together the day of Lord Halifax's departure. Dr. Weizmann had not had the opportunity to give him the whole story which he had just gotten from Moshe Shertok at that time, but he had given him all the material and asked him to read it on board ship. He added that it was only right he should know of these things because he might meet with them in America.

Lord Halifax said they would have to have a long talk in Washington. Incidentally, in London, on the whole question of the Jewish Force he had been very helpful. Things had become much more difficult when he left the Foreign Office.

Regarding the change in the status of the Army matter, it may be said that two factors brought it about - a) the complications in the Balkans, and b) intervention on the part of certain Jews. He had seen one of the Prime Minister's more important secretaries who gave as the reason lack of equipment, but the question of lack of equipment had been raised since the very beginning of the discussions. When Dr. Weizmann pressed him on it, the other agreed that this was not the main cause of the postponement. The main cause was the opinion of Wavell. But Mr. Churchill's secretary had added 'You must know that some powerful and influential Jews who do not share your views on Jewish nationalism and Palestine have been busy on the army matter'; to which Dr. Weizmann said he could not understand that they should have the slightest influence on Churchill. When he spoke to Moyne after this interview he asked if it was true that Jews were intervening; the latter said he had not heard of it, but it may be that if there had been an intervention it was with the Foreign Office or the Prime Minister's office, of which he would hear later.

Turning to his trip to Chicago, Dr. Weizmann said he believed that his visit there had been eminently useful. B'nai Brith were good people, and it seemed to him they were men and women who were not closing their minds to our affairs. He had a private talk with Mr. Monsky, Judge Golden and a few others. He told them the Jews would have to be prepared when the happy hour of peace comes; they would appear before a tribunal of some sort and it was essential that they should be as much as possible united. He had developed the question of the Jewish position in the Galuth -- in Europe, and had told them that maybe there would come a legal restoration of that position, but in actual fact all the gains made by the Jews since the French revolution, the whole economic basis of their existence would have been destroyed. It would be a very long and difficult struggle for the Jews of Europe to re-establish themselves. On the other hand, the chances for settling the Palestine problem on a more logical and rational basis seemed to be more favorable than in 1918. At that time there were no resistances but also no Palestine; today we have something in Palestine, but we have resistances too. A great deal would depend upon the attitude of the two great governments -- the American and the British. It was perhaps fortunate for us that in the midst of the great disasters which have befallen us, at the head of these governments were great men such as Roosevelt and Churchill.

The B'nai Brith represented a large body of middle-class Jews, Zionist in tendency. He told them he would like to rebuild the Agency, inviting the great Jewish organizations to participate. Monsky had said he was very much in favor of the idea and would like to help. But he thought that instead of beginning in this way, it might be better to begin by forming a Peace Aims group. 'Once united on this,' he said, 'you have your Agency'. To which Dr. Weizmann replied he had in mind a great deal more -- an organized body not merely ad hoc for this one purpose, but for Palestine's development later on; also we should need a great deal of money between now and the beginning of peace. It would mean not merely a platonic union on a certain program, but it would mean the development of that program -- and much preparatory work had to be done. Mr. Monsky said he understood that and was willing to put it before his Executive Committee. (Dr. Wise mentioned that the B'nai Brith had recently associated themselves with the ~~Peace Institute~~ of the American Jewish Committee).

"Campaign for Defense of Civic Rights"

Dr. Weizmann went on to say he met Mr. Wallace when he spoke on the same platform, and later he spoke to him privately at a small luncheon. Two questions arose. Mr. Wallace asked him a great deal about the morale in England. Dr. Weizmann gave him what he believed to be an honest description of the situation without over-painting it. He told him that perhaps it was a case of faith in England, but it was a typical example of the power of spirit over material values. Let him imagine the situation in June 1940 -- channel ports gone, etc. -- He believed that very few people of any nation, however powerful, could have stood it. The remarkable thing was that it wasn't the Englishmen of importance but the people, the man in the street and in the factory, who did it. With Churchill at the head, they did not waver for a moment. They carried on -- and England would go from strength to strength.

Dr. Weizmann pointed out to Mr. Wallace that he thought they could divide the war into two phases: the first was to avoid immediate defeat by Hitler. This phase had certainly passed. The second phase was to bring about Hitler's defeat. He had no illusions that it would be easy -- it would take a long time. A great deal more must be done -- and it would be done. Britain's air force was growing -- they had a big army under good generalship. He believed they would give a good account of themselves. He told Mr. Wallace that the destruction of London and other cities was very serious but military objectives had been scarcely affected -- perhaps to the amount of about five percent. There

was always a lull - and in the lull one reconstructs and repairs.

Then Mr. Wallace asked about Palestine. The first question which troubled him was - Is Palestine big enough? He said the President told him that Dr. Weizmann had said (to the President) that in his opinion Palestine could not hold more than 800,000. Dr. Weizmann was quite sure that the President must have mistaken him for someone else. He had never given any figures - it was idle to give figures. It depended entirely upon the tendency which Palestine development would take. He had given the usual example which he always gave. Take Haifa and its immediate environs. Haifa is a great port and will develop much further. It receives ships and goods from many countries - it is an outlet for Iraq, Persia, Syria, as well as Palestine. Compare it with Alexandria. That city has a population of 800,000, it is the centre for freight from Egypt, which consists almost entirely of cotton. If cotton is up - Alexandria is up, and vice versa. There is no reason why Haifa should not eventually be as large or larger than Alexandria - - but for the straight-jacket imposed on our development, Haifa would today be a big city. The port will grow and industrial development will grow. I spoke to Mr. Wallace about the possibility of some Arabs leaving Palestine. Iraq would be very happy to have a larger Arab population, and a transfer of part of the Palestine Arab population could be effected in a humane way with advantage to all. If only 250,000 Arabs left there would be room for 1,000,000 additional Jews on the land. There is no end to the possibilities. Mr. Wallace asked about the possibilities of settlement in the Argentine, etc. I gave him my views, and we shall probably meet again.

Dr. Weizmann proceeded to Cleveland from Chicago where he spoke on the same platform with Edward Warburg.

Dr. Weizmann then went on to talk about the desirability of building up a political fund. He put it to the meeting as a very strong necessity. Among other things it would probably be necessary later to send emissaries to some of the Arab countries and quite substantial funds would be required. Mr. Kaplan did not have money to spare for these purposes. Perhaps a small committee might consider how it could be gotten.

Mr. Szold asked whether in the discussion of peace aims with Mr. Monsky any specific aims were mentioned. Dr. Weizmann answered that he had told him we were trying to get a Jewish State. Whether we would call it a state or not was irrelevant. We wanted entire autonomy in administration, etc. It would not be a state in the ordinary sense of the word because he did not believe we would be masters of our foreign policy - at any rate in the first period - because we were not masters of our foreign defense. However, we would be willing to be within the orbit of Great Britain and America - with autonomy in matters of immigration, ^{and} colonization. To all of this Mr. Monsky was apparently sympathetic.

Mr. Szold suggested that it might be of value for the committee to formulate briefly, as an internal guide, a statement of Zionist peace aims. Dr. Weizmann concluded by saying it was a matter of faith in England. He still hoped fervently that Palestine might be saved from a blitzkrieg and he assumed we should win the war. If we did not win, we would be crushed. We had to assume that we would win and that Jewish Palestine would still be there - - he believed these assumptions were much more real than they were six months ago. One must work on these assumptions and he believed those two simple formulas were the lines along which a great many of us were feeling and thinking. What was perhaps

more important, they were the lines on which a great many of our British friends, including, he believed, Churchill himself, were thinking. Mr. Churchill was convinced that the present situation in Palestine was unsatisfactory. He could not remedy it now. It was midstream - they were immersed in other difficulties. But Churchill had told him he would see us through and Churchill thought he could use his good offices with the Arabs, when the time came for them to get what they were likely to get out of this war, to induce them to come to an agreement with us. He knew what we expected. Dr. Weizmann believed that the chances were fair - but we must build up a sufficiently strong force (politically and economically) to press for it and this force could be built primarily here. He agreed that we must certainly clarify our aims in our own minds.

(Mrs. Schoolman pointed out that Hadassah had prepared a five-lecture course for the purpose of arousing the thinking of its constituency toward this task - of helping Britain to win the war and secondly to deal with our own problem.)

Of course there was no doubt that our first aim was to win the war and he believed that the Jews could and must help Great Britain win. It would be of value if we were clear about our aims - peace aims were also weapons to win the war. As to the American potential that had not yet been developed - there was much the Jews in this country, in industry, commerce, etc. could do to accelerate that process. Finally Dr. Weizmann expressed the hope that during his stay here a conference might be arranged of various organizations before whom would be put the structure of a future Agency. Perhaps such a conference could be held in June after we had formulated these plans.

4/15/41
re

April 4, 1941

COMMUNITY	AGENCY	ACTION	VOTE		SC
			For Proposal	Against Proposal	
Birmingham, Ala.	UJF				2
Montgomery	JF	Accepted			2
Selma	JWF	REJECTED			2
Sheffield	FC	Accepted			2
Helena, Ark.	FJC	Accepted	Unanimous		2
Little Rock	FJC				2
Bakersfield, Cal.	UJWF				2
Fresno	JNWF	Accepted			2
Long Beach	UJWF	REJECTED	1	5	2
Los Angeles	FJWO	Accepted	10	6	6
"	JCC	REJECTED	16	20	
Oakland	JF	Accepted with reservations			4
"	UJWF				
Riverside	JJDC				2
Sacramento	UJWF				2
San Diego	UJF	Accepted			2
San Francisco	FJC	Accepted			5
"	JNWF				
San Jose					2
Santa Ana	UWF-OC	No Action			2
Stockton	NJWF				2
Bridgeport, Conn.	JW&CS	Accepted			4
"	JCC	REJECTED			
Hartford	JWF				3
New Haven	JCC	REJECTED	Unanimous		3
Waterbury	JFA	REJECTED	0	14	2
Wilmington, Dela.	JFD	Accepted	11	5	
Washington, D.C.	JSSA				
"	JCC	REJECTED	9	49	4
"	UJA				
Jacksonville, Fla.	JCC				2
Miami	GMJF	REJECTED			2
West Palm Beach	FJC-FBC				2
Atlanta, Ga.	FJSS	Accepted with reservations			4
"	JWF		7	5	
Savannah	UJA	No Action			2
Chicago, Ill.	JC	Accepted			8
"	JWF				
Elgin	JWC	No action			2
Joliet	JWC				2
Peoria	JWF	Accepted			2
Rockford	FJC	REJECTED	0	14	2
Rock Island	UJC				2



<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>ACTION</u>	<u>VOTE</u>		<u>SCORE</u>
			<u>For Proposal</u>	<u>Against Proposal</u>	
Evansville, Ind.	JCC	Accepted			2
Fort Wayne	JF	REJECTED			2
Gary	JWF	No Action			2
Hammond	UJA	Accepted			2
Indianapolis	JF	Accepted	11	4	4
"	JWF	(may reject)			
Lafayette	FJC				2
South Bend	JWF	No Action			2
Davenport, Ia.	JC				2
Des Moines,	JWF	Accepted			2
Sioux City	FJSS	REJECTED	1	39	2
Wichita, Kan.	M-K, JWF	Accepted			2
Louisville, Ky.	CJO	REJECTED			4
"	JWF	REJECTED			
Alexandria, La.	JWF	Accepted			2
Monroe	UJC NE, La.				2
NEW ORLEANS	JC&EF	Accepted			4
"	JWF				
Baltimore, MD.	AJC	Accepted			6
"	UJA	(may challenge vote of AJC)			
Cumberland	JCF-WM				2
Boston, Mass.	AJP	No Action			6
"	UJC				
Brockton	UJA				2
Fitchburg-Leominster	JCC	REJECTED — Unanimous			2
Holyoke	UJA	REJECTED — Unanimous			2
Lowell	UJA	REJECTED — Unanimous			2
New Bedford	UJA	REJECTED	5	6	2
Springfield	JBBS				4
"	JWF	REJECTED	6	7	
Worcester	JSSA	Accepted			4
"	JWF				
Bay City, Mich.	NEM-JWF	No Action			2
Detroit	JWF	REJECTED	8	14	6
Flint	FJC	Tabled			2
Lansing	FJC				2
Pontiac	FJC				2
Saginaw	JWF	Accepted			2
Duluth, Minn.	JWF	REJECTED	0	20	2
Minneapolis	FJS	Accepted	17	16	3
St. Paul	UJF	REJECTED			4
"	JWA	REJECTED	1	11	
Virginia	FJS	Accepted			2

COMMUNITY	AGENCY	ACTION	VOTE		SCORE
			For Proposal	Against Proposal	
Vicksburg, Miss.	JWF	Accepted			2
Joplin, Mo.	JWF	REJECTED			2
Kansas City	JWF	Accepted			5
"	UJC	(Surrendered vote to JWF)			
St. Louis,	JF	Accepted			5
"	JWF				
Butte, Mont.	JWC				2
Lincoln, Neb.	JWF	Accepted			2
Omaha	JFS	REJECTED	Unanimous		2
Atlantic City, N.J.	FJC				2
Bayonne	JCC	REJECTED	4	44	2
Camden, N.J.	FJC	REJECTED	0	13	2
Newark	CJC	REJECTED	Unanimous		4
Passaic	JCC	No Action			2
Trenton	JF	REJECTED			2
Albuquerque, N.M.	JFC	REJECTED	4	5	2
Albany, N.Y.	JCC	REJECTED			2
Binghamton	JCC				2
Buffalo	JFSS				5
"	UJWF				
Middletown	UJA				2
Newburgh	UJC	REJECTED	Unanimous		2
New York City	FSJPS				6
Brooklyn, N.Y.C.	FJC				6
Niagara Falls	JF	REJECTED			2
Rochester	JWC				5
"	UJWF	REJECTED			
Schenectady	UJA				2
Syracuse	JWF	Tabled			2
Troy, N.Y.	UHC	REJECTED	0	30	2
Utica	JCC	REJECTED	0	25	2
Watertown	JFC	REJECTED			2
Asheville, N.C.	FJC	REJECTED	5	11	2
Raleigh	FJC				2
Winston-Salem	JCC				2
Fargo, N.D.	JC	Accepted			2
Akron, Ohio	JSSF	No Action			4
"	JWF				
Canton	JWF	REJECTED	0	8	4
"	JWL	REJECTED	0	19	
Cincinnati	JCC	(voting 4/7)			5
"	UJSA				
Cleveland	JWF	Tabled			6
Columbus	UJF	REJECTED	Unanimous		2
"	JWF				

COM.	AGENCY	ACTION	VOTE		SCORE
			For Proposal	Against Proposal	
Dayton	JFSS	REJECTED			4
"	UJC	REJECTED	Unanimous		
Lima	AJC	Accepted	Unanimous		2
Salem	JF				2
Steubenville	JCC	REJECTED	0	30	2
Toledo	JF	No Action			4
"	UJW	Tabled			
Warren	JF	REJECTED	0	16	2
Youngstown	JF	Tabled			2
Tulsa, Okla.	JCC	REJECTED	0	23	2
Portland, Ore	OJWF	REJECTED	5	6	4
"	FJC				
Allentown, Pa.	FJP	No Action			2
Butler	JCC	Accepted	5	4	2
Easton	JCC	REJECTED	Unanimous		2
Erie	JCC	Accepted	17	2	2
Harrisburg	UJC	REJECTED	1	30	2
Johnstown	UJA	REJECTED			2
Lancaster	OJC				2
Philadelphia	FJC				7
"	AJA	REJECTED	2	25	
Pittsburgh	FJC	REJECTED	3	10	6
"	UJF	REJECTED	3	11	
Reading	JCC				2
Scranton	JC				4
"	UJA	REJECTED	0	10	
Sharon	UJA-SV	REJECTED	0	8	2
Wilkes-Barre	WV-JC	REJECTED	5	7 (Confidential)	2
Williamsport	FJC				2
York	JCC				2
Providence, R.I.	JFSS	No Action			3
Sioux Falls, S.D.	JWF				2
Chattanooga, Tenn.	JWF	Accepted	12	9	2
Knoxville	FJC	REJECTED	Unanimous		2
Memphis	FJWA				2
"	JWF	Accepted	8	5	
Nashville	JCC	Accepted			2
Corpus Christi, Tex.	JWF				2
Dallas	JFSS	Accepted	13	11	2
El Paso	JF				2
Fort Worth	JF	No Action			2
Houston	JCC	Tabled			2
San Antonio	JSSF	Accepted			2
Tyler	FJC				2
Waco	FJC	(may accept)			4
"	UJA				

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>ACTION</u>	<u>VOTE</u>		<u>SCORE</u>
			<u>For Proposal</u>	<u>Against Proposal</u>	
Salt Lake City, Utah	UJC	Accepted	35	2	2
Norfolk, Va.	UJF	REJECTED — Unanimous			2
Petersburg	UJCF				2
Richmond	JCC	Accepted			2
Roanoke	UJA	No Action			2
Centralia, Wash.	CC-JWF	No Action(withdrew from Council)			2
Seattle	FJF	Accepted			4
"	JWS				
Spokane	JWA	REJECTED — Unanimous			2
Tacoma	FJF	REJECTED			2
Huntington, W.Va.	UJF				2
Wheeling	JCC				2
Madison, Wis.	JWF	REJECTED			2
Milwaukee	FJC(inactive)				3
"	JWF	REJECTED	1	31	
Sheboygan	FJC	REJECTED			2
Winnipeg, Manitoba	JWF				2
Windsor, Ont.	UJWF				2
Vancouver, B.C.	JAC				2
"	JENF				
Toronto, Ont.	FJP				5
"	UJWF				
Hamilton, Ont.	JSSF				4
"	UJWF				
Edmonton, Alberta	JF				2



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April 8, 1941

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi Silver:

This is the first opportunity I have to write to thank you for your cooperation in securing an appropriation of \$500 from the Cleveland Welfare Fund for the League. I assure you I appreciate it deeply and I hope that you will find the work of the League deserving of your cooperation.

I take it that you know a great deal more about this organization than I do. When I accepted the position of Executive Vice-Chairman about eight weeks ago, I found the organization in a hopelessly inefficient condition. Notwithstanding this, the organization has some useful work to its credit. I have made up my mind to give it a try for several months, in an effort to really establish a Non-Sectarian organization capable of making a contribution toward Anti-Nazi activities in this country. It is a herculean task. Whether I shall succeed, or not, I don't know. I find a tremendous amount of resistance on the part of the well established organizations like the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, and the B'nai B'rith.

My aim is to invest the work of the League with a sense of integrity which will make it impossible for any one to justifiably criticize it. With this in view, I am now negotiating with a number of outstanding persons to bring them into responsible positions of the League, and eliminate

Page -2-

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

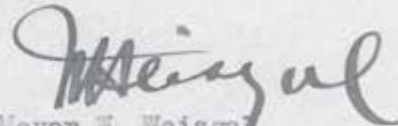
those persons who are more or less useless to the organization. I should like to know from you, without necessarily committing yourself to any final proposition, whether you would be prepared to identify yourself with the League, if and when, proper conditions are created and new personalities brought in.

I am taking the liberty of sending you herewith a report of the work of the League as well as a copy of "DEFENSE", the latter is a substitute for the Anti-Nazi Bulletin, which was an eyesore. "DEFENSE", is my first attempt to give the League, at least, from an educational point of view, some literary respectability. Another attempt is the Dorothy Thompson Dinner on May 6th. Would you be prepared to come to New York and speak on that occasion? Dr. Kingdon is the chairman.

May I hope to hear from you.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,



Meyer W. Weisgal
Executive Vice-Chairman

MWW:EG

P.S. I am sure you will be glad to know that Dr. Weizmann was thoroughly satisfied and pleased with his visit to Cleveland, and he wanted me to convey this to you.

Incidentally, I called your assistant on the morning when we left, but I was informed that he was out of town. I should be pleased to know if everything arrived in good condition.

April 17, 1941

Mr. Henry Montor
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Montor:

From the literature which I have been receiving in great profusion in the last few weeks, it is clear that the NRS has launched a large-scale campaign to justify its annual budget of \$4,342,000 in anticipation of the distribution of the surplus funds out of the 1941 campaign by the Allotment Committee. I noticed another lengthy story in Wednesday's JTA Bulletin referring to a thirty-two page booklet by the acting executive director, Arthur D. Greenleigh. Every Welfare Federation has been receiving voluminous literature harping on the same theme. If the NRS succeeds in selling its utterly unwarranted and bloated budget of \$4,342,000 to the American Jewish public, we will be confronted at the Allotment Committee with the situation where practically all the funds which will be raised over and above the \$8,800,000 will be given to the NRS because it is an American agency serving American Jewish needs, and therefore entitled to priority.

It seems clear to me that the justified criticism which we launched against the NRS for a period of five months prior to the reconstitution of the UJA ought not to be muted entirely now that the United Campaign is on. The criticism is still valid. Something should be done -- and that before very long -- to bring pressure upon the NRS to reorganize itself and revise its budget so that it will not confront the Allotment Committee at the end of the year with the fait accompli of a huge deficit. It will be very difficult for the UPA representatives to argue for the needs of Palestine in the face of such a deficit incurred for American refugees.

It is true, of course, that the UPA and the JDC will also show deficits at the end of the year. But they will be brushed aside by considerations of the deficit of the NRS. I believe that the question should be raised in the Jewish press again. Where is the NRS to receive the \$4,342,000 that it intends to spend in 1941? Is it to come out of the UJA which in all likelihood will receive no more than in 1940 -- \$11,250,000? In that case, both the UPA and the JDC will receive

Henry Montor

-2-

April 17, 1941

even less money in 1941 than they did in 1940, and the NRS even more money -- more by nearly a million dollars. Is it fair to ask American Jewry to contribute \$4,542,000 to "social service" a few thousand refugees in New York City while giving only two and a half million dollars for the tens of thousands of refugees in Palestine, and to the whole upbuilding work of the Jewish Homeland which is now in the war zone facing both political and economic crises? And is it fair to allocate to the JDC \$4,275,000 for its work all over the world -- a sum which will be actually less than that given to the NRS -- assuming that the same amount is raised in 1941 as was raised in 1940, and assuming also that the full budget requested by the NRS will be allocated by the Allotment Committee?

I should like to have the judgment of the leaders of the UPA about this important matter. I suggest that you send copies of this letter to Dr. Wise, Mr. Lipsky, Dr. Goldstein and to such others as you deem advisable.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK



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

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1941 at 4 P.M.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, 41 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK

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Present: Stephen S. Wise, presiding; A.B. Cohen, Sol Cohen, Mendel N. Fisher, David Freiburger, Leon Gellman, Leib Glantz, Israel Goldstein, Isaac Hamlin, Max Kirshblum, I.M. Kowalsky, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Louis Lipsky, Samuel Markewich, Irving Miller, Henry Montor, Charles J. Rosenbloom, Mrs. Sol Rosenbloom, Morris Rothenberg, Joseph Schlossberg, Louis Segal, Abba Hillel Silver, Maxwell Silver, Archibald Silverman, David Wertheim.

Samuel Blitz, Nahum Goldmann, Lawrence Gould, Chief Rabbi Herzog, Arthur Lourie, Bernard J. Reis, Martin Rosenbluth, Alex Rothenberg.

Regrets for inattendance were received from Louis Altschul, Philip S. Bernstein, Robert M. Bernstein, Kurt Blumenfeld, Barnett R. Brickner, Daniel Frisch, Solomon Goldman, James G. Heller, Edward L. Israel, Maurice J. Karpf, Harris J. Levine, Israel H. Levinthal, Louis E. Levinthal, Louis J. Moss, Morris A. Neaman, Baruch Schnur, Simon Shetzer, Elihu D. Stone, Sigmund Thau.

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STATUS OF 1941 CAMPAIGNS

Mr. Charles J. Rosenbloom as Treasurer read and commented upon the Report of Income and Expenditures of the U.P.A. for 1941 as of April 23, 1941 (Appendix A). An explanation of the expenditures incurred by the U.P.A. was given by Mr. Bernard J. Reis, who pointed out that the U.P.A. expenses as such amounted to \$26,373.85. The balance, including \$50,000 advanced to the New York U.P.A. campaign, represented expenses incurred in connection with the setting up of the independent U.P.A. campaign which was subsequently absorbed into the United Jewish Appeal. Mr. Reis stated that the U.P.A. has a claim against the United Jewish Appeal for such expenses of \$130,480.

Mr. Fisher suggested that future statements should bear notations making a distinction between the actual U.P.A. administrative expenses and those incurred as an advance on U.J.A. expenses.

Mr. Montor reported that the campaign of the United Jewish Appeal was progressing somewhat satisfactorily in terms of income as compared with last year. The reports to date from most large and small communities indicate that these communities will raise as much as they did last year, some of them more. That, of course, was no criterion as to whether the United Jewish Appeal would get the full benefit of that increased individual or community generosity.

Reference was made by Mr. Montor to several competing campaigns that might affect the outcome of local drives as well as the apportionment of funds within communities. One of these is the \$10,000,000 campaign of the United Service Organizations, in which the Jewish Welfare Board is included, to raise funds for

the entertainment of soldiers in the cantonments. Another campaign was that of the Joint Defense Appeal combined with the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League for a reported goal of \$2,000,000. A number of communities are giving substantial increases to this campaign. The applications by the Joint Defense Appeal are being made in most instances directly to the Welfare Funds.

Reviewing the situation in the major communities like New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit, Cleveland and Philadelphia, Mr. Montor referred to the difficult situation in Philadelphia which, as a result of its fall 1940 campaign had allotted \$500,000 to the U.J.A., but which it now turned out may not pay in more than \$415,000 to \$420,000. Thus any calculations as to what the United Jewish Appeal may raise in 1941 must take into account a variety of local factors, not the least of which is shrinkage. In Chicago the U.J.A. was anticipating a substantial cut from the Allotment made to it in 1940.

The U.P.A. was endeavoring to do two things within the U.J.A.; to integrate itself into the campaigns through its personnel and ideas, and at the same time through its own facilities to repair the harm done by lack of sustained relationship with local communities in the past.

Within the U.J.A., the U.P.A. had endeavored to make itself most effective through personnel of various kinds. Mr. Montor referred to the numerous leaders of the U.P.A. headed by Dr. Silver who had been most active in visiting and stimulating communities during their campaigns. He remarked on the fact that Dr. Weizmann had undertaken a tour for the United Jewish Appeal which had taken him to St. Louis, Kansas City, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Baltimore. Mr. Lavy Bakstansky was coming to the United States at the invitation of the U.P.A. and would also be useful in the U.J.A. campaigns.

The U.P.A. office has been making available films to Welfare Funds and to communities generally. Hundreds of showings had been held, primarily of three films, one dealing with Daganian, the other with refugees entering Palestine, and the third called "Collective Adventure", describing the building of a colony in a day.

The U.P.A. had undertaken an educational program through field representatives on its own staff in various parts of the country. These men have the task of integrating Zionists into Welfare Fund structures locally and of building up U.P.A. sentiment through conferences.

In commenting on the relationship of some Zionist officers and leaders to the U.P.A., Mr. Montor stated that in some communities opposition had been voiced to the creation of U.P.A. Councils. The aim of the U.P.A. was to unify all the Zionist groups in one community so that as emergencies arose, there would be a central local unit which could be depended upon to defend the interests of the U.P.A. in relation to the Welfare Fund and the community as a whole.

But it was apparent that there is not an adequate understanding among some Zionist leaders of the importance of this step. In some cases there was active hostility that had proved most harmful to the furtherance of the U.P.A. effort.

The first evidence of such opposition came from the city of Chicago, where, because of events in 1940 and 1941, it was Mr. Montor's conviction -- which he felt was shared by others -- that Chicago was one of the most important

where emphasis on the U.P.A. as the fund-raising instrument for Palestine ought to be intensified through the creation of a permanent Council. The local Zionists, however, insisted that they had sufficient instrumentalities to take care of the interests of the U.P.A. and resented the introduction of any new device, particularly one carrying the title of the U.P.A.

It had been the hope of the U.P.A. that through the creation of a U.P.A. Council in Chicago, it might be possible to bring in additional personalities and thus add to whatever strength the Zionists in the city had. It was felt probable that some personalities might be interested in the U.P.A. who for one reason or another had not been active in the local Zionist leadership. This was particularly true of certain businessmen who might form the bulk of a U.P.A. Council. Such men could be brought into the U.P.A. fold during the year, especially when no campaign was involved at this time, and through a process of education, be prepared mentally for defense of the U.P.A. interests within the Welfare Fund structure.

The Zionists of Chicago have acted so unequivocally in opposition to the establishment of a U.P.A. Council that the field representative of the U.P.A. in Chicago has, in effect, been told that there is no service he can render in Chicago. Mr. Montor wanted to place this situation before the Administrative Committee so that proper consideration could be given to the subject, particularly since on the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. were many leading officers of the Z.O.A.

Mr. Montor felt that the attitude taken by some Zionists to the extension of U.P.A. educational activities was neither fair nor to the interests of the Zionist movement. Wherever the U.P.A. representatives have gone, they have regarded themselves as adjuncts to the Zionist Organization and have always wished to be helpful, recognizing that wherever the Zionist Organization was weak, the U.P.A. would be weak, and vice versa.

It had to be noted that the U.P.A. was a separate entity and that its friends and leaders included the Poale Zion, the Mizrachi and every other Zionist body, in addition to the Z.O.A. which, of course, had to provide the largest part of its strength. Mr. Montor felt that a cooperative relationship ought to be developed between the U.P.A. and the Z.O.A. and that the role of the U.P.A. in stressing its function as the fund-raising instrument for Palestine should be assisted, and not hindered by the Z.O.A.

The Chairman felt that a transcript of these remarks should be made and sent to the President of the Zionist Organization of America.

Dr. Goldstein suggested that a discussion of the subject should be projected within the Councils of the Z.O.A. He felt that the subject ought to be put on the agenda for the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Z.O.A. and that some of the Zionist leaders associated with the U.P.A. particularly, should have an opportunity to discuss the problems involved.

CHIEF RABBI HERZOG

Chief Rabbi Herzog entered the room at this time. The members rose to greet him. The Chairman paid tribute to the Chief Rabbi as an honored leader in the life of Palestine, rabbi and scholar, and welcomed him heartily and affectionately to the meeting to present a message.

In his address (Appendix B) the Chief Rabbi spoke of the courage and faith derived by the Jewish community in Palestine from the Torah. He stressed the link between the Torah and a vital Zionism. He described his experiences in Palestine and London in his effort to obtain transfer and transport facilities for students in Polish and Lithuanian yeshivahs.

The Chief Rabbi said that his mission in America was to give assistance to the orthodox members of the Palestine community. He called upon the U.P.A. for \$50,000 "to place at the disposal of my emergency fund for the relief of the distressed, particularly among the Jews of the old Yishuv who will come and appeal to me".

Dr. Silver was called upon by the Chairman to acknowledge the address of the Chief Rabbi. Dr. Silver expressed the profound appreciation of the U.P.A. to Rabbi Herzog for his having attended the meeting and spoken to it. It was a great burden which the Chief Rabbi carried on his shoulders at this time, and he would like to ease that burden for him if at all possible. He hoped that ways might be found to make it possible. He was sure that the most careful, earnest and sympathetic consideration would be given to all that was said to the Administrative Committee. The Chief Rabbi's heartfelt appeal for the preservation of the Torah in this hour of crisis could not help but reach everyone. He believed that opportunities ought to be found to have the Chief Rabbi's voice heard in the country on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal, particularly the United Palestine Appeal. Dr. Silver asked the Chief Rabbi to take back with him to Palestine the message from the Jews of America to all classes of Jews in Palestine, that the Zionists in America were profoundly concerned with their problems and their lot, and that we were doing everything we possibly could in the face of considerable difficulty to help them solve their problems; that we have not been unmindful of the needs of any section of Jewry in Palestine, and that we have been working under sharp limitations of income and of grave responsibilities which we have assumed on other accounts. But perhaps we would also be able to do something on this account.

The Chief Rabbi then left the meeting room.

Dr. Silver said that it was a serious reflection upon the U.P.A. to force the Chief Rabbi of Palestine to go to the J.D.C. and to ask for support of Jews in Palestine, - the rabbis, scholars and students. He felt that the presence of Dr. Herzog in the United States could be of great service to the campaign. The Chief Rabbi would be in America until May 19th. He said that the Chief Rabbi was prepared to visit some of the communities. He felt that it would mean a great deal to have that type of person represented in half a dozen of the largest cities of America. It would be very helpful if the Chief Rabbi could go back to Palestine and say that the Zionists of America had made it possible for him to carry on with his work. He asked that the U.P.A. extend an invitation to the Chief Rabbi for the use of such time as he could give for as long as he would remain in the United States in connection with the campaign.

Mr. Segal, in support of the suggestion made by Dr. Silver, asked what the relationship was between the institutions which Chief Rabbi Herzog represents and those of the Jewish Agency, particularly institutions for which the Mizrachi in America raises money or receives money from the U.P.A.

Mr. Gellman stated that the Mizrachi does not collect any money in America for the yeshivahs which Dr. Herzog represents. The budget for Mizrachi, which has been in existence for forty years, had to do with the colonies and Cholutzim engaged in the upbuilding of the country and not with yeshivahs.

The Chairman stated that a resolution had been offered to invite Chief Rabbi Herzog to render aid to the U.P.A. and, in turn, that an effort be made to assure him of funds toward the cause which he had pleaded in his afternoon address to the Administrative Committee. When the motion was adopted, the Chairman designated Dr. Silver, Mr. Lipsky, Mr. Rosenbloom and Judge Rothenberg to act as a committee to formulate the manner in which the U.P.A. wished to be helpful to Chief Rabbi Herzog.

BRONISLAW HUBERMAN

Judge Rothenberg presented a request on behalf of Bronislaw Huberman for funds to enable Mr. Ignatz Neumann, one of the most distinguished symphonic conductors in Europe to get to Palestine to lead the Palestine Symphony Orchestra. An amount of some \$700 or \$800 was involved. After a discussion it was decided that the U.P.A. was not the proper institution to which such a request could be made, or through which such funds could be expended.

REPORT ON NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

Mr. Blitz, as Executive Vice-Chairman of the New York City United Jewish Appeal, reported on the status of the New York campaign. He said that the leaders of the U.P.A. are active in the campaign and pointed out that in addition to Judge Mack, Dr. Wise, Judge Rothenberg, Dr. Goldstein and Mr. Lipsky serving in an honorary capacity, Mr. Sylvan Gotshal is serving as Executive Chairman and is giving the campaign devoted and able leadership. Mr. Liebovitz is serving as Co-Treasurer and Mr. Arthur M. Rosenbloom is active in administrative work.

The campaign opened with a fund-raising meeting on April 9th. That meeting which originally was scheduled by the J.D.C. as a tribute to Paul Baerwald and Edward M.M. Warburg was taken over by the New York United Jewish Appeal. At that meeting the sum of \$1,300,000 was raised, which together with \$700,000 previously raised resulted in an announcement of \$2,000,000. The New York campaign has since raised about \$250,000 so that they have today the sum of \$2,250,000.

A study of the special gifts to date revealed a tendency to decrease a giving in the larger brackets. Mr. Henry Ittleton had reduced his contribution from \$150,000 to \$100,000 for this year. Mr. Blitz was glad to report that the Warburg family was giving the same amount as last year - \$100,000. The Rosenwald family was giving \$100,000, which was a large decrease from the \$250,000 contribution they had given in 1939. The tendency of decreasing Mr. Blitz stated, is confined only to the larger brackets. In the mass campaign the tendency is to increase. Only a small number of trades had had their campaigns to date, but in all there were increases over last year. However, these increases in the trades and sections would not do any more than offset the decreases in the larger brackets, so that they would probably not raise much more than the \$5,000,000 raised last year.

Mr. Blitz thought the leaders of the U.P.A. were making a splendid showing in their giving. Although he did not like to mention names, he thought it was fair to mention some of them, such as Moses Ginsberg who had given \$5,000 last year was giving \$10,000 this year. Dr. Ferdinand Sonneborn had increased his contribution to \$10,000. Barney Balaban who had given \$5,000 last year was giving \$10,000 this year. Mr. Liebovitz had increased his contribution of \$8,000 by twenty-five percent. Mr. Abraham Mazer had also increased his contribution from \$7,500 to \$10,000.

The Brooklyn campaign was opening tonight with Dr. Silver as the guest speaker. The Bronx campaign would open on May 20th with Dr. Weizmann as the speaker. The Long Island campaign is under the leadership of Rabbi Irving Miller in the South Shore section. The amusement industry declined to begin its drive without Dr. Silver who had given them a date on May 9th. The food division would be launched with a dinner in honor of Dr. Wise on May 22nd.

Dr. Silver asked whether it was possible to penetrate some of the professional groups or trades to which U.P.A. had had no access in previous years, not in terms of raising money but of getting the Palestine message across.

Mr. Blitz stated that any effort to impose U.P.A. people or the U.P.A. message on the larger gift group would result in the demand that the U.P.A. assume full responsibility for the results with their withdrawal from the active management of the campaign. Dr. Silver felt that there ought to be insistence that a U.P.A. person also be present at each one of the larger meetings and not that the other people have exclusive control of the campaign functions.

STUDY OF WELFARE FUND

Mr. Blitz reported that action had been taken in New York toward the organization of an overseas Welfare Fund. Rabbi Jonah Wise had appointed a committee of ten including Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Nathan Straus and Sylvan Gotshal to make a study of the possibilities. Mr. Blitz felt that the U.P.A. people ought to accept. The forces making for an overseas Welfare Fund in New York were powerful, and it was wise that the U.P.A. should be represented at the beginning.

Mr. Montor inquired under what guise Rabbi Wise had invited the ten men to join him in a committee. Mr. Blitz replied that they were invited solely in their individual capacities. The ten men whom Rabbi Wise had selected were Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Nathan Straus, Sylvan Gotshal, Edward M.M. Warburg, William Rosenwald, Jonah Wise, Harold Linder, Mrs. David Levy, Abner Bregman and George Backer.

Mr. Fisher suggested that the subject was of such importance that it should be referred to the Executive Committee for a thorough discussion, and that if necessary, a special meeting should be called to be devoted to that subject alone.

NEW YORK UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

Rabbi Miller reported on the activities of the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal for Greater New York, which had been organized at the instance of the national Administrative Committee at the beginning of the year. It had been decided that in spite of the reconstitution of the United Jewish Appeal in New York, the Executive Committee should consolidate itself and adopt a program of activity to further the interests of the U.P.A. in New York, particularly a program which would bring the message of Palestine into every section of the city. It was intended to organize U.P.A. Councils not only in the boroughs but among the businessmen of the city. He felt that this instrumentality could be extremely important if the plans for an overseas chest were to gain any headway in the City of New York, because ultimately the determining factors in any fund-raising in the City of New York are the businessmen embraced in the so-called trades organizations. A Plan and Scope Committee headed by

Judge Emanuel Greenberg of Brooklyn is now studying such a program and will present its findings to this board at a subsequent meeting.

STATUS OF 1941 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL AGREEMENT

In giving the background of the negotiations for the signing of the definitive agreement between the United Palestine Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee for a 1941 United Jewish Appeal, Mr. Montor pointed out that Dr. Silver had instructed Judge Rothenberg to undertake the task of meeting with a representative of the J.D.C. for the purpose of writing such a definitive agreement. There were three meetings at which he had been present with Judge Rothenberg, together with Mr. Harold Linder and Mr. Joseph C. Hyman for the J.D.C. Subsequently Mr. Linder was replaced by Dr. Solomon Lowenstein. Mr. Montor stated that Judge Rothenberg had handled the various details of the agreement with skill and tact, and in the majority of instances had been able to obtain what the U.P.A. regarded as fair clauses in the agreement.

On the question of enlarging the title of the United Jewish Appeal so that it would be designated as "The United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine", this had been objected to at first, but after two meetings, Judge Rothenberg had obtained assent to the title.

A second point had to do with the inclusion of the National Refugee Service in the New York campaign. The J.D.C. insisted that the language of the summary agreement was definite and that there was no need to insert a clause in the definitive agreement to the effect that the N.R.S. could get no additional money from the New York City United Jewish Appeal. The J.D.C. said that the reason for its insistence on that point was that communities throughout the country were saying that New York was not doing its duty to the refugees and there should be no emphasis on this fact in the agreement.

After many hours of discussion, during which Judge Rothenberg insisted that there must be definite reference to the fact that the N.R.S. could not obtain additional funds from the New York U.J.A., it was agreed that a separate minute should be made to the effect that the N.R.S. could receive only \$2,000,000 from the total United Jewish Appeal and that any additional money that was received could come exclusively through decisions of the Allotment Committee of the United Jewish Appeal, and that the New York United Jewish Appeal as such had no right to make any separate allocations.

The third issue had to do with the composition of the Allotment Committee. Mr. Linder insisted for a long time that the N.R.S. should have representation on the Allotment Committee. Finally it was pleaded that the Allotment Committee should permit a representative of the N.R.S. to attend meetings concerned with N.R.S. problems.

The two points that still remained before the agreement could be signed had to do with the right of representatives of the N.R.S. to attend certain meetings of the Allotment Committee, and the reimbursement to the U.P.A. and the J.D.C. and N.R.S. of funds which they had expended in the course of their independent campaigns prior to the reconstitution of the United Jewish Appeal.

It was indicated in the report read by Mr. Rosenbloom, the U.P.A. had spent nationally and in New York approximately \$130,000 in setting up an independent campaign. The J.D.C. insisted that each agency should pay its

own expenses. Subsequently the J.D.C. suggested that the expenses incurred by all should be pooled and then each agency would withdraw from the pool that percentage of the total represented by its share of the total income from the campaign. This would involve the U.P.A. in a loss of some \$50,000.

Mr. Montor felt, after having attended these sessions for many hours, that Judge Rothenberg by his patience and skill in the discussions, had rendered a great service to the U.P.A.

Judge Rothenberg supplemented the report and said that at the present moment the only question outstanding had to do with reimbursement of expenses. The J.D.C. expenses in New York and nationally were about \$210,000. The UPA nationally and in New York were approximately \$130,000. The J.D.C. was insisting that the U.P.A. pay the \$130,000 out of its own funds. Dr. Lowenstein on behalf of the J.D.C. had proposed that a decision on the subject be left either to the Allotment Committee or to arbitration. It was stated by Dr. Silver and concurred in by the other members that the U.P.A. and the other agencies should be reimbursed by the United Jewish Appeal for expenses incurred prior to the reconstitution of the United Jewish Appeal.

J.D.C. MATZOTH FUND

Reference was made by Mr. Liebovitz to a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York United Jewish Appeal on March 21st, at which time a resolution was passed to the effect that the Moses Chitim campaign money should not be regarded as part of the income of the J.D.C. and therefore should not be pooled into the U.J.A. Mr. Liebovitz stated that Rabbi Jonah B. Wise had told the members of the Executive Committee that the matzoth money had been raised prior to and separately from the U.J.A. and had nothing whatever to do with the campaign, and that the money was furnished by the Landsmannschaften who ordinarily would not contribute anything. It was on this basis that the resolution was introduced which would exclude the matzoth money from the U.J.A. pool.

Dr. Silver pointed out that this was also true of the "Night of Stars", which although conducted for the benefit of the U.P.A. turned over its income to the U.J.A. pool. Dr. Silver emphasized that in the future, when any issue arises before the New York U.J.A. Executive Committee in regard to money raised nationally or locally, no decision ought to be permitted, since what was involved was national policy. Dr. Silver moved that the U.P.A. instruct its representatives on the New York campaign to move for reconsideration of this item. Rabbi Miller stated that he had offered a similar motion at the meeting of the New York U.J.A. Executive Committee that the matter be referred to the national negotiators dealing with the U.J.A. agreement, but that he had been overruled by Rabbi Jonah Wise who insisted that this was purely a New York City matter and must be decided upon by the New York U.J.A. Executive Committee.

Mr. Fisher stated that on the basis of the facts presented, the U.P.A. ought to write to the J.D.C. taking note of the discussion that had been held and entering into the record the fact that the U.P.A. claims part of the money that was raised in the matzoth campaign which belongs to the U.J.A. pool. Mr. Montor observed that the decision would establish a very significant precedent, for if the J.D.C. could find ways and means of raising supplementary funds without having these funds go into the common pool, the U.P.A. could then engage in similar activities. In addition to the effort that had been conducted for the matzoth fund in New York City,

applications had been made to communities throughout the country. The issue was referred to the Executive Committee with full power to act.

SIGNING OF CHECKS

Dr. Silver inquired how checks of the national administration of the U.J.A. were signed. He was informed that with respect to 1941, no account had yet been set up because the U.J.A. had not yet been legally constituted, but as regards 1940 there were supposed to be two signatories, one representing the U.P.A. and the other the J.D.C., but it had been known to happen in many instances that Mr. Goldwasser and Rabbi Jonah Wise had signed checks which had not had the signature of a U.P.A. representative.

Dr. Silver proposed that in the 1941 United Jewish Appeal agreement, there should be specific reference to the fact that out of the four signatories who were authorized to sign the major checks in the distribution of funds to the agencies, the two necessary signatures should be composed of one representative of the J.D.C. and one of the U.P.A. in every instance.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the selection of the representatives of the U.P.A. on the Allotment Committee of the United Jewish Appeal be referred with power to the Executive Committee

MR. LIEBOVITZ TO SIGN U.J.A. CHECKS

It was moved, seconded and carried that Mr. Abraham Liebovitz, Associate Treasurer of the U.P.A., be authorized by the U.P.A. to sign checks of the UJA, either those for operating funds or for the distribution of funds to the agencies, and that steps be taken to implement this resolution within the United Jewish Appeal.

RELIEF FOR ZIONISTS

Dr. Bahum Goldmann referred to the presence in the United States of many Zionists from Europe who now face serious conditions, some on the verge of starvation. The Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs had endeavored to assist them. It had approached the Zionist Organization of America which had decided to contribute \$1,000 for the funds for relief. The Hadassah had also been called upon. Dr. Goldmann asked that the U.P.A. contribute \$1,000 for the next five or six months. He stated that the N.R.S. is making a partial contribution, but in many instances the amount is \$40. a month and inadequate for these people.

Mr. Fisher felt that the time had come for the Zionists of America to be asked to do something individually for Zionists who had come from Europe. It was unwise every time an individual need arose for demands to be made upon the Z.O.A. or upon the U.P.A. as corporate bodies. The thousands of Zionists in America ought to be made to feel a sense of responsibility in such matters.

Mr. Gellman stated that the Mizrachi had expended nearly \$6,000 of its own money for similar relief purposes. He shared Mr. Fisher's view that the expense ought not to be born by the U.P.A. Mr. Wertheim said that the Poale Zion had spent twice as much as the Mizrachi for the same purpose.

It was the consensus of opinion that the U.P.A. could not properly make any contribution for this purpose.

Meeting adjourned at 6:40 P.M.

American Palestine Committee
Senator Robert F. Wagner, Chairman
Washington, D.C.

April 1941
FOR RELEASE - ON RECEIPT

SEVENTY SENATORS BACK "RESTORATION OF JEWS IN PALESTINE"
NEW DECLARATION EMPHASIZES ESTABLISHMENT OF JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE
"HAS BECOME DECLARED POLICY OF UNITED STATES"

Washington, D.C. - Seventy United States Senators joined today in making a declaration calling for "every possible encouragement to the movement for the restoration of the Jews in Palestine" and offering support to the re-establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine which is "the declared policy of the United States".

The issuance of the statement, made public by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York on behalf of the American Palestine Committee of which he is Chairman, has special significance in view of the new areas which have just been shadowed by Nazi conquest, adding tens of thousands of Jews to the already great numbers who are looking for refuge elsewhere.

Senators from every part of the country and representing both political parties joined in the declaration which reaffirmed and strengthened the resolution passed unanimously by both Houses of Congress in 1922 "that the United States favors the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish People".

Moving swiftly to mobilize support for the acceleration of the rebuilding program in Palestine, the American Palestine Committee made the publication of the declaration by seventy United States Senators its first public action to direct attention to the importance of Palestine in the solution of the problem of Jewish homelessness.

The American Palestine Committee was formed here recently with Senator Wagner as Chairman, Senator Charles L. McNary as Co-Chairman, and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, former Senator William H. King of Utah and Monsignor John F. Ryan as Vice-Chairmen.

The declaration states that since the adoption of the resolution by Congress, "upward of 400,000 Jews entered Palestine and were permanently settled there. Of this number 280,000 refugees came into Palestine since the advent of the Nazi regime in Germany in 1933. The unprecedented work of rehabilitation of the Holy Land and the restoration of a people has proceeded uninterruptedly and is continuing even now despite war conditions."

The statement emphasizes the ability demonstrated by Palestine to cope with the refugee problem. "Palestine", it declares, "has been recognized and set apart by Great Britain with the approval of the United States and other nations, as a haven for the Jewish people, and refugees are streaming to its shores despite restrictive measures recently enforced by the Administration of that country. The tragic plight of refugees fleeing from persecution and finding no home, a situation brought so dramatically to the attention of the world by the sinking of refugee ships with their human cargo, must compel our attention and strengthen our resolve to extend every possible encouragement to the movement for the restoration of the Jews in Palestine, as a great humanitarian effort and in accordance with the spirit of Biblical prophecy."

The United States Senators who joined in signing the significant declaration on Palestine are: Joseph H. Ball, John H. Bankhead, W. Warren Barbour, Alben W. Barkley, Theodore G. Bilbo, Homer T. Bone, Styles Bridges, Prentiss M. Brown, W.J. Bulow, Harold H. Burton, Hugh A. Butler, Harry Flood Byrd, James F. Byrnes, Arthur Capper, Albert B. Chandler, Dennis Chavez, D. Worth Clark, Tom Connally, James J. Davis, Sheridan Downey, Allen J. Ellender, Walter F. George, Guy M. Gillette, Carter Glass, Theodore Francis Green, Joseph F. Guffey, Chan Gurney, Pat Harrison, Carl A. Hatch, Carl Hayden, Clyde L. Herring, Lister Hill, Rufus C. Holman, James H. Hughes, Edwin C. Johnson,

Also Harley M. Kilgore, William Langer, Henry Cabot Lodge, Scott W. Lucas, Francis Maloney, Patrick McCarran, Kenneth McKellar, Charles L. McNary, James M. Mead, Abe Murdock, James E. Murray, Joseph C. O'Mahoney, George W. Morris, John H. Overton, Claude Pepper, George L. Radcliffe, Robert M. Reynolds, Richard B. Russell, Harry H. Schwartz, Morris Sheppard, William H. Smithers, Robert A. Taft, John Thomas, Elbert D. Thomas, Charles W. Tobey, Harry S. Truman, James M. Tunnell, Millard E. Tydings, Arthur W. Vandenberg, Frederick Van Nuys, Robert F. Wagner, David I. Walsh, Alexander Wiley and Raymond E. Willis.

MEMORANDUM

on

AMERICAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE

On May 4th, 1922, the Senate of the United States unanimously passed the following resolution which was sponsored by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts:

"That the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of the National Home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected."

An identical resolution sponsored by Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York was passed by the House of Representatives. It has thus become the declared policy of the United States to favor the restoration of Palestine as a National Home for the Jewish people. This policy has likewise received the public endorsement of every president since 1917 from President Wilson through the administrations of Presidents Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, to and including President Roosevelt.

Early in 1932, there was formed in Washington a committee known as the American Palestine Committee, for the purpose of,

- (a) disseminating correct information about the progress of the Jewish National Home among members of Congress, other men in public

Memorandum: (2)

life and the public at large, and

(b) to give moral support to the Zionist cause.

Under the auspices of the Committee, a dinner was held at the Hotel Mayflower on January 17th, 1932 sponsored by a group headed by the late Vice-President Curtis and including, among others, Senators Borah, La Follette, King, Wagner, Copeland, Swanson, Connally, Vandenberg, Watson, Wheeler, George, Thomas, Walsh; Secretary of Agriculture, Hyde; Assistant Secretary of State, Rogers; and Assistant Attorney-General, John Lord O'Brien. The meeting was addressed by Professor Felix Frankfurter, Elwood Mead and Emanuel Neumann, and was widely reported in the press. President Hoover in a letter addressed to Mr. Emanuel Neumann and read at the dinner, endorsed the purposes of the committee and gave his approval to its activity.

Since the adoption of the above-mentioned resolution by Congress, upwards of 400,000 Jews entered Palestine and were permanently settled there. Of this number, 280,000 refugees came into Palestine since the advent of the Nazi regime in Germany in 1933. The unprecedented work of rehabilitation of the Holy Land and the restoration of a people has proceeded uninterruptedly and is continuing even now despite war conditions. The refugee problem has become aggravated with the years. Of late, the United States has been admitting numbers of refugees although it has assumed no obligation in that direction. Obviously, however, the limited numbers which are being admitted here cannot begin to cope with the problem.

On the other hand, Palestine has been recognized and set apart by Great Britain with the approval of the United States and other nations, as a haven for the Jewish people, and refugees are streaming to its shores despite restrictive measures recently enforced by the Administration of that country. The tragic plight of refugees fleeing from persecution and finding no home, a situation brought so dramatically to the attention of the world by the sinking

Memorandum:

(3)

of refugee ships with their human cargo, must compel our attention and strengthen our resolve to extend every possible encouragement to the movement for the restoration of the Jews in Palestine, as a great humanitarian effort and in accordance with the spirit of Biblical prophecy.

For these reasons, we have agreed and determined to revive, reorganize and strengthen the American Palestine Committee, and pursue its aims of stimulating interest in the cause and strengthening the hands of its supporters by creating an atmosphere favorable to it.

Our respective signatures attest our interest and readiness to serve as members of the committee and promote its purposes,



The following Senators have thus far signified their adherence to the American Palestine Committee now being organized under the sponsorship of Senators Wagner and McNary to express the continued interest of the American people in the progress of the Jewish National Home in Palestine:

SENATORS:

Robert F. Wagner (New York)	Charles L. McNary (Oregon)
Alben W. Barkley (Kentucky)	Frederick Van Nuys (Indiana)
Arthur Capper (Kansas)	Edwin C. Johnson (Colorado)
Walter F. George (Georgia)	Homer T. Bone (Washington)
Harold H. Burton (Ohio)	Carl A. Hatch (New Mexico)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyoming)	Carl Hayden (Arizona)
William H. Smathers (New Jersey)	James M. Tunnell (Delaware)
W. Warren Barbour (New Jersey)	James H. Hughes (Delaware)
Tom Connally (Texas)	Harry Flood Byrd (Virginia)
Pat Harrison (Mississippi)	John Thomas (Idaho)
Claude Pepper (Florida)	Rufus C. Holman (Oregon)
Wallace H. White, Jr. (Maine)	George L. Radcliffe (Maryland)

May 6, 1941

THE SITUATION IN PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

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2. For many months past the leaders of the Zionist movement and of the Jewish Community in Palestine have sought to secure from the British authorities the right to organize a Jewish military force to participate in the Near East in the war against Nazism. These efforts have received the full support here of the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs and of the Zionist leadership generally.

3. The temporary withdrawal at any given moment of a large part of the British forces in Palestine for service elsewhere might be the occasion for subversive elements there, acting in concert with the Nazis to create disorder, riots or possibly worse. It is therefore of the utmost importance to the stability of the country that, apart from the question of the organization of a specific Jewish military force, the loyal population, of which the Jews constitute the core, be given the means of maintaining order and defending themselves. Within the last few days a cablegram has been dispatched to Prime Minister Winston Churchill urging the arming, in this critical moment, of the Jewish population of Palestine. To date, however, there is no information at hand as to whether such arming has in fact been undertaken.

4. It is important at this juncture of events to see the Palestine situation in proper perspective and to understand the forces at work. Without such a perception the whole picture becomes distorted.

It may be noted in the first place that the events now transpiring, whatever their ultimate consequences, have proved to the hilt one aspect of the Zionist

case. Not only Zionists but many far sighted Englishmen have maintained ever since the first world war that a strong Jewish Palestine was vitally important for strengthening and stabilizing the position in the Middle East and affording maximum protection to the Suez Canal. As long as the whole region continued weak, semi-desert, underpopulated and undeveloped, it could offer little resistance to enemy forces and would, on the contrary, attract them as easy prey to predatory design. The influx and settlement of millions of Jews in Palestine would, it was contended, introduce a virile element passionately attached to the land and the cause of freedom and democracy. The introduction by them of science, technical equipment and industrial development would vastly strengthen not only Palestine but the whole Middle East. That the development of the Jewish National Home in Palestine was not fostered by the Mandatory Power with greater vigor and determination is one of the major tragedies of our time, not merely from the point of view of the Jewish people but of the democratic world order as well.

5. The oppression of the Jews in Europe over increasingly wide areas offered an exceptional opportunity to carry out this promising program - an opportunity which was utilized to a limited extent. Unfortunately, the policy of appeasement in vogue before the war also led to an attempt drastically to curtail this process. Instead of accelerating the development of Palestine and thereby strengthening its powers of resistance, it was sought to secure Arab loyalty by sacrificing the natural expansion of the Jewish National Home. Zionism as an issue was first exaggerated beyond its natural importance by the pre-Churchill government, and then the liquidation of the Jewish National Home was dangled before the Arabs not only of Palestine but of neighboring countries as a bait to attract their support. In this way the most important pro-British factor in the Middle East was let down while dubious elements who had been in continuous flirtation with the Axis powers were rewarded and "appeased".

6. Despite the bitter disappointment caused in Jewish circles by this policy as promulgated in the MacDonald White Paper of 1939, the war found the Jews nevertheless resolved to stand by Great Britain unconditionally and to do their utmost to strengthen the position in the Middle East. The Jews of Palestine as well

as Europe are not only violently anti-Nazi; affirmatively, they are fanatically devoted to the democratic cause. This is more particularly the case in Palestine, where the core of the Jewish community and its dominating influence is the Federation of Labor, strongly progressive and democratic in spirit.

A brief rehearsal of Jewish efforts to play their part in the struggle is in place.

7. Before the outbreak of the war a proposal was put forward on the part of Jews to bring to Palestine from Eastern Europe a selected group of 100,000 young men of military age, on condition that they enter military training immediately on arrival, in order to have available a sizable army of the best human material and of high morale for the defense of the Middle East. In view of the policy of the MacDonald White Paper, this proposal had no prospect of being accepted by the British authorities.

8. Immediately upon the outbreak of the war, the responsible Jewish authorities in Palestine called on the Jewish community to register voluntarily for national service. One hundred thirty-six thousand men and women promptly responded to the call. The Palestine government expressed appreciation of this action, but availed itself of this offer only to a very limited extent.

9. As the war advanced and the problem of shipping arose, Jewish leaders put forward a proposal that a supply base for military purposes be created in Palestine and that all of the resources available in the country, including experienced management, manufacturing plants and equipment, technicians of all kinds, be mobilized for these purposes, that new factories be built if necessary, and that substantial stocks of raw materials and finished goods be accumulated and stored in the country. This proposal met with but a limited response.

10. For many months past the Jewish Community of Palestine and the leaders of the Zionist movement in England have pressed for the creation of a Jewish military force to aid in the prosecution of war against Hitler and for the defense of Palestine. This request has been given consideration but the program has not been implemented to the present day. Political reasons inherited from the era of appeasement have played their part in the failure to create this force. Only a

limited number of Palestinian Jews, whose number had nevertheless grown to about 10,000, have been accepted and incorporated into the British service. They have participated in the military operations in Libya, East Africa, Greece and elsewhere, and have given an admirable account of themselves. The gallantry and fighting value of the Palestine troops have been cited by Gen. Wavell in Egypt and Gen. Ball in Eritrea.

It will be recalled that Mr. Churchill has stated that only two allied divisions were available at any one time for active service in the operations which brought about the Italian defeat in Egypt and Libya. One may be permitted to speculate whether subsequent reverses might not have been avoided had that army been reinforced by the addition of a further two or three divisions of Palestinian Jews.

11. While the Jews were doing their utmost - under existing limitations - to make a maximum contribution to the war effort, the situation in the various countries of the Middle East has been steadily deteriorating. Egypt failed to declare war even after its territory was invaded. Syria came under the administration of the Vichy government. In Iraq the growth of pro-Nazi sentiment kept pace with successive German victories. Saudi Arabia has maintained an attitude of neutrality and reserve. Significantly Palestine is the only country in the Middle East which has been on the whole actively pro-British. It has been the only country in the Middle East which has gone so far as to supply volunteers to the British forces. It is the place in which King Peter of Yugoslavia and his Prime Minister and the Regent of Iraq have taken sanctuary and to which English women and children are now being evacuated from Baghdad. If Palestine occupies this unique position and represents a spot which the allies can regard as terra-firma, it is due largely to the presence of a strong, organized Jewish community of 550,000 of unquestioned reliability, whose loyalty is not merely formal and passive, but intense and dynamic. It represents a force which, if utilized to the full, can still play a vital part in that exceedingly important corner of the world.

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interest to Great Britain in the policing of the seven seas. But it can also, on the other hand, become a channel through which aggressor powers may send their warships, surface raiders and submarines to make their way to the South Seas, the Far East and the Western Hemisphere. Current developments emphasize what has been understood in the past by only a few far-visioned men. Now it can clearly be seen that it is in the interests of a stable and peaceful world order that this water-way linking East and West be flanked by nations that are strong, progressive and devoted to the principles which underlie our democratic civilization.

13. The assumption that antagonism to the Jews or Zionism is an important factor in the disaffection of parts of the Arab world is fallacious. Neither the people of Egypt nor of Iraq nor of other Arab speaking countries have any deep or sustained interest in the Palestine situation. They are on the whole engrossed in their own problems. Their attitude towards Britain and other western democracies is determined by their local interests, by the degree of effectiveness of Nazi agents, and by their own general outlook. The democratic tradition in these countries is young and weak, the people rather primitive, and the popular attitude one of admiration for force. Among some Arab groups the seed of Axis propaganda has therefore fallen on fruitful soil. Their attitude toward the Western democracies is bound to fluctuate with the fortunes of war. Democratic victories will insure their loyalty, while German successes will tend to produce the opposite effect.

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE
EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS

Thursday, May 8, 1941

A meeting of the full Emergency Committee was held on Thursday, May 8, 1941, at 4:30 p.m. at 41 East 42nd Street, New York City.

PRESENT: By invitation: Chief Rabbi Herzog.

Mr. Lipsky, presiding; Mesdames Benjamin, Epstein, Halprin, Leibel, Schoolman; Naomi Chertoff; Messrs. Publick, Gellman, Gold, Kirshblum, Kowalsky, Cruso, Greenberg, Seigel, Wertheim; Blumenfeld, Furmansky, Goldstein, Grossman, Perlzweig, Ress, Rothenberg, Schocken, Szold.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Mr. Bakstansky, Mr. Lourie, Mr. Lewin-Epstein, Mr. Montor and Dr. Martin Rosenbluth.

Dr. Wise was absent with excuse.

The Chairman extended a most cordial welcome to Chief Rabbi Herzog who is here on a visit from Palestine; also to Mr. Bakstansky of the London office.

Rabbi Herzog delivered a heartening and encouraging address, in which he expressed his faith that the Jewish National Home would become a Jewish State despite the obstacles and difficulties. He said that he would take back a message to Palestine when he returns that there are millions of Jews in the United States who are with them and who are supporting them.

MR. BAKSTANSKY'S REPORT

Mr. Bakstansky reported in detail on the attitude of the Colonial Office and the British Cabinet in regard to the Zionist position. He pointed out that despite the large number of friends of Zionism to be found in the Churchill cabinet, the policy of the Colonial Office continued to be based on that laid down by Mr. Malcom MacDonald. Appeasement of the Arabs was still the keynote. He stressed too the unsympathetic attitude of the middle-eastern section of the Ministry of Information. This was directed by two men - Prof. Rushbrook Williams and Dr. Bowman (of whom the latter was a former Palestine government official) who were very unfriendly to Zionism and whose policy it seemed to be to suppress as far as possible any news which might be considered of advantage to the Zionist cause.

On the other hand, there were also encouraging aspects to the picture of official English attitude to Zionism. Referring to the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Menzies, Mr. Bakstansky mentioned a report that on his arrival in England after visiting Palestine and Egypt he had stated at a private meeting that:

- 1) The Arabs are utterly unreliable.
- 2) Jewish colonization achievements in Palestine commanded his respect and admiration and he even went so far as to remark that they might give the Australians the benefit of their colonization experience.
- 3) He pointed out, however, that Jewish leaders were difficult to deal with; and that their demands particularly in regard to immigration matters were arbitrary in character.

- 4) The British had pursued a vacillating policy with regard to Palestine instead of adopting a clear course and sticking to it.

Mr. Bakstansky emphasized the difficulties of independent parliamentary action in a coalition government. Also in the war situation the Government tended to avoid the Palestine question as a side issue.

Nevertheless the Prime Minister had found time to see Dr. Weizmann on several occasions and had given evidence of sincere understanding and sympathy

Having sketched the background against which the London Zionist office must operate, Mr. Bakstansky made several recommendations for action from America. He emphasized that action from America would be heeded by London if it found its way into the press. He asked specifically for American cooperation in abolishing the barrier raised by Mr. MacDonald in the Middle East Section of the Ministry of Information, which was bent on keeping the Jews from taking an active part in the war. With the cooperation of the Censor's Office and the Colonial Office, all reference to Jewish war efforts were being constantly omitted from the press. If pressure were to be exerted here from the State Department and from Jewish and non-Jewish bodies, demanding information from London with regard to Jewish participation in the war, it might result in action on the part of the Ministry of Information. In London, for instance, the public had no knowledge at all of the work of the Inter-Faith Committee. It was most desirable that pressure be brought to bear to induce the Ministry of Information to alter its line and to allow proper publicity to be given to the participation of Jews in the war effort on the one hand, and to America's interest in that participation on the other.

Mr. Bakstansky then concluded his report by urging that an American Zionist come to London to support and re-inforce the Zionist demands.

DR. GOLDMANN'S REPORT

Dr. Goldmann stated that the political activities of the Emergency Committee were conditioned by the reports received on the state of affairs in Palestine.

The censorship in Palestine was very strict and the news published in the press and emanating from German sources had been very alarming. In view of this the State Department had been approached for authentic news and had informed the Committee that the reports of disturbances in Palestine were untrue -- that the situation was quiet. The State Department had also been asked to arrange for a channel of communication between Zionist leadership here and in Palestine, and promised to consider such an arrangement.

The question of the Jewish army had been taken up with high officials in the Department with special emphasis on the problem of arming the civilian population. The officials concerned had been most sympathetic to this demand and had promised to help.

The matter of arming the civilian population was also discussed with Lord Halifax, who had undertaken to transmit our recommendations to the British government and also apparently to support them.

Dr. Goldmann reported further:

a) It can be assumed that the current enlistment in Palestine reported in the press is being carried out with the consent of the British authorities.

b) The American Palestine Committee is also being pressed to pursue the problem of the arming of the civilian population in Palestine.

c) A cable had been received from the Executive inquiring about the possibility of providing arms from here for the Yishuv inasmuch as the chief reason given by the British against establishing a Jewish army was the lack of equipment. Obviously, it was not an easy matter to ask for any special allocation under the Lend-Lease Bill; since arms would not, in any case, be consigned to the Jewish leadership, but to the British authorities.

d) The dinner in Washington for the American Palestine Committee was successful. Mr. Neumann was now trying to constitute a small executive committee of the American Palestine Committee which could be called upon when necessary.

e) The reply from Lord Halifax to the memorandum submitted by the Delegation was reported. A draft answer had been prepared. It was decided to defer its dispatch until Dr. Wise had seen Lord Halifax again on the major problems now pending.

f) The question of reorganizing the non-Zionist section of the Agency had also been discussed in detail by the Office Committee.

Mr. Lipsky added that the Emergency Committee was now engaged in building up in Washington certain contacts and connections of great value, not only through the American Palestine Committee but through other channels, which he hoped would be helpful in crystallizing and influencing public opinion.

It was agreed that it was timely for the Chief Rabbi Herzog and Dr. Weizmann to address messages to American Jewry, under the auspices of the Emergency Committee in regard to the present situation.

Mr. Wertheim called attention to the fact that Revisionists had attempted to arouse public interest in the "Irgun" and had even circulated a petition among members of the American Palestine Committee in this matter.

POPULAR OPINION

Mr. Segal said that in his opinion much harm would be done if the current political action taken by the Emergency Committee were not strengthened by public opinion, and the only way to arouse such opinion was to create the opportunities for its expression.

Mr. Furmanský stated that in the matter of political action the Emergency Committee was a council of generals which had left their armies far behind them. He believed that the cautious policy pursued by Zionist leadership in America had destroyed Zionist militancy in this country. The demand for the arming of the civilian population in Palestine at this moment is the biggest demand and the most important problem with which Zionists have ever

been faced. Our demands must be publicized and public opinion mobilized.

Mr. Perlzweig, of the London Executive, also made a plea that morale be maintained by the mobilization of public opinion.

Mr. Lipsky pointed out that the Emergency Committee had to proceed within the limits of certain conditions and circumstances by which its action had to be circumscribed. They have established a substantial body of influential public opinion sympathetic to our cause. The questions involved were delicate and the success of negotiations might be jeopardized if rein were to be given to mass or popular action without consideration of the possible consequences.

On the question of the Jewish Army, for example, we even faced the dilemma of a divided Jewish and Zionist opinion, which seriously affected the strength of our representations to official sources.

Dr. Goldmann agreed that the question of mass demonstration was a complex one. There was the possibility that a mass demonstration would evoke Communist interference and heckling which would be featured by the press and give the public a false impression of the character and intention of the proceedings. Moreover, since the State Department had already indicated its willingness to cooperate, it would be useless to have further pressure brought to bear on them. It might even irritate the State Department, who would have the natural reaction that the Zionists had not trusted them on their promises.

The question of mass demonstrations was to be put on the agenda again for the next meeting of the Office Committee. It was decided that in view of the urgency of the matter a special meeting be called for the following day, Friday.

re

Arthur Lourie.

Confidential

May 11, 1941

Dr. Chaim Weizmann,
St. Regis Hotel,
Fifth Ave. & 55th Street,
New York City

Dear Dr. Weizmann:

From conversations I had in Washington the other day I gathered that the people in the State Department had been conferring on the subject of provision for defense in Palestine. I had the impression that the State Department has been actually doing something about the matter, though I have no actual information as to what they have done.

2. I spoke with Mr. William Green urging him to cable to Bevin. He was hesitant because he did not feel qualified to speak on military matters, but has the matter under consideration and I am following it up.

3. I have prepared a statement to be issued by Senator Wagner and discussed it with his secretary who hopes to get his approval on it. We will make it public as soon as we have his consent.

4. I had a talk with Edgar Mowrer and he has promised to write a special article to be syndicated, on the situation in Palestine and the need for establishing a home defense corps.

5. I saw LDB who told me of a letter he had received from the Chief saying that he had made sure that our request was brought to the attention of the British Government.

6. I also had a telephone conversation with FF informing him about our latest activities and asking his opinion and advice on various matters.

7. At the State Department they informed me that they have received no news of any trouble in Palestine. As for the cooperation of the State Department in dealing with any emergency situation which may arise, they advised me to confer with Mr. Brandt. I am following this up.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann - 2

8. I saw Dr. Field and had an interesting talk with him. I suggested the formation of an unofficial group or committee to study the problems of the Middle East and to plan ahead on the assumption that the United States will take a hand in reshaping the Middle East after the war. I have in mind of course getting a few people who are pro-Zionist to work with us in such a group. I left with Dr. Field a copy of the statement I had prepared on the situation in Palestine and the Middle East, copy attached, which he had read and which he promised to pass on to certain persons of importance. Dr. Field asked to be remembered to you and to Mrs. Weizmann.

9. I have invited Edgar Mowrer to be one of the speakers at the luncheon on the 19th (in connection with the children's home) and he said he would make a real effort to be there, though he would not know till the 18th.

10. I had lunch with Mr. Kenneth Crawford, the writer on P M, who agreed to write a series of five articles on Palestine and Zionism based on material which we are furnishing him.

This is a partial report. I will write you again in a day or two.

Sincerely yours,

Esmanuel Neumann

EN-IP

Enc.

May 11, 1941

OUTLINE OF WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS AND POLITICAL ACTION

NOTE: This statement includes both activities in which the Department is actually engaged as well as things which ought to be done.

I. AMERICAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE:

- A. Continue to carry on a mail campaign for additional membership in various categories so as to bring the total up from 500 to several thousand, and to include as many as possible of the most influential people in American public life. This requires the mailing of thousands of letters in individualized form, reading, sorting and tabulating the replies, acknowledging the replies, etc.
- B. Feeding the members of the Committee with current information, printed material, memoranda, etc. This involves the preparation of material, the work of getting things mimeographed, multigraphed or printed, etc.
- C. Active correspondence with those members of the Committee who show signs of a more active interest -- answering their questions, directing their thoughts and efforts, etc.
- D. Activizing the Committee generally: issuing public statements in its name, getting members of the Committee to address meetings; letters to the press by members of the Committee, etc.
- E. Forming local chapters of the American Palestine Committee, arranging local meetings, dinners, etc.

II. PUBLICATION OF MONTHLY PERIODICAL "PALESTINE TODAY AND TOMORROW" UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE:

- A. Gathering material.
- B. Revising it and submitting it to various writers.
- C. Preparation of mailing lists.
- D. Lining up non-Jewish editors and writers for the periodical.
- E. The technical job of publication.

III. POLITICAL WORK IN WASHINGTON:

- A. Maintaining regular contacts with the State Department by visits, telephone conversations and correspondence.
- B. Maintaining regular contact with L.D.B. and two or three other friends in important positions in Washington.
- C. Contact with the British Embassy.
- D. Arranging appointments from time to time for Dr. Weizmann and other representatives of the Zionist Organization with official persons.
- E. Drawing up minutes of important interviews and sending copies of these minutes to certain persons who must be kept informed.
- F. Seeking out and establishing contacts with influential persons not in official positions, who may be helpful. (Colonel Donovan is a good illustration.)

IV. JEWISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON:

- A. Two dinner meetings of important Jewish officials have been held. Dr. Bernard Joseph addressed the one held in March and Dr. Weizmann the one held in April. The third is to be held soon. This activity is exceedingly important and must be continued. It involves not only arranging for such meetings but also a certain amount of follow-up work with individuals who come forward and wish to be helpful. It is therefore necessary to carry on correspondence with individuals and provide for their active participation in our work from time to time.

V. LOCAL PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEES:

NOTE: A letter to the ZOA District Chairmen together with a suggested program for work of Public Relations Committees was prepared by this Department and sent out by the ZOA over the signature of Mr. Kaufmann some weeks ago.

- A. Arrange through the various national organizations to urge their local units to form such Committees and to keep them active.
- B. Direct follow-up work from the Emergency Committee office to local groups in the most important centers to get the Committees established.
- C. Correspondence with local Public Relations Committees, providing them with:
 - 1. information, memoranda, etc.
 - 2. detailed instructions on procedure
 - 3. speakers for special occasions
 - 4. printed material, radio recordings, films, and other propaganda material.

VI. PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION OF PAMPHLET MATERIAL:

- A. Two pamphlets are now almost ready for the press. One is entitled, "The Outlook for European Jewry After the War" and the other, "Survive or Perish". A third and larger work is being prepared and is to be entitled, "Jewish White Paper". The first two pamphlets will be between forty to fifty pages long while the third will run to one hundred pages or more.

The problem of the medium of publication and distribution of these and other pamphlets has to be carefully considered and solved. This pamphlet material is intended to offer a new presentation of the Jewish problem and the Zionist solution under the aspect of the present war and the eventual post-war settlement.

VII. MEETINGS WITH ZIONIST EDITORS.

- A. A regular bi-weekly conference with the editors of some 15 Zionist official organs was instituted for the purpose of maintaining personal contact with them imparting information regarding political and other activities of the Emergency Committee, exchange of views, and reaching agreement on editorial policy.

The meetings held were entirely successful and appreciated by the participants. An interruption has occurred due to the pressure of other work in connection with Dr. Weizmann's arrival, the dinner of the American Palestine Committee, etc. But the meetings should be resumed and developed into a permanent institution.

This also entails the sending out of notices, telephone conversations, etc.

VIII. "FACT AND COMMENT":

- A. Considerable effort has already gone into this project. A suitable form was evolved, material gathered, and a carefully selected mailing list of over 3000 built up. Two numbers have appeared thus far. The interruption of this publication is unfortunate; for in the present emergency and the crisis through which we are passing, it is of the utmost importance that the active Zionists, speakers, writers, etc., receive such a Bulletin regularly, in order to promote a deeper understanding of Zionist affairs, stimulate interest in our political efforts and activate those who are most responsible for directing the movement.

A suggestion was put forward that the Bulletin be discontinued and its place taken by a department to appear regularly in the NEW PALESTINE under the same title and edited by the director of this department. The suggestion has not been favorably acted upon by the NEW PALESTINE nor has the Emergency Committee dealt with the matter.

Under the circumstances, it is proposed to resume the publication of "Fact and Comment". This involves, of course, a very considerable amount of work both literary, technical and administrative.

IX. THE PRESS, RADIO, ETC:

- A. Direct and personal contacts with editors, important writers and columnists are indispensable.
- B. It is necessary to supply them regularly with informative material as well as interpretation of events from the Zionist point of view. This material must be accompanied by individualized covering letters.
- C. A beginning has been made in the matter of cultivating important radio commentators, some of whom have begun to act upon our suggestions in their broadcasts, such as Swing, Fulton Lewis, Jr., Hale, Earl Godwin, etc. This is a most important activity which must not be neglected.
- D. In connection with the recent developments in the Middle East, the Department has begun to send out a special Bulletin to newspapermen entitled, "The News -- from Palestine and the Middle East". It is intended to supply background information, etc.
- E. Systematic effort must be made to get special articles published by important writers. The Department induced Edgar Maurer to write a syndicated article some months ago and he has just promised to write a second one now. Pieces were also written at our suggestion by Leach of the Chicago DAILY NEWS, Phelps Adams of the New York SUN and others. Mr. William Hard may soon publish an article in READER'S DIGEST. Kenneth Crawford has promised to run a series of five articles in PM and in 16 other newspapers throughout the country.

X. PALESTINE SURVEY:

- A. It is highly important to prepare a survey consisting of a series of monographs containing studies of various aspects of the Palestine question dealing particularly with its economic possibilities and its capacity to absorb large numbers. These monographs should be the work of recognized specialists in various fields and should be prepared under the auspices of a small group of distinguished American scientists and scholars. Preliminary conversations have taken place with several important people, such as Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins, Dr. Walter Lowdermilk and others. This task is, however, one of formidable proportions, involving a large amount of work over a period of time as well as a substantial budget for this special purpose. Justice Brandeis is greatly interested in the project and may agree to write the preface to such a work. The matter has also been discussed with Israel B. Brodie, who is deeply interested in the idea.

XI. EMERGENCY ACTION:

- A. From time to time special activities of political or quasi-political character must be undertaken by the Department as circumstances require. During the week of May 5, for instance, two press conferences were arranged by the Department. One with representatives of the general press, who were addressed by Dr. Wise and one with the Yiddish Press, who were addressed by Mr. Neumann. Each of these conferences required a certain amount of work, preparation of statements, etc. Under this general head would fall such things as arranging public demonstrations, for telegrams to the State Department or to the President, adoption of resolutions by various groups, letters to the press, which must be carefully prepared, etc. Other measures also come under this head but need not be specified here.

XII. CONCLUSION:

- A. The above description is by no means exhaustive but it suffices to give some indication of the scope of the Department and the variety of activities which must be carried on. The program is far beyond the facilities now existing. Correspondence is piling up. Some letters must remain unanswered for many days and even weeks. Many vital contacts are neglected. To some extent the situation may be eased through the work of volunteer committee members and other volunteers. In the main, however, they must be carried on in systematic fashion by a staff wholly devoted to this work.

That, of course, involves a budget substantially larger than previously contemplated. It is a problem which requires a prompt solution. The present situation is untenable. We must either abandon certain branches of the work and curtail our activities drastically or make adequate budgetary and administrative provision to carry them on efficiently.

Respectfully submitted,

Emanuel Neumann

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)
For the Defense and Upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine

41 EAST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK CITY

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National Chairman

Abba Hillel Silver

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*Chairman,
Administrative Committee*

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Executive Director

Henry Montor

Office of Dr. Wise
40 West 68th Street
New York, N. Y.

May 15, 1941

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Silver:

I was very much tempted to send for you the other day when the situation in Palestine seemed to be growing very critical. I could not but sympathize with what must be your personal concern over your own parents.

I spent Tuesday in Washington with Neumann, and while I think it unwise for me to reduce things to writing, I may say to you that, as the result of the intervention of a Cabinet member, who has been one of our most earnest and thorough-going supporters of F.F., L.D.B. and Nathan Straus, Jr., I think we have the right to feel that Britain will be made to understand that there must be adequate equipment - guns, tanks and planes - for our people in Palestine. I will tell you more about it when we meet, but I wanted you to have this reassurance.

I suppose you have seen the suggestion of Dr. Albala that we attempt to evacuate our people in Palestine. There are two things to be said about that: 500,000 people cannot be evacuated save by a nation with abundant resources; and two, alas, "We have nowhere to go" for them. I am one of those who vetoed the proposal, however unhappy we may feel about the fate of individuals.

Excepting for one member of the Cabinet, who writes off the whole Mediterranean, Suez, Egypt and Palestine - I find the deepest confidence on the part of others that England will stand at Haifa and through the Emek, that she is tremendously armed. And you do know that - probably thanks to the intervention of F.D.R. - the business of parity between Arabs and Jews has been dropped.

I think it might be well for you to telephone to Senator Taft, who together with Mrs. Taft attended the Neumann meeting at which Dr. Weizmann made what I understand was a fine address,

May 19, 1941

Mr. Henry Montor
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Montor:

At this writing I do not know what the final actions of the Board of the Council are. Following your conversation with me Saturday afternoon, I telephoned Mr. Blaustein in New York and told him in rather strong language that he had no right to give the impression, however indirect, that my failure to reply to his letter indicated tacit approval of his proposals or no opposition. I subsequently sent a letter to Mr. Blaustein, a copy of which I am enclosing herewith.

Saturday afternoon, Mr. Rosenbloom also called me and said that he had been asked to serve on the nominating committee to select the members of the National Budgeting Committee. He asked my advice as to whether he should serve. I advised him to decline. We want no part in this committee. If other Zionists are asked, they also should be advised to accept no appointment on the committee to nominate the Budgeting Committee.

We should have a meeting in the very near future of the UPA and representatives of the Hadassah, the Poale Zion and Mizrachi as well as the JNF to consider joint action. We shall probably have to make a public statement indicating that we shall not recognize this Budgeting Committee and refuse to provide it with any information relative to our organizations.

It will also be necessary for members of the Board of the Council to resign.

You sent me Dr. Rosenbleuth's comments on the Kladova group and its relation to the JDC, and on the NRS 1941 Budget. Are these comments sent to the proper authorities? Have you sent copies of them to the JDC and to the Board members of the NRS? The annual meeting of the Board of the NRS will take place next Sunday. This information ought to be made available to the members of the Board.

I suppose that the Council of Federations will soon issue

Mr. Montor

-2-

May 19, 1941

a statement on its decisions. We ought to have prepared a concise and factual statement in reply, a statement which should be drawn up carefully indicating that both the data upon which the Council based its conclusions was incorrect and that the conclusions were unwarranted inasmuch as American Jewry rejected the idea of National Budgeting. A small group of opinionated individuals are determined to force through this plan. Our statement should follow and not precede the statement of the Council.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK
Enc.



STATEMENT ON PETITION FOR RELEASED TIME

Submitted by the Jewish Community Council of Metropolitan Cleveland
To the Board of Education of East Cleveland

May 20, 1941

I should like to express our appreciation of the opportunity granted us to present our views on the proposal for denominational religious instruction in the East Cleveland Public Schools. The meeting this evening, and the consideration of all points of view, is in keeping with the American tradition of objective discussion of questions of deep public interest.

We appear before you this evening in behalf of the Jewish Community Council, which is the official spokesman for the Jewish people of East Cleveland. Our Council is composed of 150 organizations of every type --- temples and synagogues, fraternal, educational and others. We have no separate branch for East Cleveland. Our temples and Jewish agencies include the Jewish people of East Cleveland as well as those of other political units, covering the metropolitan area, as does the Catholic diocese.

The Jewish people are concerned with this question not only as citizens who are helping to support the public schools, but as parents of 450 Jewish children attending the public schools of East Cleveland, and as a religious group vitally concerned with the religious instruction of our children.

As such, we want to emphasize that we share with our Catholic and Protestant fellow citizens the earnest desire that the religious influences in the lives of our children and in society generally should be intensified and strengthened. There is no difference whatsoever among the three major religious groups in this objective.

We want to stress, too, that we have every desire to cooperate with our fellow Protestant and Catholic religious leaders in the attainment of those purposes. When we first learned from the newspapers that the released time plan had been agreed upon by the Protestant and Catholic clergymen and was to be proposed to this Board, we called them and arranged for a meeting at which we might exchange views on the subject.

Such a meeting was held, with a friendly and cordial discussion. We are informed that there were differences among the Protestant groups on the subject, and that the Catholic and Protestant leaders were not in complete agreement on the ultimate relationship of public schools and religious education. We expressed the hope that we might have other meetings to continue a joint consideration of the matter and attempt to arrive at some program in which all three religious groups could agree before any proposal was made to the Board of Education. Unfortunately, we heard nothing more until we received a copy of the resolution which had been sent to this Board.

The Schools Committee of the Jewish Community Council has studied the released time plan in its various forms over a period of several months. We have given it a great deal of thought. We regret very deeply that we cannot support the petition which is before you, and that the reasons for our position are so fundamental that as a matter of principle we feel compelled to present them to you. The last meeting of your Board revealed that some of the Protestant church leaders of East Cleveland, and such an important element in the community as the Cleveland Press, have similar objections to the proposal.

The fundamental objection to the plan, in our judgment, is that it violates the doctrine of separation of Church and State. This doctrine was made a pillar of our democracy by the founding fathers of this nation. In these times, of all times, that doctrine must be strengthened rather than broken down.

The plan would place denominational church instruction in the public schools. It would give the Board of Education direct or indirect responsibility for the curriculum of church instruction. It would give the Board responsibility for the passing upon the qualifications of religious teachers, at least in part. This is an involvement in church affairs which it was never intended for a public Board of Education to have, and which under our American system belongs to the Church rather than to the State.

The plan would also place the moral power of the State behind denominational church instruction through checking on the attendance of children at such classes. Although we recognize that attendance at such classes would be theoretically voluntary, there is no doubt but that such checks would exert a profound influence upon the children's attendance. And we have noted that the proponents of the plan elsewhere, while stressing the voluntary arrangement, have uniformly objected to any program in which the public schools would have no check upon, nor any knowledge of, the attendance of the children in the religious classes.

We do not believe it is the function of the public schools in American democracy to supervise such church class attendance. That is the job of the parents and the churches.

Other complications also inevitably would arise and have arisen in other cities. How far can the teachers go in encouraging attendance at religious classes? Can the teachers maintain strict impartiality in their remarks and references to classes of one denomination as compared to another? Rules may be set up requiring such impartiality or non-participation, but practice has demonstrated that it is almost impossible to maintain them.

These are only some of the involvements of Church and State that the plan would bring about. It seems clear to us that the traditional separation of the two would be broken, and that this objection is fundamental.

There are other auxiliary reasons which we want to set forth briefly. We believe that there is now considerable spiritual education and character training in the public schools, and that this is being done in accordance with the historic function of our public schools as distinguished from the churches. We believe that not all character education or spiritual training must necessarily be denominational. We believe that both the schools and churches have a function to perform in this field, and that the schools are teaching the ethical principles that are the foundation of an honest and honorable life.

In our judgment, the schools should continue to do their part of this task and indeed should intensify it and strengthen it. The churches likewise must continue to bear and intensify their part of the responsibility, and we do not believe that it would be wise or helpful to shift part of their burden upon the public schools.

To meet their present responsibilities the public schools already have a full time job. More and more the public schools have been asked to take over tasks which were formerly performed by the family and the home, and those fundamental responsibilities crowd the school hours. Before any further demands are made upon the schools, we ought to examine carefully whether this has been entirely to the benefit of family life and influence.

As a religious group with thousands of children in our Jewish religious schools, we fear that the plan may do more harm than good for religious instruction itself. One hour per week for forty weeks of the year -- in other words, forty hours during the year -- is not enough to give proper religious training. The central problem of religious education has not been to get children to enroll in religious school classes, but to get them to attend often enough and long enough to make that training really meaningful. We cannot believe that forty hours of instruction during the year is the answer to the problem which the churches face. And we have noted that some prominent church leaders -- including Dr. J. B. Armentrout, a national director of leadership education of the Presbyterian church, as quoted in his recent address in Cleveland, E. J. Chave of the School of Divinity of the University of Chicago, and others -- have expressed similar judgments that the released time plan is not the answer.

Our fear is that the released time plan for one hour per week may discourage children and parents from more intensive religious training of several sessions per week. It will be easy for a parent to salve his conscience through a program that apparently has the approval of the public schools, particularly with the kind of indifference which has given church leaders concern and has led them to propose this plan. In short, we gravely fear that the churches themselves may find this plan a boomerang.

We fear, too, the effect upon the children. At a time when we need unity more than ever, the plan would emphasize the differences among children. We believe that the public schools have accomplished something great and wholesome in building attitudes of respect and comradeship among children of different religious and racial backgrounds. That unity should be preserved and strengthened.

Instead, this plan would use the public schools to separate the children, each religious group going to its own class while those whose parents don't see fit to send them to the denominational class, or who are too few in number for their religious group to provide instruction, will remain behind. No child likes to feel himself different from the majority. Children cannot understand fully the reasons for these differences, and are easily apt to distort them in a way that is bound to be harmful. The effects of the plan may thus be embarrassment and even humiliation for many of the children.

In some classes the minority may be Catholic. In some Protestant. In others Jewish. The test of a sound democracy is not the treatment of majorities, but the rights and consideration of minorities.

These objections are not theoretical. In New York, where a modified form of instruction outside of the public school buildings is being tried with a small fraction of the children, already sharp differences and bitter controversy have arisen. There is already a movement to repeal the law which made possible church instruction in school time outside of the school buildings, and there have occurred differences among the sponsors of the plan over attempts by children to enroll others in the classes of their particular denomination.

It has been said that many other communities have the plan in operation. May we submit that almost none of these cities permit the use of school buildings for such instruction during school hours. May we point also to the statement by Dr. Harrison Elliot of Union Theological Seminary and head of the Religious Educational Association of America, that the program is still highly experimental even where it has been in operation. He has stated likewise that there has been no adequate study of the effectiveness of the program where it has been tried, and that such facts must be secured before we can know really what has been the experience to date.

It has also been stated that the Jewish people use a few of the school buildings in Cleveland for religious instruction. We want to point out the fundamental differences between our use of the school buildings and this plan. Our classes are held after school hours. They take place after all of the children have been dismissed from the public school sessions and have gone home. They do not involve the public school curriculum. They do not involve the public school teachers. They do not involve attendance checks by the public schools. They do not involve the public school administration in any way, nor interfere in any way with the public school program.

What we have been doing is merely renting space at a time when the buildings are not in use. This is done in the same manner as any other legitimate group may rent the public school buildings, for any proper purpose. This violates none of the principles we have tried to set forth. We can see no objection to any other legitimate group using the public school facilities in the same way.

As representatives of a religious faith we are anxious to support and participate in any acceptable program which would strengthen the religious influence in the lives of our children. As citizens we are directly concerned with the obligations and functions of our public schools. And as parents we are concerned with the operation of the schools and their influence upon our children.

In short, the plan which has been presented to you violates the American tradition and attempts to pattern a European practice. We regret that we cannot support it, because we are convinced that it would not be to the benefit of the schools, our children, or the community. We make this statement in the friendliest of spirit, and with the cordiality that has characterized our relations in the past. We are ready as always to cooperate with the other religious faiths in the development of some other plan which will be in keeping with the principles of American democracy, which maintains the separation of church and state, and which will achieve the common objectives which all of us seek.

MINUTES OF OFFICE COMMITTEE MEETING

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS

A regular meeting of the Office Committee of the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs was held on Thursday, May 29, 1941 at 41 East 42nd Street.

PRESENT: Mr. Lipsky (presiding); Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Pool, Mrs. Shulman, Dr. Goldstein, Mr. Wertheim, Dr. Wise.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Mr. Lourie, Mr. Neumann.

BUDGET

The chairman presented a budget of \$4,440 per month from now until October. This includes \$1,300 monthly for general overhead, and \$3,140 for the Political and Public Relations Department. The budget of that Department did not make provision for any publication. The Executive in Jerusalem had approved an allocation of \$25,000 from UPA funds for the Emergency Committee. The Keren Hayesod has already agreed to this, but the Keren Kayemeth has not yet given its consent.

It was suggested, therefore, that the additional expenditures in the budget of the Public Relations Department should not be incurred until the consent of the Keren Kayemeth is obtained.

Mr. Wertheim stated that he did not feel qualified to vote on the budget since he had had no opportunity to study it. He moved that the status quo be maintained, that the budget be circulated to the members of the Office Committee, and that a discussion thereof be the first item on the agenda of the next meeting. This was agreed.

DR. WEIZMANN'S MEETING

Dr. Goldmann reported on Dr. Weizmann's meeting with the non-Zionists which had been held on May 25. The result of the meeting had been that Dr. Weizmann was authorized to appoint a committee to explore the problem of reviving the non-Zionist branch of the Jewish Agency. The Zionist members of the committee were to be Dr. Wise, Dr. Silver, Dr. Goldstein and Judge Rothenberg.

Mrs. Pool asked to have recorded her protest that the organized Zionist bodies had not been consulted on the plans for this meeting.

Mr. Wertheim recorded his protest that no representatives of the organized Labor Zionist group were invited, especially since labor non-Zionists had been invited.

It was agreed that the Zionist members of the sub-committee appointed by Dr. Weizmann should keep in touch with the Emergency Committee and report to them.

The Office Committee recommended that non-Zionist membership on the Jewish Agency be on the basis of organizational, rather than personal representation.

ZIONIST OBJECTIVES

It was agreed that the Committee on Peace Aims should be reconvened to continue its work.

UNITY IN THE YISHUV

Dr. Goldmann reported that Dr. Wise and Dr. Weizmann had sent a cable to Palestine urging that everything possible be done to avoid a split in the Vaad Leumi at this time. In this connection, Dr. Goldmann emphasized that Zionist funds for war emergency purposes from America should not in any way be connected with the political situation in the Yishuv.

Mrs. Pool reported that Hadassah was adding \$25,000 to the previous \$50,000 to be sent to Palestine for war emergency purposes, provided that \$75,000 were forthcoming from other sources.

Mr. Wertheim reported that the Labor Zionists had undertaken to raise a special sum of \$15,000 for these war emergency purposes in Palestine.

LETTER FROM AMERICAN FRIENDS OF JEWISH PALESTINE

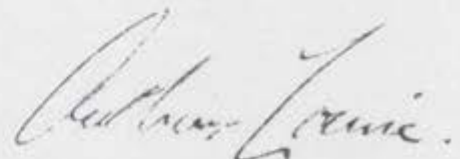
Mr. Lourie reported that Dr. Wise had received two letters from the American Friends of Jewish Palestine, a Revisionist organization, asking that organized Zionists support their efforts in behalf of arming the Jewish population of Palestine. It was decided that Dr. Wise send an appropriate answer to this letter, pointing out that Zionist efforts in this direction must be within the framework of the organized Zionist bodies.

Mrs. Shulman recommended that a statement explaining the efforts of the Irgun be circulated to Hadassah chapters and Zionist districts, lest they misunderstand the Irgun to be connected with organized Zionist action.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Mrs. Pool said that it was proposed to send copies of the Hadassah News Letter to the members of the American Palestine Committee. It was agreed that this be arranged in consultation with Mr. Neumann.

Mr. Neumann added that he proposed to send the news report from Ankara appearing in the New York Times on May 29, 1941, confirming information with regard to the activities of Axis agents in Palestine, to various editors and members of Congress. He was so authorized.



Arthur Lourie.

/re
6/11/41

LOUIS E. LEVINthal
806 City Hall
Philadelphia, Pa.

June 3, 1941

H.M. Adlin, Comm.

Mr. Sidney Hollander, President
Council of Jewish Federations & Welfare Funds
185 West 46th St.
New York City

Dear Mr. Hollander:

I have just received a copy of your letter dated May 20, 1941, addressed to Rabbi James G. Heller of Cincinnati. I am amazed to find that you state that I "agreed that the action of the Board was eminently fair and reasonable to all concerned". On the contrary, I think I made it very clear that I personally felt that the result of the referendum was obviously a repudiation by American Jewry of the proposal - sometimes called the "Hollander" Proposal, and at other times the "Blaustein" Proposal - originally made by the Council, that the Council should abandon that proposal in its entirety, and I predicted that the charge would be made that the Board of the Council of Federations would be charged with having "rigged" the referendum election in order to justify the action it had determined to take.

After the Board refused to adopt the numerous amendments proposed by those who were definitely opposed to Mr. Blaustein's report - particularly after the impassioned appeal of Mr. Schanfarber for communal harmony in American Jewry, an appeal which was immediately followed by the comments of Mr. Yunker, who in his candor betrayed the bitter anti-Zionism which motivated his support of the proposal, I felt so keenly about the entire matter that I refused to attend the sessions of the Board called for the following day. I had endured all the heartache I could stand.

You may also recall the "gentlemanly" manner in which Mr. Shroder suggested that I might leave the meeting when I expressed the opinion, at the very beginning of the session, that it was grossly improper for the Board of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds to meet on the morning of the Sabbath. Let me assure you that in the many years of my association with national and local Jewish agencies, I have never heard of a business meeting called by any such organization on the Sabbath. It did not contribute to my peace of mind to find that my protest was not supported by a single individual at the meeting, but on the contrary was apparently looked upon as the querulous complaint of a fanatic. When Mr. Shroder called me out of order and stated that the question of meetings on the Sabbath would be considered as one of the last items of the agenda the following day, he added insult to injury.

In view of the fact that my unequivocal opposition to the action of the Board could be misconstrued by you as approval of its fairness and reasonableness, I have come to the conclusion that I owe it to myself, as well as to the U.P.A., to notify Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver that I shall no longer serve as the representative of the U.P.A. on the Board of the Council. Perhaps my successor will meet with better success in making himself understood.

Sincerely yours,

Louis E. Levinthal

C
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P
Y

LOUIS E. LEVINthal
606 City Hall
Philadelphia

June 9, 1941

Mr. Sidney Hollander,
2419 Greenmount Avenue,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mr. Hollander:

Your letter of the 6th, which came to my office during my absence on Saturday, and which I have had the first opportunity to read this morning, does not, directly or even indirectly, meet the real issue that I tried to raise in my letter.

You wrote in your letter to Dr. Heller that I and several others, including Mr. Rosenbloom, Mr. Schenfarber and Dr. Goldstein, "agreed that the action of the Board was eminently fair and reasonable to all concerned". It was that statement which I challenged, and nowhere in your long letter do you make any reference to it.

Of course, I am very often out-voted, and I like to think that I can gracefully accept the view of the majority, even though I may disagree with it. If you had written to Dr. Heller that "Judge Levinthal" though he deplores the action taken by the Council Board, hopes it may not prove so unwise and so harmful to the best interests of American Jewry as he thinks it is likely to be", you would have been quoting my view correctly. Certainly, there is a wide gap between this statement and the one contained in your letter to Rabbi Heller.

If a bitter anti-zionistic speech like that of Mr. Younker's would not have given me a "heartache", I should indeed be sorry for myself. I feel that many of the others who heard it felt as I did. Otherwise, surely, there would have been no motion adopted to expunge Mr. Younker's remarks from the record.

Apparently it is inconceivable to you that anyone would suffer spiritual anguish by being required on a Sabbath morning to attend a business meeting of an organization purporting to be Jewish. Well, honestly, it did pain me deeply to find that not a single person present at the Board meeting, other than myself, seemed to sense the incongruity of the situation. Here was a national Jewish agency, considering an important Jewish problem, and selecting the Sabbath morning for the time of its meeting. You see, when I received the notice of the meetings, together with the agenda, and found that the first item of business, the Report and action on the Referendum, was to be taken up on Saturday morning, my first impulse was to do what Rabbi Silver did - stay away. I discussed the matter with two rabbis, one Orthodox and the other Reform and each advised me that I should attend, and suggested that if I called the matter to the attention of the Chairman and the members of the Board, the meeting would, as a matter of course, be adjourned, or at least the consideration of the Referendum would be deferred until a later session. Apparently the rabbis were as wrong as I in thinking that Jewish "leaders" would have regard for the sanctity of our Sabbath. Such is the pitiful state of our present-day "Jewish leadership" in America.

As to the merits of the action of the Council Board, I should like to call your attention to the enclosed editorial in the current issue of the NEW PALESTINE. I have no doubt you disagree with it, but let me assure you it does express on this question the views of the overwhelming majority of the Jews of this country.

(signed) Cordially yours,
LOUIS E. LEVINthal

C O P Y

SIDNEY HOLLANDER
2419 Greenmount Avenue
Baltimore

June 12, 1941

Judge Louis E. Levinthal
606 City Hall
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Judge Levinthal:

I'm sorry my letter to Rabbi Heller misinterpreted your views on the action taken by the COUNCIL at its last meeting. I don't think there's any doubt that it applies to the position of Goldstein, Minsky, and others opposed to the referendum, but you shouldn't have been included with them. Please accept my apology.

As to the other matters you discuss, I still can't understand why you should have suffered any heartache over what happened. Suppose Younker did blow off about Palestine! That's his privilege. He has as much right to disapprove of a Jewish national state as you or Rosenbloom or I have to approve it. He spoke for himself, not the COUNCIL. Do you believe in gagging those opposed to our thinking? There are many good and loyal Jews who take the same view that Younker does. I don't get heartaches or any other kind of aches because of that. I should think you would be able by now to listen to opposing views without suffering. Zionism isn't advanced either by masochism or intolerance.

Neither do I understand your "spiritual anguish" because Jewish men and women on the Sabbath to plan help for those of their fellows who are in distress. Had it been a meeting that brought profit or advantage to those attending, there might be some point to your criticism; but to attack a group of men who have come together at sacrifice of time and comfort to consider how best they can help their fellows seems to be unworthy. That's a poor stick with which to beat the COUNCIL.

Personally I feel that "the sanctity of our Sabbath" is less endangered by discussions of this sort than thru many other activities that are accepted without challenge. From what you say, you yourself had no difficulty in getting rabbinical approval for your attendance, and I assume that the rest of us could do likewise should we consider it necessary.

However, as I wrote you before, we're going to begin our meetings in future on Saturday evenings. That may make it necessary for some of the members from far-off points to travel on the Sabbath, which will provide you with more ammunition for attacks on the COUNCIL if that's what you seek. If you're aiming at excommunication, you'll have no trouble in finding causes.

To sum up - I think you're right in questioning the wording of my letter to Rabbi Heller - and I think you are wrong on the other points you raise. But right or wrong, I'd be glad to have you remain on the Board, participate in our discussions, approve what you think right and oppose what you think wrong - just as the rest of us do.

But if you do remain, there's no point in sulking or attacking the integrity of the COUNCIL whenever it doesn't accept your point of view. I know the men and women who make up that Board, and can testify as to their sincerity and integrity. They think for themselves, too, with no obligation to report their votes or get approval for their views from higher sources. And tho some of them may offend you because they seem more interested in Jewish communities in America than in Palestine, that too, is their right, just as it would be yours to feel otherwise.

Cordially,

Sidney Hollander

G
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P
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LOUIS E. LEVINthal
606 City Hall
Philadelphia, Pa.

June 16, 1941

Mr. Sidney Hollander
2419 Greenmount Ave.
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mr. Hollander:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th in which you state that my views as to the action of the Council Board had been misrepresented by you in your letter to Rabbi Heller, of Cincinnati. I trust that you will write him and correct the misstatement.

As to the other collateral matters that have arisen in our correspondence, I fear that we are so far apart in our basic premises that we cannot hope to agree on ultimate conclusions. There would therefore be little point in continuing our discussion of such questions as the propriety of the Council's holding a business meeting on Sabbath morning or as the right of Mr. Younker to make a bitter anti-Zionistic speech at the meeting.

Of course, I realize that many Jews, probably most Jews, spend the Sabbath on business far less worthy than the discussion which occupied our time in the Sulzberger Room of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies Building a few weeks ago, but surely the distinction is obvious between individual and organizational flouting of Sabbath observance. I noticed that all of the offices of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies were closed when we held our meeting. I have no doubt that there is important social relief and rehabilitation work to be performed in New York by the Federation - even on Saturday - and I have a feeling that the great majority of the members of the Board of the Federation do not individually observe the Sabbath. The Federation, as an organization, nevertheless, does have a decent regard for Jewish religious traditions as well as for Jewish public opinion.

Of course, too, I believe in "freedom of speech" and in "tolerance". But tolerance does not require that one must, willy nilly, listen to the expression of views one abhors, and freedom of speech on the part of the speaker does not preclude one's right to refuse to listen to what is painful. The point I tried to make was that a Jewish organization such as the National Council of Federations and Welfare Funds should not provide a forum and an audience for a Mr. Younker to give vent to his spleen with regard to Palestine and Zionism, and it is interesting to note that even the members of the Council Board grasped this obvious point as indicated by their resolution to expunge Mr. Younker's remarks from the record.

I hope that I may some day have the pleasure of discussing with you in person these and other matters as to which we appear to be at odds. Perhaps our differences may not be so irreconcilable as they seem.

Yours faithfully,

Louis E. Levinthal

MEMORANDUM

June 17, 1941

To : Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

From: Mr. Henry Montor

Attached herewith for your confidential information, is a further exchange of correspondence between Mr. Sidney Hollander and Judge Louis E. Levinthal of Philadelphia.

HM:JB

Encls. 3

RABBI IRVING MILLER
FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.

June 4th, 1941

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

I have just finished reading the minutes of the Z.O.A. Executive Meeting of April 19th, and I can't resist the urge to communicate to you my reactions to what transpired at the meeting. Every earnest Zionist must be distressed at the utter lack of intelligent and constructive leadership in the Zionist Organization today. Instead of earnestness and leadership, there is, on the part of some, complete confusion, and, on the part of others, a cynical desire to secure what they are not ashamed to call "control." Were the situation other than what it is today, these so-called debates and discussions on the part of the Z.O. A. leaders would be nothing short of comic.

The fact remains, however, that the rank and file of Zionists and non-Zionists in America cannot understand why in these times there hasn't already been created a united front of the party organizations and the fund-raising agencies in Zionist life. The U.P.A. pays out at the present time \$54,000.00 to the Z.O.A., \$11,000.00 each to the Miz-rachi and the Poale Zion, and \$25,000.00 to the Emergency Committee, which I understand will soon become \$50,000.00. A total of \$101,000.00 at present and possibly \$126,000.00 before the year is up. What have we to show for this tremendous amount of money? On the other hand, what constructive work could be done by a united front agency which had at its disposal this amount of money now allocated to the various parties.

In the minutes of the meeting which I have referred to at the beginning, Emanuel Newman said that during the first World War "there was a personality in American-Zionism around whom all Zionist leaders rallied, and whose criticism and judgment they accepted." He went on to say that at this moment, he cannot see such a personality, and that, therefore, they must substitute for a personality a group or an organization. Most earnestly and sincerely, I urge upon you my conviction that Mr. Newman is not quite right.

RABBI IRVING MILLER
FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

(2)

June 4th, 1941

Your official position in the American-Zionist situation, and, above all, your own personal standing definitely make you the one personality around whom all Zionists of all parties would rally and whose leadership they would, without question, accept.

There is needed today an American Zionist Council made up of the Executive bodies of the Z.O.A., Hadassah, Mizrachi, and Poale Zion, and the administrative bodies of the K.H. and K.K. Such a council would conduct all political work, ~~is~~, a public relations program, prepare our Zionist peace aims, and coordinate all fund-raising. The monies now given by the U.P.A. to the parties and the Emergency Committee should be put at the disposal of such a council. Only such a Zionist united front can rally the masses of American-Jews to that enlarged support which Palestine will undoubtedly demand of us in the days to come.

How can such a council come into being? Certainly not as a result of the manipulations and bickerings now going on among the petty leaders of the Z.O.A. This council will only be created if you, in your capacity as chairman of the U.P.A., will issue a call to the Executive bodies of the parties and the fund-raising agencies to meet for the purpose of constituting this council. No one will dare refuse such a call on your part. All would respond, would create the council, and would summon you to its leadership. Then and there, a new day would dawn for Zionists in America.

I am sure that you will pardon the liberty that I am taking if I refer you to Mordecai's words in the Megillah - "

וְיָצְאוּ מִן הָאֶרֶץ וְלֹא יִהְיֶה שָׁמַיִם וָאָרֶץ וְלֹא יִהְיֶה עָם וְלֹא יִהְיֶה מֶלֶךְ וְלֹא יִהְיֶה אֱלֹהִים

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Irving Miller
Rabbi Irving Miller

IM:BS

התאחדות הציונית של ארצות הברית

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

1720 - 16TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 13, 1941

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TO THE CHAIRMEN OF ZIONIST
DISTRICTS AND REGIONS.

Dear Friends and Fellow Zionists:

An urgent call has just been received from Palestine. It comes from the most responsible source and is of course related to the war crisis which continues to move closer to the Homeland.

The critical situation has given rise to special and imperative needs for which immediate funds over and above the normal income are necessary. It is not deemed advisable to specify all of these needs in this communication but they include the training of additional men, the strengthening of certain settlements, and the evacuation of women and children from settlements in certain areas which may become a war zone. The immediate request is for a special remittance of at least \$100,000.

As you may be aware, the special agency for meeting demands of this character is the Vaad Bitachon. The Vaad has undertaken to raise the extra funds required to meet the critical situation. In this effort the Vaad will approach Zionist groups and individuals all over the country. We call upon you to respond adequately to the call which the Vaad will make upon you.

We are confident that the Zionists of America will prove themselves worthy of the obligations which the unprecedented emergency lays upon them. It is important that this action be carried through privately, and not publicly.

Very sincerely yours,

E. Kaufmann
Edmund I. Kaufmann

June 18, 1941

Mr. Sidney Hollander, President
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds
165 West 46th St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Hollander:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal, held on Friday, June 8, consideration was given to the action taken by the Board of Directors of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds on May 17 with reference to the National Advisory Budget Service which had been the subject of a national referendum. The Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal has instructed me to convey to you its reactions to the action of your Board.

(1) The results of the referendum clearly indicate that the Jewish communities of the United States do not approve of national budgeting and do not wish the Council to proceed with it. Your own figures indicate that out of 198 agencies in 167 cities eligible to vote, only 62 agencies in 54 cities voted affirmatively; that is to say, less than 1/3 of the agencies in less than 1/3 of the communities affiliated with the Council.

(2) Your own figures further indicate that 58 agencies in 53 cities voted in opposition to the plan. Thus the number of agencies in communities opposing the plan practically equalled those who favored it. The opposition being so considerable, it could normally have been expected that it would be regarded by you as the part of wisdom not to attempt to force through a plan which was so meagerly approved and so substantially resisted.

(3) But even the margin is questionable. We are informed that your Board was apprised by the Committee on the Referendum which was organized in opposition to the Plan that at least six other communities had voted to reject it, and that the Council was informed of the action of these communities by telegram, but the votes of these communities were not accepted or counted.

(4) No consideration was given by your Board to the fact that 80 other communities who were eligible to vote failed to vote. If these communities felt the need for National Budgeting and

June 16, 1941

wanted it, they would have taken the trouble to inform the Council accordingly. Their silence can be interpreted in only two ways -- a lack of interest in the project, or a desire not to create controversy and division in their communities. The latter reason moved such important Jewish communities as Cleveland, Boston, Toledo and Houston to table the proposals, and the Council was aware of their action. In any event, the failure of these 60 communities to take action should have weighed in the final decision of your Board.

(5) Among the 54 communities who approved of the plan are included such agencies as the New York City Federation which is concerned with local Jewish philanthropies and not at all with national and overseas funds. While technically the Federation and similar federations are entitled to vote, being members of the Council, actually the subject of national budgeting does not concern them. The vote of the Federation enabled the inclusion of the City of New York with its Jewish population of 1,092,355 among the communities favoring the plan, thus increasing the population total of those cities in a substantial but, in our judgment, in a very doubtful manner.

(6) Important national membership organizations such as the B'nai B'rith, the Hadassah, the Mizrahi, the Zionist Organization of America, the orthodox and conservative rabbinical associations, not to mention the American Jewish Congress, the National Labor Committee for Palestine, the Jewish National Workers' Alliance and the United Palestine Appeal, expressed themselves in opposition to the plan.

The final action of your Board on May 17 upon examination we regard as vague and ambiguous. On the one hand it formally established the National Advisory Budget Committee which means the acceptance of the principle of National Budgeting -- in our judgment repudiated by the country -- and on the other hand, it limits the activities of this committee for 1941 "to analysis and descriptions of functional services". The Committee is not "to translate evaluations in terms of total budget requirements and no specific recommendations will be offered to member agencies on approved minimum or maximum financial needs of any organization". Nevertheless, you say that "if as a result of the studies undertaken, the Committee concludes that it is possible to arrive at individual or relative budget evaluations, it shall so report to the Board of Directors of the Council". In other words, as we understand it, even in 1941, the Committee may concern itself with individual or relative budget evaluations.

For 1942 you say the Committee may make recommendations to the Board on the program of services to be undertaken and such recommendations may include "such extension of its functions in evaluations and budget recommendations to communities as may seem desirable".

We interpret this action of your Board to mean that it has adopted the plan of National Budgeting but that it has postponed its execution to 1942. If this interpretation be correct, the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal has instructed me to inform you that it will regretfully not be able to cooperate with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, as in the past, and we shall feel free to apprise other organizations and agencies which have indicated their opposition to the national budgeting plan of our action and the reasons therefor. If our interpretation is not correct, we shall be very pleased to

Mr. Sidney Hollander

-5-

June 16, 1941

hear from you.

In all friendliness we would urge upon you the advisability of reconsidering the course you are pursuing against the expressed desires of so large a part of the American Jewish community. We are certain that such action is calculated to promote divisiveness and to undermine the confidence and prestige which are indispensable for the effective functioning of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

With all good wishes, I remain

Cordially yours,

AHS:BK



MURRAY HILL 2-1160

Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

June 16, 1941

Dr. A. H. Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Abbas:

I am enclosing copy of two confidential letters:

1. Letter from F.D.R. to S.S. W.--(you may have received a copy directly from Dr. Wise, but to make sure I am sending you another).
2. Copy of letter from L.D.B. to myself.

They speak for themselves.

With kind regards, as ever

Yours,
Emanuel
Emanuel Neumann

Enc.

COPY

Personal

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D. C.

June 9, 1941

My dear Rabbi Wise:

I have your letter of May 13 and thank you for your good wishes.

We have been watching the situation in Palestine with close attention. Before the Balkan campaign, the State Department got in touch with Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Neumann and went over the situation with great frankness, pointing out the very real dangers which existed in the entire region of which you write. In particular, Mr. Berle discussed with Mr. Neumann the fact that the British were involved in the Balkans and in Egypt, that a situation threatened in Iraq (now apparently under control, at least for the time being), and that, in consequence, their resources were gravely taxed.

Since then the theaters of active operations have changed considerably, but it is clear that the first lines of defense for Palestine are in the outlying areas, and it is my distinct impression that the British are using all their available arms and other equipment in the various active zones.

In their Near Eastern campaign, the British must of necessity have the support not only of the Jews in Palestine but also of a far larger number of Arabs in Palestine, Transjordan, Saudi Arabia, and in the northern Arab states. The British are therefore obliged to handle their resources so as to maintain a maximum number of fighting men in the Near East and to enlist the support of all the people who live in that area.

In this particular matter, therefore, I can merely call to the attention of the British our deep interest in the defense of Palestine and our concern for the defense of the Jewish population there; and, as best I can, supply the British forces with the material means by which the maximum of protection to Palestine will be afforded.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Ph.D.
40 West 68th Street
New York, N. Y.

C O P Y

WASHINGTON, June 13th, 1941

Dear Emanuel Neumann:

Winant was in Thursday P.M. for more than one hour. I talked with him emphatically on the Palestine Situation and specifically on Eden's utterances. The Ambassador stated that he agreed entirely with the views expressed by me - would talk frankly with Eden on his (Winant's) return to England and that he believed Eden would be guided thereby.

As you may have heard from Breslau - Wedgwood was in yesterday.

Cordially

(Signed) LOUIS D. BRANDEIS

Re yours of 11th, the Transjordan papers have not yet reached me.

We expect to leave for Chatham this afternoon.

June 19, 1941

Mr. Henry Montor
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Montor:

When I was in Baltimore, last Friday, Mr. Jacob Blaustein had a long conference with me at his request on the subject of the referendum and the action of the Board of the Council on it. I told him in effect all I wrote to Mr. Hollander when I conveyed to him the reactions of the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal. I suggested to him that the action of the Board of the Council, last month, can not serve as the basis of cooperation, that its statement was vague and misleading. I suggested to him a revised statement to be issued by the Council. He asked me to put that statement in writing. I am submitting it to you before I send it to Mr. Blaustein. I wish you would have Wise, Lipsky and Rothenberg go over it. This statement achieves the following things:

(1) The Board of the Council, by its action last month, established a National Advisory Budget Committee. The very name of the committee suggests that the principle of national budgeting is accepted and established, and only its actual functioning as a budgeting committee is postponed to 1942 subject to a decision of the Board at that time. My suggested revision calls the committee an "Extension and Research Committee" -- the term budgeting is abandoned.

(2) All reference to "evaluating" the work of the agencies is omitted. The scope of this committee is clearly defined and limited.

(3) The one concession made to those communities which have expressed themselves in favor of National Budgeting is contained in the last paragraph. The door is left open for a future reconsideration of the subject, but not until a period of three years has elapsed during which the "Extension and Research Committee" will have developed the fact-finding services of the Council and will know whether

Mr. Henry Montor

-2-

June 19, 1941

advisory national budgeting is still called for. In that case, by a two-third vote, it will have the right to recommend such budgeting to the Board which may vote upon it and its action must be approved by a full meeting of the Council.

Please let me know as soon as possible the reactions of our people and their suggestions. I will then draft a letter to Mr. Blaustein.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK



June 21, 1941

Mr. Henry Montor
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Montor:

I regret the whole series of communications between the UPA and the Jewish Agency in Palestine with reference to Rabbi Herzog. The Jewish Agency was not to have been brought into the picture at all. Our contribution to Rabbi Herzog was to be in the nature of an honorarium for services rendered to the campaign activities of the UPA in the same way as we pay other speakers and we cover other expenses. These are not subject to the approval of Mr. Kaplan in Jerusalem or the Keren Hayesod or the Keren Kayemeth in Palestine.

I do not recall that at the last meeting of the Executive Committee it was voted to wire the Jewish Agency to advise them that we had voted \$25,000 to Chief Rabbi Herzog. Nor was the money voted for the "old Yishuv". It was a specific grant for services rendered to Chief Rabbi Herzog for a special project for the yeshivot and scholars whom he was bringing over to Palestine.

I do not intend to initiate a controversy with the Jewish Agency headquarters in Palestine. The action of the Administrative and Executive Committees stands.

Very cordially yours,

AHS:HK
Enc. 1

P.S. After dictating the above letter to you I received the enclosed cable from Rabbi Herzog from Jönestburg

APPENDIX C

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COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS
165 West 46th Street
New York City

June 23, 1941

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I have your letter of June 16th reporting the action of your Executive Committee on June 6th.

First let me assure you that I appreciate the objective tone which you bring to this discussion of referendum procedure and the Council Board action. It is a great relief after the invectives and vituperation leveled at the Council in the recent campaign - a campaign directed, in some instances, I regret to say, by persons who are responsible officers of the UPA. I know that you were not personally responsible for such prejudiced attacks, and that your desire, as mine, is to clear up such misconceptions and misunderstandings as may now prevail.

As to the specific questions that you raise, let me refer you to a letter that our Executive recently sent to one of our member agencies covering these points. If after reading this, there still remains any issue not fully resolved, please feel free to call on us again for such additional information as you may desire.

As to the referendum: Laying aside for the moment any question of "majority" or "minority", it brought out clearly that there was a decided difference of opinion among Jewish communities as to the wisdom of establishing at this time evaluative judgments and determinations of campaign goals that many of the COUNCIL member agencies have for years been requesting. There was, however, a nearly unanimous demand that such studies and examinations as have been developed by the COUNCIL in the past years be expanded and made more meaningful. Since that seemed to be the "lowest common denominator" of practically all our members' views, the program recommended to the COUNCIL by its special committee was built primarily around that concept. Admittedly this was not fully responsive to the wishes of agencies desiring a more extensive program, but the COUNCIL for the reasons stated, felt that the wisest course would be to follow a conservative policy. In view of that, I am at a loss to understand your own doubts as to that decision. Had you been present at our meeting, and participated in the discussions, I feel certain that your own decision would have coincided with ours.

As to the implication you raise as to what the COUNCIL may determine in 1942, I think that again you have unintentionally misconstrued our decision. What we had in mind was that it would be unwise at this time even to suggest our future course. The services we develop may not prove especially helpful, in which case they would be discontinued or modified. Unpredictable events affecting domestic or overseas activities may change completely present attitudes. So the results of any services we develop must be reconsidered by the COUNCIL from time to time, and changing views must govern their future direction. Certainly nothing was farther from our mind than using our recent decision as a subterfuge for cloaking future action.

We believe that your considered judgment on the studies now planned will find nothing that can in any way interfere with the legitimate aspirations of any responsible Jewish organization. No group supporting any national program, nor any Jewish community, need fear that any prerogative is being assumed by the Council which should properly rest in local communities, or in national or overseas causes receiving community support. Under no circumstances would the COUNCIL usurp the functions of any local budgeting committee in determining proper grants. I cannot too strongly emphasize that! The full assumption of local responsibilities by autonomous local communities is a goal the COUNCIL had advocated from the very inception. We believe that it is still a sound basic policy. The more I consider this whole "issue", the more convinced I am that a simple service for our members has been magnified into an illusion of major conflict between local welfare funds and the national agencies they support; actually, nothing more is here involved than a natural development of existing budgeting services to the extent believed to coincide most closely to the expressed wish of our members.

The Board went on record specifically that the factual and analytical reports by the Council will not offer specific recommendations on the amount to which any agency is entitled; they will not express judgments on the relative needs of agency programs, nor whether one agency has a more important or more compelling need for funds than another; they will be confined to an analysis of programs and finances and certainly will not duplicate the work of the existing Inquiry of the UJA.

Your letter states that if your interpretation of the Council's action is correct, you must decline to cooperate with it further. I hope the UPA will not take any such step. It could only be interpreted as meaning that your Executive Committee is determined to control the measure of service the local communities will be permitted to receive. After all, the COUNCIL has no existence apart from the welfare funds and federations which constitute its membership, so that an attack on the COUNCIL is an attack on the local federations and welfare funds themselves. That would be as regrettable as it is unnecessary.

I have the greatest respect for the causes you represent, as have our member agencies, all of whom earnestly wish to cooperate with the UPA and to support its important program for Jewish welfare. But we must make clear - as we would if any other organized Jewish program presented us with a similar ultimatum - that the Council must be guided in its decisions and in its actions by the wishes of its member agencies.

I cannot honestly see any grounds upon which the UPA can withdraw from cooperative relationships with the association of Jewish federations and welfare funds in this country that has proven so beneficial to all Jewish causes. I therefore respectfully suggest that your Executive Committee reconsider its recent action which is clearly based on a misunderstanding of the facts and a distorted view of the implications of the Council's position.

I am hopeful that this letter will convince you that no basic difference exists between the purposes of your agency and those of the COUNCIL, just as I am convinced that your own views and mine on this issue are not far apart. But if there still remain any doubts as to the nature of the program the COUNCIL has adopted, I believe they can easily be resolved by personal discussions. I would welcome an opportunity for a few of us to meet and in all good temper to examine together our common purposes.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Encl.

(Signed)

Sincerely yours,
Sidney Hollander, President

DRAFT OF STATEMENT

June 30, 1941

By Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Sent to Jacob Blaustein

In view of the substantial opposition which was recorded against the proposal to set up a National Advisory Budgeting Service and the large number of agencies and communities which failed to express themselves on the subject, the Board of Directors of the Council deemed it advisable not to proceed at this time with this service. There was, however, an almost unanimous desire expressed by the American Jewish communities for an extension of the fact-finding services of the Council and for a more intensive and analytical survey of the agencies which appeal to them for support. In order to meet this high universal request, the Board of the Council has decided to establish a special committee to be known as the "Extension and Research Committee" which shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Board of Directors and which should consist of not less than nine and no more than fifteen persons. This committee shall supervise the expansion of the fact-finding services of the Council and shall approve of all reports which will be transmitted to member agencies.

The Extension and Research Committee will address itself to an examination and analysis of the organizations engaged in overseas, Palestine or refugee service, that function in the same or related fields of service or that supplement or relate to the work of the UJA organizations. The Council Extension and Research Committee shall work collaterally with, and supplement, the work of the Allotment Committee and the Inquiry of the UJA, and will at all times hold itself in readiness to cooperate with them.

Agencies in other fields shall also be considered for study.

Nothing herein contained shall limit the Council from furnishing the services heretofore rendered.

The fact-finding and analytical procedures to be undertaken will include:

- (a) Intensive examination of all basic financial records, including those of the ultimate spending organizations,
- (b) Collection of periodic service data for all organizations and subsidiaries,
- (c) Study and description of needs met by the organization and by other resources in the same field,
- (d) Examination of administrative and fund-raising processes,
- (e) Examination of results of the services provided by organizations,
- (f) Efficiency in organization activities, overlapping of programs and other qualitative factors.

Reports issued on agencies will be limited to analysis and descriptions of functional services, administration and fund-raising procedures, the problems with which the organization deals, and the results of services rendered.

If and when the Committee on Extension and Research finds, on the basis of its experience over a period of at least three years, that the extended fact-finding services of the Council do not meet all the needs of the Jewish communities of America and that an Advisory National Budgeting Service is indicated, the Committee may by a two-thirds vote make such a recommendation to the Board of the Council, and the Board of the Council may vote upon it subject to the approval of a meeting of the Council.



JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Summary of Meeting Wednesday, June 25, 1941, at 8:30 p.m., at Euclid Ave Temple

1. Minutes Copies having been mailed to all members, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

2. Finance Mr Abraham Stern, treasurer, reported that during the first five months of 1941, the sum of \$435.00 had been received from 107 organizations. With the balance carried over from 1940, the total income had been \$741.00. Expenses had totalled \$245.44, leaving a balance on June 1 of \$506.66.

Thirty-four organizations owed dues for 1941, and five of them owed back dues. The Executive Committee had informed the groups which owed dues for previous years that although their participation was needed and desired by the Council, in fairness to the other organizations the Committee would be compelled to suspend their membership unless their back dues were received before its next meeting. The report was accepted by the Council.

3. Committee Appointments The Chairman, Mr Philmore Haber, announced the appointment of the following committees, stating that an effort had been made to add new members and that one-third of those appointed were serving for the first time. Others would be given an opportunity to serve whenever possible.

Schools Committee: Rabbi B R Brickner, Chairman; Dr Azriel Eisenberg, Mrs Benjamin Levine, Abraham Kollin, Rabbi Louis Engelberg, and Mrs Joseph Stashower; Arbitration Committee: Herbert Rosenthal, Chairman; D R Hertz, Vice-Chairman; Rabbi Harold Goldfarb, Judge Samuel Silbert, Rabbi S M Zambrowsky, Dr I Milcoff, Harold Glickman; Kashruth Committee: Rabbi Israel Porath, Chairman; Abraham Stern, Julius Schweid, Rabbi David Genuth, Rabbi Hugo Klein; Political Issues Committee: Rabbi A H Silver, Chairman, Saul Danaceau, Dan Wasserman, Max Simon, and Mrs Milton Halle; Committee on General Jewish Council: Albert Woldman, Chairman; Edward M Baker, George W Furth, and Julius Weisberg.

4. National Budgeting The Chairman informed the Council that at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, a motion had been made to urge the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds to abandon its national budget advisory proposal, because of the closeness of the vote in the referendum. The Committee had agreed that before any action were taken on the motion more information should be secured on the present status of the matter, and that the subject should be placed on the agenda of the Community Council meeting.

The official tally had been 141 votes in favor of the proposal (cast by 54 cities), and 127 votes against the proposal (cast by 53 cities). A number of agencies which had the right to vote had not done so.

The Board of the national Council had therefore agreed not to institute budgetary recommendations, as had been contemplated by the proposal. Instead, it was seeking to extend its present services in accordance with the Minority Report and the minimum wishes of those who favored the budget proposal, on some basis of mutual agreement if possible.

The Secretary had learned from Mr Simon Shetzer, chairman of the national committee which had opposed the budget proposal, that this committee was not asking communities for further expressions in the matter at the present time. He had learned also from Mr Harry Lurie, executive director of the national Council, that his organization likewise was not asking for further expressions. Mr Lurie had given public assurance that even had the majority been larger, the nature of the opposition was such that the Council would not have gone ahead with the budget plan. The Chairman reported that negotiations were now under way to work out a program mutually acceptable to the advocates of the plan, and it was hoped that these efforts would result in some harmonious agreement.

Under the circumstances, it appeared that any further action by the Community Council would be neither wise nor necessary at the present time. It was therefore moved, duly seconded, and carried that the matter be referred back to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

5. Kashruth The Council at a previous meeting had referred to the Executive Committee the question of dietary observance by community-wide Jewish organizations in their public functions. The Chairman reported that in considering the matter the Committee had recognized that it was not the function of the Council to decide or legislate religious questions. The Committee felt, however, that the matter did involve community harmony and a consideration for the religious convictions of various elements.

The Executive Committee had unanimously voted, therefore, to recommend to community-wide organizations which seek the interest and participation of all elements of the community that they have non-meat menus at their public luncheons and dinners. The Committee felt that this would not invade private practices, and was a reasonable courtesy to extend to persons who otherwise would find it difficult or impossible to attend those functions. Such a policy would add the strength of their participation, and would not detract from the participation of fairminded and sincerely interested persons whose views differed on dietary practice. A letter embodying this recommendation would be sent to all Jewish organizations which came within the scope of its purpose.

6. Arbitration Mr Herbert Rosenthal chairman of the Arbitration Committee, reported on the following cases: (1) a dispute between two factions of a small synagogue and the landlord, had been arbitrated by Judge Samuel Silbert, David Ralph Hertz, and Meyer Wolpaw, and the decision had been complied with; (2) a suit by a Congregation against an adjoining property owner had been handled by Mr Rosenthal as conciliator, and an agreement had been reached; (3) a dispute between the Orthodox Rabbis and a butcher over Kashruth had been arbitrated by Henry Rucker, Morris Berick, and Ezra Shapiro, and the decision had been complied with; (4) a dispute over the collection of a loan made by a recent Hungarian immigrant had been settled by the Secretary as conciliator; (5) a suit against a Congregation for re-sale of a cemetery plot had been handled by Mr Haber, and an agreement had been reached.

The Committee and arbitrators were commended for the time and effort given, and the service rendered the community.

7. League for Human Rights Mr Irving Hexter, Chairman of the League for Human Rights informed the Council of major recent local and national developments with regard to anti-Semitic and un-American movements and their relationship to the current war situation. He asked the organizations to report to the League office any such matters which required attention.

8. General Jewish Council Mr Albert Woldman, chairman of the special Committee concerned with the General Jewish Council, reviewed recent developments and presented the recommendations of his Committee. He stated that at the beginning of the current year the situation of the General Council seemed hopeless, and that in March two of the constituent agencies, the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League and the American Jewish Committee, had launched a joint fund-raising campaign independently of the other two members. The American Jewish Congress had strongly objected to this action, and after failing to secure passage of a motion to dissolve the General Council, had withdrawn from it early in April.

Mr Woldman's Committee had written to the national organizations and had received replies from all but the Congress. Another letter was being sent to it. Mr Woldman read the letters from Henry Monsky, president of B'nai B'rith; Adolph Held, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee; Sidney Wallach, of the American Jewish Committee; and Isaiah Minkoff, recently appointed executive director of the General Jewish Council.

The reports were uniformly optimistic, stating that the General Jewish Council had been reorganized by the remaining three agencies, which had invited the Synagogue Council of America also to affiliate; the Executive Committee and Public Relations Committee had been reorganized; a capable executive director had been employed; the Plan and Scope Committee had brought in a program for more effective action; a Committee of lay-men and professionals from the various agencies had been formed to coordinate their activity; plans were being made for cooperation with other organizations; the doors were open for the return of the American Jewish Congress; and other steps were under way in a general spirit of cooperation.

Letters had come also from about 20 of the 45 cities to which Mr Woldman's Committee had written. None of them had taken any action in the matter since the withdrawal of the Congress, although several had expressed concern over the lack of national unity and asked to be informed of what the Cleveland Council did.

On the basis of this information, the committee made the following recommendations to the Community Council:

"1. That we write to the General Jewish Council to express our gratification with the activity now under way to make the General Council the active and effective organization which American Jewry needs and wants.

"2. That we express our gratification with the movement to make the General Jewish Council more inclusive and more representative.

"3. That we express the hope that the American Jewish Congress will resume its membership in the General Jewish Council.

"4. That we urge that machinery should be set up promptly to provide for the regular exchange of information and advice between the General Jewish Council and communities throughout the country. We feel that the lack of this contact has been one of the major weaknesses of the General Council in the past, and that it is necessary for more intelligent and more effective action nationally and locally.

"5. That we send copies of our communications to other communities, in view of their request for this information."

The Committee had also considered the suggestion made at a previous meeting of the Council, namely that it call a national conference of representative Community Councils to consider the question of national Jewish leadership and unity. It had agreed that the time was not ripe for such action and that an opportunity should be given to the revived General Jewish Council to develop. If after a reasonable time the General Council did not function properly, the proposal would then be reconsidered.

The report was discussed at length. It was criticized by some as having failed to touch what was regarded as the central issue, namely joint fund raising, and that this would have to be the foundation for any real co-ordination. It was said that the Committee had not explained adequately why the Congress had withdrawn, and these reasons were given as (1) failure of the General Council to achieve coordination of activities; (2) failure to formulate plans for cooperative action; (3) failure to coordinate defense activities in local communities; (4) by failing to make policies, it had added to the confusion in communities; (5) it had actually stimulated competition among the agencies.

It was said further that all major national organizations should be called upon to join in some democratic action. It was feared that the present status of the General Council was more in the realm of promise than activity, and that any premature praise might lead other communities to do likewise. It was believed that more information and thought were required, and it was therefore moved and duly seconded that the whole question be referred to the Executive Committee for further study.

Others, however, stated that the present start made by the three organizations should not be lost, but should serve as a nucleus for

further development -- that "half a loaf was better than none"; that the report already included some of the thoughts of those who were critical of it; that in general the report went as far as the Community Council could go at the present time; that the essence of the problem was not joint fund raising, but rather coordination of defense activities, and that this shouldn't be sacrificed because of differences in ideologies; that even at the present time the Council included many of Congress members through their affiliation with the B'nai B'rith and Jewish Labor Committee; that the addition of the Synagogue Council made the General Council substantially representative of American Jewry. It was said also that the representatives present were ready and able to act on the report, and were responsible for doing so -- that this was the function of the Council, and that the matter should not be referred back to the Executive Committee.

A substitute motion was made and duly seconded, that the Council approve the recommendations calling for the return of the Congress to the General Jewish Council, and for the General Council to become more inclusive and representative; and that the recommendation expressing gratification with the present activity to make the General Council more effective should be referred to the Executive Committee. This motion was defeated.

It was then moved, duly seconded, and carried that the Council approve the recommendations of its Committee.

9. Festival of Freedom A I Hausman reported that a Committee composed of James Miller, Chairman, Samuel Horwitz, Leo Ascherman, Mrs Jack Bloch, and himself had been cooperating with the Festival of Freedom in behalf of the Community Council. About \$650 had been raised by the Committee to date from Jewish organizations and a limited number of individuals to help finance the event. He asked those who had not yet sent in contributions to do so promptly. He reported that an outstanding program was being arranged, dedicated to the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, and religion, and to the unity of the entire community. A capacity attendance of 75,000 was expected for the event, which would be held in the Stadium on the evening of July Fourth with admission free.

10. Schools Dr Azriel Eisenberg, reporting in the absence from the city of Rabbi B R Brickner, reviewed the situation since the last meeting with regard to the proposal for denominational classes in the East Cleveland Public Schools which had been made by the Protestant and Catholic clergymen there. He reported that at the May 5 meeting of the Board when the matter was presented, opposition to the plan had been expressed by several Protestant laymen; that the Schools Committee had presented the reasons for the Jewish community's opposition at a meeting of the Board on May 20, with Mr Haber, Rabbi Brickner, Joseph Stashower, and Mr Hertz speaking in behalf of the Community Council.

The Board had informed the Schools Committee at that time that it had informally rejected the proposal of the clergymen and had offered two alternatives; (1) a non-denominational religious class which all students could attend; (2) permission for children to leave school and attend classes in their respective churches. On June 2 the clergymen had officially informed the Board of their rejection of these two proposals and that they would continue to seek adoption of their own plan, but would postpone action until there was a "better understanding" of it. The president of the Board was quoted in the newspapers as stating that the question would rest until the clergymen took the initiative in raising it again.

While the matter apparently was temporarily suspended, the Schools Committee would continue to give it close attention, with the advice and assistance of the officers and several other prominent members of the community. It was emphasized that the Committee had consistently and cordially pointed out its desire to cooperate with the Catholic and Protestant groups in some plan that would not violate American principles, and plans were now being considered for a city-wide interfaith committee to study the whole question of weekday religious education. It had tried to make clear too that the division was not entirely between Jews and Christians, but that there were differences among Protestants on the question. The Committee was commended for the work it had done.

11. Membership Upon recommendation of the Executive Committee, and upon motion made, duly seconded, and carried, the Council approved the membership applications of the Heights Jewish Center, and the Young Men's and Young Women's Organization of the Heights Jewish Center.

12. United Service Organizations The Chairman explained the purposes of the United Service Organizations campaign to provide recreational activities for the men in the army and navy, and urged full support for the campaign.

13. Reports The Chairman urged the representatives to report promptly and regularly to their organizations on the meetings and communications of the Community Council. He emphasized that such reports were the only means by which the groups could know what the Council was doing and could indicate to their representatives what they wanted the Council to do.

14. No other business coming before the meeting, it was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Philip Bernstein

Secretary



DRAFT OF STATEMENT

June 30, 1941

By Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Sent to Jacob Blaustein

In view of the substantial opposition which was recorded against the proposal to set up a National Advisory Budgeting Service and the large number of agencies and communities which failed to express themselves on the subject, the Board of Directors of the Council deemed it advisable not to proceed at this time with this service. There was, however, an almost unanimous desire expressed by the American Jewish communities for an extension of the fact-finding services of the Council and for a more intensive and analytical survey of the agencies which appeal to them for support. In order to meet this high universal request, the Board of the Council has decided to establish a special committee to be known as the "Extension and Research Committee" which shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Board of Directors and which should consist of not less than nine and no more than fifteen persons. This committee shall supervise the expansion of the fact-finding services of the Council and shall approve of all reports which will be transmitted to member agencies.

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✓ Agencies in other fields shall also be considered for study.

✓ Nothing herein contained shall limit the Council from furnishing the services heretofore rendered.

The fact-finding and analytical procedures to be undertaken will include:

- (a) Intensive examination of all basic financial records, including those of the ultimate spending organizations,
- (b) Collection of periodic service data for all organizations and subsidiaries,
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Reports issued on agencies will be limited to analysis and descriptions of functional services, administration and fund-raising procedures, the problems with which the organization deals, and the results of services rendered.

If and when the Committee on Extension and Research finds, on the basis of its experience over a period of at least three years, that the extended fact-finding services of the Council do not meet all the needs of the Jewish communities of America and that an Advisory National Budgeting Service is indicated, the Committee may by a two-thirds vote make such a recommendation to the Board of the Council, and the Board of the Council may vote upon it subject to the approval of a meeting of the Council.



June 1941

COMMITTEE ON THE REFERENDUM FOR BUDGETING
207 Fourth Avenue
New York City

A STATEMENT ON BUDGETING

The Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting, of which Mr. Simon Shetzer of Detroit is Chairman, has issued the following statement with respect to the referendum conducted by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds on the establishment of a national advisory budgeting service:

"An announcement by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds makes it appear that the Jewish communities of America went on record in favor of the establishment of a National Advisory Budgeting Service in the referendum that was recently conducted among member agencies.

"The facts do not bear out the Council interpretation. The contrary can be proved to be true. Disregarding the arbitrary manner in which votes were assigned to any particular city, it should be noted that the Board of Directors of the Council of Federations, at a meeting on May 17th, was advised by its committee of tellers that 54 cities had accepted the proposal to establish a National Advisory Budgeting Service, while 53 had rejected it. The Board was apprised by the Committee on the Referendum, organized in opposition to the proposal, that at least 6 other communities, making a total of 59, had voted in rejection of the proposal. These 6 communities so advised the Council by telegram, but their votes were not accepted or counted. Moreover, 7 major communities including Cleveland, Boston, Toledo and Houston had tabled the proposal because of unwillingness to inject this controversial issue into American Jewish community life. More than a score of other communities decided that they wished to take no action on this issue that would completely transform the manner in which funds raised by American Jewry are disbursed. The remainder of the communities were apparently not concerned at all with the issue.

"Included in the 54 communities which voted in favor of the National Advisory Budgetary Service in a referendum designed to govern "national and overseas funds" were the New York City Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies which does not at this time have and never had any relationship to fund-raising in New York City for national and overseas purposes; also the two Canadian towns of Vancouver, B.C. and Hamilton, Ontario, which are not concerned with American fund-raising agencies, as well as numerous local agencies which are not concerned with fund-raising for national or overseas purposes, but constitute that branch of the local community organization devoted exclusively to local purposes.

"The referendum conducted by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds was designed to indicate whether the sentiment of American Jewry favored the establishment of a National Advisory Budgeting Service. The proposal offered by the Council was discussed thoroughly. An accurate counting of the ballots - as well as a realistic appreciation of communal values - indicates a very substantial rejection of this method of approaching the difficult problem of distributing the funds raised by American Jewish communities.

"The Council set out to demonstrate that its proposed budgetary program was formulated in response to an overwhelming demand on the part of the Jewish communities of America. In actuality, the Council is going forward on the basis of a minority opinion as is demonstrated by its own statistics that only 54 out of 166 communities voted favorably, or 32½%, or, counting on the Council basis, 143 votes out a possible 436 - or 32.2%. Thus sixty-six percent of the communities either rejected, tabled or ignored the Council proposal.

"The Committee on the Referendum which is the only body organized to express the point of view of those opposed to the establishment of a National Advisory Budgeting Service must clearly indicate to the country that it was in

no way consulted with respect to the formulation of the program adopted by the Board of Directors of the Council of Federations at its meeting in New York City on May 17th. Moreover, it believes that the proposals adopted by the Board go beyond the limited requests of the majority of the communities that the Council should restrict itself exclusively to the task of establishing a maximum of facts about the financial operations of each of the national and overseas agencies appealing to local communities for support.

"The Committee on the Referendum announces that in view of the manner in which the referendum was conducted and concluded by the Council of Federations and in view of the fact that the program for budgeting represents a sharp and undesirable departure from current acceptable practices of distributing funds for national and overseas purposes, that it will continue its program of educational activity to show that the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds has not given the proper consideration to the major sentiment of the American Jewish communities as established by the referendum which it conducted."

MINUTES OF OFFICE COMMITTEE MEETING
EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS

July 3, 1941.

A meeting of the Office Committee was held on Thursday, July 3, at the St. Regis Hotel, New York City.

PRESENT : Dr. Weizmann, Mrs. Halprin, Mrs. Shulman, Mr. Lipsky, Mr. Szold, Dr. Wise, Mr. Wertheim.

Mr. Lourie, Mr. Neumann, Mr. Weisgal.

SYRIAN AND LEBANESE CONFERENCE

Mr. Neumann reported that a conference was to take place over the week-end of Syrians and Lebanese, at which he was informed four or five thousand people were expected to be present. Mr. Aghion, with whom Mr. Neumann was in touch, would be one of those addressing the conference. He was hoping to make an announcement regarding medical supplies which would be sent to Syria and Lebanon in the wake of the Allied armies. Hadassah was awaiting a cable from Palestine in this connection.

Dr. Weizmann remarked that there was a coincidence of interest in many respects between the Lebanese and ourselves. They as Christians were being pushed by Damascus into the Mediterranean. Similarly, Nablus would like to do the same to us as non-Moslems. Throughout the disturbances the Lebanese patriarch had been consistently friendly. He was not certain, however, what effect the Vichy upset would have on the Lebanese attitude.

REMARKS BY DR. WEIZMANN

Dr. Weizmann gave a report on his impressions of his travels in this country. He had visited 14 communities, including 3 in Canada. He had seen a big Jewish community, but often it was without leaders. Those at the heads of the different communities were often men of no significance but they were thoroughly frightened of such phenomena as Lindbergh and Coughlin, and lack an inner faith to sustain them. They were troubled by a kind of nightmare and many sought an anchor in fads. The standards of Eastern Europe had not been replaced and there was a lack of men of some specific gravity who could tell them - "You are going to go through a bad time - but you should view the situation in the light of Jewish history and derive moral strength from that perspective."

Dr. Weizmann went on to say that this sounded rather a sweeping generalization and naturally there were groups which were different. In particular among the younger generation he had found, for example in the university, some of the most modest, most simple and attractive, and in their own fields- effective, young people he had come across anywhere. If anyone was worth saving these people were, and the problem was how to reach out to them.

He had felt the existence of a genuine Zionist sentiment, but apart from the labor group and Hadassah, we were not having much success in organizing it and developing it. The mumbo-jumbo of semi-masonic orders seemed often to attract them more than the hard and painful realities of Zionism. In California many Jews seemed to him to be afraid to have the word Jew mentioned and wanted

to match the wall-paper. As an example, he mentioned that when he had agreed to speak to the Commonwealth Club in California, the Jews had suggested as a topic - "Inventions In the War". His own title "The Position of the Jews in the World" had been readily accepted by the non-Jewish heads of the Commonwealth Club and his speech had been broadcast. Many of the local Jews did not appear at the meeting and were probably very happy when he went away. Judge Golden had been fighting in relative isolation for a long time and had become a source of bitterness to him that he had not broken through, and there remained an enormous amount to be done. In many respects what he had seen was reminiscent of the situation which arose in Germany when the cycle of assimilation was coming to an end.

Political Situation

Dr. Weizmann said that he was frankly somewhat worried. A complex situation was now developing and a terrific burden of responsibility rested on the shoulders of the few Zionist leaders. Mr. Neumann was doing a first-class piece of work but he himself would be the first to admit that it was not enough. No one man could undertake all that had to be done.

Comparing the situation in 1916-1917 with today, the compass then was more limited. Palestine was not a reality and it was permissible to dream dreams. Britain did not know Palestine, nor did we. Today not only we, but the goyim also know, and if we are to make an impression we ought to know 100% more than they. Murray and his confreres in the State Department know everything, but to everything they give a twist. Murray and Sir John Schuckburgh were virtually interchangeable, and the trouble was that it is these people who inform Sumner Welles, and Welles informs the President. Information of this kind must be counteracted, which required a great deal of work, of literature, of information material and of finance.

Dr. Weizmann remarked that prior to the Balfour Declaration he had made some 2,000 personal calls on different people in furthering the Zionist point of view, and the range of questions at that time had been more limited than today. He wished that it had been possible for Justice Brandeis to take a more active part in the leadership of the movement. Justice Frankfurter was also ready to do a great deal for the sake of the cause, but there was a necessarily brake on him because of his position.

Finance

The need for a political fund of perhaps half a million dollars had become obvious. No doubt one could do with less, but to do anything properly that amount would be required. He had seen that both in California and in Canada, for example, money for this purpose could be raised, but the initiative must first come from New York. Books and pamphlets would have to be published, broadcasts arranged and information made available through various channels of publicity. He had found such people as Franz Werfel, S.N. Behrman, and a great many others willing to help, but it all had to be organized and systematized, and there was not too much time to do it.

Anti-Zionists

Referring to the anti-Zionists, Dr. Weizmann pointed out that undoubtedly such opposition existed. It was largely dumb and afraid to assert itself publicly. Nevertheless they were busy trying to organize themselves and should not be taken too lightly.

Dr. Weizmann concluded with a personal statement pointing out that he felt it incumbent upon him to return to England at least for a few months. Pro-tem, he had finished his work here and he believe it the duty of a man in his position to return to England, which was fighting for its life. It was his duty, moreover, to see the government and to give them such information as he could, to refresh himself with their views, and to reinforce the small group in the London office. In times like these one could easily outstay one's welcome, and he would be worthless for the Zionist cause were he to stay on. God willing, he would be back again in the Fall. The only possibility of delay in his departure from this country might be in connection with a possible interview with the President. He would like to say in conclusion, that never in the course of his many visits to this country had he been treated with such consideration and kindness as he had met everywhere in the course of this tour.

al:re

7/10/41



Arthur Lourie.

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

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

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1941 at 6:00 P.M.

AT THE HOTEL ASTOR, NEW YORK CITY

PRESENT: Stephen S. Wise, presiding: A. B. Cohen, Jacob H. Cohen, Sol Cohen, Daniel Ellison, Mendel H. Fisher, David Freiburger, Leib Glantz, Israel Goldstein, Isaac Harlin, Abraham Krumbein, Louis E. Levinthal, Louis Lipsky, Irving Miller, Louis J. Moss, Charles Ress, Louis Rinsky, Charles J. Rosenbloom, Mrs. Sol Rosenbloom, Abba Hillel Silver, Robert Silverman, Robert Szold, Harold M. Weinberg, Morris Weinberg, David Wertheim

Lavy Bakstansky, Samuel Blitz, Kurt Blumenfeld, Josef Cohen, Z. Gluska, Sidney Green, Nahum Goldmann, Leib Jaffe, Henry Montor, Emanuel Neumann, Bernard J. Reis, Martin Rosenbluth, H. A. Schulson, Meyer W. Weisgal, Dr. Chaim Weizmann.

Regrets for inattendance were received from: Louis Altschul, Philip S. Bernstein, Robert M. Bernstein, Samuel Bonchek, Barnett R. Brickner, Charles Brown, Albert K. Epstein, Harry P. Fierst, Jacob Fishman, Daniel Frisch, Leon Gollman, David Glosser, Solomon Goldman, Joseph Goldstein, Sylvan Gotshal, James G. Holler, Edward L. Israel, Jacob J. Kaplan, Maurice J. Karpf, Edmund I. Kaufmann, Max Kirshblum, I. M. Kowalsky, Joseph Kraemer, Abraham Krasne, John L. Leibowitz, Harris J. Levine, Israel H. Levinthal, Ludwig Lewisohn, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Joseph H. Lookstein, Samuel Margoshes, Samuel Markowich, Abraham Mazer, Henry Monsky, Morris A. Neaman, Mrs. Nathan D. Perlman, David Pinski, Louis P. Rucker, Mrs. Samuel J. Rosensohn, Morris Rothenberg, Bernard G. Rudolph, Israel Sachs, William Salzman, Albert Schiff, Joseph Schlossberg, Max J. Schneider, Baruch Schnur, Louis Segal, Simon Shetzer, Maxwell Silver, Archibald Silverman, Jacob Sincoff, Ferdinand Sonneborn, Nathan M. Stein, Elihu D. Stone, Sigmund Thau, Abraham Wechsler, Joe Woingarten.

In opening the meeting, the Chairman greeted Mr. Leib Jaffe, Director of the Keren Hayesod, returning to Palestine from England.

REPORT OF THE BUDGET COMMITTEE

The Chairman called upon Mr. Charles Rosenbloom for a report of the Budget Committee, of which he is Chairman (Appendix A). It was agreed to dispose of other matters on the agenda first and then to discuss the issues raised in Mr. Rosenbloom's report.

RELATIONS OF U.P.A. WITH COUNCIL OF FEDERATIONS

The Chairman called upon Dr. Silver, who recalled that at the last meeting of the Executive Committee a report had been presented of the action of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds with reference to the referendum. Authorization had been given to inform the President of the Council of the view taken

by the U.P.A. of the adoption by the Council of a program to establish a national budgeting committee. Such a letter had been written on June 16th (Appendix B). This letter had been approved by the Chairman of the Administrative Committee, the Chairman of the Executive Committee and various other officers, before being transmitted to the Council. On June 23rd Mr. Hollander replied on behalf of the Council (Appendix C).

Dr. Silver had not yet replied to Mr. Hollander's letter because in the meantime he had been approached by leaders of the Council and asked informally for his reaction to the decision of the Board of Directors of the Council on May 17th. He had been invited to suggest a statement which would be adequate to meet the situation and would be acceptable to those who were opposed to the institution of a national budgeting committee. Dr. Silver had drafted such a statement and after it had been approved by the Chairmen of the Administrative and the Executive Committees and several others, had forwarded it to Mr. Jacob Blaustein (Appendix D).

In brief, Dr. Silver had asked that the proposed committee should be called not the National Advisory Budgetary and Fact-finding Committee but the Committee on Research and Extension; furthermore, that the subject of national budgeting should be deferred for a minimum of three years during which time the Committee on Research and Extension would have an opportunity to develop the fact-finding services of the Council. If after three years it was believed that the fact-finding service alone was inadequate and that it had to be supplemented by budgeting, then further action might be considered toward implementation of a national budgeting scheme.

Dr. Silver felt that the forces opposed to the national budgeting program could credit themselves with a real victory. It was encouraging because it showed what organized and disciplined action could do.

CONTRIBUTION TO HEBREW UNIVERSITY

It was entered into the record that the constituent agencies of the U.P.A. - the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth - had agreed to contribute \$7,500 each or a total of \$15,000, for the year 1941 to the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

RELATIONS WITH STAFF

Mr. Montor, at the request of the Chairman, cited several problems in staff relations that deserved inquiry and in certain cases, redress.

A. He cited the case of Bernard Stone who is at the present time an employee of the United Jewish Appeal. But Mr. Stone had indicated that he was not capable of travelling long distances and, therefore, could not comply with the normal requirements of a U.J.A. field representative. At the present time he was stationed in Los Angeles because there was a spring campaign in that city, but in the fall it would be necessary for him to move into new territory if he was to serve the U.J.A. on the same basis as any other employee. If Mr. Stone could not carry out such functions, he would then have to be transferred to the payroll of the U.P.A. with which he had been connected some twenty years. There should be thorough examination of the case of Mr. Stone so that the U.P.A. would know on what basis he was being paid. The U.P.A. must consider the status of employees who have been

Report on Crisis in Iraq

by Meyer Brown

July 11th, 1941

Early in March, Rashid Ali sent a special man to Von Papen in Turkey, to ascertain Germany's intentions in the Near East. Von Papen assured him that if Iraq would come out openly in favor of Germany and stimulate action also in the neighboring countries, including Palestine, Germany would give Iraq complete independence and also include Syria and Palestine in its territory. Rashid's representative asked this to be stated in writing; Von Papen was not prepared to do this but assured him in the name of the Fuehrer that what he had indicated would be carried out.

Upon the return to Bagdad of this envoy, Rashid called a meeting of the Iraq Cabinet and without disclosing that the man had been sent at Rashid's request, arranged for the Cabinet to invite him to report on his contact with Von Papen. Most of the Cabinet members were ready to come out immediately in support of Germany, especially in view of the fact that it was known that a large part of the army was strongly anti-British. Nuri Pasha, however, warned the Cabinet to be careful, told them that they could not be too sure of a British defeat in the Near East, and reminded them that Britain had shown them friendship in the past. In reply he was accused of having sold the country to the British and of being a traitor to the Arab people. His position was made so uncomfortable that he left the meeting before it was over and he subsequently informed the British, who in turn informed the Turks, of what was brewing. Nuri was advised that he was in danger of his life and he fled the country.

The Regent, having also been informed of the Arab meeting, invited Rashid to see him. The latter at first flatly denied the story of what had happened, but under cross-examination he admitted the facts, and at the request of the British the Regent asked Rashid to resign. He refused to do so and said that he would submit the issue to a secret session of the Iraq Parliament. A session was called at which the Rashid failed to receive a vote of confidence, and he resigned. On the same day that Rashid saw the Regent, a delegation of 7 army representatives called on the Regent to ask for the arrest of Nuri and the formation of a military dictatorship. The Regent asked for time to consider, but in the meantime, Rashid was busy organizing rebellion, and before action could be taken by the Regent and the British, he came out into the open and the Regent had to flee.

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Towards the end of April, some four or five days before the outbreak of the rebellion, Nuri Pasha sent an envoy to MS -

- a) to express regret for a number of things which had occurred in the past, and saying "he had seen the light"
- b) urging that public opinion in the U. S. be enlightened and informed as to what was going on in Iraq so that people in this country should understand the character of the Iraq government.

He was hopeful that the effect of wide publicity of this kind in the U. S. would tend to counteract in some measure Nazi propaganda in Iraq and the surrounding countries. He asked in particular that Weizmann should be informed of this demarche on his part.

BG and MS are both strongly of the view that pressure of public opinion in this country would greatly improve the chances of obtaining a Jewish army. BG believes that from forty to fifty thousand men could be raised in Palestine. MS estimate is more conservative - twenty-five to thirty thousand. Incidentally, Mr. B. says that at one time last winter nearly all of the British and Australian soldiers were removed from Palestine in connection with operations proceeding at that time, and almost the only remaining army units were Polish. The Poles had behaved relatively decently. Nevertheless, such a state of affairs caused some uneasiness in the Yishuv, but people expressed anxiety as to the possible safety of the Yishuv in certain foreseeable eventualities. It should be added that agents of the Mufti have continued to visit the Arab villages in order to arouse the people against the British and the Jews. Activities of this kind are particularly marked whenever the British suffer any reverses.

Mr. Brown reports that Wavell asked MS how the latter thought the sympathy of the Arabs could best be assured for the British cause. The latter replied that there was only one way, and that was by British victory.

W. Weizmann
C O P Y

(dated) July 15th, 1941

Mr. Sol M. Stroock
61 Broadway, New York

Dear Mr. Stroock:

I have just returned from Boston and find your letter of the 11th, to which I hasten to make reply.

I am personally in accord with your suggestion regarding the composition of the committees. Having made, however, certain commitments on the Zionist side, I would suggest certain modifications with which I believe you will concur:

Committee for Re-Constituting Jewish Agency

ZIONIST

Dr. Stephen S. Wise
Judge Morris Rothenberg
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Dr. Chaim Greenberg
Dr. Israel Goldstein

NON-ZIONIST

Mr. George Backer
Mr. Morris Wolf
Dr. Solomon Lowenstein
Mr. Henry Monsky
Mr. Adolf Held

(and one other whom you will appoint.)

As experts, or members ex officio, I would suggest that we add the members of the Jewish Agency and Zionist Executive, resident in the United States. They are:

ZIONIST

Mr. Louis Lipsky
Dr. Nahum Goldmann

NON-ZIONIST

Dr. Maurice Hexter
Mrs. Rose Jacobs

Mr. Meyer Weisgal has been acting as the secretary and as my personal representative in this and other matters, and I have asked him to continue in that capacity. I might suggest that Mr. Sidney Wallach, whom you mention in your letter, should act in a similar capacity on your behalf. He and Mr. Weisgal would, I believe, be able to work in closest cooperation and thus obtain the desired results.

As to the Committee on the General Jewish situation, - if I am not mistaken, it was decided that it should be appointed by you in consultation with Dr. Wise. In this connection I would suggest that if the above committee for the Jewish Agency seems too large or unwieldy, one or two members might be shifted to the second committee. But this is purely a technical matter, and I am sure that it can be easily adjusted. I can readily foresee, because of the close relationship of the question involved, that from time to time the two committees will have to meet jointly for discussion and action.

On the whole I would say that these technical details might be left to Messrs. Wallach and Weisgal.

In conclusion, please accept my sincere thanks for your cooperation, and my hearty good wishes that we shall soon meet again.

With kindest personal regards I am

Yours sincerely,

(signed) CHAIM WEIZMANN

COPY

AHS File

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS

41 E. 42nd St.
New York City

re: Soviet policy

July 23, 1941

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The enclosed minute of the conference
with Ambassador Gumansky speaks for itself.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Emanuel Neumann
F
EMANUEL NEUMANN

MINUTE OF CONFERENCE WITH AMBASSADOUR OUMANSKY

AT THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1941, 11 A.M.

Rabbi Perlzweig representing the American Jewish Congress and I representing the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, were received by the Ambassador in a friendly and even cordial spirit.

We began by pointing out that the recent developments which have ranged Soviet Russia on the side of the democracies seemed to offer an opportunity for establishing better working relations between representatives of Jewish organizations and the Soviet Government.

Mr. Oumansky expressed his agreement. He took occasion to say that Jewish groups and organizations and the Jewish press particularly in the United States have in the past heaped attacks on the Soviet Government. There was a bulky file in the subject. However he felt that the only way to proceed was to draw a line through the past and think of the future. If we were to get into a discussion of the past, we would get nowhere.

We then proceeded to discuss two particular questions. The first was the question of permitting certain Jews to leave Russia for Palestine or other countries. Mr. Oumansky took the position that Jews who were residents of territories occupied by Russia since the beginning of the war had become citizens of the Soviet State, and that the overwhelming majority of them — 95% — were happy with their new status. There was therefore no point in attempting to intervene on their behalf. We then proposed that to begin with facilities be granted for the departure of certain Jews who had come into Russian territory from points west of what Mr. Oumansky called the "Curzon line." We mentioned by way of illustration several names including that of Rabbi Schorr from Warsaw, Dr. Sommerstein from Lemberg, and Mrs. Tartakower. Mr. Oumansky remarked that according to his information, Rabbi Schorr had been in Moscow and free for the past four or five months. He did not know whether there were many who wished to leave Russia or where they would go, but suggested that we submit to begin with a list of names which he would be glad to take up with his government. This we agreed to do.

The second question we raised was regarding facilities for extending relief and assistance to such Jews as may be in need of it because they did not fit it with the social and economic system. Mr. Oumansky did not deny that such cases existed, but asked that we submit our ideas and plans that we had in mind, so that they might be given consideration.

In the course of the discussion, the Ambassador took occasion to refer to the satisfactory condition of Russian Jewry in general. He referred to street signs in Yiddish, to the existence of synagogues, to the Jewish republic in Biro Bidjan, etc. In reply to an inquiry as to the number of Jews in Biro Bidjan, he called in his secretary who produced figures to the effect that the total number was 108,000 of whom seventy odd thousand were in cities and 30 odd thousand in the country. It would seem that these figures included non-Jews, but we did not raise the question.

Some remarks were exchanged regarding the Zionists, Mr. Oumansky taking the position that it would be better not to enter upon a discussion of that subject. He insisted that the Government was not arresting

or detaining Jews because they were Zionists; that any one could be a Zionist and believe in Zionism without being mistreated. The Soviet Government, he said, took measures only against those people, whether Jews or non-Jews, whose activities were inimical. As we had previously agreed not to raise the fundamental issue regarding the Soviet attitude toward Zionism and the Zionists at this time, we did not pursue the subject.

At the end of the interview which lasted almost an hour, Mr. Oumansky asked a few desultory questions about the situation in Palestine at the moment which seemed designed to lead up to his remark that the future of Palestine would of course be determined at the coming Peace Conference and that Soviet Russia would have a place and voice at the Conference. To this I replied that we would be glad of course to have as many friends at the Peace Conference as possible.

We left with the understanding that we would submit in due course the material suggested and that there would be further discussions.

The Ambassador preserved a further friendly tone and attitude throughout the meeting.



July 25, 1941

Mr. Nathan Loeser
National City Bank Building
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Nate:

I am returning herewith the two circulars which you sent me. They are both cunningly contrived lies and distortions quite characteristic of Nazi propaganda.

The 47th annual meeting of the Central Conference of American Rabbis did not meet in New York in 1937, but in Columbus. At this time, the Conference took no action on the subject of military exemption for conscientious objectors. In the report of the Committee on International Peace, where the traditional Jewish attitude towards war is restated, namely, that it is opposed to war but that it recognizes certain emergencies when war is the only alternative -- it also acknowledges the right "of the conscientious objector to refuse on religious and humanitarian grounds to bear arms."

At the Cape May Conference, in 1936, the following resolution was adopted: "The Conference of American Rabbis reaffirms its conviction that conscientious objections to military service is in accord with the highest interpretations of Judaism and therefore petitions the government of the United States to grant to Jewish religious conscientious objectors to war the same exemption from military services as has long been granted to members of the Society of Friends and similar religious organizations." Here, again, the reference is not to the exemption of Jews from military service, but to the exemption of "Jewish religious conscientious objectors". I believe that the statement that conscientious objection to military service is in accord with the highest interpretation of Judaism, is incorrect and is not borne out by Jewish Law or tradition.

Every Christian sect, of course, as well as the Law of our country recognizes the right of the conscientious objector, the man whose conscience will not allow him to bear arms under any circumstances. As you know, the number of Jews in the United States who have declared themselves conscientious objectors has been so negligible as to be hardly noticeable.

Mr. Nathan Loeser

-2-

July 25, 1941

Christianity is essentially a pacifist religion. Jesus advocated non-resistance to violence and the turning of the other cheek. This has never been part of Jewish ethics or of the Jewish religion. Judaism recognizes what is known as "milchemeth mitzvah" -- the mandatory war -- which is binding upon all citizens from which no one is exempt except, as the Bible specifies, -- "in the case of a man who has built a new house and who has not dedicated it; or planted a vineyard and has not already used the fruit thereof; or betrothed a wife and has not married her." (Deuteronomy 20.5-7) Even these had to render services helpful to the army.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK
Enc. - 2



Confidential

MINUTE OF INTERVIEW WITH ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1941 - 11 A.M. STATE DEPT.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1. As a matter of courtesy, I informed Mr. Welles of the interview which I had with Ambassador Gurnansky the previous week.

2. I then informed Mr. Welles of the fact that we were considering the holding of a Zionist Conference in the fall for the consideration of Zionist problems, to which we may wish to invite 25 or 30 leading Zionists from other countries; and I inquired whether the State Department would facilitate the holding of such conference by granting permission to Zionist leaders to visit America for this purpose, it being understood that their stay here would be temporary.

Mr. Welles first inquired whether the Conference would take place in New York, to which I replied that we had not yet considered the place since the plan for the Conference was still tentative. Mr. Welles then said if we would submit to him the list of names, he would see to it that visas are granted. He went on to suggest that we give some consideration to the question whether the holding of such a Conference, which would probably attract considerable publicity, might have repercussions among the Arabs in the Near East where Axis propaganda was still giving concern. In this connection he said that it was not precluded that Turkey might become involved and the Near East situation again become critical. The Arab issue would of course come to the fore again.

I assured him that we would give careful consideration to the point. We had no intention of doing anything which might aggravate the situation or cause embarrassment; but on the other hand, deference to Arab sentiment might be carried too far. Normally we would be holding a biennial Zionist Congress this year, but since that is impossible, we felt it may become necessary to provide an opportunity for an exchange of views between representatives of the various parts of the movement.

Mr. Welles said that it is of course for us to decide whether to hold this conference, and repeated that he would take care of the list as soon as we submit it.

3. I then referred to the statement he had made on a previous occasion that it was extremely unlikely that the British Government would attempt to make any major political changes in the Near East affecting Palestine without previous consultation with the American Government; and that if the American Government were approached on such a matter, it would inform the representatives of American Zionism and give them an opportunity to express our views. I pointed out that more recently there had been indications that the British Government may be contemplating steps involving the status of Palestine, and added that there was some apprehension in our circles lest under stress of war, commitments might be made affecting the Jewish National Home and possibly prejudging the post-war settlement. I inquired whether it would be possible for the State Department to address itself to the British Government on this subject in order secure assurances which would allay such apprehension.

Mr. Welles replied that there was nothing in the information which had reached him which would give rise to such apprehension, but that it was entirely possible for him to take the matter up with the British Government and that he was prepared to do so through Ambassador Winant.

I thanked him for his readiness to act and said we should like to consider the matter further and perhaps submit a memorandum setting forth our position.

Mr. Welles said he would be very glad to have such a memorandum which would be useful to him in taking up the question with the British Government.

4. I took the occasion to inform Mr. Welles that we were thinking of observing the twenty-fourth anniversary of the issuance of the Balfour Declaration, on November 2d through public meetings and other appropriate means. These meetings would serve both to give expression to our solidarity with the British cause and our support of the foreign policy of the United States, and at the same time give expression to our hope and conviction that the intent of the Balfour Declaration would be fully carried out.

Mr. Welles remarked that we would no doubt bear in mind the point he raised in connection with the proposed conference; namely, the possible repercussion which our propaganda might have in the Near East.

As I left, Mr. Welles said he expected to receive in due course, the list of names, and our memorandum.

Emanuel Neumann

[Aug. 7, 1941]

PRESS RELEASE

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

ON BEHALF OF JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE • UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL • NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE VANDERBILT 6-2080

NEW YORK, N. Y.

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER
RABBI JOHAN R. WISE
National Chairmen

MEYER F. STEINGLASS
Director of Publicity

A SPECIAL FEATURE FOR YOUR ROSH HASHANAH ISSUE

THE MYSTERY OF JEWISH SURVIVAL

BY DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

National Chairman, United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine

As Jews throughout the world celebrate the coming of a new year, their thoughts center in the fundamental question of Jewish survival in a world beset by widespread catastrophe. The National Chairman of American Jewry's unified campaign in behalf of the Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and National Refugee Service presents a keen and illuminating analysis of the indestructibility of the Jewish people. Dr. Silver is the author of a book of essays published recently under the title of "The World Crisis and Jewish Survival." --- The Editor

There are certain cliches about Jewish history which are universally accredited which, nevertheless, upon closer investigation, turn out to be grossly inaccurate. Thus, it is not true that persecution always helped Jewish communities to survive, and that prosperity always tended to disintegrate them. This is a form of easygoing determinism applied to Jewish history which is not borne out by the facts. Our history records many an important Jewish community which was destroyed by sharp and prolonged persecution -- in Persia, Babylonia, Arabia, the Byzantine Empire, Egypt, Northern Africa, Spain, Portugal, and elsewhere. Conversely, many a Jewish community survived and retained its identity through long periods of tranquility and prosperity -- in the great Diaspora of the era of the Second Temple, in Hellenistic Alexandria, in pre-Christian Rome, in the Babylonia of the early Talmudic era, in Western Europe before the Crusades, in Eastern Europe before Christianity was firmly established, in Islamic Spain, in Holland, in America, and in the British Empire.

The confluence of many factors, outer and inner, personal and impersonal, some purely fortuitous, a matter of time and place, determines whether a given Jewish community will survive a persecution or will succumb to the enticements of a welcoming alien civilization.

Only one fact can we postulate with confidence about the history of our people. As a people, we have survived! There may be a difference of opinion as

to how or why, but none as to the actual fact. We have survived -- the one people that has come down intact from antiquity, that can trace an unbroken line of physical and spiritual continuity through thirty-five centuries, the one race that exemplifies in the modern world historical continuity and survival par excellence.

It should be borne in mind, too, that our survival transpired not in some secluded Shangri-La, sheltered from danger and attack by ramparts of impassable mountains. We did not vegetate in passivity in some quiet, sequestered land far away from the world's stern stresses and struggles. We achieved our survival in the very midst of the world's mad and murderous anarchy. We were invaded. We were attacked. We were exiled. We were driven over the face of the earth. We were scattered and broken, hounded and harassed, through long and weary centuries. We clashed with great empires. We resisted mighty civilizations. We were surrounded by militant faiths which sought to absorb us or to destroy us. We are today again upon the rack in the torture chambers of the earth. Nevertheless, we survived! And, for our size, we are today the most alive and creative people in the world.

Some will call it a mere accident of history. But that is an evasion, not an explanation. Such a strange accident can be accounted for only as the accidental result of ten thousand equally strange and accidental survivals in our long history. Such an explanation must tax the incredulity even of the most resolutely incredulous person.

Some say that the Jew survived because of his religion. We have no quarrel with them, for there is much truth in what they say. But we would remind them that it would be equally true to say that the Jewish religion survived because of the Jew. Had the Jews been made of weaker stuff, had they been incapable of converting the vision of a few inspired seers into the life-motif of a whole people, had they not been endowed by nature with the peculiar genius to translate their faith into expressive and evolving laws and institutions, to keep it forever fresh and vigorous by pouring new concepts into old forms, and to adapt it ever anew to profounder insights and higher intuitions, had they been unwilling or unable to suffer long for an ideal, and had they failed to match the heroic quality of their faith by a corresponding quality in their own nature, both they and their religion would have perished. It was Judah Halevi who declared: "If there had been no Jews, there would have been no Torah."

It is of less moment now to determine who sustained whom, and how the intertwined strands of cause and effect can be separated, than to grasp fully the amazing fact that a long, unbroken covenanted relationship did exist between the people of Israel and the faith of Israel, that Israel from of old, athirst for life and immortality, evolved a faith which exalted life and emancipated it, and that this faith, in turn, through the long centuries, nurtured the life of Israel and

fed its powers of survival. In a word, it is important to understand the miracle of "The Ark carrying those who carry it."

But this is certain -- we have survived! Not in protective isolation, nor yet on a plane of primitive life or a low cultural niveau, where long and changeless survival is not uncommon, but in the very thick of life, near the nerve centers of civilization, in all the fields of conflict, and, frequently, persecuted and oppressed.

The Jewish people today is therefore warranted in drawing deep draughts of confidence from its past history. What we were able to do over and over again in the past, under all conceivable circumstances and in all parts of the world, we may yet do again, and again in the future. Nothing has fundamentally changed for us, neither the world's mania for persecution, nor our own unbroken will to live. Our forces are not less today, but more. Our powers of adaptability, which the strong life-sense of our people developed, have not been dulled. We were able in the past to adapt ourselves to all forms of economic life and activity -- the pastoral, agricultural, commercial and industrial -- and to all forms of political systems and arrangements. We adjusted ourselves to conditions of utter rightlessness, to restricted rights, and to equality of rights. If in the future, Jews will be faced with the necessity of adjusting themselves to new economic and political arrangements, to new forms of capitalism or socialism, or to new conditions of restrictions and disabilities, or if they will be again confronted, as many of them already are, with the necessity of emigrating to new countries and of establishing a new Diaspora, they will be able to make their adjustments in the same way as their people have done throughout the ages.

The annihilationist policy of the Nazis is not likely to become the norm which will fix the actual relationship between Jews and non-Jews in the days to come. Such policies never assume world-wide dimensions. The Jewish dispersion is too far-flung for one policy to embrace it all. Undoubtedly many a Jewish community will receive hard hammering in the future. Many of them will be liquidated and their members will be scattered to the four winds. A new era of Jewish wandering and migration has already set in. Everywhere Jewish life will for a long time to come find itself under the discomfort of hostile propaganda and the threat of an overhanging menace. But unless the entire world plunges back into barbarism, and the pathological obsessions of the Teutonic dorvishes seize hold of the whole of mankind -- a condition conceivable but hardly probable -- the exterminationist policies of the Nazis are destined to be localized. Perhaps even in the Reich itself time will neutralize them. In other lands where governments are resolved to circumscribe the participation of Jews in the political, economic and cultural life of the nation, some legal *modus vivendi* will have to be evolved by them. The legal status of the Jew will have to be defined. In such countries, the Jews will have to learn again how to live worthy and undefeated lives, even under the duress of formidable disabilities. They will have to seek refuge again and they will find it in their own culture and faith, in the unassailable wisdom of their heritage, in their own communal organizations, and in the pride of "fulfilling the Torah in suffering." And they will wait and work for a better day, when they shall be permitted to walk again with unchained feet the free highways of the world.

Should the Nazi-Fascist movement spend itself and should nations return to the primal sanities of civilized life, constitutional guarantees for individuals and minorities will be re-established in the world and anti-Semitism will cease to be a matter of political policy and program. The pressures upon the Jewish group will then be greatly relaxed.

To the everlasting credit of this sorely-tried generation of Jews be it said, that in spite of the tragedies which were piled up upon it, Oasa on Pelion, in spite of the frightful disruption of numerous old centers of Jewish life, in spite of the impoverishment, exhaustion and persecutions which made of the whole household of Israel one vast hostelry of pain, it nevertheless was able to find within itself the energy, the courage and the resources to build in Palestine in twenty short years a new and resplendent center of Jewish life, already the fifth largest in the world, and first and foremost in the richness and vitality of its intrinsic Jewish spirit and culture.

The ten thousand evidences given daily in Palestine of renewal, of broken bodies made whole again, of building upon ruins, of courage, vision and self-sacrifice are an imperishable epic of splendor, the like of which our own people or any other people has not written at any time in its history. If one wishes to see the miracle and the mystery which is Israel, let him go to Palestine in these very disastrous and war-ridden days -- days of wrath and Golgotha for our people in the Diaspora -- and watch with anointed eyes the undefeated strength, the over-arching confidence, the superb zeal and energy, the social vision and the personal idealism which are being poured into the work of rebuilding Jewish national life in its national home. What is being done there and how it is being done, what common folk, transfigured by an ideal, can achieve is a tribute not only to our people and to their sires who begot them but to humanity itself.

Here a people, resolved to live and not to die, is shouting defiance to a world bent upon its destruction. Here it is seeking to build upon strong foundations a lasting home to replace the tabernacles which have proved so frail and impermanent in so many parts of the earth. Here hope is restored to men robbed of hope, and pride to the humbled, and the gift of mission and destiny to those cut off, spiritually dispossessed, and cast out of all inheritance.

Here in Palestine a new and powerful bulwark for the survival of the Jew and of Judaism has been established, as great and as rich in promise, and to be sure, under as great difficulties, as in the days of Ezra and Nehemiah. Regardless of any future developments, something great and heartening and reassuring has already been achieved there.

Palestine is today in the active war zone. One cannot foresee the fate which awaits it. It may be invaded and much of what has been so painfully built up in recent years may again be laid in ruins and ashes. Should the Axis powers win and should they carry out their threats, Jewish Palestine will be dismantled. Then the work of rebuilding it after a Third Destruction will have to be resumed by another generation of Jews. And resumed it will be! It is questionable, however, whether even an Axis victory will lead to the total disruption of the Yishuv. Both economic and imperial considerations may dictate a far less disruptive policy. Should the Allied powers win, it is probable that greater opportunities will be forthcoming for increasing and strengthening the Jewish Homeland. Under such circumstances, although Palestine will, of course, not contain at any time in the calculable future the majority of the Jewish people, it will loom ever larger as the fatherland of our people and as a mighty cultural and spiritual reservoir for world Jewry.

And so the Jewish people faces the critical days ahead not without fears and misgivings, not without dark moments of agony and despair -- for great is the wrath and the terror and the menace -- but fundamentally unshaken. Jews are carrying on, many of them magnificently. Witness the remarkable outpouring of loyalty, compassion and help on the part of Jews throughout the world for those of their fellow-Jews who find themselves in the iron crucible of affliction. (In our own country American Jewry has mobilized its help through the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine.) All this is evidence of an inner soundness, of an unbroken solidarity. Thoughtful Jews know their history. They know their resources. They have taken the measure of their enemies. They understand the world significance of their great tribulation. Other nations of antiquity, when they were defeated acknowledged that their gods had been defeated. The Jews always saw in their defeat the triumph of their God. . . . In all this there is balm and healing. They know too that hope is a cardinal dogma of their ancient faith which they must not abandon. The first question which a man is asked on Judgment Day is, according to our Sages, "Did you hope for salvation?"

Hope -- and Will!

Solomon ibn Verga tells this story in his *Shebet Yehudah*. A shipload of Jewish refugees from Spain was swept by the plague, and the captain of the ship cast them all ashore upon a barren and uninhabited coast. Most of the unfortunate refugees perished from hunger. Some of them pressed on desperately to find some human habitation. Among them was a man, his wife and his two children. They struggled on through the barren waste, until the mother fainted and died. The man then carried his children in his arms and upon his shoulders until he, too, fell down and fainted from hunger and exhaustion. When he came to, he discovered that his two children had died. He then arose and said: "Master of the Universe, much hast Thou done to make me forsake my faith. Know, however, that in spite of all, I am a Jew and I shall remain a Jew, and nothing that Thou hast brought upon me or art likely to bring upon me will make any difference." He then covered the bodies of his dead children with earth and scrub and walked on into the wilderness to find a human abode.

Here is spiritual resoluteness which matches divine omnipotence! Here is will power which says to the mountains: Be ye removed! Here, in the bitter cry of challenge wrung from the heart of this tortured Spanish refugee, is another key to the mystery of Jewish survival.

August 12, 1941

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO UNDER SECRETARY OF STATETHE HONORABLE SUMNER WELLESBY THE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS

1. It has been generally assumed that British policy with regard to Palestine would undergo no important modification during the progress of the war. In Zionist circles it was hoped that no further steps would be taken toward implementing the White Paper of 1939 and it was believed that there would certainly be no basic change in the status of Palestine or of the Palestine Mandate.

2. A recent address delivered by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anthony Eden, made specific reference to a coming change in the status of Syria and Lebanon and promised support by the British Government for a scheme of federation in the Middle East as yet undefined.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Nahum Goldmann conferred with you shortly thereafter, and you were kind enough to state that in your view it was extremely improbable that the British Government would take any steps involving the status of Palestine either by the inclusion of Palestine in a federation or otherwise, without prior consultation with the Government of the United States; and furthermore, that if proposals affecting the status of Palestine or of the Jewish National Home were forthcoming, the American Government would accord the representatives of American Zionism adequate opportunity to present their views before taking any position on such questions.

We take this occasion to express our profound appreciation of these statements made by you at the time to our representatives.

3. Since the interview referred to took place, signs have been multiplying that the question of new political dispositions in the Middle East has been occupying the attention of important British circles following the termination of the Syrian campaign. There is in our considered judgment reason to believe that the possibility of effecting a political reorganization in the Middle East is being considered in British official quarters. This has given rise to a certain apprehension lest under the pressure of war and of military developments in that region, steps may be taken or commitments made which involve the status of Palestine and of the Jewish National Home in a manner and direction we can not foresee or judge at this distance. Such steps or commitments, if made either publicly or privately, may conceivably lead to the result that the Mandate for Palestine would be materially affected at a time when neither the League of Nations nor its permanent Mandates Commission are in a position to function. A further consequence would be that such international settlement as may be expected to take place at the end of the war may be prejudged by such commitments or by the creation of accomplished facts.

4. We would therefore respectfully suggest that it would be most helpful if the American Government would elicit from the British Government authentic information on this subject as well as an assurance that it does not intend to carry on negotiations or make commitments involving a change in the legal and political status of Palestine or a derogation of the position of the Jewish National Home, whether by promoting a union between Palestine and other territories, or otherwise; and that no steps will be taken without previous consultation with the government of the United States.

We wish to record our gratitude to you for so kindly offering to act promptly in this matter, and to express the hope that we may be informed of the result in due course.

September 2, 1941

Mr. Henry Montor
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Montor:

In reporting on the UPA at the ZOA convention, I believe a few facts should be stressed in view of the fictitious issue which is being raised and agitated concerning the so-called coordination of Zionist activities. Part of the conspiracy is to make the UPA an instrumentality not of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, but an adjunct of the notoriously efficient ZOA of Washington. The object is to seize control both of the Keren Hayesod and of the UPA so that the ZOA will be able to dip into the till more often to cover its mounting deficits.

While not going into any controversial matters, your report ought to call attention

(1) to the success which the UPA has achieved in the last four or five years in raising much larger sums for Palestine than in previous years;

(2) the composition of the UPA is predominantly made up of ZOA members: all the six national chairmen of the UPA are former presidents of the ZOA, and one is president now, that of the nine vice-presidents, seven are members of the executive board of the ZOA, that all the key positions of the UPA are manned by leaders of the ZOA. The UPA, as the instrumentality for the Jewish Agency must, of course, make provision within its governing body for representation of other Zionist bodies besides the ZOA such as the Mizrahi, Poale Zion and Hadassah as well as for non-Zionist elements, for the Jewish Agency, nominally, at least, is composed both of Zionists and of non-Zionists. Bringing the UPA under the direct control of the ZOA will destroy this necessary arrangement

(3) The UPA, because it is the money-raising agency JNF and the KKL, is, in the last analysis, responsible to the Jewish Agency for Palestine with which the UPA is in constant touch and in continuous consultation;

(4) The Executive and Administrative officers of the UPA as well as its Honorary Vice-Chairmen are chosen by joint agreement between the JNF and the KKL, subject to the approval and ratification of the annual Washington Conference of the UPA. A perusal of the membership of these bodies will indicate that its large representation reaches into every important community of the United States, and that meetings both of the Administrative and Executive committees are held frequently, where every subject affecting the interests of the UPA are thoroughly discussed and acted upon. Thus every step in UPA negotiations with the JDC was not only reported on at these meetings, but these meetings gave instructions to the negotiators. Similarly with the opposition which the UPA led in this country in the Referendum fight against National Budgeting;

(5) Much has been made of "over-lapping" activities of the UPA and ZOA. There is nothing to that. The combined propaganda activities of the UPA and the ZOA are still inadequate. When one sees the amount of publicity and the number of regional conferences which are held by a non-political organization like the JDC which has no ideology to defend, but merely raises funds for a cause to which nobody objects, and when one studies the flood of publications, circulars, etc. which the KKL has let loose, and compares all that with the meager publicity of the UPA as well as of the ZOA, one realizes that rather than complain of over-lapping, there should be emphasis on intensification. The JDC has organized nine regions in the United States, each one having a complete set of officers, and at least that many regional conferences are held each year exclusive of the large annual conference. The number of regional conferences held by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds is also larger than that held by the UPA, which has to fight for its position among the many money-raising agencies now clamoring for attention on the American scene and which must build up prestige for itself in order to impress an Allotment Committee where large sums of money are distributed. You might call attention to the group meetings which the KKL is holding in many communities throughout the United States and also the projected visit of the chairman of the Board of the JDC to many of the communities to meet with their leaders in order to create good will for the JDC.

(6) The UPA has indicated to the ZOA more than once during the past that it is ready and willing to have the Director of the UPA sit down with the Director of the ZOA and plan the programs of their respective regions so that they do not over-lap in time or place; also therouting of speakers, etc.;

(7) Stress should be laid on the major victory which was scored

during the year by the UPA in two fields, (a) negotiations for the 1941 campaign resulting in the initial allotment of proportionately a much larger amount to the UPA than in previous years, and b) the defeat of National Budgeting.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

September 11, 1941

Mr. Jacob Blaustein
American Building
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Mr. Blaustein:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of September 3 in which you give me your reactions to the memorandum which I sent you on June 30th embodying my ideas and those of my associates on revisions which should be made in the statement of the Board of the Council for the sake of greater definition and clarification. I agree with you that the final statement which will be issued by the Board of the Council need not be announced as a new statement, but simply as a final revision.

Some of the objections which you raise to my draft can be easily and satisfactorily met. Under Item 1, you indicate that the phrase "not to proceed at this time with this service" is not sufficiently clear inasmuch as "the service as proposed by the Council contained a number of specific items and the Council decided to go ahead with some of them and not to adopt others which were controversial." In order to meet this objection, there could be added to the first sentence of my draft the following: "The Council deemed it advisable not to proceed at this time with the service of advisory budgeting. The studies undertaken by the Council will not include any direct advice on amounts or any suggestions for specific distribution of local funds." Then follows the remainder of Paragraph 1 of my draft.

In Item 3 of your letter you state that while my draft retains the description of the fact-finding and analytical procedures as outlined in the Council's statement, it omits the sentences which you designate as (a) and (b) and which in the report of the Committee on Referendum adopted by the Board are Item C (page 4) sentence 2; and Item 1 (page 3) sentence 3. I have no objection to including Item (b). I have omitted Item (a) because that is already completely covered by the first paragraph

September 11, 1941

of my draft. Furthermore, Item (a) refers to 1941 which, of course, is by now entirely academic since the UJA has been reconstituted and its own 1941 Inquiry is now on.

Your Item 4 concerning "Additional Staff Required" may very well be included. I omitted the first sentence on Page 4 which reads: "Agencies in other fields shall also be considered for study if staff resources are available" because no distinction should be drawn between the agencies comprising the UJA and all other agencies. The report as it now reads suggests that the UJA agencies should be studied first, and then if any money is left over or, if staff resources are available, all the other agencies or some of them might be studied. It is our impression that the other agencies are in as great or greater need of study and investigation ~~than~~^{as} the three agencies now comprising the UJA, for these have already made one exhaustive study of their set-up last year (published in the Inquiry Report 1940) and are making another such study this year. All agencies should receive equal treatment.

As far as Item 5, "Inclusion of the UJA Agencies", is concerned, there might be added to my draft the following statement at the close of Paragraph 2 to meet your suggestion: "Should there be no independent Inquiry conducted by the UJA, or should the UJA be dissolved, the Extension and Research Committee will undertake the examination and analysis of the agencies comprising the UJA on the same basis as it will study all other agencies".

There remain, therefore, the two matters which are really basic to our discussion. I called attention to these two matters in my covering letter of June 30. The first concerns the name of the Committee, and the other sets a fixed date prior to which the subject of advisory national budgeting is not to be reopened. The name which I suggested -- The Extension and Research Committee -- eliminates any reference to advisory budgeting since this was the bone of contention in the long and bitter controversy which was waged. The new name which I suggested, subject to any revision you may offer, providing the words "Advisory Budgeting" or simply "Budgeting" are not included, corresponds more accurately to the type of service which under the resolutions of the Council, this Committee is to carry on in the indefinite future. To retain the words "Advisory Budgeting" or simply "Budgeting" is to continue to wave the red flag of controversy and to make necessary continued explanation and commentary.

With reference to my suggestion that the Committee on Extension and Research be given at least three years to gain experience in the field of the contemplated expansion of fact-finding services before the subject of advisory budgeting is reopened, if it is to be reopened at all, I have this to say. The intent is not to tie the hands of the Council. It certainly would not "impose restrictions that would prevent even minor changes during that time" as you suggest in your letter. No restrictions upon the work of the Committee in the field of fact-finding are even suggested. Quite the contrary! The Committee shall be free to do the utmost exploratory work in the field which it deems necessary. The purpose of my recommendation is to make it very clear that there will be no attempt to reopen the subject of advisory budgeting for at least three years, a minimum period, in our

September 11, 1941

judgment, for a committee to gather and digest facts, to gain experience, to observe the effectiveness of its services in the communities and then to decide whether advisory budgeting is indicated or not.

The need for such a provision is called for by the fact that the Report of the Committee on Referendum, as adopted by the Board, would permit the introduction of advisory budgeting any time after 1941. The Report states: "In order to meet the needs for service requested and mindful of the views of all the agencies which expressed themselves, the Council should proceed carefully and soundly. In recognition of the initial practical problems of procedure involved, it is recommended that an experimental service be developed for 1941." Again, on Page 4, the Report reads: "The reports in 1941 will not attempt to translate evaluations in terms of total budget requirements and no specific recommendations will be offered to member agencies on approved minimum or maximum financial needs of any organization. If as a result of the studies undertaken, the Committee concludes that it is possible to arrive at individual or relative budget evaluations, it shall so report to the Board of Directors of the Council. The National Advisory Budget Committee shall undertake to study all developments and progress made during 1941 and make recommendations to the Board of Directors of the Council on the program of service to be undertaken in 1942.... It shall recommend to the Board the fields of work and organizations to be studied in 1942 and such extension of its functions in evaluations and budget recommendations to communities as may seem desirable."

It is clear from these statements that the Board of the Council may, upon recommendation of the Committee, adopt advisory national budgeting in 1942, if it so desires. This, we maintain, is contrary to the sentiment of the country which has been recently canvassed in the Referendum and which, it should be remembered, was not on the subject of whether advisory national budgeting should be adopted for 1941, but for all future time. Setting a limit of three years, before which no attempt will be made to reopen the issue -- which, by the way, is not "a very long period" but, indeed, a very short period -- would at least serve to allay suspicion and would enable the Committee to operate in an atmosphere of universal confidence and trust.

If these two matters can be cleared up, I believe that there would be no difficulty in presenting a revised statement to the Board at its next meeting which would meet with general approval.

Taking into consideration the objections and the suggestions which you make in your letter, I have incorporated them in a revised draft of my statement and I am enclosing it herewith.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:EK
Enc.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST
IN AMERICA SPEAKS ON ANTI-SEMITISM

(Action of the Executive Committee September
19, 1941)

On the occasion of the 5702nd new year in the Jewish calendar, a year which opens as one of painful suffering for the Jewish people, the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America desires to make a public statement of its attitude toward anti-Semitism. On many previous occasions we have expressed our abhorrence of the religious and racial intolerance which afflicts our world today. We have especially emphasized our opposition to unjust and unchristian attacks upon the Jews. In so doing we have been wholeheartedly supported by similar utterances officially made by the highest governing bodies of the great denominations which cooperate in the Federal Council of Churches.

Recent evidences of anti-Jewish prejudice in our own country compel us to speak again a word of solemn warning to the nation. Divisiveness on religious or racial grounds is a portentous menace to American democracy. If one group be made the target of attack today, the same spirit of intolerance may be visited upon another group tomorrow, and the rights and liberties of every group thus be put in jeopardy.

We condemn anti-Semitism as unamerican. Our nation is a free fellowship of many racial and cultural stocks. It is our historic glory that they have been able to live together in mutual respect, each rejoicing in the rich contribution which the others have made to the common good. Anti-Semitism is an insidious evil which, if allowed to develop, would poison the springs of our national life.

Even more strongly we condemn anti-Semitism as unchristian. As Christians we gratefully acknowledge our ethical and spiritual indebtedness to the people of Israel. No true Christian can be anti-Semitic in thought, word or deed, without being untrue to his own Christian inheritance.

In behalf of the Christian churches which comprise the Federal Council we voice our renewed determination to unite in combatting every tendency to anti-Semitism in our country. We recognize that a special responsibility rests upon us, who belong to the numerically strongest group, to be staunch advocates of the rights of minorities. We pledge our best efforts in their defense.

BROOKLYN MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH

2607 ARCHWOOD AVENUE
CLEVELAND, O.

PASTOR
STANLEY H. MULLEN

September 21, 1941

DEACONESS
LOUISE GILL

Rabbi Abba H. Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

You do not remember me. But it will help you a bit in locating me to say that in 1928-29 I was the associate minister of Epworth-Euclid Methodist Church.

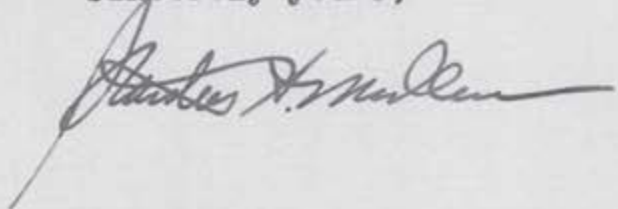
In the Cleveland Press of last Friday I read these words, attributed to you: "The terms 'isolationist' and 'interventionist' are not really true antonyms. The opposite of isolation is not intervention, but co-operation. Co-operation alone can insure an international order of justice and law and the promise of peace."

My purpose in writing you is to ask if you will not extend the implications of what you mean by co-operation a little farther right here in Cleveland. I will cite one instance. For some time now Catholics and Protestants have been trying to get Jews to co-operate with them in putting religious education into the public schools. We have wanted to see a plan set up whereby each of these religious groups could enter the school on school time and teach their respective groups their interpretation of religion. To date, as far as I know, we have received no co-operation from the Jews. Indeed, the Jews have opposed the plan.

It is difficult for some of us to teach our people tolerance when such examples of non-cooperation are before them. Why should a minority group which rightly pleads for tolerance and co-operation block the plan of the majority in such a noble effort?

I trust you will take this letter in the spirit of good will. It does seem to me that if you want our people to understand you better, you will make every effort to enlighten us as regards your attitude on such matters.

Sincerely yours,



September 23, 1941

Reverend Stanley H. Mullen
Brooklyn Memorial Methodist Church
2807 Archwood Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Reverend Mullen:

Permit me to thank you for your kind letter of September 21. I am glad that you wrote to me and glad also for the opportunity of presenting to you our point of view on the subject of religious instruction in the public schools. I am taking the liberty of sending to you the statement which was drawn up by the Community Council of Metropolitan Cleveland on the subject of release time. I suggest that you read it very carefully. You will find that we are not offering blind opposition to the extension of religious education to the youth of our city. We are offering a counter proposal to the one which you seem to approve of and which we regard as fundamentally opposed to the basic traditions of America -- the separation of Church and State.

You ask me to extend the implications of what I mean by the term 'co-operation'. I do so gladly. Co-operation does not mean that on matters involving principles and basic convictions a minority group must always agree with the majority. From your acquaintance with the long struggle of religious minorities in Christendom to maintain their rights to differ from the majority you will understand how elementary this thing which I am now stating is. Co-operation does mean the sincere effort on the part of individuals or groups to get together and find a common denominator on which they can agree without doing violence to basic convictions.

You seem to suggest in your letter, without clearly stating it, that all Protestants are united on your program of putting religious education into the public school system. I humbly beg to differ with you. A closer survey will convince you that there is far from unanimity in your ranks, that in fact there is very strong opposition on the part of many Protestant laymen and clergymen to it. At the recent meeting of the East Cleveland Board of Education, where this matter was discussed, the opposition came not from Jews but from prominent Protestant lay church leaders.

Reverend Stanley Mullen

-2-

9-23-41

In conclusion may I bring to your attention the statement of Professor Elliott of the Union Theological Seminary who is now, I believe, the President of the Religious Education Association: "Until the Church takes seriously the time it now has or might have with the children, as the Jews have done, it will not find a solution of the problem by granting an additional hour a week."

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK



RECAPITULATION OF KAPLAN CABLE OF SEPTEMBER 24, 1941

(Verbatim transcript in tabulated form)

FA61 W1771 XHX

JERUSALEM 438/426 17 1420 (CORRECTION TO FOLLOW CHECK)

NLT SILVER UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL 41 EAST 42 NEWYORK

URGE YOU APPROACH ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE APPROPRIATIONS TO COVER MINIMUM EMERGENCY NEEDS WHICH INADEQUATE NORMAL INCOME CANNOT SATISFY STOP

OWING FINAL ELIMINATION EUROPEAN CONTINENT AND LOWERED AMERICAN RECEIPTS, EXCESS EXPENDITURE JEWISH AGENCY END AUGUST EP130,000 (\$526,500), DESPITE REDUCTION EXPENDITURE BAREST MINIMUM STOP

JEWISH AGENCY FACING EXPENDITURE NEXT THREE TO SIX MONTHS OUTSIDE REGULAR BUDGET ADDITIONAL EP250,000 (\$1,012,500) FOR FOLLOWING PURPOSES:

1. Lloyds Bank demanding repayment EP100,000 (\$405,000) due October, 1940, whereof paid EP25,000 (\$101,250) last August; hope achieve postponement balance end forty-two by payment additional	EP 25,000	\$101,250 ✓
2. Possible and urgent found six new settlements before end forty-one to secure 30,000 dunams in different parts country and to increase agricultural production involving expenditure EP100,000 (\$405,000) whereof EP30,000 (\$121,500) providable other sources; imperative start four settlements before rains	70,000	283,500 ✓
3. Supply existing settlements with urgently required additional manpower and ease urban employment essential transfer 500 workers with families to agricultural settlements; scheme requires EP80 (\$324) per family for Housing, whereof quarter providable other sources, hence require	30,000	121,500 ✓
4. Government provided EP500,000 (\$2,025,000) loan for cultivation Jewish Arab plantations stop Jewish Agency spent EP35,000 (\$141,250) this year (to) save assets, whereof uncoverable by normal budget.	20,000	81,000 ✓
5. Immigration involving EP5,000 (\$20,250); 2,000 immigrants arriving on 750 newly-granted certificates neighboring countries, especially Iraq partly Polish interned Russia stranded Japan EP10,000 (\$40,500) in connection further schedule total immigration purposes	20,000	81,000 ✓

6. Jewish and non-Jewish soldiers comfort increased recruiting additional expenditure next six months

EP 7500 30,375
\$ 31,175 ✓

Please note Jewish Agency spending EP1,250 (\$5,072) monthly this purpose, whereof Hadassah contributing EP400 (\$1,620), but increased volume necessitates doubling.

7. Political and security activities whereof compelled contract EP12,500 (\$50,725) loan account expected extra income from you; loan repayable by twenty-fifth December.

30,000 121,500 ✓

8. Increasing war effort expanding industrial, agricultural production, and retraining immigrants, refugees and workers

35,000 141,250 ✓

9. Constructive help middle classes difficult to adjust war conditions

7,500 30,375
31,175 ✓

(whereof EP2,500 (\$10,125) earmarked free loan kassas (sic) then obtaining EP2,500 (\$10,125) other sources, remaining EP5,000 (\$20,250) loans small merchants fee professions, this enabling creation EP15,000 (\$60,750) loan fund.

10. as additional to the regular EP39,000 (\$157,950) grant Vaad Leumi, view difficult situation to balance school budget stop

5,000 20,250 ✓

Total

250,000 ✓ 1,012,500 ✓

Unprovidable from Normal Budgets stop

KAYEMETH CABLING ITS REQUIREMENTS SEPARATELY STOP

WHILST RELYING ALLOTMENT ABOVE EP 250,000 (\$1,012,500), PLUS HALF of excess EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME TO DATE 65,000 (\$263,250), IF FINAL ALLOTMENT NOW IMPOSSIBLE TRY RECEIVE IMMEDIATELY EP150,000 (\$607,500) ON ACCOUNT STOP

HEARTIEST GREETINGS NEWYEAR

KAPLAN

et

9/24/41

9/24/41

HARTSHORN GREETINGS NEWYEAR

KAPLAN

ON ACCOUNT STOP
RECEIVE IMMEDIATELY \$250,000 (\$207,500)
IF FINAL ALLOTMENT NOW IMPOSSIBLE TRY
OVER INCOME TO DATE
PLUS HALF OF EXCESS EXPENDITURE
WHIST RHYTHM ALLOTMENT ABOVE \$250,000 (\$1,012,500).
KAYMETH CAVING ITS REQUIREMENTS SEPARATELY STOP

Unprovable from Normal Budgets stop

Total

budget stop

and Jewish, view difficult situation to balance school
as additional to the regular \$250,000 (\$157,950) grant

10.

this enabling creation \$250,000 (\$207,500) loan fund.
\$250,000 (\$207,500) loans small merchants fee professions,
then obtaining \$250,000 (\$10,125) other sources, remaining
just war conditions
9. Constructive help middle classes difficult to ad-

and workers
8. Increasing war effort expanding industrial, agri-
cultural production, and retaining immigrants, refugees

fifth December.
expected extra income from you; loan repayable by twenty-
whereof compelled contract \$250,000 (\$207,500) loan account
7. Political and security activities

(\$1,830), but increased volume necessitates doubling.
monthly this purpose, whereof Hadasah contributing \$400
Please note Jewish Agency spending \$250 (\$2,075)
receiving additional expenditure next six months
6. Jewish and non-Jewish soldiers comfort increased

Detroit Free Press - September 25, 1941

LINDBERGH HIT AS A 'TRAITOR'

BY AUTO UNION

Denouncing Charles A. Lindbergh as a "traitor to the ideals of our country", the United Automobile Workers (CIO) Wednesday made public a resolution adopted by the International Executive Board of the union. Publication of the document was authorized by R. J. Thomas, president. The resolution follows:

Whereas: Freedom, equality and tolerance with respect to religious beliefs are among the very fundamentals of the American way of life, and absolutely essential to the preservation of the institutions of democracy, and

Whereas: Charles A. Lindbergh recently delivered an address in which he resorted to the vicious Hitler device of maliciously slandering people of the Jewish faith and making an outrageous appeal to religious intolerance, an appeal which represents a new low in public utterance by persons of prominence in this country, and which is abhorrent to every American worthy of the name, it is, therefore

Resolved, that we denounce Charles A. Lindbergh as a traitor to the ideals of our country and one who has demonstrated himself to be an ally of Hitler within our borders."

111

September 26, 1941

Mr. Nathan Loeser
National City Building
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Nate:

Thank you for sending me copies of the letter of Mr. Gutstadt to Mr. Haber and also the editorial which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune.

I believe that the Anti-Defamation League would make a great mistake in again inviting a non-Jew to answer an anti-Semitic attack. We have been hiding behind the skirts of non-Jewish champions long enough. We either have the courage and self-respect to make our own rejoinder, or we should not do it at all.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

Board of Directors Meeting
Sept. 27, 1941

NATIONAL ADVISORY BUREAU SERVICE

MR. BLAUSTEIN chairman of the Council's Committee on the Referendum, reported that discussions and correspondence with DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER, representing the opposition to the referendum were still continuing on several points and he felt that the Board should defer final action on the referendum until the talks had been completed. In reply to a question from MRS. HEERZOG MR. BLAUSTEIN said that a satisfactory agreement between the two groups was possible and the extra time would be required to reach that agreement.

Meanwhile, pending developments in the negotiations, MR. LURIE said, the Council office has been engaged in the collection of additional factual material on two agencies -- the American Friends of the Hebrew University and the American Ort Federation -- to be submitted to the Committee on the Referendum as a basis for considering and planning the development of its functions.

September 23, 1941

Mr. Henry Mentor
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Mentor:

The Board of the Council of Welfare Federations met here Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Blaustein had a number of conferences with me on the subject of National Budgeting. His objections to our referendum concern themselves (1) with the three-year waiting period, (2) with the requirement of a two-thirds vote by the Committee before the subject of National Budgeting is re-opened, (3) with the requirement that the full Assembly of the Council approve of National Budgeting if it is to be adopted, and (4) with the name of the Committee.

He mentioned that his group could not agree to a three-year term, that they could not bind the hands of the Board, that it was unconstitutional, etc. We might have to yield on that point. His group is ready to agree to the requirement that the Assembly must approve. They are also prepared to compromise on the name -- instead of National Advisory Budgeting Service, to call it Budget Research Committee. If that name is agreeable to us, it appears that the remaining point at issue is the two-thirds requirement. It is my judgment that we should insist upon it.

I sent wires, late Saturday night, to Stephen Wise, Louis Lipsky, Israel Goldstein, Judge Levinthal and Simon Shetzer. I also spoke long distance to Washington with Levinthal and Shetzer. They approve of the agreement, provided the two-thirds vote is included. Goldstein indicated that he approved of the agreement. I have not yet heard from Dr. Wise or Lipsky.

The agreement was therefore not presented to the Board. Mr. Blaustein stated that negotiations were progressing satisfactorily and that he hoped for an agreement. There will be a meeting of the Board of the Council within four or five weeks.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:RK

COUNCIL
FOR DEMOCRACY

MURRAY HILL 3-2465
285 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

September 30, 1941

Dear Friend of the Council For Democracy:

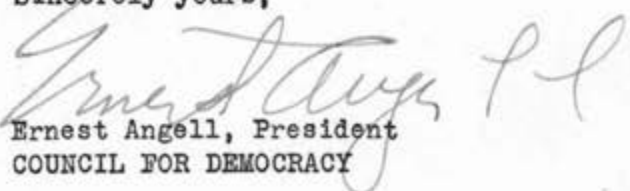
The recent statement of the America First Committee defending Charles A. Lindbergh's Des Moines speech, in which Mr. Lindbergh singled out a religious group as "warmongers", seems conclusive evidence that the America First Committee is resorting to the anti-democratic tactic of fostering group prejudice among the American people.

The Council For Democracy feels strongly that every instance of this anti-democratic technique must be spiked at the outset, whether it occurs among interventionists or isolationists. We feel, as you undoubtedly do, that the American people must be constantly warned against the dangers inherent in these attempts to ape the well-known Nazi methods of divide and rule.

In an effort to put an end to these bigoted and sinister attacks, I have written an open letter in the name of the Council For Democracy, to General Robert E. Wood, National Chairman of the America First Committee, condemning his group's injection of an anti-democratic issue into the isolationist-interventionist debate.

I am enclosing a copy of this letter in the belief that you, too, will want to do your part in this effort. May I urge that you bring this letter to the attention of your local newspaper editors so that they may give it further publicity. It may be that you would prefer to revise it somewhat as a letter to the editor over your own signature. Either way, you will be doing an invaluable service to the democracy which we are determined to maintain in America.

Sincerely yours,


Ernest Angell, President
COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY

RAYMOND GRAM SWING, *Chairman*

ERNEST ANGELL, *President*

C. D. JACKSON, *Chairman of the Board*

CARL J. FRIEDRICH, *Chairman, Executive Committee*

EVANS CLARK, *Secretary*

PERCY S. BROWN, *Treasurer*

Executive Committee: ERNEST ANGELL, PERCY S. BROWN, LYMAN BRYSON, CASS CANFIELD, JOHN FARRAR, GEORGE M. HARRISON, C. D. JACKSON, WALTER MILLIS, GEORGE N. SHUSTER, RAYMOND GRAM SWING, ROBERT J. WATT

[Sept. 30, 1941]

1941
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

Receipts

United Jewish Appeal on account of 1939 campaign	\$ 63,849.10
United Jewish Appeal on account of 1940 campaign	1,005,000.00
United Jewish Appeal on account of 1941 campaign	2,272,500.00
Jewish National Fund	502,280.33
Bequests	<u>1,233.37</u>
	\$3,844,862.80

Disbursements

Allocations:

Jewish National Fund on account of 1939 campaign	\$ 45,668.47
Jewish National Fund on account of 1940 campaign	588,240.45
Jewish National Fund on account of 1941 campaign	1,083,871.34
Palestine Foundation Fund on account of 1939 campaign ..	45,668.47
Palestine Foundation Fund on account of 1940 campaign ..	588,240.45
Palestine Foundation Fund on account of 1941 campaign ..	1,083,871.34
American Friends of the Hebrew University	15,000.00
Mizrachi Palestine Fund	125,000.00
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs	25,000.00
Transportation of Jews from Lithuania	35,870.00
Chief Rabbi Herzog on account of \$25,000 grant	12,500.00
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds	<u>2,500.00</u>
	\$3,651,430.52

Service Payments:

Zionist Organization of America	\$ 54,000.00
Mizrachi Organization of America	9,800.00
Poale Zion - Zeire Zion	9,800.00
Hashomer Hatzair	<u>1,200.00</u>
	\$ 74,800.00

Total allocations and service payments	3,726,230.52
Campaign, administrative and functional expenses	<u>176,905.97</u>
	\$3,903,136.49
DEFICIT	<u>58,273.69</u>

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE*

FOR OCTOBER 1, 1940 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1941

	Jewish Agency	German Bureau	Palestine Foundation Fund	Jewish National Fund
<u>I N C O M E</u>				
1. Contributions	\$ -	\$639,045	\$2,309,828	\$2,227,852
2. Service charges, participations, etc.	306,540	55,878	2,661	433,087
3. Loans	-	-	-	1,787,585
4. Special earmarked funds	172,360	-	-	148,449
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$ 478,900</u>	<u>\$694,923</u>	<u>\$2,312,489</u>	<u>\$4,596,973</u>
<u>E X P E N D I T U R E</u>				
1. Immigration and training	\$ 172,457	\$ 18,326	\$ -	\$ -
2. Purchase of land	-	-	-	1,965,712
3. Agricultural settlement	781,537	113,586	29,565	-
4. Labor and housing	304,017	-	-	-
5. Urban settlement, trade and industry	290,964	18,922	-	9,655
6. Investments	81,259	-	-	-
7. Social service and relief	198,673	9,566	2,308	-
8. Education, culture, Youth Aliyah	176,807	668,489	8,351	-
9. National organization and security	531,396	-	15,086	-
10. Administration and propaganda	85,005	16,520	118,904	192,177
11. Meeting previous commitments	-	-	540,128	1,761,041
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$2,622,115</u>	<u>\$845,409</u>	<u>\$ 714,342</u>	<u>\$3,928,585</u>

* It should be noted that the agencies here listed receive funds by way of their constituent agencies in America from the United Palestine Appeal. However, the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund are completely separate and autonomous institutions and the accountings for each of the agencies and the obligations and expenditure of each of the agencies remain in separate categories.

Sep. 1941

Com. on Research
and Budgeting
Study

Revised Draft

By Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

In view of the substantial opposition which was recorded against the proposal to set up a National Advisory Budgeting Service and the large number of agencies and communities which failed to express themselves on the subject, the Board of Directors of the Council deemed it advisable not to proceed at this time with the service of advisory budgeting. The studies which will be undertaken by the Council will not include any direct advice on amounts or any suggestions for specific distribution of local funds. There was, however, an almost unanimous desire expressed by the American Jewish communities for an extension of the fact-finding services of the Council and for a more intensive and analytical survey of the agencies which appeal to them for support. In order to meet this high universal request, the Board of Directors of the Council has decided to establish a special committee to be known as the "Extension and Research Committee" which shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Board of Directors and which should consist of not less than nine and no more than fifteen persons. This committee shall supervise the expansion of the fact-finding services of the Council and shall approve of all reports which will be transmitted to member agencies.

The Committee shall have the authority to appoint sub-committees on specific organizations or fields of service, and to appoint advisory committees including representatives of organizations being studied.

The Extension and Research Committee will address itself to an examination and analysis of the organizations engaged in overseas, Palestine or refugee service, that function in the same or related fields of service or that supplement or relate to the work of the UJA organizations. The Council Extension and Research Committee shall work collaterally with, and supplement the work of the Allotment Committee and the Inquiry of the UJA, and will at all times hold itself in readiness to cooperate with them. Should there be no independent Inquiry conducted by the UJA, or should the UJA be dissolved, the Extension and Research Committee will undertake the examination and analysis of the agencies comprising the UJA ~~work~~ on the same basis as it will study all other agencies. The Committee shall also study all other agencies which appeal for funds to the Jewish communities of America. *as a first step*
as funds and staff are available.

The present staff of the Council shall be supplemented by such additional regular and special staff as may be required to conduct the services herein contemplated including research, accounting and clerical personnel.

The fact-finding and analytical procedures to be undertaken will include:

- a) Intensive examination of all basic financial records, including those of the ultimate spending organizations.
- b) Collection of periodic service data for all organizations and subsidiaries,
- c) Study and description of needs met by the organization and by other ~~xxx~~ resources in the same field.

- d) Examination of administrative and fund-raising processes,
- e) Examinations of results of the services provided by organizations,
- f) Efficiency in organization activities, overlapping of programs and other qualitative factors.

Reports issued on agencies will be limited to analysis and descriptions of functional services, administration and fund-raising procedures, the problems with which the organization deals, and the results of services rendered.

If and when the Committee on Extension and Research finds, on the basis of its experience over a period of at least three years, that the extended fact-finding services of the Council do not meet all the needs of the Jewish communities of America and that an Advisory National Budgeting Service is indicated, the Committee may by a two-thirds vote make such a recommendation to the Board of the Council, and the Board of the Council may vote upon it subject to the approval of a meeting of the Council.

P.S. The markings on the right side of the page indicate the new matter included in the revised draft to meet the suggestions made by Mr. Blaustein.

WRHS

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

*"We Have Clearly Seen
The Result In Other Democracies—"*



This statement signed at the invitation of The
National Conference of Christians and Jews,
381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Oct 1941

A STATEMENT BY 103 MEN OF GOOD WILL

"WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, holding diverse political, social and religious beliefs, at this time make common cause in commending the American people for their continuing resistance to all attempts to divide them along lines of race and creed.

"WE BELIEVE that national policy should be subjected to the widest possible debate. Equally, we believe that in such debate any attempt to pit religion against religion, race against race, is a betrayal of the treasured traditions of our democracy. We have seen clearly the result of such tactics in other democracies, where intolerance has been used to create confusion and chaos.

"WE, THEREFORE, urge Americans to continue their repudiation of appeal to prejudice wherever and by whomsoever made."

JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL
ROGER W. BALDWIN
BRUCE BARTON
MARY McLEOD BETHUNE
LOUIS BROMFIELD
DOROTHY DUNBAR BROMLEY
FRANZ BOAZ
EDDIE CANTOR
JAMES B. CAREY
CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT
REV. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN
RABBI HENRY COHN
ARTHUR H. COMPTON
THE RT. REV. WALLACE E. CONKLING
MRS. JAMES P. CUMMISKEY
BETTE DAVIS
THOMAS E. DEWEY
WALTER DISNEY
WILL DURANT
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.
RABBI JULIAN FIEBELMAN
MARSHALL FIELD
DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER
RABBI LOUIS FINKELSTEIN
MRS. JOHN FRENCH
LLOYD McKIM GARRISON
VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE
REV. L. W. GOEBEL
RABBI SAMUEL H. GOLDENSON
RABBI HERBERT S. GOLDSTEIN
FRANK PORTER GRAHAM
WILLIAM GREEN
CARLTON J. H. HAYES
HELEN HAYES
WALTER HEAD

RABBI JAMES G. HELLER
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
THE RT. REV. H. W. HOBSON
REV. HOMER B. HENDERSON
FANNIE HURST
RABBI EDWARD L. ISRAEL
HUGH S. JOHNSON
RABBI LEO JUNG
FRIEDA KIRCHWEY
LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN
WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN
REV. JOHN LaFARGE, S.J.
F. H. LaGUARDIA
ALFRED M. LANDON
HERBERT H. LEHMAN
RT. REV. MSGR. LUIGI LIGUTTI
RABBI JOSHUA L. LIEBMAN
LUCIUS LITTAUER
HENRY LUCE
HENRY NOBLE MacCRACKEN
RABBI EDGAR F. MAGNIN
MINNIE S. MAFFET
THE RT. REV. WILLIAM T. MANNING
KIRTLEY MATHER
MRS. RAYMOND MASSEY
MILDRED McAFEE
BISHOP FRANCIS J. McCONNELL
KATRINA McCORMICK
ARCHIBALD MacLEISH
GEORGE MEANY
ROBERT I. MILLIKIN
PHILIP MURRAY
WILLIAM ALLEN NEILSON
THE VERY REV. M. J. O'CONNELL
BASIL O'CONNOR

THE REV. J. HUGH O'DONNELL
CLARENCE PICKETT
LILY PONS
A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH
PAUL ROBESON
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
THE RT. REV. MSGR. JOHN A. RYAN
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL
REV. W. A. SCHULLENBERGER
F. A. SEIBERLING
RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER
BISHOP A. FRANK SMITH
ROBERT GORDON SPROUL
HAROLD EDWARD STASSEN
EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR.
ROGER W. STRAUS
HAROLD W. SWIFT
RAYMOND GRAM SWING
NORMAN THOMAS
R. J. THOMAS
DANIEL J. TOBIN
DOROTHY THOMPSON
REV. ERNEST FREMONT TITTLE
LAWRENCE TIBBETT
THE RT. REV. HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER
ROBERT F. WAGNER
WALTER WANGER
THOMAS J. WATSON
LUTHER A. WEIGLE
ERNEST WEIR
WM. WESLEY WAYMACK
WALTER WHITE
WENDELL L. WILLKIE
MARY WOOLLEY

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds,

Inc.

including the Bureau of Jewish Social Research

National Office: 165 West 46 Street, New York, N. Y.

OFFICERS: *President* SIDNEY HOLLANDER, Baltimore • *Chairman of the Board* WILLIAM J. SHRODER, Cincinnati
Vice-Presidents WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Greenwich • HENRY WINEMAN, Detroit • IRA M. YOUNKER, New York
Secretary ELIAS MAYER, Chicago • *Treasurer* SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN, New York
Executive Director H. L. LURIE • *Associate Director* GEORGE W. RABINOFF

October 3, 1941

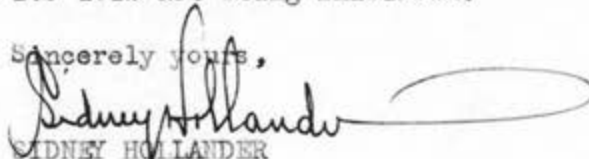
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105 St. at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The Board of Directors of the Council, at a recent meeting, discussed the organization of fund raising for national and overseas causes in 1942. It was obvious at our General Assembly last year, that an overwhelming majority of our member agencies considered the UJA an essential element in welfare fund campaigns and in reaching decisions on the distribution of campaign funds. In the opinion of the Board, a definite sentiment for joint campaigns for overseas agencies has been maintained throughout the year. We therefore feel that a continuation of the UJA for 1942 is definitely indicated.

We recognize that a number of basic factors are involved in the renewal and extension of the UJA and that these factors will be under consideration by your agency. Since the welfare funds occupy an important role in the collection and distribution of funds for national and overseas causes, we know that you will want to consider their views and their experience in shaping your decisions for next year. As the national association of Jewish welfare funds, the Council is therefore desirous of cooperating to the fullest extent in the discussions between the constituent agencies of the UJA that will be required to formulate plans for 1942. The officers of the Council were criticized by some of the leaders of the UJA for having taken too passive a role in the 1941 negotiations which were exceedingly difficult and protracted. To avoid a repetition of such difficulties this year, I was therefore instructed by the Board to offer our services promptly and to name a committee to cooperate with the officers of the UJA. A committee is now being designated and will be ready to meet with you as soon as you advise us that negotiations for 1942 are being initiated.

Sincerely yours,


SIDNEY HOLLANDER

President

Cc - Mr. Henry Montor

for 1942 file

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
HON. JOHN W. BRICKER,
Governor of Ohio.

CHAIRMAN
RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER
The Temple, Cleveland

SECTIONAL CHAIRMEN
Welfare — Dr. Grace L. Coyle
Health — Dr. Carl A. Wilzbach
Education — Dr. Herschel W. Nisonger

PROGRAM COMMITTEE
Mrs. Lucia J. Bing
Mr. Walton B. Bliss
Dr. Richard A. Bolt
Miss Esther McClain
Dr. R. G. Paterson
Miss Hannah L. Protzman
Mr. Harrison M. Sayre

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Mr. C. C. Stillman, *Chairman*
Judge Henry J. Robison, *Vice Chairman*
Miss Hannah L. Protzman, *Secretary*

The GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE

On the Follow-Up in Ohio of the White House Conference

420 Rowlands Bldg., Columbus, Ohio

GENERAL SESSIONS

JOINT MEETING, ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OHIO WELFARE CONFERENCE AND
GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON THE FOLLOW-UP OF THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

AKRON, OHIO
October 7 - 10, 1941

Tuesday Evening, October 7

Speakers: Governor John W. Bricker
Mr. C. C. Stillman (President's Address)

Wednesday Morning, October 8.

Speakers: Mrs. Betty May, Executive Director, National Citizens Committee
Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University - Children in Minority
Groups

Wednesday Evening, October 8.

Speakers: Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Hon. Charles Taft (topic to be selected later)

Thursday Morning, October 9.

Dr. Viva Boothe, Ohio State University - The Forgotten Child of Ohio

Friday Noon Luncheon - The Defense Program of Ohio.

Speakers: To be selected. (Mrs. Frances Bolton may be on this program.)

COLLECT

Charge to the account of _____ \$ _____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM	NIGHT LETTER
SPECIAL SERVICE	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206-B'

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENTNEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARDJ. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

October 27, 1941

EDWARD C. CARTER, Chairman
Russian War Relief, Inc.
535 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE HAVE BEEN FIGHTING MAGNIFICENTLY THE COMMON FOE OF MANKIND. WHATEVER AID WE CAN GIVE THEIR FIGHTING FORCES AND WHATEVER RELIEF WE CAN EXTEND TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION IS VITAL RE-ENFORCEMENT TO THEM. I AM CONFIDENT THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE UNDERSTANDS THE FULL IMPLICATIONS OF THE HISTORIC STRUGGLE NOW RAGING IN THE HEART OF RUSSIA AND WILL RESPOND TO YOUR APPEAL.

A. H. SILVER

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

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

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1941 AT 3:00 P.M.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, NEW YORK CITY

PRESENT: Stephen S. Wise, presiding: Barnett R. Brickner, Sol Cohen, Mendel N. Fisher, Jacob Fishman, David Freiburger, Leon Gellman, Israel Goldstein, Isaac Hamlin, I. M. Kowalsky, Abraham Krumbein, Israel H. Levinthal, Louis E. Levinthal, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Louis Lipsky, Irving Miller, Henry Montor, Mrs. Nathan D. Perlman, David Pinski, Charles Ress, Charles J. Rosenbloom, Louis Segal, Abba Hillel Silver, Maxwell Silver, Robert Silverman, Jacob Sincoff, Ferdinand Sonneborn, Harold M. Weinberg, Morris Weinberg, David Wertheim;

Samuel Blitz, Nahum Goldmann, Samuel Goldstein, Lawrence Gould, Matthew Kuttner, Arthur Lourie, Martin Rosenbluth, Alex Rothenberg, Meyer F. Steinglass, Meyer Weisgal.

Regrets for inattendance were received from: Louis Altschul, Philip S. Bernstein, Robert M. Bernstein, Samuel Bonchek, Isadore Breslau, Charles Brown, A. B. Cohen, Jacob H. Cohen, Daniel Ellison, Albert K. Epstein, Harry P. Fierst, Daniel Frisch, Leib Glantz, David Glosser, Solomon Goldman, Joseph Goldstein, Sylvan Gotshal, James G. Heller, Jacob J. Kaplan, Maurice J. Karpf, Edmund I. Kaufmann, Max Kirshblum, Joseph Kraemer, Abraham Krasne, John L. Leibowitz, Harris J. Levine, Ludwig Lewisohn, Joseph H. Lookstein, Samuel Margoshes, Samuel Markewich, Abraham Mazer, Henry Monsky, Louis J. Moss, Morris A. Neaman, Louis Rinsky, Louis P. Rocker, Mrs. Sol Rosenbloom, Mrs. Samuel J. Rosensohn, Morris Rothenberg, Bernard G. Rudolph, Israel Sachs, William Salzman, Albert Schiff, Joseph Schlossberg, Max J. Schneider, Baruch Schnur, Simon Shetzer, Archibald Silverman, Nathan M. Stein, Elihu D. Stone, Robert Szold, Sigmund Thau, Abraham Wechsler, Joe Weingarten.

REPORT OF ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE

At the request of the Chairman, Dr. Silver reported on the results of the 1941 United Jewish Appeal Allotment Committee, which, he pointed out, was called upon to distribute the funds beyond the first \$8,800,000 divided by agreement. The Allotment Committee had been made up of two representatives of the J.D.C., consisting of Messrs. Harold Linder and Solomon Lowenstein, two representatives of the U.P.A. consisting of Messrs. Charles J. Rosenbloom and himself, and three so-called neutrals including Amos Deinard of Minneapolis, Samuel Markell of Boston, and Frederick Greenman of New York. Mr. David Sulzberger was present for the N.R.S.

The Allotment Committee met on Thursday, October 16th and Friday, October 17th. Dr. Eli Ginzberg, who had been chosen as Research Director and had made a full survey of the three organizations, presented a report to the Allotment Committee. That report was a complete substantiation, Dr. Silver said, of the position which had been taken by the U.P.A. representatives both at the Atlanta meeting of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, and before Atlanta with respect to the N.R.S. The recommendations for the future included in the report would, if carried out, indicate a total responsibility of the country at large outside of New York City, of a maximum of \$1,000,000 for the N.R.S.

It having been estimated that a sum of \$2,800,000 was to be available above the original amount, the Allotment Committee divided the sum as follows: \$1,275,000 to the J.D.C., \$800,000 to the U.P.A., and \$725,000 to the N.R.S., of which \$50,000 was marked as a contingent fund dependent on the permission to be granted by the United States State Department for transformation of certain temporary into permanent visas. If the State Department disapproves the arrangement with respect to these visas, the amount of \$50,000 will revert to the general fund for redistribution by the Allotment Committee. The total income of the U.P.A. for 1941 out of the U.J.A. would therefore be \$3,325,000, for the J.D.C. \$5,500,000, and for the N.R.S. \$2,725,000. Whereas the J.D.C. had received approximately half a million dollars less than in 1940, and the N.R.S. approximately three quarters of a million dollars less, the U.P.A. was gaining approximately \$500,000. In terms of percentage the position of the U.P.A. this year in relation to the J.D.C. was the best since the U.J.A. had been formed. It should also be kept in mind that the J.N.F. raised about \$500,000 during 1941 which must be added to the \$3,325,000 obtained by the U.P.A. from the U.J.A.

The Chairman expressed the appreciation of the Administrative Committee for the service that had been rendered by Dr. Silver and his associate, Mr. Rosenbloom. Called upon for supplementary remarks, Mr. Rosenbloom paid tribute to the usual fine efforts of Dr. Silver in his advocacy of the U.P.A. cause before the Allotment Committee.

Dr. Silver pointed out in response to a question from Mr. Hanlin that if any additional money were available, this would be placed at the disposal of the Allotment Committee for further distribution.

FINANCIAL STATUS

There was circulated to the Administrative Committee a comparative report of the U.P.A. as between 1940 and 1941 (Appendix A), a statement of income and expenditures of the 1941 U.P.A. as of October 27, 1941 (Appendix A-1), and a statement on the U.J.A. for 1941 as of October 27, 1941 (Appendix B).

1942 PLANS

Mr. Montor reported that there were several items in relation to 1942 which were before the Administrative Committee for consideration: (a) the request by the N.R.S. as expressed in a formal resolution for full and complete partnership in the U.J.A. in 1942 (Appendix C); (b) formulation of plans for the meeting that is to be held tomorrow night between the representatives of the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. to discuss 1942; (c) participation by representatives of the Council of Federations in that meeting (Appendix D); and (d) designation by the Administrative Committee of the representatives of the U.P.A. at the negotiations meeting.

After a discussion of the relationship of the N.R.S. to the U.J.A., the following motion was moved, seconded and unanimously carried:

In view of the fact that all Jewish groups, without exception, feel an equal concern in the problem of settling refugees in the United States; and that the United Jewish Appeal has reflected that interest by providing from year to year, with generosity, adequate appropriations to the budgets of the National Refugee Service; and

In view of the fact that the relations of the United Palestine Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee within the framework of the United Jewish Appeal have been stabilized on the basis of equality and mutual recognition of their objectives in overseas work; and that the introduction of a third party to the agreement of the United Jewish Appeal would disturb the stabilized organizational relations maintained since the creation of the United Jewish Appeal; and

In view of the fact that all the interests of the National Refugee Service can adequately and satisfactorily be met within the existing structure of the United Jewish Appeal as heretofore, without any disturbance of established relations, as demonstrated in the fact that the representatives of the National Refugee Service have always been present at negotiations preceding any agreement reached between the United Palestine Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee, and also fully represented at the hearings of the Allotment Committee, as in fact the right of the National Refugee Service to be represented at such hearings is guaranteed to the National Refugee Service in the basic agreement of the United Jewish Appeal;

Therefore the Administrative Committee of the United Palestine Appeal is of the view that the best interests of the United Jewish Appeal as the continuing representative body of the United Palestine Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee make it necessary for us to disapprove any structural change in the United Jewish Appeal by altering the existing status of the National Refugee Service.

Reference was made to a letter addressed to the U.P.A. by Mr. William Rosenwald, President of the N.R.S., asking that the U.P.A. agree to the priority payment to the N.R.S. out of the income of the U.J.A. of 1941 (Appendix E).

Discussion was given to the serious economic position of the U.P.A. agencies. It was the opinion of the Administrative Committee that priority could not be granted in view of the urgent necessity of supplying the Palestine agencies with funds as rapidly as they could be made available.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the request of the N.R.S. for priority payments out of the U.J.A. income of 1941 be declined because of the serious financial needs of the Palestine institutions which would suffer thereby.

U.P.A. REPRESENTATIVES

Consideration was given to the designation of representatives of the U.P.A. to meet with the J.D.C. to consider plans for a 1942 campaign.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Chairman be empowered to name the representatives of the U.P.A. at the negotiations with the J.D.C.

Subsequently Dr. Wise named Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Judge Louis E. Levinthal and Charles J. Rosenbloom as the representatives of the U.P.A., with Judge Morris Rothenberg, Dr. Israel Goldstein and Louis Lipsky as alternates. By vote of the Administrative Committee, the name of Dr. Stephen S. Wise was added.

The invitation to the Council of Federations to join in the discussions of the 1942 campaign was approved.

APPLICATION FROM EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

Dr. Nahum Goldmann described the financial position of the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs and urged that the U.P.A. provide an additional grant of \$25,000. He stated that an effort was being made to establish the Emergency Committee as a purely American institution without any link to the bodies in Palestine. This effort would be facilitated if funds would be granted to the Emergency Committee directly by the U.P.A. without the intervention of Jerusalem.

The changes in the political situation would require more effective effort by American Zionists. It was therefore important to implement the work of the Emergency Committee. For the time being the total program to be undertaken by the Emergency Committee was being considered so that no definitive statement could be made as to the whole amount that would eventually be required, but in the meantime the application was being made to the U.P.A. for a minimum of \$25,000. At a subsequent meeting a more authoritative financial report could be presented and an indication given as to the final definite contribution which the U.P.A. would be asked to make.

The position taken by Dr. Goldmann was supported by Mr. Lipsky. The Executive in Jerusalem had been informed that the Emergency Committee would require at least \$100,000 during the coming year. The Executive had given its consent to an advance of about \$18,000 but had left the subject for further discussion. It was Mr. Lipsky's feeling that the Executive would approve a further grant similar to that of last year, that is, \$50,000. The only body to which the Emergency Committee now has recourse is the U.P.A. He felt that any money to be given by the U.P.A. at this time would be in the nature of an advance to be repaid by an arrangement to be made subsequently.

Rabbi Brickner opposed an advance in the nature of a loan, but said that the real status of the Emergency Committee ought to be determined before any final financial action was taken. The Emergency Committee, as he saw it, represented a combination of the functions of the World Executive in America and the political arm of the Zionist organizations in this country. If the political action of the American organizations requires larger funds, these funds should be forthcoming from those organizations. If additional funds were necessary, they might be derived from the moneys of the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth. But whatever the action to be taken, the status of the Emergency Committee should be clarified first. In the meantime the most that could be done would be to provide a loan to the Emergency Committee until a definite arrangement was arrived at.

Mr. Montor opposed the grant to the Emergency Committee, making the following points: there is now being distributed by the U.P.A. out of the funds which it receives from the U.J.A., 12% for purposes other than the remittance of funds to the K.H. and K.K. Much had been said for a number of years about giving a function to the Zionists of America. A tremendous responsibility has now arisen to confront

American Zionism, that is, the necessity of safeguarding the political foundations in Palestine, and yet no attempt was made to reach the Zionists for this special purpose by raising additional funds. Once again there was an attempt to use the funds so urgently required in Palestine. He said that the word "loan" was a misnomer, since the U.P.A. had on its books loans to other organizations for which it was unlikely repayment would ever be made. There are four Zionist organizations associated with the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, he pointed out, but none of them has given a single penny to the Emergency Committee, all of it coming from the U.P.A. even though these various Zionist organizations have fund-raising campaigns of their own for Palestine purposes. If the U.P.A. were raising funds in America for the double purpose of remittances to Palestine and for work in the United States, that should be clearly stated. But until that was made clear, the U.P.A. ought to adhere to its function of raising funds for Palestine, expending only such amounts as were required in the national administration of the campaign. The U.P.A. representatives had done a splendid job in the presentation of the needs of the U.P.A. before the Allotment Committee. Their efforts which had been so effective would be made less effective by the increasing use in America of funds raised for Palestine. It was time, he felt, that the Zionists of America were challenged to demonstrate their Zionism by going out of their way to raise funds for special purposes, such as the political tasks relating to the Emergency Committee.

Mr. Hamlin said that he shared the view of Mr. Montor. He felt that the Emergency Committee ought to raise a political fund of its own which would be supported by the many friends which the Zionist movement has in the United States. He believed that the Zionists would make an extra effort if the political situation in Palestine were clarified to them. \$25,000 would obviously be merely a small sum in a total program of the Emergency Committee. There would be needed at least a fund of \$100,000. That should be clearly stated and an effort begun at once to raise it. He pointed out that in addition to the campaign conducted by the Gewerkschaften, the Poale Zion raises a political fund for just such purposes as are undertaken by the Emergency Committee.

Dr. Goldmann said that if there was agreement with the point of view of Mr. Montor, that an effort be made among the Zionists of America to contribute the funds necessary for political work, it would be useful if the U.P.A., in granting the advance or loan, would adopt a resolution which would require the Zionist organizations participating in the Emergency Committee to share in meeting a large part of the budget of the Emergency Committee. In the meantime the Emergency Committee was urgently in need of the money and any resolution that would accompany it with respect to the responsibility of the Zionist organizations would only be helpful.

Mr. Fisher asked what right the U.P.A. has to make loans.

Dr. Silver felt that Mr. Fisher had raised an important point. There had to be a clarification of the competence of the U.P.A. in voting money. Up to the present time the U.P.A. had been functioning on the basis that it had no authority to vote money except as needed for the U.P.A. campaign. The U.P.A. has gone on the premise that it is solely a campaign organization created by the K.H. and K.K. which alone have jurisdiction, through consultation with Jerusalem, to decide on the distribution of funds. Now large requests for money were coming to the U.P.A., but was it the province of the U.P.A. to make a decision?

To Dr. Silver, it was doubtful that such powers should be vested in the U.P.A. because that would make it responsible for many things which the organization as a campaign agency could not be responsible for. In the past the U.P.A. had tried to accommodate organizations with temporary loans of a few thousand dollars to tide them over until word of approval came from Jerusalem. There was no indication at this time that authorization from Jerusalem could be dispensed with. He shared Mr. Hamlin's view that \$25,000 was but a small amount in relation to the total sum that the Emergency Committee would eventually require in the United States. There ought to be a powerful political fund to operate with. There is a crisis, and some of the purposes for which the money was needed should take precedence over some of the things that were being done in Palestine at this time. He did not believe, however, that such money could be raised by and large from private contributions. There were too many other demands upon the sources which would be required to do the fund-raising. He felt the political fund of the Emergency Committee should be regarded in exactly the same light as that in which we are accustomed to view the political funds used in London or Jerusalem. We were now doing the political work of the World Zionist Organization in cooperation with the World Zionist Organization. Therefore the technique ought to be to receive approval from that body or an order that we have a right on account of the political work to be done in the United States on behalf of the World Zionist Organization, to spend up to X sums of dollars for the next six months or the next year. When it gets the authority, the U.P.A. could disburse the money, but not until such permission had been obtained. He had always been a stickler for working with the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem since that is the ultimate source of authority, and as long as communication with Jerusalem is possible, that must continue to be the fount of authority.

Dr. Goldstein pointed out that it was necessary to maintain a relationship of organized integrity between the head offices in London and Jerusalem and the K.H. and K.K. in this country. On many occasions during the past few years, he had reminded the U.P.A. that there was no right to appropriate any money outside of the sums provided for within the U.P.A. agreement, without the consent of the headquarters in Jerusalem. Without such a definite restriction there was no limit to the things that the U.P.A. might honestly feel called upon to do, and yet might not be in the best position to carry out, because the people in Jerusalem who are close to the needs and close to the emergency are in a better position to balance the various factors involved. There is an organized relationship with and a responsibility to the World Zionist movement which cannot be overlooked. And no technicalities with respect to the American situation could avoid recognition of that fundamental fact. An agreement was in existence, he reminded the Administrative Committee, governing the function of the U.P.A. That agreement provided specifically that no appropriations can be made outside the K.H. and K.K. requirements without the approval of the two parties to the agreement.

Dr. Silver, pointing to the application by the Emergency Committee to the U.P.A. for an advance of \$25,000 on the 1942 campaign, felt that the situation could best be met by referring the application to the K.H. and K.K. with a recommendation for approval.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the application of the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs for a loan of \$25,000 on account of the 1942 campaign should be referred with approval to the K.H. and K.K.

STATUS OF U.P.A. FUNDS

Referring to the discussion about applications to the treasury of the U.P.A., Mr. Rosenbloom declared that limitation should be placed on the uses to which U.P.A. money could be put. The U.P.A. was created to obtain funds for use in Palestine. Nevertheless, it has become the common source to which many types of organizations come for financing. The Emergency Committee was one example of this. What would happen to the needs of the Emergency Committee and other bodies if the U.P.A. were not in existence? Would they not be called upon to go out to the country and raise money for their specific activities? The same applies to the Z.O.A., the Mizrachi and the Poale Zion. He felt that serious consideration should be given by every one of the members of the Administrative Committee who are also members of the various bodies which make applications for funds, as to why such additional money should not be obtained from the American Zionist public generally, instead of deducting from that which is raised for Palestine needs. Constant raiding of the U.P.A. treasury was particularly serious in view of the possibility that next year, in view of higher taxes and psychological conditioning, there may be less rather than more funds raised. To his mind the money could be used much more advantageously in Palestine than for some of the purposes to which money would be put by the Zionist Organization or any other of the bodies. Insofar as the needs of these other organizations were worthy, additional funds should be called for from the Zionist public.

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At this point Dr. Wise had to leave the meeting and the Chair was taken by Dr. Silver.

COUNCIL OF FEDERATIONS

Reference was made to a request from the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds for a contribution to its work from the U.P.A.

It was moved, seconded and carried that inasmuch as negotiations are still in progress with the Council as to the relationship of the U.P.A. to its future program, that action on this item be deferred.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN U.P.A. AND Z.O.A.

Mr. Montor called attention to the fact that the U.P.A. had received an official inquiry from the Council of Federations (Appendix F) as to the relationship that now exists between the U.P.A. and the Z.O.A. as a result of the resolution adopted by the Z.O.A. at its Cincinnati convention. Inquiries had also been forthcoming from Directors of Welfare Funds who, having read the reports of the discussions and of the resolution, obtained the impression that the U.P.A. was no longer an independent body. The reply to be made by the U.P.A. to the Council inquiry was discussed with Dr. Silver and also with Mr. Simon Shetzer, the new Executive Director of the Z.O.A. A statement of the position of the U.P.A. in relation to the Z.O.A. (Appendix F-1) was then incorporated into an item which the Council of Federations published in the November issue of "Notes and News", since the Council believes that the question is of great importance to the Welfare Funds to which it caters.

Mr. Montor felt that it was essential that the U.P.A. and the Z.O.A. jointly must be equally zealous to maintain the distinction between the U.P.A. and the Z.O.A. in the minds of the American Jewish community, whose increasing support for Palestine is predicated on the belief that Zionists and non-Zionists share in the raising of the funds, and that the continuation of such support is desired.

The Chairman also stated that one of the questions raised in the Allotment Committee by Dr. Solomon Lowenstein was as to the effect of the resolution adopted at the Z.O.A. convention upon the U.P.A. It was important that the impression be retained in the minds of the American public that the U.P.A. is, as it always has been, a non-political, non-partisan organization, concerned solely with the raising of a maximum sum of money for the Palestine needs.

Mr. Silverman described the work that he had been doing in regional organizations and conferences, stressing his conviction that the maintenance of the U.P.A. as a unit to obtain the interest of non-Zionists was essential not only for fund-raising purposes but even as a background for the Zionist movement. It should be taken into account, he said, that the Z.O.A. is concerned with bringing into its membership those who are Zionists or are prepared to become Zionists. There was a substantial body of influential men in the various communities who, for one reason or another, were not prepared to accept Zionist membership and yet could be persuaded to identify themselves with Palestine through the U.P.A. The work that the U.P.A. had done during the past year in bringing in new forces in various communities was a proof of that contention.

He reviewed the history of fund-raising in America over the past 25 years and called attention to the fact that the Z.O.A. had itself seen the necessity of an agency which would obtain the support of non-Zionists as well as Zionists for purely fund-raising activities. The good will that is being created by the U.P.A. is an important factor that ought not to be discounted. The Z.O.A. should do everything in its power to strengthen that effort to obtain supplementary support for the Palestine cause.

Judge Levinthal, referring to the statement which Mr. Montor had made in answer to the inquiry of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, said that it clarified the situation. What was clear was that the coordination resolution, as Mr. Montor pointed out, related solely to the internal relationship of the Z.O.A. toward its members on the boards of the K.H. and the K.K.

The resolution specifically provided that this was not to impair or prejudice the rights of the Mizrachi, the Poale Zion or non-Zionists as they were entitled to representation. He felt that Mr. Montor had made clear in his statement that non-Zionist interests generally were being safeguarded under the coordination resolution.

It was the view of Mr. Shetzer, he continued, that it might be possible to utilize the services of the U.P.A. regional men for Z.O.A. work. Possibly the Mizrachi and the Poale Zion might have a basis for complaint if a regional director of the U.P.A. spent a good part of his time working for the Z.O.A. without also rendering the same service to the Mizrachi and Poale Zion. He pleaded that there be a realistic view of the situation. All were equally interested in Palestine and in developing a friendly attitude to Palestine throughout America. In the communities that he had visited it was always the general Zionist body from which the U.P.A. derived its support and not the Poale Zion which has its own fund, nor the Mizrachi. Strengthening of the Z.O.A. in the various communities would simultaneously strengthen the influence of the U.P.A. vis-a-vis the non-Zionists, he stated. If the Zionist membership is weak, there is a weak U.P.A. and vice versa. If all are interested in the U.P.A. and in having wider support for the U.P.A., the Poale Zion and the Mizrachi should be willing to waive their technical right and view the problem from its practical aspects. He felt that the Poale Zion and the Mizrachi ought to be willing to allow the U.P.A. representatives in their spare time, and at no sacrifice of U.P.A. interests, to give their services in developing a strong Z.O.A. for which the Z.O.A. would pay.

Mr. Silverman felt that the status of the Z.O.A. at the present time is such that any weakening of the U.P.A. would not benefit the Z.O.A., and would certainly hurt the U.P.A. itself. When the Z.O.A. shall have developed in each community to the extent that its leaders occupy a dominant position in the fund-raising machinery of the communities, the suggestion that has been made would be realistic. The U.P.A. was concerned with only one problem, that is, winning the support of those who were not technically Zionists. It was engaged in a field of activity which supplemented and did not compete with that of the Z.O.A.

The Chairman said that the question before the Administrative Committee was whether it was desired to have an arrangement whereby some of the regional field men of the U.P.A. should also in their spare time, as they have spare time, do work for the Z.O.A. That was the request which had been made by the Z.O.A.

Mr. Montor referred to a discussion which had been had between Dr. Silver, Mr. Shetzer and himself in Cleveland, and subsequently that he had had with Judge Levinthal in Philadelphia. There had been a thorough discussion of the possibilities of concrete cooperation between the Z.O.A. and U.P.A. in terms of using one field representative for both tasks. It was felt that before making any categorical judgment it might be helpful to have practical experience in the field as to whether the time element would permit one man to do work for the two organizations. Therefore, the suggestion was that in two areas, that is, the Southwest and in the Western states, one man do the work for both the U.P.A. and the Z.O.A. over a period of months. The Z.O.A. and the U.P.A. would direct these men cooperatively so that each would have an understanding of the obligations imposed on the one individual. If at the end of that experimental period it seemed that the project was possible or feasible physically then the program might be extended, or, if at the end of that time it was demonstrated that it was not physically possible, then there would be before both the U.P.A. and the Z.O.A. a practical example on the basis of which judgment could be applied to the entire country.

Mr. Wertheim felt that what was involved in such a suggested arrangement was not merely the technical right of the Poale Zion or the Mizrachi to object. He felt that such a suggestion represented an introduction into Zionism of a theory to which the other parties in Zionism could not submit. It would mean that a person to be engaged by the U.P.A. would have to be a general Zionist, involving discrimination against a Mizrachi or a Poale Zionist. Any man working for the U.P.A. is assumed to be a Zionist and he has the right as his spare time permits to render service to one aspect or another of the Zionist movement. That is expected. But what was suggested was entirely different, for this would mean that a man in the employ of the U.P.A. would simultaneously be working for the Z.O.A., merely one of the parties in the Zionist movement, thus detrimentally affecting the status of the U.P.A. as a non-partisan institution. Ultimately, he said, this would mean driving out of the U.P.A. the two other Zionist parties.

Mr. Gellman felt that the suggestion offered by the Z.O.A. represented a trend toward the domination of the U.P.A. by one of the Zionist elements. The U.P.A. is an impartial body in which all the Zionist parties have an equal interest. The adoption of any such principle that the U.P.A. field representative could work simultaneously for the Z.O.A. would be only against the will and the principles and the wishes of the Mizrachi, which would feel its stake in the U.P.A. seriously jeopardized.

The Chairman asked Mr. Gellman whether he was suggesting that his particular recommendation should be postponed. Mr. Gellman replied, "until Judge Levinthal negotiates with us." Mr. Hamlin dissented, saying that the principle involved should be discussed now. The arguments by Mr. Wertheim and Mr. Gellman as to the party interests were secondary in character, he felt. It was the interests of the U.P.A. itself which were being jeopardized, he thought. The U.P.A. is an instrumentality which the Zionist movement had long been seeking to create, of an impartial general agency for fund-raising purposes, that should embrace not only the Zionists, but the non-Zionists as well, that is, all the Jews of the United States. Attention should be called to the fact that it is a United Palestine Appeal and not a united Zionist appeal. That is the basis of its operations. At various conferences of the U.P.A. in Washington and at regional conferences and other meetings sponsored by the U.P.A., many non-Zionists were present who do not come to Zionist conventions. By co-mingling the personnel of the U.P.A. and the Z.O.A. -- despite all statements to Welfare Funds and to the press that the U.P.A. and the Z.O.A. were separate -- there could not be obliterated the impression that the U.P.A. and the Z.O.A. had become one and that the U.P.A. was no longer an institution in which a non-Zionist could find his proper place. It was inevitable that a man in the Southwest or on the West Coast who appeared in the same community at one time as a U.P.A. man and at another time as a Z.O.A. man would automatically be regarded as a Zionist spokesman, and not as the representative of an impartial U.P.A. He was not pleading that a Poale Zionist rather than a general Zionist should be employed by the U.P.A. It was essential for Palestine that there be one instrument in America to appeal to non-Zionists as well as to Zionists. The Zionist Organization is a political body. It can organize only those who subscribe to its fundamental political program, whereas the U.P.A. has a place for every Jew in America regardless of his convictions with respect to Zionism. The inclusion within the U.P.A. of non-Zionists was the best instrument which Palestine had for resistance to anti-Zionists.

From the practical point of view, Mr. Hamlin felt that no great gain would accrue to the Z.O.A. from the use of U.P.A. field representatives, because any man working for two organizations at the same time could not serve either well. It would be the interests of the U.P.A. which would be neglected rather than those of the Z.O.A., with the result that the U.P.A. would be a double sufferer.

It was the right and the responsibility of the Executive of the Z.O.A., to direct its members as to how to vote within the U.P.A., but to dominate the personnel of the U.P.A. was, to his mind, a very dangerous undertaking from the point of view of the U.P.A. on the one hand, and dangerous to its general interests on the other. He was opposed to any experiments, for the policy was clear, that is, that the U.P.A. must remain an independent agency working for Palestine, embracing all Zionist and non-Zionist interests.

Dr. Miller suggested that in view of the absence of many members of the Committee, who had left the room, that a policy of this importance should not be decided upon definitely at this time, and that action should be postponed.

It was moved, seconded and carried that final action on this problem be postponed for later consideration.

REPORT OF THE BUDGET COMMITTEE

Mr. Montor reported on a meeting of the U.P.A. Budget Committee held that afternoon, at which three items were considered and acted upon: (1) the case of Mr. Philip Potash, on which a decision was reached that the U.P.A. had no place for his services, but that a recommendation be given that his services be utilized by some branch of the Zionist movement; (2) that a budget of \$125,000 be drawn up for 1942 for the consideration in greater detail of the Budget Committee before it takes final action on the 1942 budget; and (3) action on the requests of the office staff for increases, in which it was decided that the increases voted should be effective after one year of membership on the staff of the U.P.A., or not later than January 1, 1942 if the staff member had worked for less than one year with the U.P.A.

NATIONAL BUDGETING

The Chairman referred to further correspondence which he had had with Mr. Jacob Blaustein, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Council of Federations concerning itself with the problem of national budgeting (Appendix G).

The Chairman reported that he had been in constant touch with the officers of the U.P.A. and of the Z.O.A. with respect to the draft which was incorporated in his letter to Mr. Blaustein. What had been insisted on was: (a) that the name of the committee to be appointed by the Council to do fact-finding work, to which no one objected, should be changed from National Advisory Budgeting Committee to National Budgeting Research Committee; (b) that the committee of 15 to be appointed should be subject to our approval so that it might be made up as a truly representative and impartial body; and (c) that should this committee find after it shall have engaged in fact-finding over a period of time, that national budgeting is still necessary, it would then have the right to make such a recommendation to the Board of Directors of the Council only by a vote of two-thirds of its members, and that subsequently the Board of Directors of the Council itself could not vote on the proposition, but must refer it to a full assembly of the whole National Council.

The Chairman stated that the points that he had made were being resisted, particularly on the two-thirds vote demand. He stated that Mr. Blaustein had already yielded as to which body would have the ultimate vote on national budgeting, that is, the Assembly of the Council rather than the Board of Directors. He also stated that the Council was agreeable to having the Palestine point of view represented by an adequate number of people on the committee. There was even agreement as to the change of name.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
COMPARATIVE REPORT - 1940-1941

(APPENDIX A)

	<u>1940</u> <u>Jan. 1 - Oct. 27</u>	<u>1941</u> <u>Jan. 1 - Oct. 27</u>
<u>Income:</u>		
United Palestine Appeal - 1941	--	\$ 233.07
Jewish National Fund - 1941	--	354,233.12
United Jewish Appeal - 1941	--	1,843,250.00
United Jewish Appeal - 1940	\$ 1,475,000.00	945,000.00
Jewish National Fund - 1940	306,425.82	48,198.60
United Jewish Appeal - 1939	1,097,833.33	43,849.10
United Palestine Appeal - 1938	50,814.34	2,805.54
United Palestine Appeal - 1937	5,209.10	6,116.38
United Palestine Appeal - 1936	366.14	200.00
	<u>\$ 2,935,648.93</u>	<u>\$ 3,243,885.81</u>
<u>Disbursements:</u>		
Keren Hayesod	\$ 1,368,633.17	\$ 1,505,450.00
Keren Kayemeth	1,368,633.17	1,505,450.00
Mizrachi Palestine Fund	104,000.00	85,000.00
Special Alloc. (Trans. of Jews from Lith.)	--	35,870.00
Emergency Comm. for Zionist Affairs	52,500.00	25,000.00
Chief Rabbi Herzog Grant	--	6,250.00
Council of Fed. & Jewish Welfare Funds	2,500.00	--
	<u>\$ 2,896,266.34</u>	<u>\$ 3,163,020.00</u>
<u>Service Payments:</u>		
Zionist Organization of America	\$ 49,500.00	\$ 54,000.00
Mizrachi Organization of America	8,000.00	9,000.00
Poale Zion-Zeire Zion	8,000.00	9,000.00
Hashomer Hatzair	1,200.00	1,200.00
	<u>\$ 66,700.00</u>	<u>\$ 73,200.00</u>
<u>Expenses:</u>		
	<u>\$ 66,635.75</u>	<u>\$ 137,442.17</u>

UNITED PALESTINE APPEALSTATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITUREAS OF OCTOBER 27, 1941

Bank Balance as of January 1, 1941	\$ 161,947.86
Less: Expenses applicable to 1940 Campaign	<u>5,144.22</u>
	\$ 156,803.64

INCOME:

United Palestine Appeal - 1941 (Bequests, etc.)	\$ 233.07
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United Palestine Appeal - 1937	6,116.38
United Palestine Appeal - 1936	<u>200.00</u>
	<u>3,243,885.81</u>

Total Cash Received \$ 3,400,689.45

DISBURSEMENTS:

Jewish National Fund - 1941	\$ 899,371.34	
1941	7,500.00 *	
1940	557,740.45	
1939	35,668.47	
1938	1,742.03 **	
1937	3,327.71 ***	
1936	<u>100.00</u>	\$ 1,505,450.00
Palestine Foundation Fund-1941	\$ 899,371.34	
1941	7,500.00 *	
1940	557,740.45	
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1936	<u>100.00</u>	\$ 1,505,450.00
Mizrachi Palestine Fund - 1941	\$ 80,000.00	
1940	<u>5,000.00</u>	\$ 85,000.00
Special Allocation (Trans. of Jews from Lith.)		35,870.00
Emergency Comm. for Zionist Affairs (a/c \$25,000.00)		25,000.00
Chief Rabbi Herzog Grant - 1st payment (a/c \$25,000.00)		<u>6,250.00</u>
		\$ 3,163,020.00

Service Payments:

Zionist Organization of America - 1941 (In full)	\$ 54,000.00
Mizrachi " 1941	\$ 9,000.00
1940	<u>800.00</u>
Peale Zion-Zeire Zion - 1941	\$ 9,000.00
1940	<u>800.00</u>
Hashomer Hatzair - 1941 (In full)	<u>1,200.00</u>
	\$ 3,237,820.00

Expenses applicable to Greater New York	2,099.25
National Administrative Expenses - 1941	135,342.93
Advance to Emergency Committee (to be repaid)	<u>2,000.00</u>

Total Cash Disbursements \$ 3,377,262.17

Bank Balance as of October 27, 1941 \$ 23,427.28

National City Bank	\$ 13,427.28
Public National Bank	<u>10,000.00</u>
	<u>\$ 23,427.28</u>

- * Earmarked for American Friends of the Hebrew University
 ** Includes \$580.68 for Palestine Emergency Fund
 *** Includes \$1,082.30 for Palestine Emergency Fund

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR 1941

AS OF OCTOBER 27, 1941

(APPENDIX B)

	<u>1941</u>	<u>1940</u>
National Pledges	\$7,181,535.51	\$7,149,106.72
N.Y.C. Pledges	4,405,270.54	4,941,759.96
Total Pledges	<u>\$11,586,806.05</u>	<u>\$12,090,866.68</u>
National Cash	\$4,180,515.76	\$4,180,412.26
N.Y.C. Cash	2,785,100.00	3,260,000.00
	<u>\$6,965,615.76</u>	<u>\$7,440,412.26</u>
<u>Cash Distributed</u>		
J.D.C.	\$3,120,750.00	\$3,150,000.00
U.P.A.	1,843,250.00	1,500,000.00
N.R.S.	1,460,000.00	Inc. NYC 2,370,000.00
Allot. Comm.	5,000.00	5,000.00
	<u>\$6,429,000.00</u>	<u>\$7,025,000.00</u>
<u>Expenses</u>		
Jan. 1-Mar. 15	\$ 162,560.97	
Mar. 16-To Date	285,594.89	
	<u>\$ 448,155.86</u>	\$ 335,473.33
<u>Allotments</u>		
J.D.C.	\$5,550,000.00	\$6,050,000.00
U.P.A.	3,325,000.00	2,900,000.00
N.R.S.	2,725,000.00	3,500,000.00
	<u>\$11,600,000.00</u>	<u>\$12,450,000.00</u>

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NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE, INC.
165 West 46th Street
New York City

(APPENDIX C)

October 14, 1941

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The 1941 United Jewish Appeal contract provides that negotiations for a 1942 United Jewish Appeal shall be commenced during the month of October, 1941. Accordingly, the Executive Committee of the National Refugee Service, Inc., a beneficiary of the 1941 United Jewish Appeal, adopted the attached resolution at its meeting on October 7.

In adopting this resolution, the Executive Committee was fully cognizant of the fact that through the United Jewish Appeal substantial sums of money were raised this year, as well as in previous years, for its beneficiaries. As the agency charged by the American Jewish community with the responsibility for meeting the needs of refugees in the United States, the National Refugee Service is appreciative of the services and efforts of the United Jewish Appeal. However, it is equally concerned with the necessity of participating actively in all of the negotiations which, in no small measure, will determine the future of American efforts to deal with that part of the United Jewish Appeal program which is directly domestic in character.

A similar letter and a copy of the enclosed resolution are being sent to Mr. Edward M. M. Warburg, Chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

We look forward to an early and favorable reply.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

(signed) William Rosenwald
President, National Refugee Service, Inc.

A copy of this letter has been sent to The Temple, Cleveland, Ohio.

October 7, 1941

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the National Refugee Service, Inc. reaffirms the position it has unalterably maintained, that a united campaign is the most desirable medium for financing the great human undertaking of the beneficiary agencies of the 1941 United Jewish Appeal, and

WHEREAS, the National Refugee Service, Inc. is not now a partner in the United Jewish Appeal and no provision has been made for its direct participation in the negotiations for a 1942 United Jewish Appeal, and

WHEREAS, now, more than ever before, the general American community and the Jewish community in particular are concerned with the refugee problem in this country as directly related to the position of all aliens in a time of national emergency, and

WHEREAS, the National Refugee Service, Inc. has succeeded in enlisting from all sections of American Jewry unparalleled interest, effort and cooperation in providing temporary financial help, education, self-support, resettlement, employment, retraining and numerous other services for the refugee population, leading toward a planned adjustment for this group and their complete integration into American community life,

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED as the sense of the Executive Committee of the National Refugee Service, Inc.

1. That the National Refugee Service, Inc., as the primary agency making possible the orderly provision of these important services on a national basis, as well as assistance and advice to refugees and to American citizens throughout the country on migration and other problems, and concerned with the public relations aspect of the refugee situation, should have the right to designate representatives in any negotiations which will take place with regard to a 1942 United Jewish Appeal, on the same basis as that accorded to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, and
2. That the National Refugee Service, Inc. should be granted partnership status equivalent to that of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal in any United Jewish Appeal to be formed in 1942, and
3. That, like the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, National Refugee Service, Inc. should have representation on the Board of Directors and on the Allotment Committee of such a United Jewish Appeal; that, together with these agencies, it should share fully in all responsibilities and activities, enjoying all of the rights and privileges of a constituent member in a united drive.

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(APPENDIX D)

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

165 West 46th Street

New York City

October 3, 1941

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The Board of Directors of the Council, at a recent meeting, discussed the organization of fund raising for national and overseas causes in 1942. It was obvious at our General Assembly last year, that an overwhelming majority of our member agencies considered the UJA an essential element in welfare fund campaigns and in reaching decisions on the distribution of campaign funds. In the opinion of the Board, a definite sentiment for joint campaigns for overseas agencies has been maintained throughout the year. We therefore feel that a continuation of the UJA for 1942 is definitely indicated.

We recognize that a number of basic factors are involved in the renewal and extension of the UJA and that these factors will be under consideration by your agency. Since the welfare funds occupy an important role in the collection and distribution of funds for national and overseas causes, we know that you will want to consider their views and their experience in shaping your decisions for next year. As the national association of Jewish welfare funds, the Council is therefore desirous of cooperating to the fullest extent in the discussions between the constituent agencies of the UJA that will be required to formulate plans for 1942. The officers of the Council were criticized by some of the leaders of the UJA for having taken too passive a role in the 1941 negotiations which were exceedingly difficult and protracted. To avoid a repetition of such difficulties this year, I was therefore instructed by the Board to offer our services promptly and to name a committee to cooperate with the officers of the UJA. A committee is now being designated and will be ready to meet with you as soon as you advise us that negotiations for 1942 are being initiated.

Sincerely yours,

SIDNEY HOLLANDER
President

Co - Mr. Henry Montor

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NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE, INC.
165 West 46th Street
New York City

(APPENDIX E)

October 27, 1941

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman
United Palestine Appeal, Inc.
41 East 42 Street
New York City

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The Allotment Committee of the United Jewish Appeal at its recent meeting, without seeking to minimize the desperate cash situation of the National Refugee Service, felt, either rightly or wrongly, that the question did not come under its jurisdiction. It was the Chairman's suggestion, however, that we immediately address the constituent members of the United Jewish Appeal in order to advise them of the absolute necessity of National Refugee Service receiving cash priority if its work is to be maintained.

Since representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal will meet on Wednesday of this week, we are calling your attention to the serious cash position of National Refugee Service in the expectation that you will take action at this meeting.

During the first ten months of 1941, National Refugee Service has had a most difficult time in financing its operations because of the lack of cash. According to the estimates of the office of the United Jewish Appeal, we cannot expect more than \$1,760,000 this year on account of our 1941 allotment. At the end of December, our cash deficit will be over \$900,000. Substantial sums have already been borrowed, including a loan of \$200,000 from the Manufacturers Trust Company which must be repaid immediately.

Because the allotment just granted the National Refugee Service has provided merely for the limited budget of the last two and a half months and does not make allowance for the replacement of the working capital we had at the beginning of 1941, we cannot show any available funds with which to carry on during the first part of 1942. Therefore, no bank will grant us a further loan.

It is for these reasons that we are asking you, as one of the two partners in the 1941 United Jewish Appeal, to grant priority to the National Refugee Service up to \$900,000 of the cash received from the 1941 campaign. A similar letter is being sent to Mr. Edward M. M. Warburg, Chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. Our situation is most urgent and it is essential that a favorable decision be reached at your Wednesday meeting.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

William Rosenwald, President
National Refugee Service, Inc.

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(APPENDIX F)

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

165 West 46th Street

New York City

October 2, 1941

Mr. Henry Montor
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Montor:

A number of community leaders have asked for clarification of the resolution, aimed at the coordination of Zionist activities in the United States, which was adopted at the 44th annual convention of the ZOA in Cincinnati.

In view of the attendant confusion, we thought it would be very helpful if we could include in our next edition of "Notes and News" a brief statement outlining the effects, if any, of the resolution on the administration of the United Palestine Appeal, the relationship of the UPA to the communities, etc.

Would it be possible for you to have this statement in our office by Tuesday, October 7. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Bernard Zamichow

P.S. I am writing this note in response to a request from your secretary.

ZIONIST RESOLUTION ... Notes and News

The 44th annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America, held in Cincinnati from September 6 to 8, recognizing "the compelling urgency of coordinating all Zionist activities," adopted a resolution which, its proponents hoped, would achieve that coordination. According to the New Palestine, the resolution provided:

1. -- No member of the ZOA shall serve on the Board of Directors or governing body of the Keren Hayesod, the Jewish National Fund, the United Palestine Appeal, or as a member of the Emergency Committee, without the approval or designation of the executive committee of the ZOA.
2. -- Every member of the ZOA, who shall be appointed or elected as an officer of the Board of Directors or governing body of the above mentioned organizations shall on all matters of policy accept the instructions of and be responsible to the executive committee of the ZOA.

The incoming Executive was directed to accomplish the purpose of the resolution by assuring appropriate ZOA representation on the governing boards of the Keren Hayesod, JNF and UPA. At the same time the Executive was cautioned "to have due regard for the legitimate interests of Mizrahi, the Labor Party and Hadassah and the non-Zionists in the Keren Hayesod, the J.N.F. the UPA and the Emergency Committee."

Mr. Henry Montor, Executive Director of the United Palestine Appeal, when asked by Notes and News for a statement on the effects of the ZOA Resolution in relation to the UPA stated, "The resolution is related only to the internal relationship of the ZOA to its own representatives in the UPA and does not alter the relationship of the U.P.A. to the American Jewish community as is emphasized by the resolution adopted by the ZOA."

October 20, 1941

Mr. Jacob Blaustein
American Building
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Mr. Blaustein:

Thank you for your letter of October 16th. I have taken up the matter of the final draft with my colleagues and after a thorough re-canvassing of the whole situation, we have come to the following conclusions. If these conclusions are acceptable, I shall then be very happy to submit a list of individuals who, we believe, should be placed on the committee of fifteen.

My group is very reluctant to yield on the three-year stipulation originally suggested. It is, however, prepared to yield on that point provided the two-thirds vote of the committee necessary for recommending favorably full national advisory budgeting is retained. We regard this latter as indispensable to an agreement.

We will also yield to your insistence on retaining the word "budget" in the official name of the committee. The name should be "Budget Research Committee".

As far as the re-wording of the last paragraph of the tentative draft which you suggest -- the re-wording is acceptable; but of course the second sentence would have to include, after the word "recommend", the words "by a two-thirds vote"; and in place of "The Council", the words "Assembly of the Council". We assume that that is the official title of the annual meeting of the entire Council.

Of course, if a mutually satisfactory plan is agreed upon, it is our hope and expectation that all Palestine organizations will fully and loyally cooperate with the Council in its program. If after the procedure agreed upon has been carried through and the Assembly of the Council should ultimately decide upon a full national advisory budget service it will, of course, be our clear duty to accept graciously such a decision. This does not, of course, mean that if and when this matter comes up before an Assembly at the Council those of us who opposed advisory budgeting will not fight it as strongly as we can on the floor of the Assembly.

I am enclosing herewith the tentative draft of September 27, 1941 and I have included in it our final revision. In it I also incorporated all the items which we have previously agreed upon and which are recapitulated in your letter of October 16.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

(signed) Abba Hillel Silver

AHS:BK
Enc.

P.S. You realize, of course, that much will depend upon the final composition of the committee. If there is no effort at least to approximate an adequate balance between the proponents and opponents of advisory budgeting, the Council will be charged with having "stacked" the committee. I understand fully all that you say in your letter of October 16 on this subject. But it is still a surprise to me that every outspoken champion of advisory budgeting has found a place on the committee. They were probably not selected with that in view. But there they are.



FINAL DRAFT (Revision of Draft of September 27, 1941)

Oct. 20, 1941

Despite the fact that a small majority of the Council's member agencies which voted on the subject favored the full proposals for a national advisory budget service, in view of the substantial opposition which was recorded against the full proposals and the number of agencies which failed to express themselves on the subject, the Board of Directors of the Council deems it advisable, for the sake of unity and to insure the full cooperation of the various national organizations and also in recognition of the initial problems involved, to proceed at this time with those phases of the proposed service that are not of a controversial character.

There was the almost unanimous desire expressed by the member agencies for extension of the fact-finding services of the Council and for a more intensive and analytical survey of the organizations which appeal to the communities for support.

Until such time as the Council may decide otherwise:

1. Reports issued on organizations will be limited to analysis and descriptions of functional services, administration and fund-raising procedures, the problems with which the organizations deal, and the results of services rendered.

2. Reports will not attempt to translate findings in terms of total budget requirements and no specific recommendations will be offered to member agencies on approved minimum or maximum financial needs of any organization.

3. Nothing herein contained shall limit the Council from furnishing the budgetary services heretofore rendered.

The Board of Directors of the Council has decided to establish a special committee to be known as the "Budget Research Committee" which shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Board of Directors and which shall consist of not less than nine and not more than fifteen persons. The Committee shall supervise the expansion of these services of the Council, shall have responsibility for all of its studies, serve in an editorial capacity, and shall approve all reports to be transmitted to member agencies.

The Committee shall have the authority to appoint sub-committees on specific organizations or fields of service, and to appoint advisory committees including representatives of organizations being studied.

The Committee will address itself initially to an examination and analysis of the organizations engaged in overseas, Palestine or refugee service that function in the same or related fields of service or that supplement or relate to the work of the UJA organizations. The Committee shall work collaterally with, and supplement the work of, the Allotment Committee and the Inquiry of the UJA, and will at all times hold itself in readiness to cooperate with them. Should there be no independent Inquiry conducted by the UJA in any year, or should the UJA be dissolved, the Committee will undertake the examination and analysis of the agencies comprising the UJA on the same basis as it will study other agencies. The Committee shall also study agencies in all other fields which appeal for funds to the Jewish communities as soon as possible.

The present staff of the Council shall be supplemented by such additional regular or special staff as may be required to conduct the services herein contemplated including research, accounting and clerical personnel.

The fact-finding and analytical procedure to be undertaken will include:

- (a) Intensive examination of all basic financial records, including those of the ultimate spending organizations,
 - (b) Collection of periodic service data for all organizations and subsidiaries,
 - (c) Study and description of needs met by the organization and by other resources in the same field,
 - (d) Examination of administrative and fund-raising processes,
 - (e) Examination of results of the services provided by organizations,
 - (f) Efficiency in organization activities, overlapping of programs
- and other qualitative factors.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

COMPARATIVE REPORT - 1940-1941

(APPENDIX A)

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Special Allocation (Trans. of Jews from Lith.)	35,870.00	
Emergency Comm. for Zionist Affairs (a/c \$25,000.00)	25,000.00	
Chief Rabbi Herzog Grant - 1st payment (a/c \$25,000.00)	<u>6,250.00</u>	
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(APPENDIX B)

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CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTE OF A MEETING TO CONSIDER THE 1942 CAMPAIGN

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1941, 8:00 P.M.

HARMONIE CLUB, NEW YORK CITY

PRESENT: For the J.D.C. - James Becker, Joseph C. Hyman, Solomon Lowenstein
For the U.P.A. - Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Dr. Stephen S. Wise,
Judge Morris Rothenberg, Charles J. Rosenbloom
and Henry Montor
For the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds -
Sidney Hollander, Baltimore, David Watchmaker,
Boston, Harry L. Lurie, Executive Director
of the Council

At the suggestion of Dr. Lowenstein, Dr. Stephen Wise was called upon to preside. Throughout the session was informal in character and amicable, although several points were vigorously discussed during the course of the meeting.

In opening, Dr. Wise pointed out that the presence of the representatives of the United Palestine Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee was in itself evidence of the desire that existed for unity in fund-raising, and the purpose of the meeting was to explore the practical details.

Dr. Lowenstein said that he and his associates, although not intending to speak for the National Refugee Service, nevertheless had the following three points to make:

- 1) With reference to the application of the N.R.S. for full and equal partnership in the U.J.A. in 1942;
- 2) The request previously submitted by the N.R.S. for priority in cash payments to it from the income of the U.J.A.; and
- 3) The determination of a formula of distribution of income by which a U.J.A. might be set up for 1942.

The J.D.C. was dissatisfied with the allotment granted to it by the Allotment Committee of 1941 and felt that the ratio was inequitable, as the J.D.C. had felt that the original basis on which the U.J.A. was established in 1941 was unfair to the J.D.C. Therefore the J.D.C. felt that there must be a better ratio for the J.D.C. in the area of percentages established during the past three years, that is, somewhere between 68 - 32 and approximately 62 - 38 in 1941.

The J.D.C., he said, was also determined that the traditional collections of the J.N.F. should be included in the pool of the U.J.A. In previous years the exclusion of traditional collections from the U.J.A., although objected to by the J.D.C., was permitted on the basis that the collections were small, but this was not the case any longer. At this point he referred to the Convention Issue of the New Palestine, which

contained a report from the J.N.F. showing that some \$543,000 had been raised by the J.N.F. in a ten-month period. On that basis he said the J.N.F. would raise during the year somewhere between \$600,000 and \$700,000, an amount which could no longer be considered negligible. This point was contested by various representatives of the U.P.A., especially Dr. Silver, who said that a question was being reopened that had been dealt with every year on the very same grounds. There was no use in reopening the question because the facts remained the same.

Mr. Hollander inquired whether it might not be advisable to reach an agreement on the basis of two or three years so that the uncertainty connected with these annual meetings for renewals of campaigns might not recur, thus leaving a maximum amount of energy for the conduct of the campaign itself.

Dr. Lowenstein quickly replied that the J.D.C. could not consider such a possibility. This was due to the flux in the international situation with all the unpredictability related to events in Palestine and to the situation involving the operations of the J.D.C. itself. Moreover, the heavy taxation next year and the burdensome effect of the priorities situation upon many Jewish groups which have been the backbone of giving in some areas would very seriously affect the income of 1942 so that this, too, introduced an uncertain factor which made undesirable affixing of relationships for the length of time suggested by Mr. Hollander.

Mr. Hyman, reviewing the recent experience that he had had in visiting communities from coast to coast, referred to abysmal ignorance on the part of community leaders with reference to the obligations of agencies within the U.J.A. He said that the people to whom he spoke knew nothing in detail of the work of the J.D.C., the U.P.A. and the N.R.S. This he attributed to the formula being furthered by the Council of Federations which lumps all institutions into one pot without differentiation between the importance of one organization and another. This, he felt, made for underappreciation of the heavy responsibilities carried by the agencies from the point of view of the educational job that needed to be done. He said it might be better if there were no U.J.A. and the three agencies told their story directly to each of the communities.

When it was pointed out by Dr. Wise that the communities conducted one campaign nevertheless, this was assented to by Mr. Hyman and Mr. Becker, who said that was one of the reasons why the individual educational activities of each of the three agencies would not have the adverse effect that might otherwise be achieved. Mr. Becker, too, spoke in terms as though he were prepared to advocate separate campaigns in 1942.

Dr. Silver urged that whatever decision was reached should be arrived at promptly. The interminable delays and negotiations such as occurred in 1940 and 1941 can only produce a harmful effect upon the entire country and undermine any gains which anyone might achieve through prolonged negotiations. The facts were all in -- the situation, the needs and the functions of each of the agencies have been discussed for three years in succession. Therefore, Dr. Silver proposed, in order that there might be a quick arrival at an agreement, that the U.P.A. and the J.D.C. go ahead in 1942 on the same basis as in 1941 with one qualification which he would describe. It was he who had originally suggested the idea of an Allotment Committee when the U.J.A. was first being discussed late in 1938. There

were times when the U.P.A. had not received justice at the hands of an Allotment Committee, at other times it had been given more generous consideration. But insofar as the principle was concerned, the U.P.A. was prepared to go ahead once again with a campaign in which a sum of money would be left to an Allotment Committee for distribution. The one qualification he had in mind with respect to the U.J.A. agreement for 1942 had to do with the N.R.S. which he felt might receive a lesser allotment from the U.J.A. if, on the basis of recommendations made by Professor Eli Ginzberg, Research Director of the Allotment Committee, the New York Federation might assume a share of the responsibility, since New York had not up to this time taken its proper share of the burden. He inquired of Dr. Lowenstein whether this might be possible.

Dr. Lowenstein said that he could not commit himself. However, a committee had been assigned by the Federation to investigate that very problem. He, for one, felt, however, that it might be very injurious to the U.J.A. if the Federation were to incorporate a plea for refugees, involving about \$1,000,000, into its campaign. The New York Federation had a very efficient fund-raising machinery. It would capitalize the slogan of refugee assistance to the utmost, with results that might be tremendously harmful to the U.J.A. campaign itself, which can now fall back on refugee assistance in New York as a valuable campaign stimulant.

Dr. Silver restated the figures to show that New York was not doing what other communities in America were doing in relation to either the U.J.A. or to local refugee assistance. In 1940 New York City had given to the U.J.A. in cash \$3,901,500 which included \$1,000,000 to the Refugee Service. In other words, New York City had given to the U.J.A. only 26% of a total sum raised by the country for the U.J.A.

Referring to Dr. Silver's suggestion that the U.J.A. go forward in 1942 on the same basis as in 1941, Mr. Becker said that that was not the position which Dr. Silver had taken at the close of the 1940 campaign. This time he seemed more satisfied than he had been at the close of the last campaign. There is no more reason why the J.D.C. should, feeling dissatisfied with the results of 1941, not ask for a revision.

During the course of the discussions, which ended at approximately 10:45 P.M., the following were among the points made:

The question of partnership for the N.R.S. in the U.J.A. and of cash priority was left with the U.P.A. for decision and discussion. It was agreed that at the next full meeting of the representatives of the J.D.C., the U.P.A. and Council representatives of the N.R.S. should be invited to present their case on the question of partnership status in the U.J.A.

With these two points raised by Dr. Lowenstein at the beginning out of the way, the discussion was devoted exclusively to the formula by which a U.J.A. might be continued in 1942.

The heart of the discussion related to the Jewish National Fund traditional collections. Dr. Lowenstein said that with the funds the U.P.A. was receiving from the J.N.F. a disproportionate amount was going to Palestine. Important though the work in Palestine was, he stated that a large part of the expenditures of the U.P.A. agencies went for payment of old indebtedness and for the acquisition of land. Whatever there might be said for these

operations, he felt it was more important at this particular time to bring people out of Europe and to save lives, and for that reason the J.D.C. should receive a larger share of the funds. The J.D.C. considered the problem of the J.N.F. traditional collections so vital that he felt it might even become the breaking point, although he hoped not. Throughout the evening Dr. Lowenstein reiterated the position that very definitely the J.N.F. traditional collections must be considered by the Allotment Committee as part of the entire picture.

Mr. Becker stated that in 1940 the Allotment Committee had been debarred from taking into account the J.N.F. traditional collections because of the terms of the agreement and therefore he would suggest that there be no reference at all to the J.N.F. traditional collections in the agreement so that the Allotment Committee would feel free to use its judgment on this score.

It was pointed out by Judge Rothenberg that this was the same as specifically indicating that J.N.F. traditional collections were part of the pool of the U.J.A.

Dr. Silver, Judge Rothenberg and Dr. Wise pointed out during the course of the evening that land purchase was one of the basic activities of the U.P.A. insofar as it was the very essence of the program of the J.N.F., which was known by the J.D.C. when it entered into a campaign with the U.P.A. It was fruitless to continue a discussion which, on the face of it, had no validity since it questioned the very purpose of the agency associated with the J.D.C. in a combined campaign. It was pointed out by Dr. Silver that, contrary to the position taken by the J.D.C. representatives, traditional collections of the J.N.F. had, in fact, been among the elements considered by the Allotment Committee. Thus, in the total picture of the needs of the U.P.A. reference had been made not only to the income from the United States through the U.J.A. but to the income accruing to Jerusalem from every other country in the world, including even Hadassah, and that, moreover, the income from the J.N.F. had also been taken into consideration and it was after all these factors had been considered that the Allotment Committee had voted a sum which still left a very substantial deficit to the agencies operating in Palestine. The J.D.C., however, had not offered to the Allotment Committee any statement of the income that had been received for work of the J.D.C. from other sources, whether from American agencies operating in the same field or from the countries in which the J.D.D. functioned. This was exactly the opposite of the treatment of the U.P.A. figures. For the J.D.C. to insist upon treating the J.N.F. traditional collections as part of the U.P.A. would be as just as for the U.P.A. to insist that the \$650,000 campaign for Santo Domingo, which has just been launched, should also be considered part of the income of the J.D.C. Every time that the J.D.C. leaders wanted to undertake a new project they always created a new corporation which could be disavowed as having any connection with the fund-raising of the J.D.C.

Mr. Montor called attention to the fact that the figures cited by Dr. Lowenstein and Mr. Hyman were in error, but that as Professor Ginzberg had reported to the Allotment Committee, the total sum that was estimated to be received by the U.P.A. from the J.N.F. for the entire twelve-month period covering the calendar year 1941 was \$500,000. Moreover, the income of the J.N.F. had not been \$50,000 or \$100,000, as had been stated by Dr. Lowenstein as one of the reasons why the J.D.C. assented to the exclusion of the traditional collections, but that in 1938 the J.N.F. had raised over \$300,000. During the

period between 1938 and 1941 the income of fund-raising agencies in the United States, generally speaking, had increased from 250% to 400%, but this had not been true in the case of the J.N.F., which showed very definitely that the existence of the U.J.A. had served as a brake upon the income producing possibilities of the J.N.F. Moreover, the J.N.F. had a history of forty years which involved a unique relationship to the Jewish masses. To incorporate the J.N.F. traditional collections into the U.J.A. would be of no advantage to any of the agencies because it would reduce the income for the J.N.F. without in any way enlarging the resources upon which the U.J.A. itself could count. The N.R.S. had appealed in 1941 for permission to accept grants from foundations whose charters or rules did not permit awards to non-American agencies. The N.R.S. had pleaded that it would be unfair to deprive it of this additional income which could not possibly come to the other agencies in the U.J.A. The U.P.A. had accepted this position and the N.R.S. was receiving large sums from foundations. By the same token, to refuse to permit the J.N.F. to go on with its traditional collections was to deprive the National Fund of a source of income which no one else could reach.

Mr. Montor stated that there were many offsetting factors that could be placed next to each other as between the U.P.A. and the J.D.C. Mention had been made of the J.N.F., but on the other side there was the Transmigration Bureau set up by the J.D.C. There was in the treasury of the Transmigration Bureau \$3,500,000. This sum did not in any way represent income for the J.D.C. and could not be expended by the J.D.C., but the fact of the matter was that the existence of this large sum of money eased the burden on the J.D.C., which was claiming that it needed more money for emigration purposes. But if people in America were prepared to make available privately such large sums it removed from the J.D.C. a substantial part of the responsibility.

This argument was resented by Mr. Hyman, who stated that the Transmigration Bureau had nothing whatever to do with the J.D.C. and that the ability of some private individuals to bring their relatives over from Germany certainly did not absolve the J.D.C. responsibility of bringing from Germany people without funds.

Judge Rothenberg indicated that he saw no basis for a revision upward of the ratio for the J.D.C. On the contrary, he said, the Palestine community was performing a function of extreme importance to the world today and it was essential that the American Jewish community bolster that function. On the other hand there had been no change with respect to the J.D.C.'s area of activity which would indicate the necessity for an enlarged ratio in relationship to the U.P.A. It was true that each of the agencies could use as much money as could be raised, but nevertheless in viewing the possibilities for 1942 realistically facts ought to be taken into consideration, and to his mind it was eminently fair if the U.P.A. was prepared to proceed in 1942 on the basis of 1941.

At one point Dr. Silver referred to the fact that originally in 1939 he had suggested a method whereby large sums of money could be saved by each of the agencies. This would involve an abandonment of the separate activities of each of the agencies in relation to the promotion of their programs in terms of regional conferences, literature, etc. To his regret this suggestion had been consistently rejected. He felt that in 1942 it would conserve the

energies and heighten the enthusiasm of the Jewish leaders in the localities if instead of being driven to conferences arranged by each of the agencies separately there was a unified attempt to reach the communities with a single story of the needs, giving justice to each of the agencies involved. This point was seconded by both Mr. Hollander and Mr. Lurie.

Mr. Becker said that to his mind a more equitable approach to the 1942 formula would be not the 1941 ratios but an average struck on the basis of the allotments for the past three years. Mr. Montor commented that if such an average were taken, considering the total sums distributed during the three-year period, it would be found that the percentage accruing to the U.P.A. and J.D.C. in 1942 would be virtually the same as was agreed to in 1941.

Mr. Rosenbloom did not feel there was any validity to the position taken by Mr. Hyman that the reason why the U.J.A. suffered was because of the failure to carry out an educational program by each of the agencies separately. He said that the standard of intelligence and understanding among the Jewish communities of America with respect to communal problems was no lower than that of the community as a whole with respect to other activities, whether they be philanthropic or international in character. The average did not concern itself with details but was concerned only with general objectives.

At the close of the meeting, at the suggestion of Dr. Silver, it was agreed that, in order to expedite action, one person representing the J.D.C., the U.P.A. and the Council of Federations respectively should meet promptly to deal with some of the problems that had been raised at this meeting to explore the situation further. Dr. Wise urged this be done as quickly as possible so that the impression might not be created in the country as a whole that there was undue delay or that friction had developed.

It was suggested that J.D.C., U.P.A. and Council representatives meet on the afternoon of Election Day at a mutually convenient time. The group represented at the meeting at the Harmonie Club could then be called together, if so desired, after this smaller group had its own meeting.

At the close of the meeting, Dr. Silver and Mr. Becker had a private discussion of some of the points that had been raised during the meeting.

COPY

October 30, 1941

The Honorable Jude Morris Rothenberg
305 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Judge Rothenberg:

I should like you to represent the United Palestine Appeal in the negotiations with the Joint Distribution Committee. I understand that the three organizations, the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the Council of Welfare Federations are to appoint one representative each to carry on negotiations. I would suggest that you contact with the Joint Distribution Committee and the Council immediately and that you hold your meeting as speedily as possible. In view of all that has happened, time is of the very essence.

You know the position of the United Palestine Appeal. We are prepared to proceed on the same basis as in 1941, with the same ratios. We must insist, as in previous years, upon an initial allocation which will give the United Palestine Appeal no less than \$2,500,000.

There is really no concession that we can make without worsening the position which we now hold, and we should not be asked to sacrifice.

JNF traditional collections must not be interfered with. Actually the Joint Distribution Committee representatives, last evening, raised a fictitious issue because the Allotment Committee this year did take into consideration the traditional collections of the JNF as Table 18 on page 59 of Ginzberg's Report, which you have, will indicate.

The National Refugee Service received as an initial allocation in 1941 \$2,000,000. In view of the recommendations of the Report (pages 43-46) a considerable part of the work of the National Refugee Service, and therefore also a part of its budget should be absorbed by the New York Federation of Charities. The Report suggests a sum up to \$700,000. If the Federation were

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Judge Rothenberg

-2-

October 30, 1941

to absorb at least half of that amount, we would then need to appropriate for the National Refugee Service initially only \$1,850,000. The difference, \$350,000, could then be divided between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, assuming that we will retain the same total of the initial allotment as in 1941, i.e., \$8,800,000. It is here where you might make concessions to the Joint Distribution Committee. In other words, instead of their receiving 63% of the amount, which was its ratio of the initial allotment in 1941, you might agree to their receiving 70% of that \$350,000, that is, the Joint Distribution Committee -- \$245,000 and the United Palestine Appeal -- \$105,000 giving a total initial allocation to the Joint Distribution Committee of \$4,520,000 and to the United Palestine Appeal \$2,630,000. But no further concessions are called for.

Under no circumstances agree to the earmarking of any funds for the National Refugee Service out of the New York City United Jewish Appeal. We did that in 1940. It simply means that an additional sum of money is taken out of the United Jewish Appeal for the National Refugee Service without in the least increasing the income of the New York City United Jewish Appeal. Whatever New York City wishes to do and should do for its own local refugee problem should come through the Federation which should meet its responsibility in one of two ways: (a) include a certain fixed amount for New York refugees in its 1942 campaign, or (b) take over departments of the National Refugee Service and merge them with similar departments in the Federation, thereby saving the National Refugee Service a considerable part of its budget.

We fought a hard fight in 1941 in order to improve the position of the United Palestine Appeal. We should not now be asked to retreat again. We are still behind the 40-60 ratio of 1938.

With all good wishes for success, I remain

Very cordially yours,

(Signed) Abba Hillel Silver

AHS:RK

October 31, 1940

Mr. Norman H. Davis, Chairman
American Red Cross
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Davis:

Permit me to thank you for your kind letter of October 29. I appreciate greatly your continued interest in the problem which the Jewish Agency of Palestine has requested me to bring to your attention.

I would be less than frank if I were to state that I was not keenly disappointed ^{with} the decision which you arrived at to withhold the grant for immediate relief to Palestine generously made on September 22, and of the revised grant proffered on October 2. I read with close attention the memorandum which was sent to me by my assistant, Mr. Montor, and Rabbi Isador Breslau, who had the pleasure of a conference with you and Mr. Swift on October 8, as well as of the conference had by them with Mr. Wallace S. Murray of the State Department, and Messrs. Childs and Ailing.

You will recall that the appeal of the Jewish Agency was based not merely on the bombings in Tel Aviv and Haifa, but also on the general condition of distress in the country created by the war conditions.

Yesterday I received a cable from Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency for Palestine which reports on a visit which he had with the chief secretary of the Palestine Government and with Mr. Wadsworth, the American Consul General at Jerusalem. The chief secretary of the Palestine Government informed Mr. Kaplan that he had been approached by Mr. Wadsworth only with respect to the problem of the relief victims of the air-raids. He had replied that this contingency was already met, but he said that "the Government would welcome relief for the general distress".

You will also be interested to learn that Mr. Wadsworth advised Mr. Kaplan that on September 27 he had cabled to the State Department and had said in part: "Palestine Jewry is faced with a real financial emergency in its efforts to meet various war-born problems, the absorption of indigent refugees, and unemployment resulting from economic dislocation as well

Mr. Norman H. Davis

-2-

October 31, 1940

as those of air-raid precautions, possible urban evacuation, medical aid and direct relief for air-raid victims."

It is to be regretted that political considerations such as those suggested by Mr. Murray must be injected into a purely humanitarian issue. The contention of Mr. Murray that the granting of assistance to Palestine, Jews and Arabs alike, would have unfortunate repercussions in neighboring lands, with all due deference to Mr. Murray, somewhat fanciful. Quite the contrary! Such aid sent to Palestine, the Holy Land of all three religions, and distributed on a broad non-sectarian basis, would have quite the opposite effect than that imagined by Mr. Murray.

I do not wish to urge upon you a reconsideration of the position which you have taken after due and earnest consideration.

But as you say, the war is approaching ever closer to the gates of Palestine. The distress in that country is increasing. Would it not be wise to adopt the suggestion which we previously made to send a representative of the Red Cross to Palestine to examine the situation on the spot? In so doing, much distress may be spared the population of a country whose urgent needs have the sympathetic interest of all peoples.

With all good wishes to you, my dear Mr. Davis, for continued strength under the great burdens which you are carrying, permit me to remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.

November 7, 1941

FROM: William J. Shroder, Chairman, Board of Directors
TO: Members of Board of Directors

My attention has been called to the syndicated propaganda of which I am enclosing a copy. It has been the custom to discuss questions of importance to our communities with absolute freedom and in reliance upon no use being made of these discussions beyond the transmission of information to our constituents through official channels and to our own communities by word of mouth and with complete respect to the confidences we receive.

The use of information given our Board in the matter indicated by the enclosed material can have only one result - our own Board membership will not feel free to discuss questions with absolute frankness and representatives of other organizations whom we invite to discussions will withhold vitally important information if they feel that unofficial use is to be made of it. Either of these results would weaken our efficiency.

I am therefore calling the attention of every Board member to the need of discretion in disseminating any information other than through official channels and to the impropriety of disclosing or using for extra-organizational purposes any information that we receive from our guests relying upon our observing the confidence given us.

Copy of a syndicated editorial prepared and distributed by the Independent Jewish Press Service, recently printed in a number of Anglo-Jewish weeklies.

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Can Unity Be Recaptured?

Recently, at a meeting of the Board of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, a distinguished American Jew exposed the weakness of the General Jewish Council. He is not a partisan and commands the respect of all sections of American Jewry. He is one of the highest-ranking officers of the General Jewish Council. In his observations, reflecting a sense of frustration and despair, he paid high tribute to the American Jewish Congress and said that during its participation in the General Jewish Council it was more co-operative than any other group. Testimony from that source should for all time dispose of a canard that did grave hurt to an important organization and, at the same time, permitted others to escape the criticism that they deserved.

One of the most disturbing situations in American Jewry today is the lethargy with which, on the one hand, the Jewish communities of America regard the failure to take united action in a serious hour, and on the other hand, the almost contemptuous indifference with which some of the civic-protective organizations regard any demand for a unification of forces to meet an increasing anti-Semitic peril in this country.

When the General Jewish Council was formed in Pittsburgh American Jews were relieved. They believed that conscientious effort would be made to deal with the problems of Jews in America. That effort was not forthcoming. A canard was then circulated by interested circles that the American Jewish Congress stood in the way of effective, co-ordinated action. When the Congress left - or rather was forced from - the General Jewish Council, many believed and hoped that at least the three agencies which remained could produce a program of action and not of stifling silence and inaction.

But post mortems are beside the point. What is important now is to prod the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, the B'nai B'rith and the Jewish Labor Committee into one forceful, representative body.

Who will perform that role? Only the Jewish communities of America can compel action. It is a source of regret and curiosity that the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, which played a part in compelling the continuation of the United Jewish Appeal, should withhold the moral authority it carries in bringing pressure to bear for unity in a field far more vital to the interests of American Jewry. The Council which should be the instrument of sources of Welfare Funds throughout the country upon whom falls the responsibility for raising funds for civic-protective agencies, must avoid any reproach that it skirts problems because its roster of directors is similar in many respects to the roster of the American Jewish Committee, it holds aloof from pressure on the Committee to abandon its haughty condescension toward other civic - protective agencies.

If every Welfare Fund in the country and every Jewish Community Council, and the Council of Jewish Federations, were to say immediately, unequivocally and vigorously: "We want united action to meet a common problem regardless of what vested interests think," it will mark the most important - and perhaps the only one needed - step toward ending the chaos, the confusion and complete futility of what passes for civic protection in America today.



November 7, 1941

Judge Morris Rothenberg
305 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Friend:

I was happy to talk to you over the telephone the other day and to learn of the progress, if any, of the negotiations. It is clear that the JDC is trying to discover some fictitious formula for depriving the UPA of the improved position which, after a bitter controversy early this year, we succeeded in winning. The three-year average is such a fictitious formula. Three years ago we made the mistake of sacrificing the 40-60 formula which prevailed in previous years on the promise of Mr. Ittelson et, al. that a lower percentage for the UPA would inspire the rich New York Jews to raise fifty percent of the emergency \$20,000,000 campaign which was launched that year. Mr. Ittelson et, al. did not deliver the goods. The rich Jews of New York were not moved by our sacrifice to give fifty percent of the total raised. Actually they gave a little over thirty percent. Our sacrifice was a vain one. The following year, on the basis of the 1939 precedent, we were again held down to a percentage far below the 40-60 formula. Last year, therefore, we determined to strike out for the UPA and demand a larger share. After a bitter controversy which involved a temporary dissolution of the UJA which dragged the whole country into the controversy, culminating in the miserable Atlanta Convention, we succeeded in improving our position. But even in the 1941 campaign we did not succeed in achieving the 40-60 formula. Nevertheless, we are willing to proceed with the 1942 campaign exactly on the 1941 basis. The JDC is now maneuvering to force us to retreat from that position. Under no circumstances can we afford to yield.

The traditional JNF collection issue is a fake, and it is trotted out every year by the JDC to force a concession. At no time since our arrangements with the JDC began in the last ten or twelve years were these traditional collections ever excluded. They are not funds which are contributed by the Jewish welfare funds of America and they in no way affect the giving of these communities to the UJA.

The Santo Domingo campaign which is being launched this year is a different matter altogether. The welfare funds

or the rich Jews in the communities will be appealed to for \$650,000 for a project which is launched by the same people who control the JDC, and for a project of overseas refugees and resettlement work which is definitely within the scope of JDC activities. Whatever will be contributed to this fund will come out of the income of the UJA. It stands to reason that communities will deduct from the UJA whatever they will give to the Santo Domingo project. It is not likely that the communities will raise more money for overseas relief in 1942 than in 1941. It is thus clear that for every \$100 which the Santo Domingo project will take away from the UJA allotment, some \$50 will represent UPA money. Palestine will thus be called upon to help build Santo Domingo....

An attempt will be made by the JDC negotiators to make light of this Santo Domingo campaign, to assume no responsibility for it, etc. etc. But it is a very serious matter. The JDC did the same thing some years ago with the ORT. It originally financed the ORT campaign, and then when the ORT budget rose, it simply set it up as an independent agency and sent it out throughout the country to raise funds for work definitely within the scope of the JDC.

I would suggest, my dear Rothenberg, that you press hard on the question of the NRS allocations. That is very important. Read through Ginsberg's Report carefully so that you will be thoroughly informed. He suggests that whole departments of the NRS services should be abandoned or turned over to other organizations, particularly to the New York Federation. He indicates the responsibility of the New York Federation to refugees in New York to amount to some \$700,000. Logically, the Federation should take over that financial responsibility. It does not mean, of course, that the Federation should pay to the NRS that much money. It means that services heretofore rendered by the NRS, amounting to approximately that sum, should be absorbed within existing or expanded agencies of the Federation.

Perhaps for this first year, the Federation is not in a position to take over the full \$700,000 responsibility, but surely it can, with all propriety, be asked to relieve the NRS say of \$250,000 to \$300,000. The UJA would then need to allocate to the NRS for 1942 initially not \$2,000,000 but \$1,750,000. The difference of \$250,000 may then be divided between the JDC and the UPA in such a way as to give the JDC a somewhat larger percentage to satisfy its claims. It is in this field only where there is room for concession on our part. If the JDC would agree to that arrangement, then the initial allocation may well be: NRS - \$1,750,000; UPA - \$2,600,000; JDC - \$4,450,000.

The NRS has no reason for asking for an initial \$2,000,000 this year in the face of general improved conditions throughout the country and the decrease in the number of refugees coming to this country, as well as in the face of the Report of the Allotment Committee for 1941.

November 7, 1941

Our position at this time is very strong. The Allotment Committee, on the basis of all the figures presented by the JDC, actually improved the ratio in favor of the UPA which was achieved after so much fighting at the beginning of the year. Clearly they felt that Palestine was entitled, on the basis not merely of needs, but actual expenditures, to receive more money. The JDC has no debts. The Jewish Agency of Palestine has over \$7,000,000 of debts which must be paid off. In our negotiations we should take an aggressive attitude both with relation to the NRS and the JDC and not be put in the position where we have to make concessions in order to satisfy them.

I shall be very happy to hear from you further about the negotiations. With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:RK



November 11, 1941

Mr. Henry Montor
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Montor:

I am enclosing herewith the letter of Mr. Blaustein. Please make sure that at the Executive meeting next Friday there is representation of the Hadassah, the Misrachi and the Poale Zion, for their money-raising activities are directly involved in the final decision. Please have them clearly understand that if the agreement is reached with the Council on the basis of the final draft, it will mean that the Council of Welfare Federations will have the right to establish Advisory National Budgeting if its Budget Research Committee recommends it by a majority vote to the Board of the Council, if the Board of the Council approves of it by a majority vote, and it is then approved by the Annual meeting (Assembly) of the Council. While we shall have the right, of course, to fight the proposal for Advisory National Budgeting in the Committee of the Board, and finally also at the annual Assembly of the Council, the implication is clear that if in spite of the opposition the Assembly finally approves of it, we shall have to submit.

On the other hand, if we do not wish to accept this agreement, it means that our Palestine agencies -- the Hadassah, the Misrachi, the Poale Zion, (Gewerkschaften Campaign) etc. etc. -- will have to deny the Council permission to study their fund-raising activities, budgets, etc. upon which studies ~~the~~ Advisory Budgeting will have to be based. It means non-cooperation with the Council as far as our Palestinian institutions are concerned. It means also that some of us who are at present members of the Board of the Council will probably have to resign.

The decision is a grave one and should be made with the full understanding of the implications. Whatever the decision is when finally adopted, it should be loyally lived up to by all our Zionist agencies.

Mr. Montor

-2-

November 11, 1941

It might be helpful if you would make available at once to all the members who will attend the Executive meeting all the relevant correspondence.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:EK

Enc.



Board Meeting
Nov. 15-16, 1941, N.Y.

3. COMMITTEE ON REFERENDUM

MR. BLAUSTEIN reviewed the negotiations conducted over a period of six months with Dr. Silver with regard to the national advisory budget service. He reported the issues delaying final agreement but expressed the hope that these obstacles could be overcome in further discussions. The points still unsettled, Mr. Blaustein said, were whether the Budget Research Committee could recommend a full advisory budget service only by at least a two-thirds majority, and the question of personnel for the unfilled places on the Committee. Other revisions in the memorandum proposed, including changing the name of the National Advisory Budgeting Committee to the Budget Research Committee, are generally acceptable. The Board indicated its approval to the continuation of these discussions.

MR. LURIE reported that preliminary research work had already been undertaken. The staff has completed a factual study of the Hebrew University and is beginning a similar study of the Ort. The Hebrew University report is ready in preliminary form for submission to the Budget Research Committee when that body is ready to function, Mr. Lurie said.

MR. LIEBERMAN MOVED that the Council staff be authorized to submit the factual studies already prepared to those members of the Budget Research Committee who have accepted appointment to the Committee. These studies will mark the beginning of the Committee's work.

The MOTION was carried.

November 17, 1941.

EXPENDITURES IN PALESTINE
By the Jewish National Institutions

A Report to Contributors
by

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL--

(October 1, 1940-September 1, 1941)

SUMMARY

The United Palestine Appeal is the central instrument of American Jewry to finance the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine through its twin instruments, the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) and the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth). Through these two agencies of the United Palestine Appeal the programs of immigration, colonization, land-acquisition, defense, education, agricultural, cultural, economic and industrial development are financed to increase the absorptive capacity of Palestine. The Jewish Agency for Palestine uses the funds of the Keren Hayesod for its operations.

During the period from October 1, 1940 to September 1, 1941 there was spent in Palestine a total sum of \$7,586,411.40 by the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the Palestine Foundation Fund, the Jewish National Fund and the Central Bureau for German Jews of the Jewish Agency. The American portion of these budgets came through the United Palestine Appeal.

The following is a summary of the specific expenditures incurred during the eleven-month period under review in the fields of immigration, colonization, education and culture, labor and housing, urban settlement, relief, investments, national organization and security, land acquisition and other fields.

I. IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE

In the twenty years from January, 1920 to December, 1940 a total of 382,000 Jewish immigrants entered Palestine. Of this total 301,403 were registered immigrants, with visas. The remainder were non-registered. In the nine years from 1932 through 1940, approximately 288,000 Jews came to Palestine, of whom 219,000 represented authorized immigration, and the remainder, 69,000, non-quota refugees.

Since the outbreak of the war, immigration to Palestine has continued. In the first year of the war, it is estimated that 16,162 Jews came into the country. At the beginning of the second year there was a sharp decline in registered immigration, but beginning with the spring of 1941 there was an increased migration, assisted by the Turkish Government which permitted 250 refugees a week to pass through. With the influx of refugees noted in recent months, it is reasonable to estimate that more than 30,000 Jews have come to Palestine since September of 1939.

A major part of the expenditure for immigration goes toward assistance of the refugees upon their arrival in Palestine. Many of them are ill and undernourished after long months of hardship. Accordingly, medical treatment is immediately given, and health insurance is taken out for them for a period of ninety days. The Jewish Agency has built immigration hostels in Tel Aviv and Haifa which house the newcomers until they can find opportunity in the economic life of the country. There is, of course, the problem of financing the refugees who come in practically penniless. Loans are made to them in order that they may get started. Their transportation is paid to their places of work. Assistance for newly arrived immigrants is also included in other items of Palestine expenditures.

Vocational training is in large part required for those newly arrived, so that they may be integrated into the economic life of the country. Expenditures are also incurred for barracks for new refugees. Of the small loans given to artisans, shopkeepers and peddlers by the Jewish Agency, a large part went to newcomers. In addition, a large proportion of the funds spent for relief was made available to refugees. It is important to note, however, that shortly after a refugee comes to Palestine he becomes indistinguishable from the rest of the population. He is treated on a plane of parity. It is, therefore, difficult to include all the specific sums which go toward the assistance of new immigrants. It is safe to say that the actual expenditures of Palestine institutions in connection with immigration are probably twice as large as the figures given here.

Immigration and Training - \$174,625.64

In the twelve-month period from October 1, 1940 to September 30, 1941, the Jewish Agency, in conjunction with the Central Bureau for the Settlement of German Jews, spent approximately \$190,500 under this category. This total figure, however, does not represent the complete financial requirements for this work.

Before 1933, local Jewish or Zionist funds were adequate to pay the cost of refugees' fares to Palestine. After the rise of Hitler the Jewish Agency and various Jewish relief organizations agreed that the cost of transportation of refugees who were financially destitute should be borne by the Hicem. Up until the outbreak of the war, there was no need for the Jewish Agency to divert any of its funds to transportation. It was possible, therefore, to rely upon a system of immigration to Palestine for which the Hicem paid, as it did in every other country of Jewish migration.

After 1939, however, the situation changed radically. Early in 1941 nearly \$100,000 was allocated for the transportation of 1,000 holders of immigration certificates to Palestine from Russian-occupied Lithuania. The Jewish Agency contributed about a third of this sum, with the balance provided by the United Palestine Appeal

and Hadassah. During the first nine months of the fiscal period under review, the Jewish Agency was forced to allocate an additional \$36,000 for transportation of refugees from other countries. Recently, the Zionist Organization of South Africa found it necessary to pay \$15,000 for fares for fifty-two refugees who had reached South Africa from Kobe, Japan, on their way to Palestine.

From October, 1940 through August, 1941 the Jewish Agency spent \$7,592 for training abroad. This is by no means the whole cost of such training. The bulk of the expenditure is met by local Zionist organizations. There have also been subventions to training schools from local bodies and the Joint Distribution Committee.

From October, 1940 through August, 1941 \$55,495.50 was spent for the upkeep of centers in London and Geneva. Here again, a much larger sum was made available by local Zionist organizations.

Transportation Routes of Immigrants

After the entry of Italy into the war, the usual routes to Palestine by way of the Mediterranean were to all practical purposes closed. By the spring of 1941, after the German occupation of Rumania and Bulgaria and the seizure of Lemnos and Crete, even the easternmost routes along the Mediterranean were necessarily abandoned.

Faced with these difficulties, the Jewish Agency encouraged immigration by entirely new routes. A sizable stream of refugees arrived through Turkey and Syria. A smaller number of immigrants from Lithuania and the Balkan countries traveled through the Caucasus, Iran and Iraq. About 2,000 refugees from Poland, stranded in Lithuania, reached Palestine through Siberia, Japan and India.

With the Allied occupation of Iran and the more liberal attitude now taken by the Soviet Government toward Polish Jews within its borders, it is expected that a great number of refugees will enter Palestine. There are some hundreds of refugees who have certificates but who have not yet been able to reach Palestine. Two thousand more were scheduled to enter Palestine on the basis of certificates allotted by the Government for the period from July to September. It is expected that for the period of October, 1941 through March, 1942, a substantial number of additional immigration certificates will be granted, because of the shortage of agricultural labor.

II. COLONIZATION - \$837,563.28

There are today 262 agricultural settlements in Palestine, as compared with 75 in 1922. In the latter year 14,000 Jews obtained their livelihood from the soil. In 1941 the figure had reached 142,000.

During the past year contributions from abroad have been so inadequate that it was necessary to reduce sharply the pace of colonization. The Colonization Department of the Jewish Agency is entrusted with the general planning of settlement and

its organization, the selection of settlers, and financial and technical supervision over the settlements. The Department appoints special inspectors and instructors for each rural region. It is their function to advise settlers on farm problems, and to supervise the expenditure of funds received from the national institutions.

The colonization budget is of the utmost importance in further extending the area of land for Jewish settlement and in encouraging the growth of crops for a balanced agriculture. Thus, during the year under review, dairy and egg production rose sharply above that which had been produced in the last pre-war year. The output of grain reached a record level and vegetable production was more than doubled over 1939.

These trends are significant as indications of the emphasis put by the Jewish Agency upon general agriculture rather than on citrus growing, which formerly constituted the largest part of Palestine's agricultural economy.

It is unfortunate that the pace of new colonization has been far below that of previous years. During the last twelve months, only four new settlements were established, compared with ten settlements in the 1939-40 period and an average rate of colonization of a settlement a month after the beginning of the disturbances in 1936. It was the plan of the Jewish Agency to expand agricultural production by increasing the number of colonies, for the decline in imports created favorable markets for domestic crops.

The inadequacy of income, however, made necessary a concentration upon more immediate tasks and forced more than 6,000 prospective settlers, who are prepared to take their place on the land, to remain without opportunity. This trend is most serious when considered in relation to the long-term needs of the Palestine Jewish community. It means that, because of the inadequate support from the United States, the basic need to create a sound agricultural economy in Palestine is being frustrated, and the hope to establish and extend colonization on the soil is being delayed, while the experience and training acquired by the prospective settlers are not given an opportunity for expression.

Approximately \$80,000 was spent during the first half year of 1940-41 upon the erection of buildings, the purchase of livestock, tools and other equipment needed for the land, as well as for irrigation, preparation of the land, cultivation and the provision for revolving capital. These sums were made available to a total of 26 settlements.

Of the total spent for colonization, \$114,497.79 went for agricultural research, at the Agricultural Experimental Station of the Jewish Agency at Rehoboth. It is at the Jewish Agency Station, which comprises laboratories, field sections, a library, a garden for sub-tropical fruit trees, an experimental orchard, fodder crop fields

and a model mixed farm, that many important advances have been made in improving the quality of crops, in extending the number of fruits, vegetables and grains which are grown today in Palestine, and in combatting insects and plant diseases. More than 200 publications of educational value to the farmer have been issued by the Station.

III. URBAN SETTLEMENT, TRADE AND INDUSTRY - \$297,912.10.

The largest single item in this category was the expenditure by the Jewish Agency on trade and industry. There are today more than 1,600 individual plants and factories turning out goods which assist the war effort. Palestine is the one country in the Near East which is actively assisting Britain in the production of war goods. Her exports of potash and bromine are of vital importance in the manufacturing of explosives. Totuol, the basic ingredient of TNT, is extracted from the soil of Palestine.

The Jewish Agency has a quasi-governmental role in its participation in developing every avenue of commerce, agriculture and industry of Palestine, with the ultimate end in view of increasing the country's capacity to absorb Jewish immigration. Under this heading it has cooperated in establishing public works. It has assisted in stimulating new industrial enterprises and in expanding old ones. It has played a vital role in the creation of the Tel Aviv port, the first Jewish harbor in 2,000 years. It has made investments in water companies which discovered new sources of water for agricultural purposes. It has felt that the development of the entire economic life of Palestine is an essential part of its function in building the Jewish National Home.

The industrial contribution of the Jews is represented in the numerous branches of small industry established with the financial assistance of the Jewish Agency. The Agency participated to the extent of 40% in a loan fund set up jointly with the Anglo-Palestine Bank and the Palestine Industrial Bank. Up to the end of August 1941 the Jewish Agency had contributed \$63,180 on account of loans granted from this fund. Seventy-five factories and ten production cooperatives benefitted from this fund.

The Jewish Agency has also set up a loan fund for small tradesmen to tide them over periods of stringency. Since the beginning of the war more than 70 new industrial plants have been set up with the cooperation of the Jewish Agency, which guarantees the bank loans of the entrepreneurs. During the past year the production of these organizations has grown in importance in the field of textiles, metals, specialties and electrical goods. For example, the shoe industry of Palestine is capable of turning out 125,000 pairs of shoes a month when working at capacity. Large numbers of Australian, New Zealand, and other Empire troops, as well as the 11,000 Palestine volunteers have been clothed by the textile industry of Palestine. Some of the ammunition, the small arms and armored cars used by the Near Eastern forces have been equipped from the Palestine arsenal.

Individual artisans received \$41,979.96 during the past eleven months for expansion of their productive capacity. Every measure possible to stimulate employment and production was undertaken in the period under review. It was the purpose of the Jewish Agency to reduce the dependence of the Middle Eastern forces upon foreign goods, for military as well as for civilian consumption, which would take up valuable shipping space, and thus reduce the effectiveness of the total Empire war effort.

\$20,875.79 went to the Economic Research Institute of the Jewish Agency, which studies new opportunities for industrial development and encourages the establishment of new industrial firms. At the Middle Eastern Conference of British Empire countries at New Delhi, India, late in 1940, the recommendations of the Palestine delegation consisted principally of the research conducted by the Economic Research Institute. Where other Empire Governments were represented by official delegations, the representatives of Palestine were principally those of the Jewish Agency, which had made the most intensive study of the industrial potentialities of the country and was prepared to further all enterprises designed to increase Palestine's contribution to the war. Thus, as an outgrowth of the New Delhi meeting, large contracts for optical goods, electrical equipment and war material were let to Palestine firms.

Because of the war conditions and government control of shipping, a major requirement of Palestine industry is the accumulation of raw material. Importation of such materials is at present highly difficult. Individual manufacturers are usually unable to accumulate a sufficient stock because of their financial position. Red tape also stands in the way. In this situation the Jewish Agency assumed a duty which is usually the task of government agencies. It bought up stocks of materials in quantity and has made such material available to individual firms. A considerable cash outlay was required. The problem of obtaining raw materials is a continuing one.

IV. RELIEF - \$200,892.17

The number of unemployed to whom relief was given from Jewish Agency funds from October, 1940 through January, 1941 was approximately 13,000 to 14,000 a month. From February onward the number of people receiving direct relief was successively reduced. In addition, nearly 5,000 agricultural laborers were given part-time employment. Early in the year the relief problem was especially acute, because of the transition stage in which industry and agriculture -- then being geared to the war effort -- found themselves.

Under the head of "relief", which has been given not only in the agricultural settlements, but in the cities of Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem as well, has come the child feeding project of the Jewish Agency, which operates in conjunction with the school system of the Vaad Leumi. Under this project, the Jewish Agency provides one good meal a day to school children. Some 24,000 children benefit from this service.

A survey of the number of people receiving aid through workers' organizations and social service bureaus assisted by the Jewish Agency, reveals that 25,000 obtained relief in Tel Aviv, 6,000 in Haifa, 7,500 in Jerusalem and 275,000 in all other parts of the country.

During the year, a number of air raids over Tel Aviv and Haifa caused homelessness, death and injuries. The Jewish Agency immediately made available funds and facilities for the relief of the victims and held itself in readiness to be of constant assistance.

V. LABOR AND HOUSING - \$305,679.82

One of the chief tasks of the Jewish Agency has been to maintain constancy in employment -- on the one hand to insure a livelihood for those in the country, and on the other to spur opportunities for additional immigration. Thus the Jewish Agency has engaged in such varied activities as vocational training, establishment of labor exchanges to promote the free flow of labor, the financing of public works to give employment during times of economic stress; financing of adequate housing accommodations so that workers might have an opportunity to remain close to places of employment; and in other ways has stimulated the economic machinery of the country to enlarge its absorptive capacity.

Among the many problems which have confronted the Jewish Agency since the war broke out is the effect of the war upon the citrus industry, in which 30,000 had normally been engaged. Because of the virtual stoppage of exports, tens of thousands were thrown out of employment. The distress became so acute that the Jewish Agency was forced to undertake direct relief and public works measures to tide over those whose income had been depleted or eliminated.

In connection with its public works program the Jewish Agency helped to create the Bitzur Corporation, which constructs public buildings, roads and various projects which have the double purpose of giving work to the unemployed and creating works of permanent value to the community as a whole. During the past year the Jewish Agency provided an additional sum of \$16,344.98 to Bitzur, in addition to \$77,633.10 which it had made available in the year which ended October 1, 1940.

The Jewish Agency does not restrict itself to public projects in finding work. It contributes 50% toward the upkeep of 22 labor exchanges in colonies scattered throughout the country, and bears in addition the cost of supervision over them. Through these exchanges the Agency maintains a constant check upon the unemployment picture and is able to offer employment opportunities to workers in other sections.

The recent increasing shortage of farm labor has been a boon to many of the workers formerly employed in citrus groves. In order to transfer the urban unemployed to the country and place them in jobs there, the Jewish Agency must undertake

a retraining scheme which will fit them for life on the soil. There has been a decline of late in urban unemployment which was at its height shortly after the war began when the pace of building in the cities slackened off to almost nothing. It is estimated that the number of unemployed in Palestine has now been reduced to 8,000, a significant reduction from the figure of more than 20,000 when the war crisis was at its worst.

VI. LAND FOR COLONIZATION - \$1,746,513.15.

The Jewish National Fund, established in 1902, acquires land in Palestine in the name and as the inalienable property of the Jewish people. Its total holdings now approximate 550,000 dunams (4 dunams to an acre). It should be noted that whereas Jews constitute some 31% of the population of Palestine, the area of land in the possession of Jews is less than 7%, taking into account not only the land held by the Jewish National Fund but also that in Jewish private ownership. The role of the Jewish National Fund has been not only to acquire land but to help prepare it for settlement; to afforest the barren soil, to increase the productivity of the land and to assist other enterprises aimed at intensification of the nation's agricultural production.

During the eleven months from October 1, 1940 to September 1, 1941 the Jewish National Fund acquired additional land (45,000 dunams) to the value of \$1,396,777.95. Thus it continued its forty-year record of establishing a foothold on which tens of thousands of Jews are able to establish themselves productively. Because of the vision of the Jewish National Fund in previous years, there was place in Palestine for the hundreds of thousands of Jews who have entered the country in the last two decades. That vision is again being displayed so that currently and in the post-war period the great numbers of Jews who will require a new home will be able to find it on the soil of Palestine.

Toward the maintenance and development of the land in its possession the Jewish National Fund spent \$289,309.38 during the eleven month period.

The areas of land which the Jewish National Fund buys for settlement purposes cannot be paid for in full in any one year, because of the inadequacy of income deriving from American and other sources. The contracts into which the Jewish National Fund enters for the acquisition of this land involve payment over a number of years. Every year there is an amortization of this indebtedness so that the land may become free and clear for Jewish ownership. During the eleven month period the Jewish National Fund amortized this obligation to the amount of \$1,646,671.71.

VII. NATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY - \$497,062.25

During the eleven month period under review the Jewish Agency spent \$497,062.25 on the items involved in national organization and security. This included maintenance

of supernumerary police, indispensable for Jewish self-defense; maintenance of relations with Arabs; and promotion of the political interests which are involved in the proper functioning of the upbuilding program in Palestine, especially in relation to the increasingly vital role which Palestine has to play in the Middle East.

VIII. EDUCATION AND CULTURE - \$154,084.10

In increasing measure the maintenance of the Palestine organized school system, with its more than 58,000 students, depended during the last year upon the contributions of the Jewish Agency. Up till the beginning of the war, local communities bore approximately 85% of the expenditures for the schools. It became evident after the conflict began, however, that they could not possibly carry this burden to the same degree.

Widespread distress resulted from the inability to maintain the school budget. Teachers did not receive their salaries for months. Despite great patience and devotion to their work, the teachers' organizations were forced repeatedly to threaten a general school strike, asking payment of their long overdue salaries. Their salaries were cut about three years ago because of financial difficulties. Since that time, living costs in Palestine have risen 20 to 25%. With the heroic efforts of local communities, parents and teachers, the Palestine school system has been maintained at a high cultural level. No new school buildings could be erected, however, although the number of pupils increased by several thousand. Even the most elementary repairs have had to be postponed until better times.

The Jewish Agency maintained its interest in the cultural enterprises of the Jewish community, such as the literary, theatrical, musical and artistic organizations, which receive an annual subsidy to help finance their programs.

IX. COMMITMENTS OF THE KEREN HAYESOD - \$526,167.57

Because of the inadequacy of income and the necessity of maintaining certain basic enterprises, the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Palestine Foundation Fund, its fiscal agent, have faced the necessity at varying periods of borrowing funds for short-term or long-term periods.

It is perhaps the most remarkable tribute to the stability and the soundness of Jewish upbuilding activities in Palestine that such institutions as Lloyds Bank, one of the outstanding financial institutions of London, should have advanced considerable sums at varying periods since 1934.

Part of the annual budgets of the Palestine Foundation Fund is devoted to the amortization of such accumulating operating loans, in payment of principal and interest. The maintenance of the credit of the Palestine Foundation Fund is of the utmost importance, not only because of the relationship between the Jewish National institutions in Palestine and the financial world, but especially because of the

significance of maintaining the integrity and the credit of Jewish national enterprise in Palestine vis-a-vis the Palestine government.

During the eleven months under review, the Palestine Foundation Fund amortized its indebtedness to the extent of \$526,167.57.

X. ADMINISTRATION - \$376,111.38

Out of the total expenditures of \$7,586,411.40 during the eleven month period, the costs of administration, which include services rendered, supervision given and educational work undertaken, amounted to \$376,111.38.

XI. EXPENDITURES IN PALESTINE COMPARED WITH ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS.

At the beginning of 1941, the United Palestine Appeal informed the American public that the requirements of Palestine for a twelve-month period approximated \$13,810,500. The actual expenditures for the eleven months of the 1940-1941 fiscal year were \$7,586,411.40. An analysis of the figures indicates that current expenditures of the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund are running 40% behind estimated requirements.

These figures do not indicate the full extent of the drop. The smaller purchasing power of the pound has meant that the Jewish Agency, of which the Palestine Foundation Fund is the fiscal agent, and the Jewish National Fund are forced to pay 15% more for their requirements than in 1939. Individual allowances for relief and other necessities dictated by elementary human needs were increased in order to maintain the poorest sections of the population at a subsistence level. The net result is a decreased ability to fulfil the functions of upbuilding every phase of the structure in Palestine. The serious effect upon the Palestine funds of the simultaneous drop in income and in purchasing power has been reflected in every aspect of the upbuilding program.

Thus the expenditures for immigration and training during the eleven months were \$174,625.64. In this field, outlay was more than 50% under requirements. The problem is not one of figures alone. It must be weighed in terms of the human tragedy involved in the lives of persons who have immigration certificates to Palestine and are unable to reach the country.

The expenditures for colonization were only \$837,563.28. The requirements were estimated at \$2,547,450. Expenditures in this field were not only some 60% below needs, but more than 40% below the actual expenditures of the previous year - \$1,480,164.70.

In the words of the late Menahem Ussishkin, President of the Jewish National Fund: "A teacher who does not get his salary clamors for it, while a colony not yet established is silent". Colonization above all other enterprises shows the effect of accumulated needs which become more pressing with each month.

The expenditures on relief, \$200,892.17, were meager in comparison with the estimated needs of \$1,458,000. It is expected that increased immigration anticipated through Iran will make necessary larger outlays for relief. If the industrial picture continues to improve, however, the larger cities may not require so much help.

Requirements for labor and housing were set at \$972,000. Actual expenditures in the eleven months under review were \$305,679.82. The corresponding figure for 1939-1940 was \$374,584. On the basis of 1940-1941 needs, expenditures for labor and housing were running more than 65% short. In vocational training, for example, only \$54,153.38 was spent toward an estimated minimum of \$243,000. It is superfluous to describe the effect of this forced postponement of teaching immigrants new skills.

A case in point is the condition of fishing villages recently established. Eight of these were founded on the Mediterranean Coast following the outbreak of the war. All are woefully lacking in equipment and housing. Such equipment will eventually be forthcoming. Putting off that day can only add to the hardships of the settlers now and multiply the needs of the future.

Another sharp cut was made in the requirements for trade and industry. At the beginning of the year \$1,154,250 was budgeted for activities in this field. Only some \$297,912.10 could be spent.

The Tel Aviv Harbor was seriously affected by the financial stringency. Instead of \$202,500 provided for this purpose in the budget, only \$9,072 was actually spent in the first eleven months. It is obvious that most of the harbor improvements required were postponed.

The experience of the Jewish Agency in the field of education and culture is typical. At the beginning of the year the sum of \$405,000 was budgeted for these purposes. Actual expenditures, however, ran at an estimated total of \$158,812.22 per year. The Jewish Agency was unable to provide the deficit. Here again the flexible element of human distress took up the slack.

Administrative costs ran slightly below the budgeted requirements of \$376,111. This represents a considerable saving as compared with 1939-1940, when \$449,892 was spent for the same purpose.

Faced with urgent needs for which there were no funds, the Jewish Agency undertook commitments and guarantees. Financial institutions were persuaded to make loans for purposes which would usually be covered by the Jewish Agency budget, with the understanding that the agency would endorse the loans and would be fully responsible for them. From October 1940 to July 1941 the Jewish Agency assumed commitments totalling \$83,530.73 and gave guarantees for loans amounting to \$324,494.99. This brings the total of outstanding commitments to \$1,159,320, and the total of guarantees to \$408,025.72. Some of the obligations may not require actual payments because the settlements and enterprises benefitting from them may be able to discharge their

obligations from their own resources. It is unavoidable, however, that many of these commitments and guarantees will have to be met at a later date from current income.

These various facts emphasize the critical nature of the budgetary situation in which the Jewish Agency finds itself.

In the field of land purchase, affecting the Jewish National Fund, the shortage of income has meant lost opportunities in vital areas. It must be pointed out, however, that the Jewish National Fund, with faith that the Jews of the world, especially in America, are eager and able to contribute, is making commitments today which will have to be met in coming years in the expectation that world Jewry is anxious to assure the widest possible settlement upon the soil of the Jewish National Fund.

XII. CONCLUSION

In a period of twenty years, American Jewry has seen in Palestine the growth of the greatest constructive enterprise of the Jewish people in modern times -- a growth in population from 50,000 to 550,000, a tremendous increase in the agricultural population, the establishment of great industrial organizations and the development of cultural, commercial, and economic institutions which constitute solid foundations for the Jewish National Home, which is today one of the strongest bulwarks of the democratic front in the Middle East.

Palestine has proved its capacity to absorb large Jewish immigration. Palestine has also proved the unique colonizing ability of Jews on the soil of their homeland.

The maintenance of the structure that has been created is the first task facing American Jewry. The second - and equally important - is the extension of the foundations so that in the post-war period Palestine may be able to absorb the hundreds of thousands of Jews for whom a safe, creative and free Jewish existence in Palestine will be essential and possible, because of the energy, the resources and the vision that have been poured into the Jewish National Home up to this time through the participation by American Jews in the United Palestine Appeal.

November 18, 1941

As Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, it gives me great pleasure to send my greetings to the Mizrahi Organization of America on the occasion of its thirtieth anniversary. The Mizrahi Organization has always loyally supported the United Palestine Appeal. We have always been able to count upon its membership for whole-hearted cooperation, and its leaders have been greatly helpful with their counsel and guidance.

The Mizrahi Organization has made a major contribution to American Zionism. It has been a potent force in the development of a widespread understanding of our Movement and a steadfast adherence to it. The Mizrahi Organization in the last three decades, during which our Movement has passed through many severe trials ideologic as well as physical, has always stood firm and immovable on basic Zionist principles. It never lost the historic perspective of what our people is trying to do in Palestine. That clarity of vision and firmness of purpose will be even more vital in the turbulent years ahead.

More power to your great Organization!

AHS

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Speaker G. H. P. 1001
12/11/41 123 / 13/11/41 123

November 24, 1941

Rabbi James G. Heller
Isaac M. Wise Temple
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear Rabbi Heller:

I am of course also perturbed about the action of Morris Lazaron. I should speak more freely if I were not his brother-in-law. I had occasion to speak to him some time ago when he committed a similar impropriety in utilizing the Message of Israel Hour to demand that Dr. Weizmann should not come to the United States. To express my protest and indignation, I refused to attend his twenty-fifth anniversary celebration in Baltimore to which I was invited.

Of course the Conference of Christians and Jews ought to be informed of the resentment of American Jewry to the manner in which its mission was exploited by Lazaron for anti-Zionist purposes. Whether the communication to Clinchy should be a joint statement, or of individual Rabbis and laymen, I do not know. I am afraid that whipping up at this particular moment a newspaper controversy over this matter may not do our cause any good. You know that the Zionists and non-Zionists have for the past few months been conferring, at the invitation of Weizmann and Stroeck, to find a basis for agreement looking towards the peace conference. A controversy at this time set off by this incident may make the negotiations more difficult and give the whole incident too much prominence and too much importance.

I shall myself write to Mr. Clinchy.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

November 28, 1941

The Honorable John W. Bricker
Governor of the State of Ohio
Columbus, Ohio

My dear Governor Bricker:

The Annual Conference of the United Palestine Appeal will be held this year in the City of Cleveland on Saturday and Sunday, January 17th and 18th. This Conference, which for many years was held in the City of Washington, but which because of the shortage of physical facilities of Washington at this time will be held in Cleveland, ^{this year} bring together more than a thousand delegates from all parts of the country representing the Jewish communities of America who are interested in the upbuilding of Palestine as the National Jewish Homeland.

Last year, the Conference was addressed by the Honorable Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and the Honorable John W. McCormack, Majority Leader of the House of Representatives. In 1940 the Conference welcomed as its guests the Honorable Frank Murphy, now Justice of the Supreme Court, and the former French Ambassador to the United States.

As National Chairman, I am happy to extend to you an invitation to be the guest of the Conference at the banquet on Sunday Evening, January 18, at the Statler Hotel, and to address the gathering. There will be one or two other speakers on the program. It would give us all great pleasure if you would accept our invitation.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:EK

*opening session
Saturday*
*when the
delegation to
Cleveland.*
*Lyons 1/6/50 N.Y. 1/10/50
Yates Striking Jan 1941
B. B. B. B. B.
G. B. B. B. B.
B. B. B. B. B.*

ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR 1941

342 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 4, 1941

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise
Chairmen of the United Jewish Appeal for 1941
United Jewish Appeal
342 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Sirs:

The agreement which established the United Jewish Appeal for 1941 for Refugees, Overseas Needs, and Palestine, and which provided for an original division of the funds up to \$8,800,000 in the following proportion:

J.D.C.	-----	\$4,275,000
U.P.A.	-----	2,525,000
N.R.S.	-----	2,000,000

also provided for the establishment of an Allotment Committee to divide all net sums in excess of the original \$8,800,000. The Allotment Committee, as finally constituted, consisted of Mr. Frederick F. Greenman, Chairman, who, together with Messrs. Amos Deinard and Samuel Markell, represented Welfare Fund communities; the representatives of the J.D.C. were Mr. James H. Becker and Dr. Solomon Lowenstein; the representatives of the U.P.A. were Mr. Charles Rosenbloom and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver; Mr. David Sulzberger was the representative of the N.R.S. who attended the final meeting of the Allotment Committee, but who, in accordance with the agreement, was not entitled to vote.

At the organizational meeting of the Allotment Committee, Judge Morris Rothenberg represented Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, who was unable to be present; at this meeting, as well as at the final meeting, Mr. Harold Linder, one of the alternates of the J.D.C., took the place of Mr. James H. Becker.

The Allotment Committee held an organizational meeting on July 31st and a final meeting on October 16th and 17th. Mr. Amos Deinard did not attend the organizational meeting.

The agreement provided that the Allotment Committee shall divide the funds available to it "upon the basis of its own independent study", and "shall have for consideration at its various meetings all material which may be pertinent to a thorough analysis of all matters before it".

Drs. Solomon Lowenstein and Abba Hillel Silver had been constituted a sub-committee to engage a Director of Research and secured the services of Dr. Eli Ginzberg of Columbia University.

Dr. Ginzberg's staff was limited to one full-time assistant, Mr. Isaiah Frank, of Amherst College and Carnegie Fellow at the National Bureau of Economic Research; the following, however, acted as consultants:

Mrs. Ethel L. Ginsburg, of the Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences.

Dr. Moses Abramovitz, of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Dr. Carrie Glasser, of the Institute of Public Administration.

Dr. Sol W. Ginsburg, of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.

Professor Patrick M. Malin, of the International Migration Service.

Professor Louis Ginzberg, of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

Dr. Milton Friedman, of the United States Treasury.

Dr. C. Lowell Harriss, of Columbia University.

It was agreed, at the organizational meeting of the Allotment Committee, that the Director of Research should describe the nature and scope of the three potential beneficiaries and should present background material for an intelligent appraisal of their operations, but that he need not concern himself with the detailed investigation of the accounting systems and the internal efficiency of these three organizations.

The basic Report of the Director of Research was available to the members of the Allotment Committee about a week before its final meeting on October 16th and 17th, and this Report formed the basis for the discussions. The Executive Directors and the technical staffs of the three organizations cooperated wholeheartedly with the Director of Research in making materials available to him, but only a small part of these materials was incorporated in the final report, for it was believed that a plethora of data would prove confusing.

The Allotment Committee met at lunch on Thursday, October 16th, and devoted the afternoon session to a consideration of the needs of the three potential beneficiaries. The session on Friday morning, October 17th, was attended by technical experts from each of the three potential beneficiaries, who were afforded the opportunity of explaining certain detailed aspects of the activities of their organizations. The afternoon session on Friday was devoted to reaching a decision on the division of the sum of \$2,800,000, which was the amount that the Allotment Committee considered available for distribution. After the discussion, a resolution was adopted, making the following allotments:

J.D.C.	- - - - -	\$1,275,000
U.P.A.	- - - - -	800,000
N.R.S.	- - - - -	725,000*

It was also provided that the Allotment Committee would agree on the distribution of all funds in excess of the \$2,800,000 prior to the annual meeting of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, to be held in Chicago early in 1942.

The Committee expressed its thanks to the Chairman, to the other representatives of Welfare Fund communities, and to the Director of Research. It was the sentiment of the Allotment Committee that every effort should be made by the principals to reach an agreement about the U.J.A. for 1942 as quickly as possible, and it was the sentiment of the representatives of

Welfare Fund communities that if an Allotment Committee is provided for by the 1942 agreement, it should organize and make its allotments earlier in the year.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederick F. Greenman, Chairman

Amos S. Deinard
Harold F. Linder
Solomon Lowenstein
Samuel Merkell
Charles J. Rosenbloom
Abba Hillel Silver

Eli Ginzberg, Secretary

October 28, 1941

* \$50,000 of this amount was earmarked for the specific purpose of permitting refugees with temporary visas to leave the country and return on permanent visas. If the State Department failed to issue new regulations in this regard before December 31st, the \$50,000 reverts to the Allotment Committee for distribution.

December 10, 1941

Mr. Henry Montor
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Montor:

Thank you for your full report of the meeting in New York on December 6. The position of the NRS is of course arrogant and untenable. It acts as if the JDC and the UPA are breaking their necks to get the NRS into the campaign. We will not agree to any preferential position for the NRS nor to any guaranty. It will have to be satisfied with a \$2,000,000 initial allocation and take its chances with the JDC and the UPA before an Allocation Committee. The tables of figures which you sent to Judge Rothenberg clearly demonstrate how utterly impossible it is to accept the NRS proposals. As I see it, there is nothing further for us to do at the moment.

The war situation may of course alter the picture completely as you state in your letter to me. Relatively the UPA position will be strengthened. There is the danger, however, that the upper crust of American Jewry may raise the cry "America first" and may wish to turn its back upon the whole problem of international Jewry. I sensed something of that among the padded bourgeois whom I met at the Chicago Welfare Fund meeting. There were about twelve to fourteen present at 11:45 when Jonah Wise and I discussed with them Chicago's inadequate giving. Nearly all the comments were in the nature of alibis and justifications for Chicago's allocations. They pointed to New York and Philadelphia to justify themselves. Perlstein suggested, towards the close of the short meeting, that perhaps the UJA could cut down its requirements considerably say by cutting out land purchase -- a stab at the UPA. I took occasion to slap back at him and at the Chicago community's failure properly to support the UJA at the luncheon which was attended by about forty to fifty people. I spoke first and left immediately thereafter because I had to address a meeting at Temple Sinai at 2:00 p.m. Jonah Wise was to follow me. I do not know

Mr. Henry Montor

-2-

December 10, 1941

what transpired at the meeting after I left. Perhaps Jonah Wise could tell you.

The evil genius of the situation as I see it is Goldsmith who provides his Board with all the arguments, the distorted statistics and the damaging inuendos which keeps that Board from overhauling its entire campaign apparatus and from reaching out after adequate goals.

I believe that our coming had one good effect. We finally confronted them very Sharply with what the country is thinking about Chicago and we have undermined their self-complacency. It was indicated at the smaller meeting that the Budget Committee had already agreed to give the UJA the "breaks" as it were in the allocations this year and reverse the process of the past three years when the UJA was made to pay for all the deficits of the campaign and for the increased allocations to other beneficiaries.

With reference to the New York UJA situation -- I received Lipsky's telegram. I suggest that the articles of incorporation should not be signed by any member of the UPA. We ought not to consent to a membership set-up for the New York UJA campaign other than official representatives of the JDC, UPA and NRS. This is the clear intent of the resolutions adopted by our Administrative Committee. Further negotiations should be carried on. There is no rush in the matter. It is the NRS which is eager to push through this arrangement believing that its position would be clearly strengthened if there is no united campaign with the NRS. They would not have to organize a separate campaign in New York City. As far as the rest of the country is concerned, they would get their money from the welfare funds. If there is no prospect of a united UJA campaign in New York, the NRS position will be less arrogant than it has been up to now.

I am enclosing Chief Rabbi Herzog's letter to me. After reading it, please return it to me.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK
Enc.

[Dec. 12, 1941]

Subject: Church - Industry Cooperation

As one of those who attended the meeting addressed by Dean Chester B. Emerson and by Fredrick C. Crawford, you will be interested to know that about half of those present signed cards indicating interest in the Church - Industry Cooperative movement here in Cleveland. On each of the subjects listed on the card, there was an indication of interest by thirty or more people.

From this, it seems probable that one or more discussion groups might desire to select leaders and meet more frequently than would be possible for larger numbers. There were some suggestions for introducing representatives of other cross-sections of Cleveland industrial life, but this has been countered with the recommendation that the original group might do well to get acquainted at one or more additional meetings in which the field for discussion might first be defined and clarified, before attempting to assimilate other groups or widen the activity.

It is probable that most, if not all, of the subjects or problems which are of mutual interest to clergymen and industrialists are vital to other important sectors of our community so that these other sectors would like to participate in discussion of those problems which come within their particular interest. Arrangements for such participation should definitely be considered at some early date.

This memorandum is intended merely to report that there is a substantial desire for better understanding and a willingness to participate in efforts which may bring that about.

Your suggestions would be helpful in arranging necessary steps or meetings, and would be appreciated by those who assumed responsibility for the meeting of November 28. Such suggestions or comment can be sent to:

Cleveland Church Federation
 Reverend Albert J. Murphy
 Reverend Armond E. Cohen
 Reverend Abba Hillel Silver
 The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce
 Associated Industries of Cleveland
 National Association of Manufacturers

J. H. Redhead

Dear Rabbi Silver:

If the above has your approval, we will send it to all of those who were in attendance at the November 28 meeting.

J. H. R.

- VIII. It may be desirable, in order to secure continuity of policy in the early critical years, to provide for the creation of a voting trust and the issuance of voting trust certificates. If it should be desired to have any part of the cost of the plant provided by a funded indebtedness of any sort, as had been suggested it would probably be found that such a provision for continuity of policy and management would be insisted upon.
- IX. It should be borne in mind that Mr. Rosensohn as representative of the Palestine Development Council has no authority to commit the Joint Distribution Committee in any way; and if any question should arise requiring any action by the Joint Distribution Committee, it would have to be referred to the Joint Distribution Committee.



COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.
MEMORANDUM

FROM: H. L. Lurie, Executive Director

TO: Members of the Board of Directors

DATE: December 22, 1941

Because of the emergency conditions resulting from the war and the number of pending items, an interim report to the Board members on various projects of immediate interest seems desirable. Ordinarily, reports on such activities are sent to the members of the Board of Directors when a definite stage of development has been reached. You will recognize that several of the items are in the stage where the information should be considered as confidential.

(1) 1942 UJA Negotiations*

Following the September meeting of the Board, Mr. Sidney Hollander communicated with the JDC and UPA concerning the Council's interest in the development of a united appeal for 1942. Several meetings have been held beginning with a general meeting of the Negotiating Committee on October 29th. The continuation of negotiations was left in the hands of a sub-committee; Mr. David M. Watchmaker, representing the Council, spent considerable time in New York City at various stages of the negotiating process. A preliminary agreement between the JDC and UPA was reached in November. Problems relating to the NRS were then discussed. On December 18th Mr. Watchmaker was finally able to propose a basis for an agreement on UJA financing of the NRS which is now being reviewed by the NRS.

The major terms of an agreement under consideration are substantially as follows:

The 1942 UJA in most respects will operate on the basis of the 1941 agreement. Initial allocations for 1942 will vary from the 1941 agreement as follows:

a - The JDC is to receive an additional \$250,000 which will make its initial UJA commitment \$4,525,000.

b - The UPA will receive an additional \$50,000 making its initial allotment \$2,575,000.

c - Two million dollars guaranteed the NRS for 1942 as a UJA commitment with cash appropriations at the rate of \$200,000 a month in addition to obligations outstanding from the 1941 UJA. The NRS would also be entitled to special funds which it can secure from foundations and other non-campaign sources.

(2) General Jewish Council

At the last meeting of the Board, a committee was appointed to decide whether and to what extent the Council should participate in assisting the agencies in the defense field to work out cooperative relationships. This committee is planning to hold some informal conversations before the end of the year with at least one of the civic-protective agencies.

* If the proposed plan is accepted by the NRS, the formal acknowledgment of these arrangements and the announcement of the 1942 UJA can be made shortly.

(3) National Budget Service

Mr. Jacob Blaustein, Chairman of the Committee on Referendum, has continued his communications with Rabbi Silver. The outlook is favorable for removal of the remaining objections of the opposition to the proposed budget studies and that the personnel of the committee can be completed in a short time. The only point at issue relates to the possible extension of service to include aspects of evaluation which have specifically removed from the present plan of operation. The sole remaining condition being advanced by representatives of the group opposed to the original budgetary proposals is that the Council committee shall not in the future recommend the excluded provisions except by a two-thirds majority vote. It has been agreed that the name of the operating committee for the budget study is to be "The Budget Research Committee."

(4) Effects of the War

The reactions of several of our member agencies, following the declaration of war, were that the overseas situation had changed greatly and doubts were expressed about the necessity for continuing large scale overseas relief, Palestine work or refugee aid. We sent a bulletin (copy attached) to our field staff on December 10th in order to reassure them that local plans for campaigns should not be halted and that it was likely that the war might intensify rather than reduce needs, even if some modifications or redirections of activities might be indicated. We are in touch with the major national and overseas agencies and with their collaboration are preparing a bulletin, that will give more specific answers to the questions that are being raised about welfare fund campaigns, collections and pledges and opportunities and needs for service. Several of the major national and overseas agencies have also published statements bearing on these questions.

(5) General Assembly Program

We are reconsidering the Assembly program in the light of war conditions and find that no radical shifts in program will be required. The emphasis in our various sessions will necessarily be related to the effects of war conditions and war needs on our domestic program and on responsibility for continuing service. We had not planned for speakers, but the Program Committee has agreed that on account of the war and defense problems it would be desirable to open the Assembly on Saturday, January 31st, with an address from some outstanding representative of our national program of defense as it relates to social welfare problems and agencies. The Honorable Paul V. McNutt, who is the director of the Federal Office of Defense, Health, Welfare and Related Activities, has tentatively accepted and will let us know definitely early in January.

There has been an excellent response to the Assembly on the part of our member agencies and a considerable number of delegates selected. It is being recognized that a conference between representatives of local communities at this time is of vital importance in the consideration of new problems and responsibilities resulting from our war mobilization.

1941

The following Senators have thus far signified their adherence to the American Palestine Committee now being organized under the sponsorship of Senators Wagner and McNary to express the continued interest of the American people in the progress of the Jewish National Home in Palestine:

SENATORS

Robert F. Wagner (New York)
Alben W. Barkley (Kentucky)
Arthur Capper (Kansas)
Walter F. George (Georgia)
Harold H. Burton (Ohio)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyoming)
William H. Smathers (New Jersey)
J. Warren Barbour (New Jersey)
Tom Connally (Texas)
Pat Harrison (Mississippi)
Claude Pepper (Florida)
Wallace H. White, Jr. (Maine)
Arthur H. Vandenberg (Michigan)
Frederick Van Nuys (Indiana)
Edwin C. Johnson (Colorado)
Homer T. Bone (Washington)
Carl A. Hatch (New Mexico)
Carl Hayden (Arizona)
James M. Tunnell (Delaware)
James H. Hughes (Delaware)
Harry Floyd Byrd (Virginia)
John Thomas (Idaho)
Rufus C. Holman (Oregon)
George L. Radcliffe (Maryland)
James M. Mead (New York)
William Langer (North Dakota)
James J. Davis (Pennsylvania)
Richard B. Russell (Georgia)
George W. Norris (Nebraska)
Prentiss M. Brown (Michigan)
Robert A. Taft (Ohio)

Charles L. McNary (Oregon)
Harry S. Truman (Missouri)
Clyde L. Herring (Iowa)
James F. Byrnes (South Carolina)
Kenneth McKellar (Tennessee)
Styles Bridges (New Hampshire)
Alexander Wiley (Wisconsin)
Harley M. Kilgore (West Virginia)
Chan Gurney (South Dakota)
James E. Murray (Montana)
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (Mass.)
John H. Bankhead (Alabama)
Abe Murdock (Utah)
Charles W. Tobey (New Hampshire)
Scott W. Lucas (Illinois)
Joseph H. Ball (Minnesota)
Francis Maloney (Connecticut)
David I. Walsh (Massachusetts)
Lister Hill (Alabama)
Theodore F. Green (Rhode Island)
Raymond E. Willis (Indiana)
Morris Sheppard (Texas)
Harry Schwartz (Wyoming)
Carter Glass (Virginia)
John H. Overton (Louisiana)
Robert R. Reynolds (North Carolina)
D. Worth Clark (Idaho)
Millard E. Tydings (Maryland)
Sheridan Downey (California)
Elbert D. Thomas (Utah)
Guy M. Gillette (Iowa)

suggesting to him that he speak to Hopkins ~~again~~, and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, urging full armaments for the Jews in Palestine. It is well that the thing should come not only from us but from other sources.

Faithfully yours,



Stephen S. Wise

SSW:FE



[1940-1941]

The Church of the Air



The Church of the Air

Tenth Anniversary Year, 1940-1941



THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

WRHS

A decorative flourish consisting of two rows of stylized, symmetrical scrollwork or floral patterns.

WRHS



Statement of Policy

WHEN the Columbia Broadcasting System, in September, 1931, offered its facilities for the creation of a Church of the Air, it was generally recognized that religious broadcasting should not be haphazard but, in fairness to all concerned, should follow a carefully predetermined policy. That policy, as it was then conceived, and as it stands today, is based on the simple premise of religious freedom.

It provides that the pulpit of Columbia's Church of the Air shall be made available, impartially, to all established religious faiths in America; that speakers who use this pulpit shall enjoy freedom of expression, so long as their messages in no way attack the religious faith of others; that no charge shall be made or payment accepted for religious broadcasts on the Columbia Network.

The reasoning behind our religious policy is, I believe, self-evident in its terms. Here is nothing more than a straightforward guarantee that the principle of religious liberty, so vital in the founding of this country, shall determine the course and character of religious programs on Columbia. It has worked well over a period of nearly ten years. I am confident that it will continue to be a satisfactory guide for the years ahead.

President, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Directors

STERLING FISHER, *Director of Education, Radio Talks and Religious Broadcasts*

RUTH LANGE, *Broadcast Director, CHURCH OF THE AIR*

Board of Consultants

REV. STANLEY B. HAZZARD

*Associate Secretary New York Baptist
City Society, New York City*

REV. RALPH H. LONG, D.D.

*Executive Director National Lutheran
Council, New York*

REV. G. WARFIELD HOBBS, D.D.

*Secretary National Council of the Epis-
copal Church, New York*

REV. JOHN J. MCCLAFFERTY

Archdiocese of New York, New York

REV. DOUGLAS HORTON, D.D.

*Minister and Secretary General Coun-
cil of the Congregational and Chris-
tian Churches, New York*

BISHOP FRANCIS J. MCCONNELL

*of the Methodist Church resident in
New York, New York*

REV. FINIS S. IDLEMAN, D.D.

*Central Church of Disciples of Christ,
New York*

ELDER STEPHEN L. RICHARDS

*Member of the Council of the Twelve,
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day
Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah*

RT. REV. MSGR. ROBERT F. KEEGAN

Archdiocese of New York, New York

REV. THEODORE F. SAVAGE, D.D.

*Executive Secretary Presbytery of
New York, New York*

B. PALMER LEWIS

*Christian Science Committee on Publi-
cation for the State of New York,
New York*

RABBI JONAH B. WISE, LL.D.

Central Synagogue, New York

The History of the Church of the Air

TWICE each Sunday—at 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.*—Columbia's Church of the Air opens its doors to a nation-wide audience. Listening, are people of all faiths—men and women who are rich, poor, happy, unhappy, old, young, sick and well. A lonely student in a boarding school listens and is comforted; an aged couple remembers hearing the same truths long ago in a foreign land and their hearts are lightened; a patient priest in a small parish finds strength in the words of a co-worker he has never seen. Into the homes of anxious and restive people comes respite.

These regular weekly church services on the Columbia Network are today's answer to a problem that nine years ago seemed fraught with difficulties. For while it was admitted that religious programs were necessary in any well-balanced schedule of broadcasting, the programs themselves had to be built with full recognition of the religious rights and beliefs of a nation-wide audience. Radio's responsibility, it should be remembered, has grown, as a twin, with its influence. Today, that responsibility is measured in terms of more than 100,000,000 people who listen annually to programs broadcast over the Columbia Network.

Religious freedom is the cornerstone on which the Church of the Air has been built. But more than freedom was needed if these programs were to be as widely helpful as Columbia wanted them to be. Fair and proportionate representation was necessary, too—representa-

*Eastern Standard or Daylight Saving Time, whichever is in effect.

tion of the many different faiths that exist separately, yet amicably, in this country where man, possessing God-given dignity, rights and responsibilities, enjoys freedom of speech, press and assembly, and freedom to worship his Creator according to the best lights of his knowledge and conscience.

Valuable assistance in keeping the Church schedule representative has been rendered by an advisory board consisting of members of the following faiths:—Baptist, Catholic, Christian Science, Congregational, Disciples of Christ, Episcopal, Jewish, Lutheran, Methodist, Mormon and Presbyterian. These, and other faiths with smaller congregations, have shared the Church of the Air periods in proportion to the numerical strength of each group in this country.

The pulpit of the Church of the Air has never been reserved for the exclusive use of recognized leaders in the various faiths. All members of the clergy are eligible for consideration as speakers on this program. An attempt has been made to present many of the younger men of the ministry, as well as today's leaders—men whose ideas and work have marked them, at least within their own parishes, as worthy of wider recognition. Some have applied directly for a place on the Church schedule. Others have been selected on the written recommendations of their local congregations.

Subject to the physical limitations of a half-hour period, most Church of the Air broadcasts are patterned after the customary service of the church that is represented. Wherever possible, church choirs join in the broadcast services. Speakers have full freedom of choice in their selection of subjects. Requests for contributions, however, are not per-

mitted, either for the support of the Church of the Air, or for any of the many faiths it presents.

With the passing of the years, we are gratified to find not only a sustained, but a growing, interest in the Church of the Air. Mail response, running as high as 14,000 letters a week, bears post-marks from all parts of the United States and Canada, and from short wave listeners in foreign lands. In quantity, it has often exceeded the amount received by any other Columbia "sustaining" program. In quality, this mail is unique: completely spontaneous and exceptionally encouraging. Because it reflects successful achievement of one of Columbia's aims, we have been particularly pleased to notice an increasing number of letters written in praise of individual services by people of quite different faiths.

The Church of the Air begins its tenth year of continuous activity on September 1st. During that year, it is scheduled to broadcast its 1,000th program. We have every confidence that the harmony and unselfish objectives that have marked the history of the Church of the Air will continue to guide it. The nine years of present existence, however, have seen an unhappy recurrence in world relations of intolerance, bigotry and fanaticism in many lands, until today America stands once again as one of mankind's strongest hopes for the continuance of religious freedom. Dedicated to the maintenance of that hope over as wide an area and before as many people as possible, Columbia's Church of the Air welcomes the opportunity—and the challenge—of its tenth anniversary. On the pages immediately following are listed the first 36 speakers who have consented to help in observance of the tenth anniversary year.



EARL FREDERICK ADAMS, D.D.

Sunday, September 1

10 A. M.

Dr. Earl Frederick Adams is General Director of the Council on Finance and Promotion, Northern Baptist Convention, N. Y. He came to his work from Delaware Avenue Baptist Church of Buffalo, a pastorate which had been his since 1931. His preparation for the ministry began at Denison University, and continued through the Biblical Seminary in New York, Rochester Theological Seminary, and the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. Dr. Adams' present position is one of the most responsible in the service of the Baptist Church. All donation funds for national, state and city societies, as well as for missionary work here and abroad, are collected and distributed by the Council on Finance and Promotion.



DANIEL A. LORD, S.J.

Sunday, September 1

1 P. M.

Father Daniel A. Lord of St. Louis has been Editor of "The Queen's Work" and National Director of the Sodality of Our Lady in America since 1926. Born in Chicago in 1888, he was educated at Holy Angels Academy, De La Salle Institute, and Loyola University, following which he entered the Society of Jesus at St. Stanislaus Seminary. Before his ordination in 1923, he was professor of English at St. Louis University. A prolific writer, Father Lord is author of many books and pamphlets, as well as plays and pageants. Summer Schools of Catholic Action under his direction have been held in Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Milwaukee and New York in collaboration with St. Louis, Loyola, and Fordham Universities.



MARTIN E. ANDERSON, D.D.

Sunday, September 8

10 A. M.

Reverend Martin E. Anderson was ordained to the ministry over 31 years ago. A graduate of Chicago University and McCormick Theological Seminary, he first served the Church as University Pastor at the University of Illinois. This service was followed by five and a half years as pastor of the Rogers Park Presbyterian Church in Chicago, and seven years as pastor of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Detroit. Dr. Anderson has been pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in Denver for the last thirteen years, and will continue there for at least another five years. During his Denver ministry, Central Presbyterian Church has grown to be the third largest Presbyterian Church in the United States.

RAPHAEL HARWOOD MILLER, D.D.

Sunday, September 8

1 P. M.

Dr. Raphael Harwood Miller, pastor of The National City Christian Church in Washington, is a graduate of Hiram College, Auburn Theological Seminary, Drake University, and Butler University. Before accepting his Washington pastorate in 1933, Dr. Miller had served the Disciples of Christ for thirty years in Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Kansas City. His present duties, in addition to those of his church, find him active as a director of the Christian Board of Publication, director of Unified Promotion of the Disciples of Christ, trustee of Lynchburg College, and President of the Board of Directors of Unified Promotion. The National City Christian Church is one of the architectural beauty spots of Washington.



ABDEL ROSS WENTZ, Ph.D., D.D.

Sunday, September 15

10 A. M.

Dr. Abdel Ross Wentz is President of the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Gettysburg, Pa., where for the past 24 years he has been Professor of Church History. He was educated at the Universities of Leipzig, Berlin and Tübingen, and received his Ph.D. degree from George Washington University. In 1938, Dr. Wentz was a delegate to the International Missionary Council at Madras, India. The Lutheran Theological Seminary is the oldest theological seminary of the Lutheran Church in this country. For years after it opened in 1826, practically all American Lutheran ministers received their training there. Its buildings were used by both Confederate and Union forces during the Battle of Gettysburg.



JAMES W. GIBBONS, D.D.

Sunday, September 15

1 P. M.

Reverend James W. Gibbons, a native of Pennsylvania, received the major part of his theological training in Rome, where he attended lectures in the Urban University of Propaganda Fide for six years. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1923 in the Mother Church of the World—St. John Lateran, Rome. Following two church assignments in and near Philadelphia, Dr. Gibbons was appointed Diocesan Director of the Catholic Missionary Society of Philadelphia in 1932. Since April, 1936, he has served as Rector and Retreat Master of St. Joseph's-in-the-Hills, a Catholic retreat institution at Malvern, Pa. Father Gibbons receives 5,000 men each year who come to him and to St. Joseph's seeking spiritual solace.





JOSEPH R. SIZOO, D.D.

Sunday, September 22

10 A. M.

Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, rector of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas in New York, was born in The Netherlands. Chicago, however, was the scene of his childhood education, and later years saw him in Hope College, New Brunswick Theological Seminary, Rutgers, Columbia and Oxford Universities. His work for the Reformed Church of America has sent him on frequent preaching missions abroad as well as in this country. For some years, Dr. Sizoo was Chairman of the Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. His present church in New York is the oldest Protestant church in this country, tracing a continuous existence back to 1642.



FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN, D.D., LL.D.

Sunday, September 22

1 P. M.

His Excellency Most Reverend Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York, will extend greetings to the Church of the Air on this program; Father Robert I. Gannon will deliver the sermon. Archbishop Spellman, a graduate of Fordham, has spent an important part of his Church career in Rome, where he was ordained in 1916. For nine years following his ordination, he served the Church in and around Boston, but was recalled to Rome in 1925 as Attaché to the Secretary of State's Office in the Vatican. Following his episcopal consecration in Rome, he returned to America in 1932 as Auxiliary Bishop of Boston. His installation as Archbishop of New York took place on May 23, 1939.



ROBERT I. GANNON, S.J.

Sunday, September 22

1 P. M.

The Reverend Robert I. Gannon is President of Fordham University in New York. A graduate of Georgetown University, he entered the Society of Jesus in 1913, and from 1919 to 1923 was an instructor in English in Fordham College. After his ordination to the priesthood in 1926, Father Gannon studied educational methods at Oxford, Cambridge, the Sorbonne, and the Universities of Perugia and Louvain. In 1927 he received the S.T.D. degree of the Gregorian University, and in 1930 the M.A. degree of Christ's College, Cambridge. The celebration of the Centenary of the founding of Fordham University, headed by Father Gannon since 1936, will begin this Fall and continue until September, 1941.

FRANCIS J. MCCONNELL, Ph.D., D.D.

Sunday, September 29

10 A. M.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell, a native of Ohio, has been a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church for 28 years. During the last twelve of these years, he has served as resident bishop of the New York Area, including New York, East New York, Troy, and Newark. Bishop McConnell was educated at Ohio Wesleyan, A.B. and D.D., Boston University, S.T.B. and Ph.D., and Yale University, D.D. and LL.D. He was ordained an elder in the Methodist ministry in 1894, and served pastorates in a number of Massachusetts communities and in Brooklyn. Prior to his election as bishop in 1912, he was for four years President of DePauw University. As bishop, he has served in Denver and Pittsburgh as well as in New York.



JONAH B. WISE, LL.D.

Sunday, September 29

1 P. M.

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, prominent leader of the reform synagogue in America, came to New York City's Central Synagogue in 1926, assuming spiritual leadership of a temple his father, Isaac M. Wise, helped to dedicate in 1870. Following his graduation from the University of Chicago in 1903, Dr. Wise studied in Europe at the Universities of Berlin and Berne. As editor ("The American Israelite"), preacher, public speaker, and community leader, he has an unusually large personal acquaintanceship among the leaders of his people. Rabbi Wise has taken an active interest in Columbia's Church of the Air since its inception, and has been executive head of the United Jewish Laymen's Committee since it was organized.

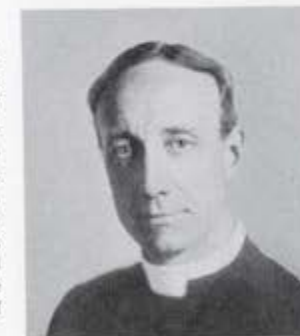


ZE BARNEY T. PHILLIPS, D.D.

Sunday, October 6

10 A. M.

The Reverend Ze Barney T. Phillips is rector of Epiphany Episcopal Church in Washington, President of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the Episcopal General Convention, and Chaplain of the United States Senate. He was ordained to the priesthood of the Episcopal Church in 1900. Nine years later, he resigned as rector of Trinity Church, Chicago, to engage in special work in Oriental languages and Biblical literature at Oxford University. From 1912 to 1924, when he was called to his present parish, Dr. Phillips served parishes in St. Louis and Philadelphia. Elected at the time of its organization in 1919, he was one of the first members of the National Council of the Church.





DAVID O. MCKAY

Sunday, October 6

1 P. M.

President David O. McKay of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, is by training an educator. Born in Utah, he was ordained a member of the Council of the Twelve Apostles in 1906, and as a member served as Church Commissioner of Education, directing the extensive Mormon educational program. Prior to his appointment as Counselor in the First Presidency, the office which he now holds, he was the General Superintendent of the vast Sunday School organization of the Mormon Church. President McKay's activities in the missionary work of his Church have taken him to most of the countries of Europe, to Palestine, Australia, New Zealand and the south sea islands.



RUSSELL HENRY STAFFORD, D.D.

Sunday, October 13

10 A. M.

The Reverend Russell Henry Stafford, minister of Old South Church, Boston, has been a member of the Congregational ministry since his ordination in 1914. His first pastorates were in Minneapolis, where he served for ten years before moving to St. Louis as minister of the Pilgrim Congregational Church. His call to Old South Church took him to Boston in 1927. In addition to his Church activities, Dr. Stafford serves as a trustee of Drury, Anatolia, Piedmont and Emerson Colleges. Founded in 1669, Old South Church is one of the most historic churches in America. Benjamin Franklin was baptized there, and the Boston Tea Party started from its Meeting-house. Dr. Stafford is Old South's 17th minister.



THOMAS J. McDONNELL

Sunday, October 13

1 P. M.

Right Reverend Monsignor Thomas J. McDonnell was ordained to the priesthood in 1919, his first appointment taking him to St. Patrick's Church, Staten Island. In 1923, His Eminence Cardinal Hayes appointed him New York Diocesan Director of The Society for the Propagation of the Faith, a position of responsibility he was to hold until his appointment as National Director of the Society in 1936. During these years, Father McDonnell was closely associated with the late Bishop John J. Dunn, with whom he made a tour of Catholic missions in the South Seas, Dutch East Indies, Philippines, China, Korea and Japan. Father McDonnell was invested as a Right Reverend Monsignor in January, 1937.

M. E. DODD, D.D., LL.D.

Sunday, October 20

10 A. M.

Reverend M. E. Dodd has been pastor of the First Baptist Church, Shreveport, Louisiana, since April, 1912. Ordained to the ministry in 1902, his first pastorates were in Fulton, Paducah, and Louisville, Kentucky. Dr. Dodd is also founder and president of Dodd College, a standard Junior College for Girls, in Shreveport. A former president of the Southern Baptist Convention, and a member of the present Executive Committee of the Baptist World Alliance, Dr. Dodd's church activities are national as well as local. He is the author of 44 religious books and tracts. The church in Shreveport, first in the world to own and operate a radio station, has grown under Dr. Dodd's pastorate from 580 to 4,700 members.



SOLOMON GOLDMAN

Sunday, October 20

1 P. M.

Rabbi Solomon Goldman is spiritual leader of the Anshe Emet Synagogue in Chicago. An outstanding figure in American Jewish life, he has been intimately identified with Jewish affairs in this country and abroad for over twenty years. For the past two years, Dr. Goldman has been President of the Zionist Organization of America. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the United Synagogue of America, American Jewish Congress, Rabbinical Assembly, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Oriental Society, Linguistic Society of America, and Societas Spinoza. The Anshe Emet Synagogue, to which Dr. Goldman was called in 1929, was erected about 100 years ago.



PAUL AUSTIN WOLFE, D.D.

Sunday, October 27

10 A. M.

Reverend Paul Austin Wolfe, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, is one of New York's youngest Presbyterian ministers. Ordained at the age of 24, he first served as assistant minister at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York. Later, he became chaplain at the Taft School in Watertown, Conn., and minister at the First Church in Evanston, Ill. Dr. Wolfe's present church, to which he was called in 1938, was founded in pre-revolutionary days. Originally affiliated with the Old Stone Church on Wall Street, the Brick Church moved uptown in 1858 to Fifth Avenue and 37th Street. On April 14 of this year, Dr. Wolfe dedicated a new Brick Presbyterian Church on Park Avenue and 91st Street.





FULTON J. SHEEN, D.D., Ph.D.

Sunday, October 27

1 P. M.

Right Reverend Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen is Professor of Philosophy at the Catholic University of America in Washington. Educated here and abroad, Monsignor Sheen is the recipient of A.B., J.C.B., Ph.D., D.D., honorary LL.D., and Litt.D. degrees. A noted lecturer and preacher, he customarily spends his summers in Europe. He has been preaching in London's famed Westminster Cathedral since 1925. In addition to his duties at Catholic University, he finds time to lecture or preach during the school year in as many as a hundred cities from coast to coast. For many years he has been a Lenten preacher at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, and recently has become well-known as a radio speaker.



JOHAN CARL KEYSER PREUS, D.D.

Sunday, November 3

10 A. M.

Dr. Johan Carl Keyser Preus has been Educational Director and Executive Secretary of the Board of Education to the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America since 1931. For 25 years prior to that, he served a number of Lutheran pastorates in Minnesota and Wisconsin. During the past five years he has been Chairman of the Lutheran Faculty Conference, and since 1934, Chairman of the Commission on Higher Education of the American Lutheran Conference. The Norwegian Lutheran Church of America was organized in 1917 through the consolidation of three Norwegian Lutheran synods, thus uniting a body of more than a half million Lutherans. Church headquarters are in Minneapolis, Dr. Preus' present home.



THOMAS COOLIDGE FOWLER

Sunday, November 3

1 P. M.

Mr. Thomas Coolidge Fowler is a resident of Bronxville, New York. He attended Andover Academy, and was graduated from Yale University with the degree of B.A. Mr. Fowler spent several years in business before he became actively engaged in the public practice of Christian Science in 1930. He has served as First Reader of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Bronxville, and also as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of that church. His "Church of the Air" program will be broadcast under the auspices of the Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York, with the approval of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston.

HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, D.D.

Sunday, November 10

10 A. M.

Right Reverend Henry St. George Tucker, Bishop of Virginia and Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, began his career in the Church as a missionary in Japan. From his ordination in 1899 until ill health forced his retirement in 1923, Bishop Tucker's ministry was confined entirely to the Orient. He served there as Bishop of Kyoto and President of St. Paul's University, Tokyo. As Presiding Bishop, Dr. Tucker directs the orderly and legal continuity of the American Episcopate. He is "pastor of the Bishops," and is in charge of all international relations of the Episcopal Church, including those with other parts of the Anglican Communion. Headquarters are in New York.



PAUL CHRISTOPHER PERROTTA, O.P.

Sunday, November 10

1 P. M.

Father Paul Christopher Perrotta entered the Dominican Order in 1919, and studied for the priesthood at the Dominican House of Studies, Washington. Ordained in 1926, he holds M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Catholic University. His first year following ordination was spent teaching history at Providence College, R. I. Then came three years in Italy, during which he was commissioned by the Library of Congress to photofilm documents in Italian archives pertaining to American history. Father Perrotta returned to Providence College in 1931 to take the Chair of Philosophy. Owned and managed by the Dominican Fathers of the Province of St. Joseph, Providence College has a faculty of 52 priests and 12 lay professors.



PAUL B. KERN, D.D.

Sunday, November 17

10 A. M.

Bishop Paul B. Kern, a native of Virginia, was ordained in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1902. His early pastorates included Nashville, Tennessee, and San Antonio, Texas. Before his election as Bishop, he taught at Vanderbilt University and was Dean of the School of Theology at Southern Methodist University. For four years immediately following his election as Bishop in 1930, Dr. Kern was in charge of Church work in China, Japan, and Korea. Then came four years' service in charge of the Area of North and South Carolina. At the Uniting Conference in Kansas City, May, 1939, Bishop Kern was assigned to his present work—in charge of the Nashville Area.





LEO JUNG, Ph.D.

Sunday, November 17

1 P. M.

Rabbi Leo Jung has been the spiritual leader of The Jewish Center in New York since 1922. He is a graduate of European rabbinical academies and seminaries, holding a Cambridge University M.A. and a London University Ph.D. Since 1926, Dr. Jung has been a member of the Cultural Committee of the American Joint Distribution Committee, and since 1927 a Trustee of the Jewish Welfare Board. Editor of The Jewish Library and Professor of Jewish Ethics at Yeshiva College, he is the translator of two tractates of the Talmud in the Soncino Edition and author of many religious books. The Jewish Center is the world's first synagogue of its kind, combining loyalty to Jewish Law with up-to-dateness of method.



ROBBINS WOLCOTT BARSTOW, D.D., LL.D.

Sunday, November 24

10 A. M.

Dr. Robbins Wolcott Barstow, President of the Hartford Seminary Foundation, is a graduate of Dartmouth College and Hartford Theological Seminary. Ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1916, he holds honorary degrees from Ripon College, Dartmouth, and Boston University. When called to his present position in 1930, Dr. Barstow was minister of the First Congregational Church in Madison, Wisconsin. A frequent preacher at schools and colleges, he is also active in the community life of Hartford. The Foundation which he heads was incorporated in 1913, and includes the Hartford Theological Seminary, founded in 1834, the Hartford School of Religious Education, and the Kennedy School of Missions.



GEORGE J. CAMPBELL, S.T.L.

Sunday, November 24

1 P. M.

Father George J. Campbell is a member of the diocesan clergy of the archdiocese of Portland, Oregon. A graduate of Menlo Park Preparatory Seminary in California and of the North American College in Rome, Father Campbell was ordained to the priesthood in 1913. Rector of the Cathedral in Portland from 1924 to 1935, he is now pastor of St. Mary Magdalene's Church in the same city. St. Mary Magdalene's Church, also known as The Madeleine, was established in 1911, and until last year had had only one pastor, the Reverend George F. Thompson. Teaching in the church schools is in the hands of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. Father Campbell's parish now numbers some 1,900 communicants.

HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D.

Sunday, December 1

10 A. M.

Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, President of Union Theological Seminary, New York, was for many years the minister of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York. A well-known speaker in churches and colleges throughout the country, Dr. Coffin in recent months has delivered the Deems Lectures at New York University and the Jarrell Lectures at Emory University. He is deeply interested in church reunion, and is a member of the Department of Church Cooperation and Union of the Presbyterian Church. A graduate of Yale University, he is a Fellow of the Yale Corporation, President of the Board of Trustees of Robert College, Constantinople, and a member of his Church's Board of National Missions.



FREDERICK MAY ELIOT, D.D.

Sunday, December 1

1 P. M.

Reverend Frederick May Eliot is President of the American Unitarian Association, with headquarters in Boston. Prior to his election in 1937, he was for 20 years minister of Unity Church, St. Paul. Upon his graduation from Harvard University in 1911, Dr. Eliot studied government and administration of European cities, returning to teach municipal government at Harvard for a year. He completed his theological studies at Harvard Divinity School in 1913. He has been continuously active in behalf of the League of Nations Society, and is the author of several books. Dr. Eliot was Chairman of the Unitarian Commission of Appraisal which published the volume-length report, "Unitarians Face a New Age."



CHARLES W. GILKEY, B.D.

Sunday, December 8

10 A. M.

Dean Charles W. Gilkey, upon graduation from Harvard University, turned for religious education to Union Theological Seminary, New York. The Seminary awarded him a fellowship for further study in Berlin, Marburg, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Oxford. Returning to the United States in 1910, Dean Gilkey became pastor of the Hyde Park Baptist Church in Chicago, a post he filled for nearly eighteen years. He was elected to the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago in 1919, and appointed a member of the University faculty in 1926. He resigned from the board and his Hyde Park Church pastorate in 1928 to accept his present position as Dean of Rockefeller Memorial Chapel, University of Chicago.





DUANE G. HUNT, D.D.

Sunday, December 8

1 P. M.

His Excellency Most Reverend Duane G. Hunt, Bishop of Salt Lake City, was raised in the Methodist faith and converted to the Catholic Church at the age of 29. Prior to his ordination some seven years later, he was a member of the faculty of the University of Utah. His Church work has always centered around Salt Lake City, where he has served successively as Rector of the Cathedral, Chancellor of the Diocese, Vicar-General, and—since 1937—Bishop of Salt Lake. An experienced radio speaker, Bishop Hunt has been heard on the air in a regular series of addresses from Salt Lake since 1926. His church—the Cathedral of the Madeleine—is one of the most beautiful of all churches west of the Mississippi.



TORNEY OTTO NALL, JR., D.D.

Sunday, December 15

10 A. M.

Dr. Torney Otto Nall, Jr., has spent practically all of his ministerial life in editorial work for the Methodist Church. For twelve years following his ordination to the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1924, he was associate editor of *The Epworth Herald*, a youth paper published in Chicago. Then he was called to Cincinnati, where he spent four and a half years as representative of the Editorial Board of *The Christian Advocate*, working out a syndication arrangement for the six editions of the paper that are distributed in different parts of the country. In 1939 he was elected to the post of editor of the two editions of *The Christian Advocate* that circulate from Chicago and Kansas City. Headquarters are in Kansas City.



ABBA HILLEL SILVER, D.D.

Sunday, December 15

1 P. M.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, as Rabbi of the Temple of Cleveland, is spiritual leader of one of the largest Liberal Jewish congregations in the United States. A member of President Hoover's Unemployment Relief Commission, he has been actively identified with many national social movements of our day. He is on the National Child Labor Commission, and the Commission on Militarism in Education. National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal and the United Jewish Appeal, he is a world leader of the Zionist Movement. Dr. Silver is the author of "Religion in a Changing World" and other works of religious and sociological interest. His Temple of Cleveland is this year celebrating its Ninetieth Anniversary.

OTTO PAUL KRETZMANN, S.T.M.

Sunday, December 22

10 A. M.

Dr. Otto Paul Kretzmann is President of Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana. Following an extended education during which he attended Columbia, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and Chicago Universities, Dr. Kretzmann served from 1924 to 1934 as Instructor in English, Biblical Introduction and Interpretation at Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill. In 1934 he was appointed Executive Secretary of the International Walther League, acting also as Editor of *The Walther League Manual*, *The Workers Quarterly*, and Associate Editor of *American Lutheran*. Valparaiso, founded in 1859, has been under the direction of the Lutheran University Association since 1925.



ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PROGRAM FROM THE VATICAN *Sunday, December 22, 1 P. M.*

ROELIF H. BROOKS, D.D.

Sunday, December 29

10 A. M.

The Reverend Roelif H. Brooks is Rector of St. Thomas Church, New York, one of the most noteworthy units in the life of the American Episcopal Church. Prior to his acceptance of this call in 1926, he served for twenty years as Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Albany. Dr. Brooks is Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard, and Past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Masons in the State of New York. He is a trustee of many Church and educational institutions, and takes an active interest in Episcopal missions. St. Thomas Church, located at Fifth Ave. and 53rd St., is generally considered to be one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in the world.



PAUL HENRY FALL, Ph.D.

Sunday, December 29

1 P. M.

Dr. Paul Henry Fall, recently elected President of Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio, returns this year to an institution and a community where he had previously served as Professor and Mayor for many years. From 1920 until 1936, when he was called to serve on the faculty of Williams College, Dr. Fall had been an active and prominent figure in Hiram affairs. His election as 10th president of the college was the natural and unanimous choice of the institution's trustees. Hiram, founded in 1849, is a corducational college with a student body of about 500. Non-sectarian, it is, however, bound by tradition to the Disciple Brotherhood, and cooperates with the Association of Disciple Colleges.



Speakers who have conducted Church of the Air services, from its initial broadcast through May 1, 1940, are listed on these pages in alphabetical order and in denominational groups.

Baptist

ABERNETHY, REV. DR. WILLIAM S., *Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D.C.*
 ADAMS, REV. THEODORE F., *Ashland Avenue Baptist Church, Toledo, Ohio*
 ARBUCKLE, REV. C. N., *First Baptist Church, Newton Centre, Mass.*
 ARMSTRONG, REV. HOMER J., *Richmond Hill Baptist Church, New York*
 ASHBROOK, REV. M. FOREST, *Northern Baptist Convention, New York*
 BANNING, REV. DR. CHARLES E., *Richmond Hill Baptist Church, New York*
 BATEMAN, REV. ROBERT J., *First Baptist Church, Memphis, Tenn.*
 BROWN, REV. DR. OWEN C., *American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia, Penn.*
 BUMPUS, REV. DR. LESTER W., *Pittsburgh Baptist Association, Pittsburgh, Penn.*
 BURR, REV. HUGH CHAMBERLIN, *Rochester Federation of Churches, Rochester, N. Y.*
 CHAPMAN, REV. OLIVER U., *First Baptist Church of Oak Park, Ill.*
 CLARKE, REV. DR. GEORGE A., *First Baptist Church, Malden, Mass.*
 CLAUSEN, REV. BERNARD C., *First Baptist Church, Syracuse, N. Y.*
 DAKIN, REV. DR. E. LEROY, *First Baptist Church, Milwaukee, Wisconsin*
 DAVISON, REV. WILLIAM E., *First Baptist Church of Royal Oak, Michigan*
 ELLIOTT, REV. DR. JOHN W., *American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia, Penn.*
 FEWLAAS, REV. RICHMOND ARNOLD, *Washington Heights Baptist Church, New York City*
 FRANKLIN, REV. DR. JAMES H., *Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Penn.*
 GALLUP, REV. DR. CLARENCE M., *Northern Baptist Convention, New York City*
 GEISTWEIT, REV. H. N., *Ninth Street Baptist Church, Cincinnati, Ohio*
 GILKY, REV. CHARLES W., *University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.*
 HANSEN, REV. HERBERT WINSTON, *Scarsdale Community Baptist Church, Scarsdale, N. Y.*
 HASSELDEN, REV. KYLE, *Warburton Avenue Baptist Church, Yonkers, N. Y.*
 HAZZARD, REV. DR. STANLEY B., *New York Baptist City Societies, New York City*
 HUDSON, MR. ARTHUR J., *Northern Baptist Convention, Cleveland, Ohio*
 JOHNSON, REV. GOVE G., *National Baptist Memorial Church, Washington, D.C.*
 JOHNSON, REV. C. OSCAR, *Third Baptist Church, St. Louis, Mo.*
 LAHRSON, REV. GORDON R., *Park Baptist Church, Staten Island, N. Y.*
 LINDSAY, REV. SAMUEL MACAULEY, *Brookline Baptist Church, Boston, Mass.*
 LOVE, REV. ELMER A., *First Baptist Church, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.*
 MACDONALD, REV. DR. GEORGE B., *First Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.*
 McDONALD, REV. DR. A. M., *Chicago Baptist Association, Chicago, Ill.*
 PIERCE, REV. DR. EARL B., *Northern Baptist Convention, Minneapolis, Minn.*
 POLING, REV. DANIEL A., *Baptist Temple, Philadelphia, Penn.*
 POTEAT, REV. DR. EDWIN McNEILL, *Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio*
 POWELL, REV. A. CLAYTON, JR., *Abyssinian Baptist Church, New York City*
 PRUDEN, REV. DR. EDWARD HUGHES, *First Baptist Church, Washington, D.C.*
 ROBBINS, REV. JOSEPH C., *American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, New York City*
 RUSSELL, REV. ROBERT V., *Affiliated Baptist City Societies, New York*
 SAUNDERS, REV. WILBOUR E., *Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.*
 SCHLOERB, REV. DR. ROLLAND W., *Hyde Park Baptist Church, Chicago, Ill.*
 SHAW, REV. DR. AVERY A., *Denison University, Granville, Ohio*
 SMITH, REV. H. OTHEMAN, *Baptist Church of the Redeemer, Yonkers, N. Y.*
 STITT, REV., J. W., *Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.*
 TAYLOR, REV. FREDERICK E., *First Baptist Church, Indianapolis, Ind.*
 THOMAS, REV. ALBERT C., *First Baptist Church, Fall River, Mass.*
 THOMAS, REV. JOHN W., *American Baptist Home Mission Society, New York*

WILKES, REV. MILTON R., *Kings Highway Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.*
 WILLINGHAM, REV. EDWARD B., *Delmar Baptist Church, St. Louis, Missouri*
 WILSON, REV. ROBERT L., *First Baptist Church, Kansas City, Mo.*
 WRIGHT, REV. DR. CHARLES O., *First Baptist Church, White Plains, N. Y.*
 YEAPLE, REV. DR. WHITNEY S. K., *Lake Avenue Baptist Church, Rochester, N. Y.*

Catholic

BECKMAN, MOST REV. FRANCIS J. L., *Archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa*
 BELFORD, REV. JOHN L., *Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, N. Y.*
 BOYLE, MOST REV. HUGH C., *Bishop of Pittsburgh, Penn.*
 CALLAHAN, REV. EUGENE J., *Church of St. Gregory the Great, New York City*
 CANTWELL, MOST REV. JOHN J., *Archbishop of Los Angeles, California*
 CHIDWICK, RT. REV. MSGR. JOHN P., *St. Agnes Church, New York City*
 CONLON, REV. THOMAS F., *Holy Name Societies, New York City*
 CONNELL, REV. FRANCIS J., *Mt. St. Alphonsus, Esopus, New York*
 COOGAN, REV. ALOYSIUS F., *National Propagation of the Faith Society, New York*
 COOPER, REV. JOHN M., *Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.*
 CORRIGAN, RT. REV. MSGR. JOSEPH M., *Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.*
 COX, REV. JAMES R., *Old St. Patrick's Church, Pittsburgh, Penn.*
 CURLEY, MOST REV. MICHAEL J., *Archbishop of Baltimore, Md.*
 CURRAN, REV. EDWARD LODGE, *International Catholic Truth Society, New York*
 DALY, DR. JOSEPH A., *Church of St. Gregory the Great, New York*
 DEFERRARI, DR. ROY J., *Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.*
 DONOHUE, DR. HUGH A., *St. Patrick's Seminary, Menlo Park, California*
 DOUGHERTY, REV. WILLIAM E., *St. Vincent de Paul Church, Syracuse, N. Y.*
 DUFF, REV. EDWARD A., *Chaplain's Corps, U. S. Navy, New York City*
 DUFFY, MOST REV. JOHN A., *Bishop of Syracuse, New York*
 DUFFEE, REV. PETER B., *Franciscan Monastery, New York*
 EMALDIA, REV. STEPHEN, *Plaza Church of Los Angeles, California*
 EUSTACE, MOST REV. BARTHOLOMEW, *Bishop of Camden, New Jersey*
 FITZGERALD, REV. JOHN F., *Paulist Fathers, New York City*
 FLANAGAN, RT. REV. E. J., *Boys Town, Nebraska*
 FLOERSH, MOST REV. JOHN A., *Bishop of Louisville, Kentucky*
 FREEKING, VERY REV. MSGR. EDWARD A., *Catholic Students Mission Crusade, Cincinnati, Ohio*
 FURLONG, DR. PHILIP J., *Dean of Cathedral College, New York*
 GALLAGHER, REV. HERBERT, *Editor "The Franciscan", Paterson, N. J.*
 GANNON, REV. ROBERT I., *President Fordham University, New York*
 GIBBONS, MOST REV. EDMOND F., *Bishop of Albany, New York*
 GLENNON, MOST REV. JOHN JOSEPH, *Archbishop of St. Louis, Missouri*
 GOETZMAN, REV. ALBERT R., *St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa*
 GRAHAM, REV. HARRY C., *Holy Name Societies, New York*
 GRIFFIN, MOST REV. JAMES A., *Bishop of Springfield, Illinois*
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 HELLER, RABBI JAMES G., *Isaac M. Wise Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio*
 HIRSCHBERG, RABBI ABRAHAM, *Temple Shalom, Chicago, Ill.*
 ISRAEL, RABBI EDWARD L., *Har Sinai Congregation, Baltimore, Md.*
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 STEINBERG, RABBI MILTON, Park Avenue Synagogue, New York
 STERN, RABBI HARRY J., Temple Emanuel, Montreal, Canada
 STERN, RABBI NATHAN, West End Synagogue, New York
 THURMAN, RABBI SAMUEL, United Hebrew Temple, St. Louis, Mo.
 WEINSTEIN, RABBI ABRAHAM L., Temple Israel of Jamaica, Jamaica, New York
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