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4

United Palestine Appeal, 1942.

January 2, 1942

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE KEREN HAYESOD AND
THE KEREN KAYEMETH TO CONSTITUTE THE 1942 UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

AGREEMENT entered into this 2nd day of January, 1942, by and between the PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD) INC., a New York membership corporation, the party of the first part; (hereinafter referred to as the "Keren Hayesod") and the JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH LE ISRAEL) INC., a New York membership corporation, party of the second part; (hereinafter referred to as the "Keren Kayemeth") WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, efficiency and economy in the raising of funds for their respective purposes have been aided by the creation of a centralized administration in the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL during the years 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939, 1940, 1941

NOW, THEREFORE, it is mutually agreed as follows:

1. The parties hereto agree to conduct a joint campaign to secure in the United States funds for their respective purposes and they do hereby constitute and appoint "THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.", hereinafter sometimes referred to as "UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL", a membership corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, as their agents and in their behalf to conduct and manage the aforesaid campaign during and for the calendar year 1942.
2. The aim of the campaign shall be to raise for the parties hereto a maximum sum in cash and pledges during the period commencing January 1, 1942, and ending December 31, 1942.
3. It is agreed that the stationery and the national and local publicity relating to the joint Campaign shall describe UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL as being for and on behalf of the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth. The names of such other bodies or corporations as may join the Campaign or cooperate therewith by consent of the parties hereto shall also be appropriately referred to on the stationery and in the publicity of the Campaign.
4. It is agreed that all monies, pledges and subscriptions received or secured by UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, or by either of the parties to this agreement during or for the period of January 1, 1942 to December 31, 1942, shall except as herein otherwise provided, be remitted to the National Treasurer of the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC. and the same shall constitute a common pool of the parties hereto to be disbursed as hereinafter set forth.
5. It is agreed that all sums received or realized as a result of the said joint Campaign conducted by the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL itself or by the JEWISH NATIONAL FUND on behalf of the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL shall become part of the aforesaid common pool and shall be disbursed as follows:

All duly authorized campaign expenses and other duly authorized expenses of UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL shall be a first lien and charge against all monies received. The net proceeds of the Campaign after deduction of all duly authorized expenditures shall be allocated on a basis of parity between the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth.
6. It is the right and intention of the parties hereto to devote the sums to be received by them from UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL both to the normal purposes and activities of their respective organizations, and to such special requirements as in their own respective judgments may be deemed necessary or

advisable in the discharge of their duties and functions.

7. Neither of the parties hereto shall engage in any separate fund-raising activity except as herein specifically permitted and agreed upon. All funds and pledges, received or secured by either of the parties hereunto on account of or as a result of any fund-raising effort conducted after January 1, 1942, and prior to December 31, 1942, shall be deemed, pledged, received or secured for an on account of the 1942 Campaign herein provided for, except as hereinafter provided, and shall be paid into the National Treasury of the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, it being understood UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL shall continue to collect unpaid subscriptions of pledges to the Campaigns heretofore conducted by it and shall dispose of all sums collected pursuant to the applicable agreements between the parties hereto.

8. It is agreed that all bequests and legacies which either of the parties hereto may receive or become entitled to, shall be retained in entirety by the party to this agreement which is the beneficiary thereof.

9. It is agreed that the accounts of UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL shall be audited monthly by Certified Public Accountants to be chosen by the Administrative Committee of the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, and that a copy of such audits shall promptly be delivered to UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL and to each of the parties hereto. It is further agreed that each of the parties hereto shall have its respective books of accounts audited monthly during 1942 by Certified Public Accountants, and shall promptly deliver to the other a copy thereof.

10. It is agreed and understood that neither the Keren Hayesod nor the Keren Kayemeth, parties to this agreement, merge as Organizations with UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL. They shall maintain their separate identities and independence as Organizations and may carry on their normal and established duties and functions, except as limited by this agreement.

It is agreed and understood that the following activities of the Keren Kayemeth shall continue to be conducted through the established Keren Kayemeth apparatus:

- a. Box Collections
- b. Sale of JNF Stamps
- c. Flag and Flower Day Collections
- d. Chanukah and Purim Collections
- e. Tree Planting
- f. Lag B'Omer Celebrations
- g. Collections from Children in Hebrew Schools
- h. Golden Book Inscriptions
- i. Incidental Collections at festivals, simchas, Bar Mitzvahs, Weddings and similar occasional collections.
- j. Sefer Haya'el
- k. Dunam Land Donations

11. The parties hereto expressly agree that if UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL shall enter into an agreement with JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE and/or other organization or organizations for a joint 1942 campaign then the terms of such agreement shall be binding upon the parties hereto and the parties hereto shall take no action which is contrary to or may constitute a breach of the said agreement. The parties hereto agree further to promote and aid the campaign which may be conducted by or participated in by UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL during the year 1942, and to take no action which will harm or impede the collection of funds by such campaign.

12. It is, however, agreed that the net proceeds derived from the aforementioned activities of the Keren Kayemeth and such activities of the Keren Hayesod as may be properly conducted by it, after the administrative expenses incurred in connection therewith shall have been deducted, shall belong to and be a part of the common pool of UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL. It is further agreed that the activities mentioned in Article 10, and this Article 12, shall be so conducted so as not to interfere with or be hurtful to the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL and its activities. A committee to consider and adjust claims of violation of the provisions of this Article 12, consisting of one designee of the Keren Kayemeth, one designee of the Keren Hayesod, and a third member to be chosen by the two so designated shall be constituted if request therefor is at any time or from time to time made by either of the parties hereto.

13. Should any loans be made by UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, the parties hereto shall participate equally in the funds derived from such loans. Loans separately secured by either of the parties hereto for their respective purposes shall be the obligation of and accrue to the benefit of such respective party.

14. It is agreed that the successful prosecution of the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL will be enhanced by the cooperation and support of the Zionist Organization of America, the Poale Zion-Zeire Zion, the Mizrachi Organization of America and Hashomer Hatzair, (which organizations are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Zionist Parties"). The Zionist Parties by conducting year-round educational and propaganda activities and issuing publications in which the activities of the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL and its constituents KEREN HAYESOD AND KEREN KAYEMETH are publicized, are providing an essential background for the successful conduct of campaigns of, and on behalf of, the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL. Therefore the parties hereto agree to invite the Zionist Parties to give their cooperation to UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL for 1942, and they agree in consideration of services rendered to make available to the Zionist Organization of America \$54,000, the Poale Zion-Zeire Zion \$9,800, Mizrachi Organization of America \$9,800, and Hashomer Hatzair \$1,200. The above service charges shall be paid in twelve equal monthly instalments. It is, however, expressly understood that the agreements with the Zionist Parties shall provide that their publications and literature shall be available to the fullest extent reasonably possible for the publicity and propaganda purposes of UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, KEREN HAYESOD AND KEREN KAYEMETH, and shall give adequate emphasis to the primacy of the needs of the said national funds, and that the Zionist Parties by their meetings, conferences, propaganda and publicity material, and with the cooperation of their officers and members shall nationally, and locally, participate in the activities of the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL to the end that maximum results may be obtained for the 1942 campaign.

15. It is agreed that the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL for 1942 shall allot to the Mizrachi Palestine Fund the total sum of \$125,000, which shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments, it being understood that the total sum made available to the Mizrachi Palestine Fund shall be spent entirely within Palestine and that an accounting for such expenditure, duly audited and certified, shall be made semi-annually to the Executive of the Jewish Agency in Palestine, and a copy delivered to UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL. It is understood that upon notice from the Executive of the Jewish Agency that such statements have not been received UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL shall be entitled to withhold further payment to the Mizrachi Palestine Fund until the matter is adjusted. It is also agreed by Mizrachi Palestine Fund that it

will immediately pay to UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL all funds which it may receive in 1942, and that neither the Mizrachi Organization of America, nor Mizrachi Palestine Fund, nor any of its officers or members shall conduct or aid in Palestine fund-raising efforts except through UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL.

The Mizrachi Organization of America agrees that it will deliver to UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL semi-annually a detailed statement duly certified by its auditors of all income which it is accountable to pay over to UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL pursuant to this agreement, including all allotments by Welfare Chests and receipts from all other sources, also a certified account of expenditures incurred by said Mizrachi Organization. The Mizrachi Organization of America represents that it has received the written consent of Mizrachi Women's Organization that said Mizrachi Women's Organization will not make application to Welfare Funds, and Mizrachi Organization of America agrees that it will do all in its power to assure full performance by Mizrachi Women's Organization of its said agreement.

16. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein set forth, all monies raised by Keren Kayemeth through the activities described in Article 10 above may be retained in the Treasury of the Keren Kayemeth, provided, however, that the sums so retained as indicated upon the monthly audits hereinabove referred to, shall be charged against the funds which may be then due or may therefore become due to the Keren Kayemeth under this agreement. It is understood and agreed also that the procedure above set forth shall be followed with respect to any and all funds raised by Keren Hayesod, pursuant to the provisions of Article 12 above. The amounts raised in any one month by the Keren Kayemeth after a deduction of authorized expenditures, shall be transferred to the treasury of the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL no later than the fifteenth day of the month following. Such sums become part of the pool of the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL for distribution as herein indicated.

17. The parties hereto hereby agree to assign, transfer and pay over to UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL all contributions or pledges to which this agreement is applicable received by them respectively, and to do all further acts required to make the title of the said UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL to such contributions and pledges complete and absolute.

18. It is hereby agreed that a sum not exceeding \$100,000 shall be allocated to the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs. This amount shall be paid as follows: - \$50,000 by the KEREN HAYESOD AND \$50,000 by the KEREN KAYEMETH, it being understood that the sum of \$25,000 advanced in 1941 shall be charged to the 1942 allocation. The remaining sum of \$75,000 shall be paid in equal monthly instalments as follows: - \$37,500 by the KEREN HAYESOD and \$37,500 by the KEREN KAYEMETH. It is understood that the foregoing allocation to the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs has the approval of the KEREN HAYESOD, INC. and the KEREN KAYEMETH LEISRAEL, INC.

19. By reason of the existence of emergency conditions in Palestine due to the war, which will necessitate special expenditures, it is mutually agreed that out of each and every payment of the proceeds of the campaign made by the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL to the parties hereto respectively, each party will upon receipt of such payment remit one-third thereof to their respective headquarters at Jerusalem, to be expended by them for emergency purposes, and as set forth in the cable dated November 17, 1939, signed by Ussishkin, Hantke and Kaplan.

20. It is distinctly understood and agreed that UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL is hereby constituted as the agent of the parties hereto solely for the purpose of the campaign beginning January 1, 1942 and ending December 31, 1942, and that the parties hereto do not assume any existing liabilities of UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL or responsibility of any character by reason of any matter or transaction of UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL occurring prior to January 1, 1942, except such liabilities as arise out of or in connection with the 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941 campaigns, as provided for in the respective agreements between the parties hereto and held for them by UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL. It is further agreed that neither of the parties hereto shall receive or be entitled to receive any monies, credits or assets coming to the Treasury of UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL or to which the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL may become entitled to by reason of any matter or transaction occurring prior to Jan. 1, 1936.

21. The parties hereto agree that the 1941 campaign of the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL shall be conducted by the officers and the Administrative Committee, such officers and Administrative Committee to be designated by the KEREN HAYESOD and the KEREN KAYEMETH. The names of the officers of the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, (which officers shall also constitute the Executive Committee of the Administrative Committee,) and of the Administrative Committee are set forth on a schedule hereto attached. The parties hereto approve and agree to the designation of the officers and Administrative Committee, as set forth in said schedule.

22. The said officers and Administrative Committee shall have full authority, control and management of the conduct and affairs of the Campaign, herein provided for, including the employment and dismissal of staff and personnel. The Administrative Committee may delegate and assign such authority as they may deem wise and necessary in the conduct of the Campaign.

23. It is agreed that all checks, drafts, or other instruments for the withdrawal of funds and all negotiable paper of UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL shall be signed by any two officers who are authorized to sign by resolution of the Administrative Committee of the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL.

24. On or before October 1, 1942, the parties hereto shall on the call of either party as hereinafter set forth meet to determine whether or not the combined campaign herein agreed upon shall be renewed and continued for a further term of twelve months commencing January 1, 1943, and terminating December 31, 1943. At least five days' notice of the time and place of such meeting so to be held on or before October 1, 1942, may be given by either party to the other at any time between August 15th and September 15th. Such meeting shall be held in the office of UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, 41 East 42nd Street, NEW YORK CITY. If no such meeting is called or takes place on or before October 1st, 1942, or if no agreement is reached by November 1st, for an extension of this contract beyond December 31, 1942, then this agreement shall terminate and come to an end on December 31, 1942. In the event that the parties shall fail to renew this agreement, UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL shall continue to act as their agent and in their behalf solely to collect unpaid subscriptions or pledges to the Campaign conducted in and for the years 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942. In the event of the termination of this agreement the Keren Kayemeth shall be given the right to receive copies of all records at the disposal of the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL in the conduct of its campaign and that the Keren Hayesod shall have the same right to the records at the disposal of the Keren Kayemeth in the conduct of its campaign.

25. Each of the parties hereto agree to execute any further documents and to do any and all acts reasonably necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of this agreement.

26. It is agreed that no allocations, appropriations, loans or advances shall be made by the Administrative Committee of the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL for any purpose not provided for in the agreement, unless such authorization is voted by the said Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth as separate entities.

27. The Executive Directors of the Keren Hayesod and National Fund respectively, shall be invited to attend meetings of the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL and have access to UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL records and be liaison representatives between the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL and their respective organizations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD) INC.

By CHARLES RESS
Chairman, Board of Directors.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH LEISRAEL)
INC.

By ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN
President.

OFFICERS OF UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

- 1942 -

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Honorary Chairmen

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

National Chairman

Abba Hillel Silver

National Co-Chairmen

Stephen S. Wise,
Chairman, Administrative Committee
Louis Lipsky,
Chairman, Executive Committee
Solomon Goldman
Israel Goldstein
Louis E. Levinthal
Morris Rothenberg



Treasurer

Charles J. Rosenbloom

Associate Treasurers

Abraham L. Liebovitz
Jacob Sincoff

Vice-Chairmen

Barnett R. Brickner
Leon Gellman
James G. Heller
Edmund I. Kaufmann
Charles Ress
Elihu D. Stone
Robert Szold
Joe Weingarten
David Wertheim

UPA ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE -- 1942

Altschul, Louis, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.	Lipkowitz, Irving D., New York
Bender, Mrs. Oscar G., Philadelphia, Pa.	Lipsky, Louis, New York
Berman, Rabbi Morton M., Chicago, Ill.	Lookstein, Rabbi Joseph H., New York
Bernstein, Herman, New York	Margareten, Frederick, New York
Bernstein, Rabbi Philip S., Rochester, N.Y.	Margoshes, Dr. Samuel, New York
Bernstein, Robert M., Philadelphia, Pa.	Markewich, Samuel, New York
Bonchek, Samuel, New York	Mazer, Abraham, New York
Breslau, Rabbi Isadore, Washington, D.C.	Miller, Rabbi Irving, Long Island, N.Y.
Brickner, Rabbi Barnett R., Cleveland, O.	Monsky, Henry, Omaha, Nebraska
Brown, Charles, Los Angeles, Calif.	Pinski, David, New York
Cohen, A.B., Scranton, Pa.	Pool, Mrs. David de Sola, New York
Cohen, Abraham, New York	Potts, Isaac, Baltimore, Md.
Cohen, Eli, Lynn, Mass.	Rabinowitz, Leo J., San Francisco, Calif.
Cohen, Jacob H., New York	Ress, Charles, New York
Cohen, Sol, New York	Rimsky, Louis, New York
Diamond, David, Buffalo, New York	Rocker, Louis P., New York
Ebin, Rabbi Nachman H., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Rosenblatt, Judge Bernard A., New York
Ehrlich, Harry, Springfield, Mass.	Rosenbloom, Charles J., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Epstein, Albert K., Chicago, Ill.	Rosenbloom, Mrs. Sol, New York
Esfeld, Sol, Seattle, Wash.	Rosensohn, Mrs. Samuel J., New York
Feder, Sarah, New York	Rothenberg, Judge Morris, New York
Fierst, Harry P., New York	Rothstein, Samuel, New York
Fine, Isidore, Brooklyn, N.Y.	Rudolph, Bernard G., Syracuse, N.Y.
Fisher, Mendel N., New York	Sachs, Israel, New York
Fishman, Jacob, New York	Salzman, William, New York
Freiberger, David, New York	Schiff, Albert, Columbus, Ohio
Frisch, Daniel, Indianapolis, Ind.	Schlossberg, Joseph, New York
Gellman, Leon, New York	Schneider, Max J., New York
Glosser, David, Johnstown, Pa.	Segal, Louis, New York
Goldberg, Joseph, Worcester, Mass.	Seidel, Dr. Herman, Baltimore, Md.
Goldberg, Judge Lewis, Boston, Mass.	Shetzer, Simon, Washington, D.C.
Goldman, Dr. Solomon, Chicago, Ill.	Silver, Dr. Abba Hillel, Cleveland, Ohio
Goldstein, Dr. Israel, New York	Silver, Dr. Maxwell, New York
Goldstein, Joseph, Rochester, New York	Silverman, Mrs. Archibald, Providence, R.I.
Goodman, Abraham, New York	Silverman, Archibald, Providence, R.I.
Goodman, Jack A., Indianapolis, Ind.	Silverman, Robert, Boston, Mass.
Gordon, Rabbi Julius, St. Louis, Mo.	Sincoff, Jacob, New York
Gotshal, Sylvan, New York	Sonneborn, Dr. Ferdinand, New York
Grayer, Harry, Brooklyn, New York	Spiegler, Louis E., Washington, D.C.
Greenberg, Judge Emanuel, New York	Srere, Abraham, Detroit, Mich.
Grosberg, Joseph E., Schenectady, N.Y.	Stavitsky, Michael A., Newark, N.J.
Gurfein, Murray I., New York	Stein, Nathan M., Milwaukee, Wisc.
Hamlin, Isaac, New York	Stone, Elihu D., Boston, Mass.
Heller, Rabbi James G., Cincinnati, Ohio	Sugarman, Mark, Coatesville, Pa.
Hollander, Herman, New York	Sylk, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.
Kaplan, Judge Jacob J., Boston, Mass.	Szold, Robert, New York
Kaufmann, Edmund I., Washington, D.C.	Thau, Sigmund, New York
Kirshblum, Rabbi Max, New York	Uslander, Abraham, Elizabeth, N.J.
Kohn, Rabbi S. Joshua, Utica, N.Y.	Waldauer, Abe D., Memphis, Tenn.
Kowalsky, Rabbi I.M., New York	Wechsler, Abraham, New York
Krasne, Abraham, New York	Wechsler, Ralph, Newark, N.J.
Krumbein, Abraham, New York	Weinberg, Dr. Harold M., New York
Levine, Dr. Harris J., New York	Weinberg, Morris, Brooklyn, New York
Levine, Harry, Leominster, Mass.	Weingarten, Joe, Houston, Texas
Levinthal, Rabbi Israel H., Bklyn, N.Y.	Weiss, Aaron, Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Levinthal, Judge Louis E., Philadelphia	Weissman, Herman, New York
Liebovitz, Abraham L., New York	Wertheim, David, New York
	Wise, Dr. Stephen S., New York

FROM: SIDNEY HOLLANDER, President
TO: Member Agencies of the COUNCIL

1942 UJA

1942

GENERAL BULLETIN

For Member Agencies

No. [REDACTED]

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January 8, 1942

The first good news of the year is the report just received that the U.J.A. will be continued through 1942! The long-continued negotiations have reached a successful conclusion; the final agreement was initialed December 31st. There will be a single and united campaign!

As you may recall, the Board of the COUNCIL at its meeting last September instructed me to communicate with the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal, and the National Refugee Service to offer every assistance possible in helping them reach a satisfactory agreement for 1942. All three agencies indicated promptly a willingness to have us participate in the discussions then about to begin. Our committee sat in from the beginning and I believe we were definitely helpful in bringing about the happy outcome reported above.

The major terms of the agreement follow substantially those on which the 1941 appeal was based, tho the initial allotments to the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. are both slightly larger than last year. The former is to receive \$4,525,000, while \$2,575,000 goes to the U.P.A. The N.R.S., as a beneficiary agency, is guaranteed \$2,000,000. Beyond these initial grants, any further sums that may be raised will be divided by an Allotment Committee between the J.D.C. and the U.P.A.

In reporting these negotiations, it would be less than fair if I failed to make special reference to the effective part played by Mr. David Watchmaker of Boston, a member of our Committee. Several times when negotiations had reached an impasse it was Mr. Watchmaker's skillful diplomacy that saved the situation. All of us are all under deep obligation to him.

It is clear that the problem with which the U.J.A. agencies will have to deal in 1942 will require the fullest cooperation of all organized Jewish communities. These agencies plan to hold conferences in

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

the near future, and are eager to have the fullest possible participation by representatives of the welfare funds. I therefore recommend that every effort be made to assure representation of your agency at the conference of the U.P.A. in Cleveland on January 17 and 18, and the N.R.S. and J.D.C. conferences in Chicago on January 30.

The 1942 General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, which will be held at the Drake Hotel in Chicago on January 31 - February 2, will offer an excellent opportunity for consideration and planning for the 1942 campaigns in which the U.J.A. will again be a major participant.

ALL GOOD WISHES FOR THE NEW YEAR!



THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

Office of the President

Cincinnati, Ohio

January 13, 1942.

(Dict. Jan. 12)

C
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Rev. Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairman
United Palestine Appeal,
41 E. 42d St.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Silver:

Upon my return to my office some ten days ago, from a two-weeks' trip east, I found upon my desk your good letter of the 29th ult., in which you inform me that you are proposing my name as a member of the National Council for Palestine. I appreciate greatly your kind and generous thought of me, and the honor which is implied in this nomination.

However, after having given careful and responsible thought to the matter, I feel that I must ask you not to propose my name for this position. As you know, I am not a Zionist in any sense of the word. While I am, of course, deeply interested in Palestine, and have no objection whatever to the spontaneous development of a Jewish state there, should that come about in a normal manner, as an expression of the earnest desire of the large majority of the inhabitants of Palestine, I have little actual sympathy for Jewish nationalistic procedures outside of Palestine, and least of all here in America. I cannot conceive that it would be possible for the National Council for Palestine, sponsored by the United Palestine Appeal, to withhold itself from political philosophy and political action with regard to a Jewish State in Palestine. Therefore, I feel that not only would I not be able to render service upon this Council, but I would probably be even a disturbing factor in its deliberations and work. Under the circumstances, I feel that I have no moral right to permit my name to be presented for membership upon this Council. Therefore, despite my sincere appreciation of your generous thought of me, I must ask to be excused. I know that you will understand.

With warmest regards for yourself and Virginia, in which my dear wife joins most heartily, I am ever

Faithfully,

(signed) Julian Morganstern

JM/s

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

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

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1942 at 5:30 P.M.

AT THE HOTEL STATLER, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Present: Louis Lipsky, presiding: Barnett R. Brickner, Israel Goldstein, James G. Heller, Louis E. Levinthal, Henry Montor, Charles Ress, Charles J. Rosenbloom, Morris Rothenberg, Abba Hillel Silver, David Wertheim, Stephen S. Wise.

Samuel Blitz, Mendel N. Fisher, Robert Silverman

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NATIONAL ADVISORY BUDGETING

Dr. Silver referred to the meeting at the end of January in Chicago of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, at which a committee headed by Mr. Jacob Blaustein of Baltimore is expected to make a report on negotiations that have been conducted during the past year with Dr. Silver on the subject of national budgeting. Dr. Silver pointed out that he had kept the Executive and Administrative Committees informed of all the correspondence and negotiations that had been held on the subject.

The Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, even though it could claim a slight majority in favor of national advisory budgeting in the referendum it conducted early in 1941, felt that the results were so inconclusive that they did not wish to proceed on that basis. They could point to a formal legal majority in the referendum. Therefore, their task has been to find a formula which would meet both situations. The negotiations between Mr. Blaustein and Dr. Silver for a formula that would be mutually acceptable continued over a period of months and resulted in a draft which was submitted at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal on November 14th. The Council, Dr. Silver stated, is prepared to abandon the name of national advisory budgeting in connection with the committee to be set up. The Council is prepared to call the body merely a Budget Research Committee to which, Dr. Silver said, there is no objection. The U.P.A. has stated that it wants the Council to study the budgets of the organizations to see how they spend their money.

Referring to the draft of the formula, Dr. Silver pointed out that it defines fact-finding as follows:

"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 United Jewish Appeal 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 Committee shall, from time to time, report to the Board on the progress of its work, recommending such modifications or expansions of the program as may seem desirable. But should the Committee at any time recommend by a two-thirds vote that the full national advisory budget service as originally projected be adopted the Board shall, before putting such recommendation into effect, submit same to a meeting of the Assembly of the Council for its approval."

The crux of the problem, Dr. Silver stated, has been that the committee of fifteen which is to be appointed as the Budget Research Committee to implement this program may decide at some future time that it wants to go beyond mere fact-finding to engage in advisory budgeting for the communities. According to the original proposals of the Council of Federations, the Committee would have the right to do just that; but this is opposed by the U.P.A. which had insisted that the Committee should not have the right to engage in advisory budgeting. The U.P.A. had recommended instead that if the country insists upon advisory national budgeting after a certain period of time, during which this Committee will have engaged in fact-finding, the Committee might by a two-thirds vote make such a recommendation for a shift from fact-finding to national advisory budgeting to the Board of Directors of the Council of Federations. The Board of Directors would then have to submit it to an annual Assembly of the Council.

The question of this two-thirds vote was the stumbling block in the negotiations. Mr. Blaustein insisted on a majority vote whereby the Budget Research Committee could recommend to the Board of Directors a shift from fact-finding to national advisory budgeting. Dr. Silver then read further from the minutes of the meeting on November 14th as follows:

"Mr. Montor reviewed the events since the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Council of Federations, during which discussions had been going on between Dr. Silver and Mr. Jacob Blaustein, Chairman of the sub-committee formulating plans for a national budgeting program. These had in view a compromise whereby the Palestine bodies could be protected. The lengthy correspondence involved had been sent to the members for their perusal.

"The essence of the proposals was (1) that there should be a three-year waiting period before a national budgeting program could be instituted, if the committee on budgeting were to state that fact-finding functions alone were insufficient; (2) that it would require a two-thirds vote of that committee to recommend national budgeting, in addition to fact-finding; (3) that the decision on that recommendation should be made not by the Board of Directors of the Council but by the annual Assembly.

"The last communication from Mr. Blaustein stated that he was prepared (a) to change the name of the committee from National Advisory Budget Committee to Budget Research Committee; (b) to have the final decision made by the annual Assembly of the Council, not the Board; (c) but he did not agree to a three-year waiting period or (d) on a two-thirds vote requirement for a recommendation for budgeting by the committee.

"Most of those who were to serve on that committee had already been invited. Largely, they were men who, early in the year, had very vigorously espoused national budgeting. It was felt that a two-thirds vote in that committee was a basic essential if the views of those opposed to national budgeting were to be safeguarded.

"Rabbi Heller said that mere reference to the Assembly of the Council was not sufficient, inasmuch as the exact constituency of the Council was doubtful

and the methods of determining representation confused. There should be negotiation with the Council as to the entire method of representative in the Assembly. He would also insert a provision that if the committee recommends fact-finding ultimately that, before the Assembly votes on it, the communities of the United States should be notified of the decision sufficiently in advance to be able to discuss it thoroughly.

"The effectiveness of any decision, Mr. Montor said, rested on the coordinated action of all the Palestine bodies, U.P.A., Hadassah, Poale Zion, Mizrachi, etc.

"Rabbi Miller moved that, having had presented to it the full correspondence between Dr. Silver and Mr. Blaustein relative to the setting up of a Budget Research Committee, the U.P.A. Executive Committee confirm Dr. Silver's final revised draft of the agreement on a fact-finding committee, to include a provision that any vote to recommend national budgeting must be by a two-thirds majority.

"Mr. Schlossberg was opposed to the power of recommendation, however voted. Opposition to Zionism was growing stronger in certain groups, he said. He felt that the research committee should be given no power whatever to make recommendations.

"Mr. Shetzer said he was prepared to join in instructing Dr. Silver to stay adamant on the two-thirds provision, although he realized that ordinary procedure held that a simple majority was sufficient.

"Rabbi Miller pointed out that distinctions are made between certain types of votes, as to their importance. Almost all constitutions, he said, carry varying provisions for votes on amendments as compared with ordinary votes.

"The Chairman stated the motion thus:

"That the Executive Committee expresses to Dr. Silver its approval of the stipulation that he ask for a two-thirds vote in the future Budget Research Committee as required before it could recommend the expansion of fact-finding into budgeting; and

"That if the Committee should then decide, by such a vote, to recommend budgeting, notice to that effect should be given two months in advance to all communities which have the right to send delegates to the Assembly.

"This was unanimously approved."

Three days previously, Dr. Silver stated, he was called by Mr. Blaustein, who asked whether the U.P.A. still insisted on a two-thirds vote. Dr. Silver replied in the affirmative, saying that this was the final action of the U.P.A. Mr. Blaustein stated that the Council of Federations is prepared to make this concession: that it would agree to a two-thirds vote for the first three years; and thereafter, if the committee of fifteen wishes to recommend advisory budgeting to the Assembly, it could do so by a pure majority. The Executive Committee is now confronted with that question and must make its decision.

Rabbi Brickner asked why it was necessary to contemplate action that would have to be taken three years from now. Could it not be merely agreed that in three years' time, there would be reconsideration of the entire subject? It was difficult to predict what might be desirable at the end of three years.

Dr. Silver stated that the Council of Federations does not want to tie its hands on a two-thirds vote for more than three years. Some of its officers were anxious to have the majority vote formula immediately.

Dr. Goldstein believed that the Council of Federations was interested in having a face-saving device in relation to its own constituency. He felt the U.P.A. should cooperate with the Council in this matter, since the U.P.A. is getting substantially what it insisted upon. In three years' time, the U.P.A. would still have an opportunity of presenting its point of view on national budgeting. This was agreed to by Dr. Silver, who said that the U.P.A. would certainly have an opportunity of fighting national budgeting in the Assembly of the Council.

Mr. Lipsky shared Rabbi Brickner's view that at the end of three years, the subject should merely arise for reconsideration instead of making a binding decision now. Dr. Silver said that the Council would not agree to that.

Rabbi Heller, who had attended a meeting of the Board of the Council in New York in December, felt that the leaders of the Council had altered their general reaction to national budgeting. The Board seemed convinced that they had made a serious error in the manner in which the subject had been presented at Atlanta. They felt now that a plan such as was contemplated could not be foisted upon the Jews of the United States. He believed that the Zionists within the Council and in general should not force a break with the Council leaders if it were humanly possible to avoid it.

He felt that the real issue within the Council now is the type of representation and the formula of election of delegates to the annual Assemblies. This, in turn, depends on the type of Jewish communal organization in the United States. He felt that it would be a wise policy to accept the compromise suggested and utilize the next three years for an intensive attempt in Jewish communities to secure adequate representation in the Council of Federations. If that task could be concentrated upon, at the end of three years the issue would not be acute and it would not be detrimental.

Judge Rothenberg inquired whether the formula means that at the end of three years the Council would automatically have the right to proceed with national budgeting. Dr. Silver answered in the negative, saying that at the end of three years, the committee of fifteen which is to be set up would have the right by a majority vote to recommend advisory budgeting to the Board of the Council. The Board must then refer the subject to an annual Assembly of the full Council. In the first three years, a two-third vote is required; after three years, a majority vote -- that is all that is involved.

Rabbi Heller felt that it would be advisable to be prepared for a movement on the floor at the Chicago Assembly of the Council to override the Board and to proceed with national budgeting. Dr. Silver did not think so. He asked Mr. Blaustein whether he was in touch with the leaders of the Council and whether he represented their sentiments. Mr. Blaustein had answered, "of course."

Judge Rothenberg said that our people should withdraw from the meeting if any attempt is made to force any formula other than the one that was now suggested.

Dr. Silver pointed out that it is assumed that an understanding is being arrived at with responsible people. What was being discussed was the plan and the proposal of the Council leadership. Mr. Blaustein had not spoken as an individual.

Judge Rothenberg felt a reservation might be made so that at the end of the three years, if circumstances warranted, an opening would be afforded to raise the question again. Dr. Silver did not think that the Council would agree to that suggestion. He pointed out that it was not necessary for the committee of fifteen to raise the question of national budgeting at the end of the three-year period. It may never raise it.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the proposal, as conveyed to Dr. Silver by Mr. Blaustein on behalf of the Council, should be accepted.

RESOLUTIONS

Discussion was given to the resolutions to be adopted at the National Conference of the U.P.A. It was decided that a sub-committee be appointed to draft a resolution on the Jewish army which would be submitted to the general Resolutions Committee of the Conference. Rabbi Heller, Dr. Goldstein and Judge Levinthal were asked to constitute this committee.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:30 P.M.

NATIONAL BODIES NAME LEADERS TO ATTEND PALESTINE PARLEY

Central Conference of American Rabbis, United Synagogue and Others
See Importance of National Conference in Cleveland January 17-18

1942

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Cleveland, Ohio --- The importance of the National Conference for Palestine, to be held at the Hotel Statler here January 17 and 18, as a mobilization of American Jewish leadership to demonstrate to Palestine Jewry in the midst of war the moral and material support they may expect from American Jewry is emphasized in the decision of the leading national organizations to participate in the Cleveland gathering, it was indicated in a preliminary report on the conference by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, which is sponsoring the Conference.

The appointment by President Roosevelt of Mr. William Bullitt as Minister to the Near East, to include Palestine in his sphere of activities, indicates the crucial role that the 550,000 Jews of Palestine are playing in the Middle East, giving their loyalty unreservedly to the democratic cause, it was pointed out.

The National Conference for Palestine will consider reports on the economic, agricultural, cultural and military status of the Jewish National Home and review the relation of the Palestine problem to American Jewry and to Great Britain. The methods by which American Jews may accelerate the rebuilding program in Palestine, with an eye to immediate needs and the post-war resettlement needs, will also be presented by outstanding experts.

Rabbi James G. Heller, Cincinnati, President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Louis J. Moss, New York, President of the United Synagogue of America, and Abraham J. Leonard, Philadelphia, President of the National Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs, were among the first to assure Dr. Silver of the cooperation of their bodies with the National Conference for Palestine.

Dr. Heller announced that he had appointed five representatives of the Central Conference of American Rabbis as delegates to the Cleveland Conference. They are: Rabbi Julius Gordon, St. Louis, Rabbi Solomon B. Freehof, Pittsburgh, Rabbi Joshua L. Liebman, Boston, Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, Cleveland, and Rabbi James G. Heller, Cincinnati.

The five delegates of the United Synagogue of America are Rabbi Armond E. Cohen, Judge Lewis Drucker and Henry A. Rucker of Cleveland, Rabbi Morton Goldberg, Toledo, and Murray A. Nadler, Youngstown.

In addition to Dr. Silver as National Chairman, the officers of the United Palestine Appeal, American Jewry's central agency for the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, include as Honorary Chairmen: Professor Albert Einstein, Honorable Herbert H. Lehman, Judge Julian W. Mack, Henry Monsky, Honorable Nathan Straus and Henriettz Szold, and as Co-Chairmen, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Louis Lipsky, Dr. Solomon Goldman, Dr. Israel Goldstein, Edmund I. Kaufmann and Judge Morris Rothenberg

IN WAR AND PEACE - A JEWISH PALESTINE

THE ADDRESS OF DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN
OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

At the National Conference For Palestine, Cleveland, Ohio, January 17, 1942

What of 1942? What is likely to be the response of American Jewry to the appeal of the United Palestine Appeal, to all appeals for overseas aid and relief? There are already many prophets of gloom who are volubly prophesying in our camp: the response will be poor. Not only will taxes be much higher, making generous giving more difficult, but the minds and interests of our people will be absorbed in purely American problems and tasks. They will not be willing in war time to send their resources abroad to assist their fellow Jews in other lands. They will patriotically concentrate on the American scene to the exclusion of all else. These prophets anticipate and I suspect, also hope for a philanthropic isolationism to develop among our people, a sort of involution in beneficence, which, they believe, will not fail to impress Americans with the undivided loyalty of the American Jew.

Such an attitude on the part of our people, should it develop, would of course run contrary to the foreign policy of our government now universally endorsed by the American people. After long months of indecision and violent debate, the American people finally rid itself of the dangerous folly of isolationism. Instead, a firm resolute and broad policy of international cooperation for victory and for a new international order has been adopted -- a united war program, and a united peace program. Our country has announced a global program of lease-lend aid to all nations fighting the Axis powers. It is prepared, and is now in the process of pouring out its vast resources to assist peoples, some of them thousands of miles removed from our shores, with food and funds, with arms and men, to equip and sustain them in the common struggle against the common foe. Our forces will soon be on all the oceans,

at many points in the Far East, on bases within this hemisphere and outside it. Billions of dollars of the American taxpayers' money will go overseas to help other peoples. This is the grand strategy which has been adopted and approved by the American people; for they have become convinced that only in such a way can the war be won.

Will the American Jew now become the heir of the repudiated folly of isolationism? Will he become parochial in his interests and concerns at a time when his country is becoming international in vision and outlook, and is thinking and planning in terms of United Nations? I doubt it. The malaise of isolationism, if it ever does make its appearance among us, will be restricted to a small group at the top where traditionally the specific "Galut" maladies make their home --- timidity, escapism, tilting with wind-mills, dodging one's own shadow, protective dissociation from other Jews --- that whole complex of racial affections and disorders which may best be defined in our day as the Jerome Frank Complex.

The great masses of our people have never been isolationists and have never consented to the proposition, enunciated only by shell-shocked Jews, that aid given to fellow Jews in other countries or efforts to establish for their nationally homeless people a normal national existence, diminished their loyalty to the land of their birth or adoption, or clashed with the full performance of their duties as citizens in peace-time and in war-time. And so they help their fellow Jews everywhere in peace-time and in war-time. And so they will continue to do.

America is resolved to win not only the war but the peace which is to follow. The war is only the tragic, costly prelude to the real work of building a just, free, and enduring social order. Will the cause of world reconstruction be helped if what still remains of tortured European Jewry still within the reach of our help is allowed to sink deeper and ever deeper into the mire of misery and helplessness? Will the cause of permanent world peace be advanced if Palestine ---

the one promising solution for the homelessness of the Jewish people, where more than a half million Jews have already found rest, and where millions more can--- is permitted to languish and to run down during the long, hard years of war ahead? The President of the United States recently gave the answer, clairvoyantly and incisively: "The threat to Palestine does not differ in essence from the threat to this country." Palestine and America today are welded into one single front. They face a common threat. They are engaged in a common struggle. They await a common victory. Every dollar given to Palestine is thus a defense bond for democracy!

At this juncture in world history Jewish Palestine meets a two-fold need. It meets a war need. It is an important military ally of the free nations fighting Hitlerism. It is providing soldiers, munitions, food and military services in this war. Palestine may yet become a sector of major military significance. The plains of Jezreel were, of old, the battle grounds of empires, and around the walls of Jerusalem battles may yet rage again. Palestine occupies a strategic post in the far-flung allied battle front. A half million Jewish lives are pledged to defend that post. Great Britain should swiftly mobilize this valuable potential. It should swiftly arm the fighting Jews of Palestine --- before it is too late, lest it repeat in Palestine the tragic mistakes of Crete and Malay and of other battle areas where foresight might have averted disasters. If Great Britain cannot arm the Jews of Palestine, presumably for lack of equipment, America should. Palestine today is as much an American front as it is a British front, and an Allied defeat in Palestine, even as an Allied defeat in Singapore, would prove as costly and as dangerous to America as to Great Britain.

The Jews of Palestine should not only be armed immediately, but should be permitted to form their own military units and to fight under their own flag under Empire command. This is a privilege of all free men. the American Jew fights under the Stars and Stripes. That is his flag. The Palestine Jew should be free to fight under the Star of David. That is his flag. The Jews of Palestine belong to no other nationality but the Jewish, and their land is the Jewish Homeland, so pro-

claimed by Great Britain a quarter of a century ago and so confirmed by all the civilized nations of the earth. To be denied the right to defend their homeland, as Jews, is unjust and ungracious, and to fail to mention by name the Jews of Palestine who are valiantly fighting with the British forces in Libya and elsewhere, many having been wounded and killed, is unbecoming a great Empire, and is an act of spiritual violence against a friendly ally. "What kind of people do they think we are?"....

Zionists have occasionally been taunted with the charge that they wish to maintain themselves in Palestine with the help of British bayonets. That was always a pointless taunt which rang particularly hollow in the ears of the British officials of Palestine who knew how eager the Jews were to possess their own bayonets and to fight with their own weapons, and how often ways were found by them clandestinely to supplement British bayonets. In this war, the Jews of Palestine have offered a Jewish army to fight alongside Great Britain, over and above the twelve thousand Jews who have already volunteered and have already seen action in the Middle East, in Syria, Greece, Crete and Libya. Why is Great Britain now afraid of Jewish bayonets? Does it suspect that these bayonets may some day be employed to back up the righteous demand for a free Jewish Palestine by men who will finally be forced to the conclusion that freedom must be taken when it is not given? There is no fear. The Lion of Judah and the Lion of Trafalgar and Dunkirk may roar at each other. They will never fight each other...

Jewish Palestine also meets a world peace need. There can be no lasting peace in the world until the fate of the homeless and the rightless minorities of Europe is properly determined. Jewish homelessness will be widespread after the war. There will be millions of people, both Jews and non-Jews, who will have to seek new homes in a world which will be inhospitable to immigration. The struggle for existence in an impoverished and ravaged post-war Europe will be harsh and bitter. Famine, poverty and misery will stalk over the face of that war-riven

continent. There will be ruined economics, worthless currencies, social collapse and revolutions in every defeated country -- just as after the last war. The youth of half the world which has been indoctrinated with the racial and nationalistic mythologies of dictatorship will be spiritually lost and unsuited to a democratic way of life which they had been taught to hate and despise -- and they will be virulent Jew-haters. Jews will again be eyed sullenly as unwelcome economic competitors by millions of job-hungry and career-hungry men. Economic hostility will once again be rationalized into the well known and quite serviceable anti-Semitic theses.

It is idle to assume that an era of peace and good-will will set in right after the war and as a sure consequence of the peace. The long protracted agony of our epoch wherein capitalism is evolving into new forms in a transition even more violent than that of feudalism at the close of the Middle Ages, will not end with this war. Stable new economic forms, compatible with human freedom and security, have not yet emerged. The most that one can hope for is that this war will put an end to political aggression and imperialistic adventures which are anachronisms in the modern world, breeding war and fatally interfering with the efforts of peoples to adjust themselves to the requirements of the new technological age. Vast disturbances are destined to continue long after the peace is signed; and in a politically and economically disturbed world, the Jewish people is always under attack.

No doubt the Jews of Europe, following an Allied victory, will be restored to their political rights and to equality of citizenship. But they possessed these rights after the last war -- even minority rights; and anti-Semitism was never so rampant, so vicious and so programmatic as after the last war.

Can Europe permit this menacing situation to continue indefinitely after the war? Especially in view of the way in which anti-Semitism has been exploited in recent years by all sorts of political adventurers and by aggressor nations? In our day the strategy of total war discovered a supremely valuable use for anti-

Semitism. By means of it, hostile governments are undermined, the unity of peoples, marked for conquest, is disrupted, confusion is sown and the will of the nation is paralyzed. The strategy of total peace must discover the true corrective to anti-Semitism, in order to save not the Jews of Europe, but Europe itself, and the peace of the world. Palestine is that corrective.

The Jewish people must be permitted and helped to develop their homeland in Palestine in such a way as to be able to drain off, in a relatively short time, two, three, or four million Jews from the crowded and economically tensioned centers of Central and Eastern Europe. This will ease the pressures upon the Jews who will remain there, who will then cease to be foci of irritation, conflict and unrest.

There are no other opportunities for mass emigration of Jews anywhere else in the world. There will be none. We wish it were otherwise, but wishes are not horses. Feeble trickles of immigration will be permitted in this or that country, but waves will be fiercely resisted; and it is with waves, and not with trickles that we must concern ourselves. Jewish philanthropists who somehow are unable ever to raise their sights to look for the national solution to our national tragedy, and who in their encounters with reality somehow always prefer illusions to facts, remain to this day incorrigible territorialists. Time and again they grasp at some new territory, embellish it with their hopes, beguile themselves and sections of our people with its glittering prospects, only to see it peter out after a while into some insignificant settlement of a few hundred or a few thousand souls, or into nothing at all.

Let us not forget the experiences of our refugees in the last ten years. These experiences will be no different after the war. They may be even more difficult; for nations will then be in the grip of vast economic dislocations and they will be thinking in terms of helping their own people over the extremely formidable transition period when their national economies will be passing from

a war-time to a peace-time footing. They will refuse to complicate their lives with large influxes of impoverished immigrants.

A free and open Palestine is the indispensable condition not only for a peaceful solution of this most obdurate problem of Europe, but also for the pacification of Europe. Theodore Herzl understood it. "The Jewish State," he declared, "is essential to the world; it will therefore be created." Behind the idea of a Jewish State, he knew, was the incontestable force of logic and necessity. Balfour understood it. The British Colonial Office has since forgotten it...

We should not underestimate or overlook the seriousness of the situation which will face the Jewish people, even after an Allied victory. The defeat of Hitler will not of itself normalize Jewish life on the European continent. An Allied peace which will not frankly and unequivocally face the problem of the national homelessness of the Jewish people will leave the age-old and tragic status, or lack of status, of European Jewry unchanged -- and ground will be broken for the harvesting of another whirlwind. The Jewish people is in danger of coming out of this war not only more torn and broken than any other people, but also betrayed and unrequited. Allied statesmen are strangely silent about Jewish prospects and Palestine prospects after the war. They are not so silent about the vindication, restitution and freedom of other peoples and countries. Surely we are not unnoticed. Hitler has not allowed the Jewish people to go unnoticed. He has singled them out for special treatment now and in his projected New Order. He has designated them as the very principals in this world war. How can Allied statesmen maintain such reticence about a people which is so dramatically tangled in the very web of the world's present strife and circumstance? Are they hoping to arrive at some solution of our problem in some furtive and surreptitious manner? Or is our fate to be an after-thought? We are left suspended between our unrelenting foes and our unconfiding friends. But this is the time for the large authentic utterances, for frank prose, and for accents clear.

The Jews of Europe have suffered more than any other people. Having suffered most, shall they obtain least? Jews are dying on every battlefield in this war. Is dying all that we shall be called upon to do? Why should not the Jewish people live because of these dead? Why should not their blood, so freely poured out for freedom, seal the holy covenant of their national rebirth?

X The establishment of a ^{Jewish State} ~~homeland~~ for the Jewish people is not a bit of romanticism, a playful political conceit, calculated to satisfy a national vanity. It is the cry of desperation of a people driven to the wall, fighting for its very life. Zionism is not self-pity for ancient, legendary wrongs. It is the pressing urgency of instant and current suffering and of besetting dangers and disabilities. From the infested and typhus-ridden ghettos of Warsaw and Cracow which the enlightened twentieth century has re-established, from the death-blocks of the Nazi-occupied lands where myriads of our people are awaiting execution by the slow or the quick method, from a hundred concentration camps which befoul the map of Europe, from the pitiful ranks of our wandering hosts over the entire face of the earth, from the storm-tossed by land and sea, from the vast new diaspora which marks the final bankruptcy of enlightenment and assimilation comes the cry: Enough! There must be an end to all this! A sure and certain end! X

How long is our immemorial crucifixion to last? Time and again we have been stretched upon the rack for other peoples' sins. Time and again we have been made the whipping-boy for blundering governments, the scape-goat for defeat in war, for misery in depressions, for conflict among classes. How long is it to last? Are we forever to live on the world's crumbs of sympathy, forever to stand in need of defenders, forever doomed to thoughts of refugees and relief? Are we never to find our equilibrium in the world?

Is this what the world is fighting for today? Does the vision of Churchill and Roosevelt not go beyond this? The world, under their inspiration,

is again forward-reaching to a new and brighter future. Of all peoples, are we alone to be left behind?

The world must answer this question. As far as we are concerned, we can only follow the sound counsel of the great champion of another people which was oppressed for centuries and which had valiantly struggled for its national redemption. When asked how his friends were to proceed to free Ireland, Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator, replied: "Agitate! Agitate! Agitate!", a resounding echo of that famous reply of Danton to the question what was needed to save France: "Boldness! More boldness! And always boldness!" "Do not listen to those over-cautious persons," wrote O'Connell to Isaac Lyon Goldsmid in 1829, during the struggle for Jewish emancipation in England, "who may recommend postponement. Believe an agitator of some experience that nothing was ever obtained by delay --- at least in politics. You must to a certain extent force your claims on the Parliament. You cannot be worse, recollect, even by a failure, and you ought to be better by the experiment...I once more repeat, do not confide in any liberality, but that which you will yourself rouse into action and compel into operation."

Courageous, forthright agitation to arouse the conscience of the world --- that is our present and most urgent task, second only to the all-surmounting task of helping to win the war. The world must not be permitted to side-step this ghastly national tragedy, for which an un-Christian Christendom is responsible.

Governments have for years looked on from the ramparts of a formal detachment and a comfortable neutrality at the systematic degradation and destruction of European Jewry. They looked on unmoved, until the aggression which was really aimed at them through us, finally over-took them and plunged them into a war for which the persecution of the Jews was but the prelude and should have been understood by them as a warning. These governments were forced to accept Munich because they had previously accepted Nuremberg! It is from Nuremberg that the tortured decade of Europe dates. The democratic peoples must be aroused in order

that their governments shall not repeat this disastrous blunder again after the war.

"Ye who remember God," ye who remember what can never be forgotten of your people's horrible tribulation, "take ye no rest", and give the world no rest until the monstrous wrongs of Israel are righted.

We must carry on this bold agitation even while we give of ourselves without stint and measure to the successful prosecution of the war in which our beloved country is now engaged. America's war is our war in a three-fold sense: Ours, because it is our country which is at war. American Jews have always known how loyally to serve their country in war-time, proud of the privilege, profoundly grateful for the manifold blessings of liberty and equality which they have been privileged to enjoy in this blessed land along with all other men. It is our war, too, because the fundamental human ideals which are at stake in it are of the very essence of the Jewish spiritual tradition. The dictators understand it. "Democracy", declared Hitler, "is fundamentally Jewish, not Germanic." It is also our war because our very survival is involved. To think of an Axis victory is for us to dwell with madness, and to lodge with dark despair. In a slave society, we Jews would be the slave of slaves, fenced in and compassed with bitterness and hate. Certainly in a Hitler world there will be no Jewish Palestine.

No sacrifice, therefore, will be too great for us to make for victory. We are prepared to pay a three-fold price for victory and freedom. But freedom it must be! Not only for Jews as individuals, wherever they live, who will share the same freedom with all other men, but freedom also for the Jewish people in its national homeland where at long last it will be a free nation within a world-federation of free nations.

The world may fail us again. We must not fail ourselves. We are at a cross-road of our destiny. In these days which are as big as years, let us leave nothing undone that can be done to assure for our people a better and freer life in a better and freer world.

January 19, 1942

Mr. Jacob Blaustein
American Building
Baltimore, Md.

I had an opportunity to discuss with the leaders of the Zionist Organization here in Cleveland, during the Annual Conference of the UPA, the suggestion which you made to me over the telephone the other day. In their desire for unity and cooperation, they are prepared to accept an arrangement whereby for at least three years, any recommendations made by the Committee of Fifteen recommending Advisory National Budgeting would require a two-thirds vote, and thereafter, at the discretion of the Committee, a majority vote would be adequate. At all times of course the recommendations of the Committee shall, before it is adopted, be submitted by the Board of the Council to an annual meeting of the Assembly of the Council for its approval.

The composition of the Committee left serious doubts in the minds of some as to its true representative character. It was felt that it has been overly stocked with people who have previously expressed themselves vigorously in favor of Advisory National Budgeting. I repeat my suggestion to you that in order to inspire greater confidence among those large sections which have opposed National Budgeting and have been suspicious of the attitude of the Council, one or two men of the "other" side be added.

There is one important question which we did not touch in any of our discussions. How are vacancies to be filled on this Committee? Conceivably during the next three years some members will drop out. There is, from our point of view, the additional danger of still further "over-stocking" the Committee with pro Advisory Budgeting people. What suggestion can you make to meet the situation?

For the sake of our records, I should like to have a statement from you which can be incorporated in our files that at the first meeting of the Committee of Fifteen the action about the two-thirds vote will be taken affirmatively. Otherwise having given our approval to the arrangement we might find that the Committee may act differently.

With these matters out of the way, I believe you will be in a position to present a report in Chicago which should be heartily

Mr. Blaustein

-2-

January 19, 1942

received.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,



CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

JANUARY 20, 1942, 4 P. M., AT THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL OFFICE,
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

PRESENT: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, presiding; Messrs. Abner Bregman, Isidor Coons, Sylvan Gotshal, I. Edwin Goldwasser, Monroe Goldwater, Joseph C. Hyman, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Rabbi Irving Miller, Messrs. Henry Montor, William Rosenwald, Jacob Sincoff, Rabbi Jonah B. Wise.

Philip E. Hoffman

Regrets were received from: Messrs. Louis Bamberger, Henry Ittleson, Herbert H. Lehman, Julian W. Mack, Ferdinand Sonneborn, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Roger W. Straus, Messrs. Edward M. M. Warburg, James H. Becker, David M. Bressler, David Diamond, Albert H. Lieberman, Richard P. Limburg, Harold F. Linder.

Dr. Wise conveyed the regrets of Messrs. Paul Baerwald, David Bressler, and Edward M. M. Warburg for their inability to be present because of illness.

Mr. Montor expressed regret that Dr. Stephen S. Wise had not been able to attend because of illness.

Mr. Hyman stated that Mr. David H. Sulzberger asked to be excused from the meeting because of attendance at the Lowensteins.

IN MEMORY OF DR. LOWENSTEIN

The Chairman noted the sudden death of Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, National Co-Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, and voiced the profound sorrow of all the officers of the U.J.A. on his loss. He spoke of Dr. Lowenstein as one of the most devoted and loyal workers in the causes represented in the U.J.A. and one who had for many decades been a leader in the field of Jewish philanthropy and in all humanitarian movements.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a committee of three be requested to draw up an official resolution for the U.J.A. on the death of Dr. Solomon Lowenstein. The members of the Executive Committee rose in silent tribute to the memory of their colleague.

The resolution adopted was as follows:

The officers of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine are profoundly grieved by the sudden death of Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, one of its National Co-Chairmen. In his many years of Jewish leadership and service, Dr. Lowenstein was guided by a deep devotion to the progressive development of the Jewish community in the United States. His broad outlook on Jewish life encompassed all spheres of social, communal and cultural endeavor. His vision, his keen insight and his abounding energy were directed toward the preservation of the highest ideals of the Jewish people. His colleagues and co-workers in the United Jewish Appeal mourn the loss of one whose statesmanlike leadership and counsel were invaluable assets in the cause of Jewish survival which he served.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a copy of the resolution, appropriately engrossed, should be forwarded to the family of Dr. Lowenstein.

It was also voted that a record be made of Dr. Lowenstein's death in the obituary columns of the New York Times the following morning.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIRMEN

On behalf of Mr. Montor and himself, as Executive Vice-Chairmen of the U.J.A., Mr. Coons read the principal points in a report presented to the Executive Committee, as per Appendix A.

It was moved by Mr. Goldwasser that the report of the Executive Vice-Chairmen be accepted as read.

In discussing the report, Dr. Silver observed that New York City was being carried for a gross pledge of \$4,838,500. He felt that the national U.J.A. should carry New York City as it does the other communities, that is, on a net basis. He felt that this would provide a more realistic picture of what New York City was raising and what the national U.J.A. could expect from the country as a whole.

Dr. Wise pointed out that in other communities the U.J.A. has no concern with local expenses or shrinkage, as is the case in New York City. That item could be rearranged if it were so desired.

In response to an inquiry by Mr. Goldwasser, Mr. Montor stated that New York City reported as of December 31, 1941 expenses of \$718,000 and a shrinkage was anticipated of \$483,000 on the basis of a 10% estimate for shrinkage.

In response to an observation by Mr. Goldwasser that in Welfare Funds the U.J.A. does not have that rate of shrinkage, Dr. Wise stated that the U.J.A. does not do its own collecting throughout the country.

Mr. Coons observed that insofar as a city like Cleveland was concerned, the U.J.A. received a definite allotment and could plan in advance as to how much it could receive, but in the case of New York the U.J.A. did not know what its total would be until the last dollar was paid in.

Mr. Rosenwald felt that before any changes were made in the method of computation of the national accounts it should be considered what effect such changes would have upon money raising. A change might prove expensive. It might involve hundreds of thousands of dollars in a psychological reaction. He felt the problem should be referred to a committee for consideration.

Dr. Silver said that he was not so much concerned with the public aspect of the reporting but with the knowledge among the leaders of the U.J.A. themselves as to the amounts actually being raised by various sections of the country.

Mr. Goldwasser felt that New York City could make its own estimate of the net that might be anticipated at the close of the campaign, and accordingly inform the national U.J.A. so that the latter would then be able to estimate its total income as it does for the rest of the country.

Dr. Silver inquired whether it was desirable to make the country feel that New York City contributes \$1,500,000 more than it actually does.

Mr. Rosenwald observed that what is involved is accounting practice and that if a committee is assigned the task of considering the problem, the psychological angle, its effect upon the rest of the country, should also be taken into account.

Mr. Montor pointed out that contributors in New York give their money directly to the U.J.A., whereas in other cities the contribution is not to the U.J.A. directly but to a Welfare Fund which also includes other causes. Thus, insofar as the contributors in New York are concerned, they actually contribute the total amount reported as the income, even though deductions must be made for expenses and shrinkage.

Mr. Rosenwald moved that the Chair be asked to refer the matter to such a committee as the Chair deemed proper for further consideration and that the problem be taken up again at the next meeting of the Executive Committee. This motion was seconded and carried.

In commenting upon the report submitted by the Executive Vice-Chairman, Dr. Wise expressed appreciation of the work that had been done by them, declaring that those in touch with the work of campaigning realized that the raising of a gross amount, regardless of deductions, comparable to the gross amount raised in 1940 showed energy and skill. He was sure that Rabbi Silver joined with him in thanking the Executive Vice-Chairmen for their endeavors. The Chairman stated that he joined most heartily in that expression of appreciation.

NATIONAL QUOTA

Speaking on behalf of Mr. Coons and himself, Mr. Montor stated that it was their view that the necessities of fund-raising and the needs of the agencies justified the U.J.A. adopting a quota of \$25,000,000, the same amount as was aimed at in 1941. Mr. Montor felt that from the point of view of fund-raising technique a reduction in the quota might be taken as a signal for reduction in allotments.

This view was shared by Mr. Liebovitz, who pointed out that allocations are made on a national basis and the reduction of the national quota would result in the raising of less in individual communities.

Mr. Coons stated that if there is taken into account a total of the definite budgets of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the J.D.C. and the N.R.S. they would aggregate approximately \$20,000,000. He felt, therefore, that the U.J.A. could, with good grace, ask for \$25,000,000 so that the agencies could receive at least their minimum.

Dr. Silver said that at the General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds in Chicago, the question would be raised as to how the U.J.A. justified its budget, whether it was realistic or fictitious.

Mr. Goldwasser pointed out that the budget of the J.D.C. in the first six months is set at \$5,040,000, and approximately \$10,000,000 for the year.

Dr. Silver pointed out that, adding up the budgets of the agencies, the total would be only \$20,000,000. Would it be advisable to have a quota of \$25,000,000?

Mr. Coons answered in the affirmative, pointing out that a campaign is allowed a proportionate sum for shrinkage, national administration expense, etc.

He felt that an additional 25% was reasonable.

Dr. Wise pointed out that the quota could be presented on the basis of actual needs. The budgets were being made up on the basis of what it was possible to collect. The agencies could certainly use more money if it were available. The J.D.C. could spend in Russia and in occupied sections of Poland enlarged sums, and the U.P.A. could surely find use for additional millions if it had it. On the basis of need, \$25,000,000 is justifiable.

Mr. Hyman inquired whether it was desirable to intrude on the community with an announced quota at this time and a demand for special Jewish organizational needs of \$25,000,000.

Mr. Goldwasser pointed out that the Red Cross has stated that its money is only for the U.S.A. and that the problem of the U.J.A. is different. Dr. Wise felt that there would be the same objection to \$20,000,000 as to \$25,000,000.

Mr. Hyman suggested that the total quota of \$25,000,000 be set forth as justified, but not to announce it in general releases.

On that basis, it was decided that the quota of the U.J.A. for 1942 would be \$25,000,000 but that no general announcement of this would be made, the individual communities being notified of the amounts which it was hoped they would be able to allot to the U.J.A.

BUDGET COMMITTEE

Mr. Montor said on behalf of Mr. Coons and himself that they recommended a budget, bearing in mind the increased cost of living, that would total between \$460,000 and \$475,000. During 1941 the administrative expenditures had totalled \$545,000 for the entire calendar year, taking into account the reimbursements that had to be paid to the agencies during the period of the independent campaigns. In 1940 the total national expenditures had amounted to \$431,000 and in 1939 to \$441,000. The Executive Vice-Chairmen stated that they would formulate the budget to be submitted to the National Chairman or to such other body as might be decided upon for final decision on the budget.

BUDGET FOR 1942

The question arose as to whether a Budget Committee was in operation for the U.J.A. Mr. Goldwasser observed that he had been unofficially acting as a budget committee of one and that he would be perfectly willing to remain a committee of one and add two more people.

The Chairman suggested that two more people be added so that it would constitute a full committee.

Mr. Hyman suggested that whatever budget is referred for action to the Budget Committee should be adopted for a period of only six months. By that time there would be a better view of the total operations for the year.

Mr. Goldwasser moved that a committee of three be appointed to study the budget on the basis of expending \$475,000 in 1942 and that the budget be drawn up on the basis of operations for the first six months.

Mr. Sincoff said that it was quite possible that in 1942 the U.J.A. might have completed the major part of its campaign work in the first six months. It was his thought that the U.J.A. should concentrate its campaign efforts during the first part of the year since the economic and psychological picture would be best in those first six months.

It was seconded and carried that the Executive Committee approve a budget of \$475,000 to be expended during the calendar year 1942 and that this budget, to be submitted by the Executive Vice-Chairmen, would be submitted to a Budget Committee of three with full power to act on a basis of six months of operations.

OFFICERS OF U.J.A.

The Chairman stated his belief that someone should be named as a National Chairman of the U.J.A. to be recommended by the N.R.S.

Mr. William Rosenwald was nominated by Dr. Wise and the nomination was unanimously approved.

The Chairman welcomed Mr. Rosenwald as a National Chairman of the U.J.A. He added that it would be necessary to name a successor to Dr. Lowenstein as a Co-Chairman.

Mr. Hyman pointed out that not merely in connection with the replacement of Dr. Lowenstein but in relation to meetings of the Executive Committee, it was becoming difficult to obtain adequate attendance. He therefore suggested that alternates be permitted to attend Executive Committee meetings.

In response to the inquiry of the Chairman as to what the legal provisions were in this respect, Mr. Hoffman stated that legally and technically a member of the Executive Committee cannot delegate his responsibility.

The Chairman stated that the problem has been the failure to call meetings rather than lack of attendance when the meetings are called.

After some discussion on the question of officers of the U.J.A., it was given as the consensus of opinion of the Executive Committee by the Chairman that the list of officers of the U.J.A. be submitted to the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. to review their nominees on the list and to suggest such replacements as they wished and that the recommendations in these two bodies would become the official list of officers of the U.J.A. The view of the Chairman was assented to.

WAR CHESTS

Mr. Coons referred to the fact that last Spring there had been talk in Cincinnati of including the Jewish Welfare Fund in a general War Chest. At that time President Roosevelt had expressed himself as opposed to a unification of private philanthropic agencies into War Chests. Mr. Coons stated that information has now become available that Indianapolis is giving consideration at this time to the same problem. He inquired whether the U.J.A. wished to have an official attitude on the subject.

Mr. Hyman pointed out that at the end of the month the Council of Federations was having a meeting at which this and similar problems would be touched upon. He felt that it would be more appropriate for that body to give an opinion on the subject.

It was decided to defer judgment on this item.

MEETINGS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Chairman repeated a request which he said he had made at the last meeting of the Executive Committee six months ago, that the body should meet regularly. He felt that an organization charged with the responsibility for raising from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year, involving many problems, should meet frequently to consider the numerous problems that arise. He had asked that a meeting of the body be called immediately after America's entry into the war, but this had not been done. He felt that meetings should be held every month or at least every other month. After a discussion of the necessity of having regular meetings and of the most appropriate time for such meetings it was decided that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the U.J.A. should be held on the third Monday of every other month, the first one following this to be held on Monday, March 16th.

STATUS OF U.J.A.

The Chairman expressed his concern with regard to the status of the U.J.A. in 1942. He had met with a great number of people and had noted several reactions, one of which was that now that we are in the war American Jewry should concentrate on American needs. This was the patriotic thing. Others said that they did not expect to do as much in 1942 as they had in 1941 because of the increase in taxes; and still others insisted that the agencies of the U.J.A. could not use any funds. The answers to each of these objections were known, the Chairman pointed out. The problem was how to convey to the American Jewish people most adequately that the answers that are available are the correct ones. Would the standard and routine methods be sufficient or must new techniques and new approaches be invoked, the Chairman asked. In his own community, the Chairman pointed out, a number of people had already assumed that the quota for 1942 would be smaller than in 1941. This was particularly true among the white collar workers and of the small businessmen who were among the first to feel the new economic situation. Heroic methods would be required to hold our own in 1942, the Chairman stated. The Executive Committee would have to consider what methods could best achieve that end.

Mr. Gotshal felt that the problem was serious enough to designate a special committee to study it. He felt that particularly from among the members of the Executive Committee a group should be selected to deal with the problem.

Mr. Coons pointed out that the fate of the U.J.A. is interwoven with that of the Welfare Funds. The U.J.A. had given the emotional basis which made it possible for the Welfare Funds to establish new standards and reach new heights. He was fearful standards might be reduced in the communities. In 1941, he was aware of a sharp falling off in the amount of gifts among the big givers. Broadening the base and developing the middle bracket givers had helped to offset the loss. The white collar class would be most seriously affected by the new conditions, as would the small businessmen. Since they represented the groups which took up the slack last year, the question was what could be done in those brackets in 1942.

He felt that the problem was one in which the Welfare Funds had an equal interest. He believed that the Chicago meeting should provide a good opportunity not only to provoke discussion as to who represents the potential contributing

constituencies but also to set a pattern of courageous approach to the problems of American Jewry.

Mr. Hyman said that he had been informed that the Council of Federations Assembly had received acceptances from some 600 persons. Some 300 communities would be represented. Certain keynote speeches would be delivered by various officers of the Council. He felt that the whole tone of the meeting and the attitude of the delegates would thus be affected. He felt that the three agencies in the U.J.A. should meet with the officers of the Council to discuss the problem and arrive at a mutually satisfactory approach as to the atmosphere to be created at the Chicago assembly.

Mr. Montor said that he agreed with the description of the importance of the Council meeting in Chicago. The stage which would be set there would determine the point of view of the people attending. However, the U.J.A. is becoming but one small item in the total framework of the Welfare Funds insofar as some of the leaders consider it. He felt that officers of the U.J.A. should meet within the next day or two with the responsible officers of the Council to direct their attention to the importance of the U.J.A. and to the necessity of devoting a substantial portion of the program to the U.J.A. He referred to meetings that Mr. Hyman, Mr. Abrahamson and he had had with Mr. Lurie, Executive Director of the Council. He felt that the national officers of the U.J.A. should confer with the national officers of the Council.

In addition, Mr. Montor suggested that a national conference be called by the U.J.A. to last for a period of two days, one of them to be devoted to a discussion with the Executive Directors of the country of the techniques of campaigning, and the other to be addressed to the lay leaders for the creation of a proper atmosphere of campaigning in the Spring of 1942.

Whether or not that conference could be successful, however, was dependent on the revision of the attitude of the agencies in the U.J.A. The U.J.A. is composed of agencies, each of which benefits from it, but their great power, in terms of leadership and resources, is not directed into a central channel. Mr. Montor considered it a marvel of fund-raising that, despite differences between the agencies, the U.J.A. had been able to operate through the direction of national headquarters and the cooperation of a limited number of individuals, haphazard in the main.

Unless the attitude of the individual agencies composing the U.J.A. were changed, the U.J.A., he felt, would go from bad to worse. Each agency conducts its own program to enhance its own individual strength. The problems facing the U.J.A. in 1942 were too serious and too difficult not to abandon the routine methods that had been used during the past three years. Most of the literature, he felt, should be channelled through the U.J.A., speakers should go out on behalf of the U.J.A., and regardless of how each of the agencies wanted to stimulate its own prestige, the U.J.A. must come first if its campaign machinery is to maintain its vigor and effectiveness. If the J.D.C., the U.P.A. and N.R.S. would make up their minds to throw all of their resources into the U.J.A. as the one central instrument through which to bring our story to the country he did not have the slightest doubt that the U.J.A. would be a success in 1942. Reports already received indicate that the U.J.A. should receive what it needed if there were wholehearted cooperation all along the line. People throughout the country were readjusting their communal economies to remove duplications. Surely the agencies within the U.J.A. could do the same. At the present time there was no U.J.A. If the agencies really want more money in 1942 they can abandon much of their own partisan activity and devote themselves to what could truly be called a United Jewish Appeal.

Dr. Wise referred to the organization of the New York City U.J.A. for 1941 and reported a gratifying reaction. He stated that a Women's Division had been organized with Mrs. Walter Hirsch as Chairman. She had associated with her a few Vice-Chairmen who are exceptional persons and who are determined to do a good job. It was necessary to reach influential persons who would set proper standards.

Dr. Wise believed that if Dr. Silver and he had not gone to Chicago they would not have had as good a campaign as they are now having. The Chicago situation indicated how necessary it was to meet with those people who are the leaders in the communities and who by their own standards influence the rest of the community.

With respect to Mr. Montor's suggestion of coordination of programs and the holding of a national conference, he felt that these possibilities should be immediately explored.

The Chairman referred to Mr. Hyman's suggestion to meet with the heads of the Council. He felt it important that out of the Chicago Assembly should come the note that American Jewry is not determined to be philanthropically isolationist. American Jewry should begin to think in terms of maintaining the morale of the few surviving Jewish areas in the world, looking forward to the reconstruction period to come. Every effort should be made within the next few days to meet with Messrs. Shroder and Hollander immediately to consider the tone that should be set for the Chicago meeting.

At the suggestion of the Chairman it was agreed that the National Chairmen should wire immediately to Messrs. Shroder and Hollander suggesting a convenient place where they could meet to discuss the Chicago Council meeting. (Appendix "B")

Referring to the suggestion of a national conference, the Chairman observed that this could not be held in the near future. It should, however, take place just prior to the time when the big campaigns are getting under way. A rally should be held and the meeting dramatized. The cause of the U.J.A. should be sold as one rather than as that of three separate organizations. In 1939 a similar meeting was held in New York and it helped the campaign tremendously. If the various foreign relief organizations, such as United China Relief, Russian War Relief, etc. can send millions of dollars out of the country, there was no reason why it could not be made clear to American Jews that they must continue to make available the few million dollars they have been contributing. He felt that the meeting would be helpful and that preparation should begin to be made for it at once.

Mr. Goldwasser felt that if there is to be a dramatic note to the 1942 campaign it should be along different lines than in the past. He summarized his own attitude to the campaign as follows: The war is an interlude; one of the important tasks to which the government is now devoting itself is consideration of what is to take place after the war. There are in Washington today people who are studying this very problem, a vital part of which is dislocated Jewry in the world. The American Jewish contribution to the post-war readjustment period is to keep alive those elements which must be reconstructed after the war is over. Our job is not as Jews, but as Americans. We are particularly adapted to deal with the problem of the Jews and that is our contribution to the American effort. He felt that insofar as publicity is concerned, it was necessary to have a different interpretation. The American community was no longer interested in what had happened to the people left in Europe.

The Chairman agreed that the horror picture is out.

Mr. Rosenwald commented that statements on the needs of the U.J.A. should be much briefer and adapted to easy public consumption.

Mr. Montor commented that the U.J.A. as presently constituted has no power over its publicity program. Statements that have been issued have emanated from the individual agencies rather than from the U.J.A. as such.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

It was moved, seconded and carried that the national U.J.A. give consent to the use of the title, "United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York":

RESOLVED that it is the judgment of this Executive Committee that the name of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York, Inc. will in no way interfere or conflict with the name of this corporation and it is our further judgment that said corporate names are sufficiently different and would not be calculated to deceive.

FURTHER RESOLVED that a certified copy of the foregoing resolution be submitted to the Secretary of State of the State of New York with the request that a Certificate of Incorporation of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York be filed.

Consideration was given to a request that additional names be made available for signatories on the New York City United Jewish Appeal campaign account until such time as the corporate set up in New York City is completed.

It was moved, seconded and carried that names should be added to Class A and Class B of the signatories, one from each being required for valid checks to be signed on the New York City United Jewish Appeal account:

New York City - General Account with the Manufacturers Trust Company

The following names are to be added to the A signatories:

Alexander Kahn
Harold K. Guinzburg
Morris W. Haft

B Signatories:

Abraham Mazer
Ferdinand Sonneborn

It was moved, seconded and carried that the following bank resolutions shall govern the accounts of the national United Jewish Appeal:

I. RESOLVED:

1. That The National City Bank of New York be and hereby is designated a depository of the funds of this corporation in an account to be entitled the "1942 United Jewish Appeal, Inc. - National Account", and, without setting forth any official capacity, any one of the signatories hereinafter listed under "A", together with any one of the signatories hereinafter listed under "B" (each check, draft, or other order to bear two signatures, one from each list)

A.

JONAH B. WISE
I. EDWIN GOLDWASSER
ISIDOR COONS
WILLIAM ROSENWALD
DAVID H. SULZBERGER
EDWARD M. M. WARBURG

B.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER
CHARLES J. ROSENBLOOM
ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN
LOUIS LIPSKY
JACOB SINCOFF

are hereby authorized to sign, for and on behalf of this corporation, any and all checks, drafts or other orders with respect to any funds at any time to the credit of this corporation with said Bank in said account of this corporation, inclusive of any such checks, drafts, or other orders in favor of any of the said officers and/or other persons, and that the said Bank be and hereby is authorized to pay and debit the same to the said account; also, that said Bank is hereby authorized to receive for deposit to the credit of this corporation, and/or for collection for the account of this corporation, any and all checks, drafts, notes or other instruments for the payment of money, whether or not endorsed by this corporation, and that each and all such items so deposited shall be deemed to have been unqualifiedly endorsed by this Corporation; and that said Bank is also hereby authorized to receive, as the act of this corporation, reconcilements of account when signed by any one or more of said officers and/or other persons or his or their designees.

2. That any and all withdrawals of money and/or other transactions heretofore had in behalf of this corporation with said Bank being hereby ratified, confirmed, and approved; also, that said Bank may rely upon the authority conferred by this entire resolution until the receipt by it of a certified copy of a resolution of this Board revoking or modifying the same.

II. RESOLVED:

1. That The National City Bank of New York be and hereby is designated a depository of the funds of this corporation in an account to be entitled the "1942 United Jewish Appeal, Inc. - Administration Fund Account", and, without setting forth any official capacity, any one of the signatories hereinafter listed under "A", together with any one of the signatories hereinafter listed under "B" (each check, draft, or other order to bear two signatures, one from each list)

A.

ISIDOR COONS
M. ROBERT HERMAN
JULIA RUBENSTEIN
I. EDWIN GOLDWASSER

B.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER
ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN
LOUIS LIPSKY
CHARLES J. ROSENBLOOM
HENRY MONTOR
ABRAHAM L. LIEBOVITZ
JACOB SINCOFF

are hereby authorized to sign, for and on behalf of this corporation, any and all checks, drafts, or other orders with respect to any funds at any time to the credit of this corporation with said Bank in said account of this corporation, inclusive of any such checks, drafts or other orders in favor of any of the said officers and/or other persons, and that the said Bank be and hereby is authorized to pay and debit the same to the said account; also, that said Bank is hereby authorized to receive for deposit to the credit of this corporation, and/or for collection for the account of this corporation, any and all checks, drafts, notes, or other instruments for the payment of money, whether or not endorsed by this Corporation, and that each and all such items so deposited shall be deemed to have been unqualifiedly

endorsed by this Corporation; and that said Bank is also hereby authorized to receive, as the act of this corporation, reconcilements of account, when signed by any one or more of said officers and/or other persons or his or their designees.

2. That any and all withdrawals of money and/or other transactions heretofore had in behalf of this corporation with said Bank being hereby ratified, confirmed and approved; also, that said Bank may rely upon the authority conferred by this entire resolution until the receipt by it of a certified copy of a resolution of this Board revoking or modifying the same.

III. RESOLVED, that Manufacturers Trust Company be and hereby is designated as a depository of this corporation, in an account entitled "The United Jewish Appeal, Inc. - New York City General Account", and it is hereby authorized to pay, cash, or otherwise honor and charge to the said account of this corporation, any and all checks, notes, drafts, bills of exchange, acceptances, orders, or other instruments for the payment of money or the withdrawal of funds, when signed, made, drawn, accepted, or endorsed on behalf of or in the name of this corporation by any of the following named persons, who need not set forth any official capacity, without countersignature or co-signature, except to the extent indicated as follows: any one of the signatories hereinafter listed under "A", together with any one of the signatories hereinafter listed under "B" (each check, draft, or other order to bear two signatures, one from each list):

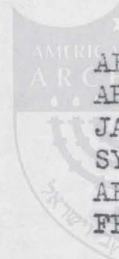
A.

HENRY ITTLESON
EDWARD M. M. WARBURG
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF
I. EDWIN GOLDWASSER
ABNER BREGMAN
HAROLD F. LINDER
ALEXANDER KAHN
HAROLD K. GUINZBURG
MORRIS W. HAFT



B.

ABRAHAM L. LIEBOVITZ
ARTHUR M. ROSENBLOOM
JACOB SINCOFF
SYLVAN GOTSHAL
ABRAHAM MAZER
FERDINAND SONNEBORN



RESOLVED, that said Trust Company is further authorized to pay, cash, or otherwise honor and charge to the said account of this corporation any such instrument without regard to any notation on any part thereof indicating the effect, purpose or condition of its issuance, delivery, receipt or acceptance, and without regard to any alteration, defacement or erasure of such notation, and said Trust Company is expressly relieved of any duty on its part to pass upon the regularity of such notation, or to make any inquiry in respect thereof or in respect of any alteration, defacement or erasure thereof. Said Trust Company may conclusively assume that the date of any such instrument, acceptance or indorsements is the true date of the making, drawing, acceptance or indorsement, as the case may be, completed in each instance by delivery on that date.

RESOLVED, that said Trust Company is hereby authorized to pay, cash, or otherwise honor and charge to the said account of this corporation, any such instrument and any instrument payable to or held by this corporation, when indorsed as aforesaid, and also to receive same for credit to the account of or in payment from the payee, indorsee or any other holder thereof (including any officer, agent or signatory of this corporation), without limitation of amount and without inquiry as to the circumstances of issue, negotiation or indorsement thereof or as to the disposition of the proceeds thereof, even if drawn, indorsed or payable to cash, bearer or to the individual order of any signing officer, agent or signatory, or tendered in payment of his individual obligation.

RESOLVED, that indorsements on behalf of this corporation upon any and all commercial paper of any kind deposited by or on behalf of this corporation with the said Trust Company for credit or for collection or otherwise, may be made, affixed or imprinted (manually or by stamp impression) by any one of the foregoing officers or signatories, or by any other person authorized or purporting to be authorized so to do, and in any such case the endorsement may bear the name of this corporation alone, without specifying the person who made, affixed, or imprinted the same or his authority so to do.

RESOLVED, that all the foregoing authorities shall be and continue in full force and effect until revoked or modified by written notice actually received by said Manufacturers Trust Company, setting forth a resolution to that effect stated to have been adopted by the Board of Directors of this corporation, and signed by one purporting to be the secretary or an assistant secretary of this corporation and bearing the purported seal of this corporation; and said Manufacturers Trust Company is hereby authorized at all times to rely upon the last notice, certificate, or communication received by it, when so authenticated, as to any resolution of this corporation, or as to the persons who from time to time may be officers or signatories of this corporation, or as to their respective specimen signatures and/or as to any other corporate matters, and Manufacturers Trust Company shall be held harmless in such reliance.

Mr. Rosenwald suggested that in the notice for the next meeting it be noted that consideration will be given to the amendment to the by-laws of the corporation so that the by-laws will permit an Executive Committee of no less than a certain number or more than a certain number.

The meeting was adjourned at 6 P. M.



[Jan. 21, 1942]

REVISED PLAN FOR COUNCIL'S BUDGET RESEARCH SERVICES AS
RECOMMENDED JOINTLY BY COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE ON REFERENDUM
AND THE OPPOSITION TO A FULL NATIONAL ADVISORY BUDGET
SERVICE AS ORIGINALLY PROJECTED.

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 reported 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 practical 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 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. ^{Reports on} efficiency in organization activities, overlapping of programs and other qualitative factors.

The Committee shall, from time to time, report to the Board on the progress of its work, recommending such modifications or expansions of the program as may seem desirable. But should the Committee at any time recommend that the full national advisory budget service as originally projected be adopted the Board shall, before putting such recommendation into effect, submit same to a meeting of the Assembly of the Council for its approval.

Revised Plan for Council's Budget Research Services as Recommended Jointly
by the Council's Committee on Referendum and the Opposition to a Full
National Advisory Budget Service as Originally Projected.

January 21, 1942

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 reported 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 practical 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.

The Committee shall, from time to time, report to the Board on the progress of its work, recommending such modifications or expansions of the program as may seem desirable. But should the Committee at any time recommend that the full national advisory budget service as originally projected be adopted the Board shall, before putting such recommendation into effect, submit same to a meeting of the Assembly of the Council for its approval.



SIDNEY HOLLANDER
2419 GREENMOUNT AVE.
BALTIMORE

Jan
23rd
1942

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I certainly was pleased to learn from Blaustein that all the differences over the Budget Research Committee have been smoothed out. As you know, I never could make myself believe there was anything in the plan that would jeopardize the programs or activities of any reputable Jewish agency. On the contrary, I felt sure that studies, - yes, even evaluations, - would be definitely helpful. I know you didn't share that belief, and since there were differences, I'm glad they're all ironed out, so we can now again tread the paths of peace.

I suppose the news of Sol Lowenstein's death was as much of a shock to you as to me. He was really a grand person, and while there were occasions on which I couldn't go along with him, it never lessened the great affection I always felt for him. I'll miss him greatly.

I wonder if in view of our past differences it would be presumptuous of me to ask a favor of you. As you know, Lowenstein was treasurer of the COUNCIL and as such, it was his responsibility at each Assembly to present the budget for the ensuing year. Heretofore, that has been a more-or-less routine affair. This time, however, it calls for something more. Following the instructions of the Board, Lurie has developed a plan for putting contributions of the member agencies of the COUNCIL on a more uniform basis, dependent upon their budgets and their Jewish populations. At present, some communities give more than they should, -

others less,- which is an unsound procedure. The plan Lurie has devised is directed towards making it fairer and more orderly.

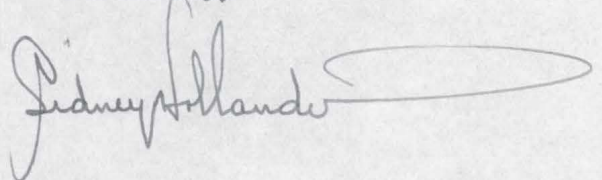
I had gone over the material with Dr. Lowenstein just a day or two before his death, and he was all set to support the new plan. Now someone else has to do it.

I'm wondering whether you would take on that task. I'd be pleased if you would for a number of reasons. First, because of your authoritative position in Jewish affairs; second, because of your ability to make a forceful and effective presentation; and third, because it would symbolize in a way the "burying of the hatchet" between your group and the COUNCIL.

There's no doubt the entire Jewish community was a bit shaken by the events at last year's Assembly, indicating as they did, a disharmony between important Jewish agencies and the COUNCIL, as well as between members of the COUNCIL Board. I'd like to show that that's now definitely a thing of the past, and I know of no more effective way of doing that than by having you support the plan of giving more effective support to the COUNCIL's program.

I hope you'll find it possible to do this. The plan to be presented is simple; Lurie can give it to you in a few minutes. And as a long-time member of the COUNCIL's Board, it would be quite in order for such a presentation to come from you.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Sidney Hillman", followed by a long horizontal flourish line.

SH:SS

January 26, 1942

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

My dear Mr. Hollander:

Permit me to acknowledge your kind letter of January 23. I shall be very pleased to render the service which you request of me in connection with the presentation of the Council Budget for the ensuing year. I want to do all I can to help along the important work which the Council is doing and can continue to do on an even larger scale.

There is, however, the question of time. I plan to be in Chicago Friday and Saturday. I will attend the Board meeting Saturday evening, but I must leave around midnight for home to be in my pulpit Sunday morning. It is my intention to fly back to Chicago late Sunday afternoon and remain through Monday. When will the presentation of the Budget come up?

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

January 26, 1942

Dr. Julian Morgenstern, President
Hebrew Union College
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear Friend:

Your letter addressed to me as National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal was forwarded to me here. I am sorry that you do not wish to have your name included on the National Council of the UPA. This Council is made up of some three thousand men throughout the country -- Zionists and non-Zionists who are interested in the upbuilding of Palestine. The UPA, as you probably know, is the fiscal arm of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Half of its members are non-Zionists. It is a purely money-raising agency and does not define the Zionist policies. Among our officers and council-members are such men as Governor Lehman of New York, Louis E. Kerstein of Boston, Jacob Blaustein of Baltimore, Leon Falk, Jr. of Pittsburgh, Judge Horace Stern of Philadelphia, Fred Butzel of Detroit, George Z. Medalie, President of the New York Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, and many others too numerous to mention who are not Zionists.

It would be a pity not to be able to include among the friends of the United Palestine Appeal the President of the Hebrew Union College.

With all good wishes to you and Mrs. Morgenstern in which Virginia joins me heartily, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

JACOB BLAUSTEIN

AMERICAN BUILDING
BALTIMORE, MD.

January 27, 1942

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Thanks for your January 19th letter.

Accordingly, the words 'by a two-thirds vote' are being eliminated from the last paragraph of the draft enclosed with your October 20, 1941 letter; and I am glad to confirm in writing that at the first meeting of the Budget Research Committee I shall propose that it agree as its procedure that during the first three years of its existence it will not make a recommendation to the Board for a full national advisory budget service as originally projected unless it be by a two-thirds majority, and that after the first three years such recommendation may be by regular majority. From other assurances I have I believe that with your associates this recommendation will be adopted by the Budget Research Committee.

The compromise plan has now been approved by the Council's Committee on Referendum and I understand from you by the various organizations which comprised the Opposition, and I enclose copy of the plan as it is to be jointly presented the coming week-end in Chicago.

Based on your statements to me and your October 20, 1941 letter, it is expected that all the Palestinian organizations will fully and loyally cooperate with the Council in this budget program, and that if after the procedure agreed upon has been carried through and the Assembly of the Council should decide upon a full national advisory budget service it will be the clear duty of those organizations to accept such decision graciously and continue to cooperate. We understand that that does not preclude those who are opposed to such full service from opposing it vigorously, if they so desire, on the floor of the Assembly if and when the matter comes before it.

As to the composition of the Budget Research Committee, I have advised you at various times and in my October 16, 1941 letter -- and I understood you realized and concurred -- that no person or group other than the Council itself has the right to name and authorize members. In the past this has been by the President, subject to the approval of the Board. I assume the same procedure will continue in the future and would, of course, apply as well to replacements.

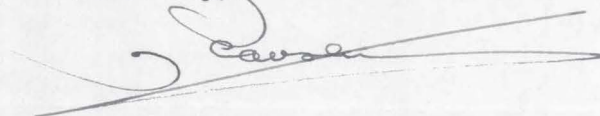
You have been informed that in addition to those previously invited to join the Budget Research Committee, it is proposed to extend invitations to you, Edward Warburg, Harry Greenstein and Leon Sundstein.

I believe firmly that the Council Board will not 'stack' the Committee. It would be most short-sighted for it to do so. It is out to do a good honest job that will render a real service and wants to merit the confidence of the Community. In my opinion, the Council will try, as far as possible, to fill each vacancy with a proper person of

like views and at least equal capacity and that the Board will be glad when the occasions arise to consider the recommendations of its members, among whom are represented you and some of your associates. I trust you will waive any fears on this score. It is impossible to plug every eventuality. We must have confidence in each other.

Looking forward to seeing you in Chicago,

Sincerely,



MINUTES

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

DRAKE HOTEL, CHICAGO -- JANUARY 31, 1942

Present: William J. Shroder, Cincinnati, presiding

Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore
A. Richard Frank, Chicago
Samuel Goldhamer, Cleveland
Joseph Goldstein, Rochester
I. Edwin Goldwasser, New York
Isaac S. Heller, New Orleans
Mrs. Sieg. Herzog, Cleveland
Sidney Hollander, Baltimore
Leslie L. Jacobs, Dallas
Donald Kaffenburgh, Hartford

Joseph P. Loeb, Los Angeles
Henry Monsky, Omaha
William Rosenwald, Greenwich
Edwin J. Schanfarber, Columbus
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland
Eugene Warner, Buffalo
James L. White, Salt Lake City
Henry Wineman, Detroit
Ira M. Younker, New York

New Nominees: Charles Brown, Los Angeles
James Marshall, New York

Staff: H.L. Lurie
G.W. Rabinoff
Rae Karp

Regional
Chairmen: Jerome N. Curtis, Cleveland
Baron de Hirsch Meyer, Miami
Morris E. Jacobs, Omaha

Guests: Maurice B. Hexter, New York
S. P. Halle, Cleveland
Abe Srere, Detroit

Committee reports and staff memoranda were prepared on the subjects under discussion. Folders containing these reports and memoranda were distributed to all Board members present and to absentee members by mail.

An informal gathering of the Board at 12:30 P.M. preceding the regular Board meeting. No formal actions were taken at the afternoon discussion.

BUDGET RESEARCH COMMITTEE

MR. BLAUSTEIN reviewed the negotiations which he conducted, on behalf of the Council's Committee on Referendum, with Rabbi Silver, representing the opposition to a full national advisory budget service. He reported that the obstacles delaying operation of the national Budget Research Committee had been successfully overcome. (The revised plan for the Council's budget research services, as approved by both sides, was distributed before the meeting.) MR. BLAUSTEIN told the Board that in his discussions with Rabbi Silver, he had agreed to propose at the first meeting of the Budget Research Committee that, for the first three years of its operation, it would not recommend a full national advisory budget service unless by a two-thirds majority. After three years, the regular majority will be sufficient for such a recommendation, he said. Members of the Board expressed their appreciation to both MR. BLAUSTEIN and RABBI SILVER for their efforts in bringing about the compromise plan.

MR. YOUNKER raised the question of when the three-year period would begin, a point which had not been discussed in the negotiations. After some discussion, it was agreed to leave the question to the discretion of the Budget Research Committee.

REVISION OF BY-LAWS

MR. LOEB, chairman of the Committee on By-Law Revisions, explained the reasons for changes proposed in the existing by-laws. MR. LOEB read each article in which changes were proposed and general discussion followed. Discussion brought out a number of points which are not clarified in the revised by-laws. These included: whether a member of the Board, who is not a delegate to the General Assembly, is entitled to vote at the G.A.; whether the Nominating Committee may select persons who are not directly affiliated with member agencies or appointed as delegates to the G.A., for membership on the Board; whether Board members represent the community as a whole or the individual agency with which they are affiliated, and the number of votes to which each officer of the Council is entitled at the General Assembly. The consensus of opinion was that these questions should be studied by the Committee during the coming year.

1942 COUNCIL BUDGET

MR. LURIE presented the Council's plan for apportioning the costs of Council's operating services equally among its member agencies. MR. HOLLANDER advised that a meeting of regional presidents and regional finance chairmen had approved the plan. MR. JACOBS characterized the plan as a "good try in the right direction."

The discussion was closed at 5 P.M.

THE BOARD CONVENED OFFICIALLY AT 6 P.M.

Present: William J. Shroder, Cincinnati, presiding

Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore
Samuel Goldhamer, Cleveland
Joseph Goldstein, Rochester
I. Edwin Goldwasser, New York
Isaac S. Heller, New Orleans
Mrs. Sieg. Herzog, Cleveland
Sidney Hollander, Baltimore
Leslie L. Jacobs, Dallas
Donald Kaffenburgh, Hartford

Albert H. Lieberman, Philadelphia
Joseph P. Loeb, Los Angeles
Henry Monsky, Omaha
William Rosenwald, Greenwich
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland
Eugene Warner, Buffalo
James L. White, Salt Lake City
Henry Wineman, Detroit
Ira M. Younker, New York

New Nominees: Charles Brown, Los Angeles
James Marshall, New York

Staff: H.L. Lurie
G.W. Rabinoff
Rae Karp

Regional
Chairmen: Jerome N. Curtis, Cleveland
Baron de Hirsch Meyer, Miami

Guests: Dr. M.J. Karpf, Los Angeles
Samuel Markell, Boston
Isidore Sobeloff, Detroit
Maurice Taylor, Pittsburgh

3.

1. Reading of the MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS BOARD MEETING, held in New York City on Nov. 15-16, 1941, was dispensed with, since copies of the minutes had been mailed to all Board members.

2. SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN

MRS. HERZOG MOVED and the Board voted to incorporate the following resolution of tribute into the permanent record of the Board:

"The Board of Directors of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds was profoundly shocked by the passing of SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN. This Council is largely the work of SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN'S hands. He helped give it birth. He helped give it purpose and direction. What we are and what we do is largely the reflection of his own great interests. Whatever difficulties arose, it was to SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN that we turned for counsel, and he never failed us. No task was too heavy; no burden too difficult. His time was ever for those who needed him most.

"SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN was not only a great Jew but a great American. His interests were as wide as his heart was great. As long as men and women suffered, it mattered not to him what their race, what their color, or what their faith, he was there to help. His great constant endeavor was to make this a richer and fuller land not for anyone group but for all."

3. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MR. LURIE presented his annual report. Discussion centered around MR. LURIE'S recommendation that the Board establish three standing committees, composed of interested lay and professional leaders, to serve on a year-round basis and devote themselves to problems studied at the General Assembly. MR. LURIE felt that committees should be set up to study: (1) continuing social services; (2) fund-raising in 1942, and (3) problems in the civic-protective field. MR. SHRODER suggested that the report be accepted and referred for implementation to the new Board. The Board concurred.

MR. LURIE urged Board members to familiarize themselves with that section of the report dealing with the publications and services of the Council's staff. He said he was eager for the Board to understand the volume and character of work and responsibility carried by the Council staff.

4. COUNCIL BUDGET AND MEMBERSHIP DUES

In line with the discussion held at the afternoon gathering, MR. LIEBERMAN MOVED:

THAT the proposed 1942 budget and schedule of membership dues be approved.

MOTION was seconded and carried.

5. REGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 1942

MR. RABINOFF presented the report on Regional Activities. MR. SHRODER pointed out that two different recommendations were made in the report:

- (1) that the regions be advised to continue their conference planning, modified as between regional and zone conferences according to their particular interests, and
- (2) that a Board Committee be set up, including some of the regional presidents, to confer with the national agencies regarding the simplification of the conference schedule, in the interests of conservation of resources and less competition and confusion within community leadership.

MR. SHRODER proposed that the recommendations be taken up separately. MR. RABINOFF reported that at an earlier meeting that day, regional chairmen had expressed approval of the first recommendation. MR. LIEBERMAN, urging adoption of the first point, said it would be a grave error to eliminate or even to reduce any of the Council's efforts in the direction which may be called our educational program. He said that regional conferences and zone meetings were "very essential."

MR. HOLLANDER commented that the regional pattern in the past has been very helpful in creating closer relations with and between communities. In the light of new developments, he added, it was doubly necessary.

MR. RABINOFF pointed out that it has been the general practice of the Council to have representatives at the regional conferences by such organizations as the JDC, UPA, NRS, HIAS, ORT and the civic-protective group.

MR. HOLLANDER MOVED:

THAT it is the sense of this group, in view of present conditions, that the plan of regional conferences heretofore developed be continued.

MOTION was seconded by MR. WHITE and carried.

MR. GOLDWASSER asked that he be recorded as voting "no". He explained that while he was in favor of regional conferences, he could not at the present time vote for recommendation #1 unless it were tied up with recommendation #2. He said that the coming months would see increased demands on time and expressed the belief that many community leaders will be able to give less time to conferences in the future.

MR. LOEB MOVED adoption of recommendation #2.

MR. ROSENWALD dissented on the grounds that the resolution would, in effect, separate the worker and the giver, on one hand, from the appealing agency. Referring specifically to the UJA agencies, he pointed out that while the UPA might agree to this plan, the ZOA could continue to hold its own annual conferences. This, he said, would place the JDC and the NRS at a disadvantage since they have no analogous propaganda organizations. MR. ROSENWALD withdrew his objections after MR. HOLLANDER explained that the recommendation does not mean the elimination of any national conferences. He emphasized also that the committee would be set up for exploratory purposes only and its findings would not be binding on either the regions or the national agencies.

MR. SHRODER remarked that the resolution was an effort to promote an understanding between the Council's regional conference groups and the national agencies that hold regional meetings. He said that one of the many objectives was to reduce the amount of travel and expense. If any of the national agencies claim that they cannot work their program into the conference program, MR. SHRODER

continued, there is nothing the proposed committee could do about it. On the other hand, if the agencies agree to the proposal, the Council's committee will notify the regions and action will be taken in the regions to simplify the conference schedule.

MOTION was carried.

6. BUDGET RESEARCH SERVICE

MR. HOLLANDER MOVED that the report presented by MR. BLAUSTEIN during the afternoon be adopted by the Board. MR. BLAUSTEIN added that approval of the Budget Research Committee report should carry with it the Board's approval of the four persons (Edward M.M. Warburg, Leon C. Sunstein, Harry Greenstein and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver) whom MR. HOLLANDER will appoint to complete the Budget Research Committee.

MR. HOLLANDER asked for authority to appoint new members to the Committee in the event that some persons named to the Committee declined to serve or resigned.

MR. WARNER MOVED that the Budget Research plan be approved and that the President be authorized to fill vacancies on the Committee as they come up.

MOTION was seconded by MR. LOEB and carried.

Upon the recommendation of MR. SHRODER,

MR. SCHANFARBER MOVED that the Board approve of the appointments to the Budget Research Committee suggested by the President.

MOTION was carried.

The motion was supplemented by RABBI SILVER to read that the vacancies be filled "by appointment by the President and approval by the Board either by referendum or by meeting, either as convenient." The Board agreed.

7. REVISION OF THE BY-LAWS

MR. LOEB MOVED that the Board recommend the adoption of the proposed by-laws as agreed at the afternoon conference and that study of further revision be continued, either through the present Committee on By-Laws or a new committee.

MOTION was seconded by MR. HOLLANDER and carried.

8. NOMINATING COMMITTEE

MR. SHRODER pointed out that the Board would have to fill the vacancy caused by the death of SOLOMON LOEWENSTEIN, Council Treasurer.

MR. SCHANFARBER MOVED that the President be authorized to appoint a special Nominating Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of SOLOMON LOEWENSTEIN.

MOTION was seconded and carried.

MR. MONSKY MOVED that DAVID M. HEYMAN be made an honorary member of the Board in recognition of his services in the years of the Council's formative period.

MOTION was seconded by MR. SCHANFARBER and carried.

MR. HOLLANDER MOVED that the Council formally express appreciation to DAVID M. WATCHMAKER for his efforts in the negotiations which resulted in the 1942 UJA, and to JACOB BLAUSTEIN and the Council's Committee on Referendum.

MOTION was seconded by MR. MONSKY and carried.

A discussion followed on the advisability of permitting resolutions to be introduced at the discussion sessions of the General Assembly. It was generally agreed that all resolutions should be acted upon at the business session. The entire question, including the possible appointment of a Resolutions Committee, was referred to the Committee on By-Laws for further study.

The meeting was adjourned.



MINUTESFIRST MEETING OF NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORSDRAKE HOTEL, CHICAGO - February 1, 1942

Present: Sidney Hollander, Baltimore, presiding

Charles Brown, Los Angeles
 Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore
 Isaac S. Heller, New Orleans
 Leslie L. Jacobs, Dallas
 Joseph Goldstein, Rochester
 Joseph P. Loeb, Los Angeles
 James Marshall, New York
 William Rosenwald, Greenwich

Edwin J. Schanfarber, Columbus
 William J. Shroder, Cincinnati
 Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland
 Joseph Willen, New York
 Henry Wineman, Detroit
 James L. White, Salt Lake City
 Ira M. Younker, New York

Regional Jerome N. Curtis, Cleveland
 Chairmen: Baron de Hirsch Meyer, Miami
 Benjamin Eisenstein, Schenectady

Staff: H.L. Lurie
 G.W. Rabinoff
 Rae Karp

Ex Officio: Joseph C. Hyman, New York

Guests: Albert Abrahamson, New York
 Max Simon, Cleveland
 Isidore Sobeloff, Detroit

1. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

MR. LOEB MOVED that WILLIAM J. SHRODER be elected chairman of the Board.

MOTION was seconded and carried.

MR. LOEB MOVED that H.L. LURIE AND GEORGE W. RABINOFF be re-elected Executive Director and Associate Director, respectively.

MOTION was seconded and carried.

MR. LURIE pointed out that it was advisable to elect a new treasurer immediately. MR. HOLLANDER observed that the treasurer would have to be a New Yorker in order to be available to sign checks. MR. SHRODER suggested that MR. YOUNKER resign as vice-president in order to accept the post of treasurer. MR. YOUNKER'S resignation as vice-president was accepted with regrets, and a MOTION was made to elect MR. YOUNKER treasurer. The MOTION was seconded and carried.

MR. HOLLANDER MOVED that all Council officers who sign checks be bonded.

MOTION was seconded and carried.

MR. HOLLANDER MOVED that the President be empowered to appoint a Nominating Committee of three to make nominations to fill the position of vice-president and the one vacancy on the Board.

MOTION was seconded and carried.

2. SELECTION OF COMMITTEES FOR 1942

MR. SHRODER reported that the Council plans five committees for 1942: civic-protective agencies, continuing social services, fund-raising problems, revision of by-laws and budget research. A committee on regional conferences was authorized by the Board at its previous (1/31) meeting.

MR. BLAUSTEIN felt that the vacancy on the Budget Research Committee (caused by Solomon Lowenstein's death) should be filled immediately. MR. HOLLANDER submitted a panel of six names from which to appoint a successor to Mr. Lowenstein. (Amos Deinard, Minneapolis, James H. Becker, Chicago, Samuel A. Goldsmith, Chicago, Maurice B. Hexter, New York, George Z. Medalie, New York, George L. Levison, San Francisco) MR. BLAUSTEIN voiced the opinion that Mr. Lowenstein's replacement should be a person of similar capacity and attitude.

MR. HOLLANDER MOVED that the President be authorized to make a selection from the submitted panel of names for the vacancy on the Budget Research Committee.

MOTION seconded by MR. BLAUSTEIN and carried.

MR. SHRODER emphasized that the President could not fill other vacancies which may arise on the Budget Research Committee until the next meeting of the Board or by referendum.

Selection of the personnel of the other committees was left to the discretion of the President and the Council staff.

3. COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL CONFERENCES

RABBI SILVER MOVED that a Committee on Regional Conferences be appointed.

MOTION was seconded by MR. MARSHALL and carried.

4. COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF BY-LAWS

MR. HOLLANDER stated that the old Committee on Revision of By-Laws was so conversant with the subject that it should be continued in 1942. MR. LOEB felt that a New York lawyer should be added to the Committee since the Council was incorporated in New York. MR. SHRODER suggested MR. RIEGELMAN for the Committee. A MOTION to continue the old Committee was made and carried.

5. COMMITTEE ON CIVIC PROTECTIVE AGENCIES

MR. SHRODER asked whether the Board wished to take action on the resolution adopted earlier in the day at the General Assembly discussion meeting devoted to the defense agencies. The resolution read: "It is the sense of this meeting that the recommendations of the Committee on Civic Protective Work be approved; and that the Board of Directors of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds be requested to find means to implement the report as promptly as possible."

MR. YOUNKER maintained that the Council's Committee on Civic Protective Agencies should be considered as an active committee, working along the same lines as the Council committee which negotiated with the UJA constituents for a United Jewish Appeal in 1942. RABBI SILVER agreed, stating that the action of the General Assembly clearly reflected the desire of American Jewish communities for coordination in the defense field. RABBI SILVER added that the Council need

not "lay down the terms" for the defense agencies but should offer its services to them.

MR. SHRODER felt that an undesirable precedent would be established if the Board accepted the seven specific recommendations in the report approved at the General Assembly as a basis for the Council's negotiations with the defense agencies. He stressed that the resolution had been adopted at a "study" meeting, not a business session.

MR. GOLDSTEIN urged that a new Committee on Civic Protective Agencies be set up. This Committee, he asserted, should make a full report of its progress and its recommendations to the next meeting of the Board. MR. MARSHALL contended that a "mediation committee," which would bring together the defense agencies, was preferable to a "study committee."

RABBI SILVER MOVED that the old Committee on Civic Protective Agencies be discharged.

MOTION was seconded and carried.

Following a comprehensive discussion regarding the purposes, aims and functions of the new proposed Committee on Civic Protective Agencies, in which MESSRS. BLAUSTEIN, GOLDSTEIN, HELLER, HOLLANDER, HYMAN, LOEB, MARSHALL, ROSENFELD, SHRODER, WINEMAN, YOUNKER and RABBI SILVER participated, the following MOTION was introduced:

"THAT a Committee be appointed to offer its services to work with the civic-protective agencies in endeavoring to find a basis for effective collaboration; that in the course of the Committee's operations, it should consult with the officers of the Council and report its progress back to the next meeting of the Board."

MOTION was seconded and carried.

MR. WHITE proposed that the Council send a communication to its member communities urging them not to withhold funds from the civic-protective agencies as a means of forcing the defense agencies to get together. MR. SHRODER pointed out that it is the Council's policy not to tell its member agencies what to do. It was generally agreed, however, that the Council staff should issue a statement reporting the fact that the Board had appointed a Committee to offer its services to the defense agencies with a view to some form of coordination.

6. BUDGET RESEARCH COMMITTEE

At the suggestion of MR. LURIE it was agreed to place the sub-committees of the Committee on National Jewish Agencies, which has been replaced by the Budget Research Committee, under the wing of the latter group. The old sub-committees will continue to function until the Budget Research Committee has completed its organization.

7. COUNCIL FINANCES

MR. YOUNKER MOVED that the President be authorized to approach foundations and individuals for contributions to make up the difference between the dues received from the New York Federation and the New York assessment. The present schedule calls for \$35,000 from New York.

MOTION was seconded and carried.

MR. HOLLANDER urged RABBI SILVER AND MESSRS. ROSENWALD AND HYMAN for their cooperation in getting the New York UJA to make its contribution directly to the Council rather than through the national UJA. RABBI SILVER and MR. ROSENWALD said that a question of the New York UJA's by-laws was involved. MR. ROSENWALD added that if RABBI SILVER would recommend that the UJA make the usual grant to the Council, he would make a similar recommendation to the NRS.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:45 A.M.

WRHS



APPENDIX E

REVISED PLAN FOR COUNCIL'S BUDGET RESEARCH SERVICES AS RECOMMENDED
JOINTLY BY COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE ON REFERENDUM AND THE OPPOSITION TO
A FULL NATIONAL ADVISORY BUDGET SERVICE AS ORIGINALLY PROJECTED.

(As Adopted by the Board of Directors, February 1, 1942)

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 reported 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 practical 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 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 Committees 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 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.

The Committee shall, from time to time, report to the Board on the progress of its work, recommending such modifications or expansions of the program as may seem desirable. But should the Committee at any time recommend that the full national advisory budget service as originally projected be adopted the Board shall, before putting such recommendation into effect, submit same to a meeting of the Assembly of the Council for its approval.



February 5, 1942

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

My dear Mr. Lurie:

I have just received a copy of the special bulletin of the Chicago Assembly dated February, 1942. The report on Budget Research Service, found on Page 4, is grossly misleading. To suggest that the plan adopted by the Board in May, 1941 is the same which was finally approved by the Board of the Assembly, with only "slight modifications" is a distortion. You don't for a moment imagine that we spent a year in negotiations just to achieve "slight modifications". You failed to mention (a) the change in the name of the committee, (b) that the whole subject of advisory budgeting would have to come before another Assembly if it is to be acted upon at all, and (c) that the Committee of Fifteen would not be authorized to recommend advisory budgeting for the next three years except by a two-thirds vote. These are not "slight modifications" and should not be so presented, even if face-saving is required.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Blaustein.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

February 6, 1942

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

My dear Mr. Montor:

With reference to the inquiry on the Santo Domingo project I think that the UJA should state what is the fact -- that it has no connection with it, that it is an independent project and that the communities must use their own judgment as to whether, and to what extent it is deserving of support. As far as information about the organization is concerned, you should refer them to the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

A word about the conference which you are planning for the UJA. Remembering our experiences of previous years, you should be very much on the alert to see that the conference is not "kidnapped" by the JDC or the NRS. In '39, you will recall, it was we who suggested the national conference, but it was the JDC who took it out of our hands and ran it to suit themselves. It should be clearly understood that this is a joint project and that the UPA will expect to be fully represented on the programs and to be represented by people of its own choosing, and not by the so called "neutrals" who are to speak for all of us -- the old favorite device by which the interests of Palestine are crowded into the background. Please consult me before speakers and chairmen are invited. I heartily approve of inviting Mr. Morgenthau, and should he accept, he would make the excellent key speaker.

I am very much concerned about the inclusion of the Ort in the New York City UJA -- if such an inclusion has actually taken place. The By-laws clearly sought to avoid just that contingency -- namely the conversion of the New York UJA into a welfare fund, a catch-all for all causes. In Chicago, you will recall, Dr. Abramson and others already referred to the UJA of New York as a welfare fund. The threat of some of the labor leaders speaking in behalf of the Ort to with-hold support from the UJA doesn't amount to a row of pins ~~and~~ and their bluff should be called now. Please send a memorandum of this particular paragraph to Mr. Blitz.

Mr. Montor

-2-

February 6, 1942

I share with Dr. Wise the feeling that the relationships between Blitz and yourself have had unfortunate results and something should be done to straighten them out. Perhaps your own good tact and diplomacy will suggest a way out.

I am enclosing a letter which I received from Judge Levinthal with reference to a meeting between the UPA and the ZOA. Please arrange with Mr. Rosenbloom and his committee to meet with the committee of the ZOA upon your return to New York and inform Judge Levinthal.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

Enc.



1942

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Summary of Annual Meeting Thursday, March 26, 1942, 8:30 p.m. at Euclid Ave Temple

1. Welcome Philmore J Haber, Chairman, welcomed the new representatives to their first meeting. Pointing out the importance of their responsibility, he stressed the necessity of regular attendance and active participation.

2. Reported The Chairman reported briefly on the following activity:

Finance - Most of the organizations already had paid their Council dues for 1942. The others were asked to do so without delay.

Arbitration - The Arbitration Court recently had completed a case involving a synagogue; had reached agreement in a family dispute; had made progress in a refugee situation; and was negotiating with two factions of a Jewish organization.

Radio - The Council's monthly radio programs, part of the inter-faith series, had received very favorable comments from the station and listeners. The next program would be Sunday afternoon, April 19, 2:30 p.m., over Station WHK.

Negro-Jewish Relations - A joint meeting of this Committee had considered several matters, and procedures had been developed for handling them. A sub-committee on housing also had been active. Only the barest beginning had been made, however, and much fundamental work remained to be done.

Infantile Paralysis Campaign - Gratitude was expressed to the member groups, and to the Council's special Committee headed by Mrs Clarence Weidenthal, for their splendid cooperation in the March of Dimes Infantile Paralysis Campaign. The Council had received a Certificate of Award for Distinctive Service in this inter-faith project.

Community Song Festival - Plans were under way for a great inter-faith community song festival to be held soon, under the direction of a civic committee in which the Council was representing the Jewish community. It was intended to serve as another means of building better community understanding, and organizations would be notified as soon as specific plans had been developed.

Inter-faith Cooperation - The Council had been invited to assist also in the Karamu House campaign and in the Knights of Columbus Track Meet.

National Budgeting - The National Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds at Chicago had unanimously approved a compromise plan developed by the sponsors and opponents of the original program. The plan called for a representative Committee to analyze and report on the work, needs, and expenditures of national and overseas Jewish agencies, but not to make specific recommendations on quotas or allocations.

Shaker Heights Council - The Community Council had been invited to send a delegate to the newly-formed Shaker Heights Community Council to represent the Jewish residents. Mr Haber already had been elected to the Board of the Council, and he was authorized to appoint a representative as requested.

3. Election Mrs James Miller was asked to take the chair to conduct the annual election. I J Kabb, reporting for the Nominating Committee, expressed the gratitude of the Council to the officers and Executive Committee who had served in 1941. Continuing the policy of rotation, the Nominating Committee recommended the election of several new persons to the Executive Committee, at the same time paying tribute to the splendid service rendered by the outgoing members. Upon motion made, duly seconded, and unanimously carried, the report was accepted and the following persons were elected:

Philmore J Haber, president; Ezra Z Shapiro first vice-president; Jerome N Curtis, second vice-president; Mrs A F Mellman, third vice-president; Abraham Stern, treasurer; Philip Bernstein, secretary. Executive Committee - Milton P Altschul, Edward M Baker, Rabbi B R Brickner, Mrs George Burkin, Rabbi Armond E Cohen, Rabbi Louis Engelberg, George W Furth, Rabbi David Genuth, Rabbi Harold Goldfarb, Mrs Joseph Goldhamer, Myron Guren, Mrs Milton Halle, A I Hausman, David Ralph Hertz, Dr S F M Hirsch, I L Kenen, S L Kossoff, Mrs Leonard Labowitch, Dr I Milcoff, Rabbi Israel Forath, Rabbi Rudolph Rosenthal, Julius Schweid, Rabbi A H Silver, Max Simon, Philip Steinberg, Mrs Clarence Weidenthal, Mrs Joseph Weinberg, Julius Weisberg, Maurice Weltman, Albert A Woldman.

4. Annual Report -The Chairman then summarized the work of the Council during the past year, comprising perhaps the busiest year in the history of the Council, and evaluated the activities in terms of the obligations imposed by a world at war. Their basic significance was considered in terms of the leadership required of American Jewry, as the largest and one of the last free Jewish communities of the world, the necessity of united and coordinated national action, the responsibility for local inter-faith and inter-group unity in America and thus for combatting the movements which seek to divide and weaken this nation, the need for all-out aid to the nation's war effort, and the basic necessity of a well-informed and intelligent community. Judged by these requirements the work of the Council was deemed to have fundamental importance and proper direction, and the community was urged to move ahead with courage and spirit to meet the critical demands of this historic hour.

5. Army and Navy -Louis S Bing, Jr., chairman of the local Army and Navy Committee of the Jewish Welfare Board, asked the organizations to give free tickets for their public events to men in uniform. Many groups already were doing this. Organizations having private parties and wishing to invite service men were asked to contact Mrs Joseph H Gross. He requested further the authority to designate a sub-committee to act for the Jewish community in making proper expression to the families of Jewish men lost in the war. Both matters were referred to the Council's Defense Committee, with power to act.

6. Defense The Chairman informed the Council that following the last meeting and in accordance with the suggestion of the Executive Committee, a joint Defense Committee had been appointed to coordinate the work of the Council's groups and to mobilize the full resources of the Jewish community in behalf of the nation's war effort. Nathan Looser was Chairman, I L Kenen and Mrs Joseph Weinberg, Co-chairmen, and Miss Mildred Heller, Vice-chairman.

Mr Kenen reported that the basic function of the Committee would be to recruit persons for civilian volunteer services and to transmit accurate defense information to the members of Jewish groups. He stressed that there would not be separate Jewish defense activities. Rather, volunteers would be referred to the official agencies, where they would take their places with all other Americans.

Since the women's and young adult groups already were thoroughly organized, the Committee had concentrated on organizing and coordinating the men's and mixed groups. Those which had not already done so were being asked to appoint Defense Chairmen as contact persons for this work. The immediate tasks were: (1) to recruit more civilian defense volunteers, especially air raid wardens and volunteer firemen; (2) recruit more blood donors; (3) continue Defense Bond and Stamp purchases; (4) assist Councilmen and suburban mayors in selection of air raid wardens; (5) stimulate a maximum attendance at the city Civilian Defense Rally on March 31.

In the discussion of the report, it was announced that the B'nai B'rith had secured headquarters at 11905 Superior Ave., and had made available the facilities to the city for defense activity. The Community Council was likewise invited to hold its next meeting there.

7. National Unity Albert Woldman reported that his Committee had met with national Jewish leaders in Cleveland during the United Palestine Appeal Conference, and had discussed thoroughly with them the problem of unity in the defense of Jewish rights. Present had been Henry Monsky and Maurice Bisgyer of B'nai B'rith; Louis Lipsky and Miss Lilly Shultz of the American Jewish Congress; Sidney Wallach of the American Jewish Committee; Rabbi James Heller of the Synagogue Council and the Central Conference of American Rabbis; and Harry Lurie of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds; in addition to the officers and special Committee of the Community Council.

The Committee had expressed the deep concern of the community over the failure to achieve full national coordination in this work, and had pointed out that unless the agencies themselves could achieve it, the communities would be compelled to take direct action. The national leaders were asked to outline the status of the present negotiations, and the obstacles which barred the path to unity.

After a long discussion, the Committee had been requested to define what it meant by unity, and had set forth the following essentials; (1) a joint policy-making body representative of the four civic-defense agencies, other national groups, and the communities of America; (2) power in this group to determine uniform mandatory policies; (3) allocation of functions by this body to the various protective agencies; (4) joint budgeting; (5) joint fund raising. Mr Lurie had then pointed out that these elements coincided with the recommendations of a Committee of the Council of Jewish Federations, with the addition of a central Jewish journal and central field service.

Mr Monsky expressed his approval of the program, taking partial exception to the field service; Mr Lipsky, Miss Shultz, and Rabbi Heller also voiced their approval; Mr Wallach said he was not in position to express judgment as yet; and the meeting closed with agreement that full support should be given this program at the Chicago Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations.

The Secretary then reviewed the Chicago Assembly session at which the report presented by Edgar Kaufmann and Max Simon had been unanimously approved, following the public announcement that the program had the formal endorsement of the Executive Committees of the American Jewish Congress and the Jewish Labor Committee, the president of B'nai B'rith (with the partial exception of the central field service), and the President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis - and that the American Jewish Committee would give it sympathetic consideration. The Executive Committee of the Council of Jewish Federations thereupon had appointed a special Committee to carry the matter further.

Max Simon, as a member of the national Committee, reported on the negotiations which had taken place in New York recently. He made it clear that action was being confined to the field of civic-protective work, and described the complications and divisions which obstructed the road to unity. Despite the favorable expressions at Chicago, a definite solution was not yet in sight, and his Committee was to report soon to the Executive Committee of the national Council, after trying to arrive at agreement itself.

In the discussion of these reports, the question of a conference of Jewish Community Councils was again raised, and despair was expressed that there ever would develop a solution on the initiative of the national agencies themselves. Another suggestion was that local financial support should be withdrawn from the agency or agencies which were blocking the path to unity. Since the National Committee was expected to report within a few weeks, the entire matter was referred back to Mr Woldman's Committee for further attention. A suggestion that the latter Committee be enlarged was taken under advisement.

8. Refugee Eugene H Freedheim, chairman of the local Refugee Service Committee of the Jewish Social Service Bureau, reviewed the problems and work of the Committee since its reorganization in 1940. The affidavit service was being continued, with refugees still arriving in the United States despite the war - 1,000 in the last month - coming from Portugal, Unoccupied France, and South

and Central America. Resettlement from New York to Cleveland likewise continued, with aliens of Polish and Czech descent still permitted to move their residence.

Many of the 200,000 refugees in America were technically classed as "enemy aliens" although they were the most ardent opponents of Hitlerism. They could not be permitted to become public charges, and not one had been deported from America for this reason. Of the average of 70 families on the local agency's relief roll, one-third were short-time cases, another one-third was expected to become self-supporting in a brief period of time, and the last third were long-times cases. The refugees who had come in recent years were an older group and found it more difficult to earn a livelihood. The J S S B did case work directly to aid in personal problems, and worked through the Jewish Vocational Service, the Council of Jewish Women, and the Jewish Young Adult Bureau in dealing with employment and social problems.

The war had brought restrictions on travel, ownership of cameras and short wave radios, and other regulation of refugees in America. Employment problems and other difficulties were resulting, requiring added help.

9. Palestinian Jewish Army It was proposed by I L Kenen that the Council go on record urging the formation of a Palestinian Jewish army, and the matter was discussed at length by Mrs A F Mellman, Max Simon, James Miller, Aaron Resnick, Albert Woldman, Rabbi David Genuth, Ezra Shapiro, and others. The following points were made: the proposed army would be composed of Palestinian and stateless Jews only -- it would not include American Jews; Jews had enlisted in the British Palestinian forces up to the number permitted, but the total had been restricted by the British desire to keep some parity between the proportion of Arabs and Jews -- nevertheless 15,000 Jews were already in the army there, compared with 3,000 Arabs; the creation of the proposed army would add 60,000 Jewish men; they would fight under the banner of Britain or the United Nations; opposition to the proposal had been based on political not military, grounds.

It was stated further that the army was necessary to give the Jews of Palestine the basic humanitarian right to defend their homes and their families from the threatened Nazi invasion and a resulting massacre unless they were armed; that it was more than a Zionist or Jewish question -- it was an American problem, since the defense of the Middle East was vital to American interests; the creation of such an army would help block the path to India and to the vital oil fields sought by the Nazis; it would also make it possible for more Australians to serve at home instead of in Palestine; no one could deny that the United Nations needed every man possibly available; The Secretary of War, Secretary of Navy, Senators Barkley and Wagner, Admiral Sterling, and other high government officials had endorsed the formation of such an army; and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, among other groups, also had supported it.

The turning back of the Struma and the resulting death of its 750 passengers was deplored, and a change in policy was urged to prevent the recurrence of such tragedies. The bars of immigration should be let down for fleeing refugees for the duration of the war, it was urged so that they might join the forces fighting Nazism.

In analyzing the opposition to the formation of such an army, it was stated that part of it was due to a false impression that this would be a world wide Jewish army, instead of a Palestinian Jewish army; to the belief that it made for religious separateness, whereas the sponsors pointed out that the Jewish Palestinian army would not be a separate religious army but was comparable to the Free French and Free Czech armies, in view of the Balfour Declaration pledging Palestine as a Jewish homeland, sanctioned by the League of Nations, and affirmed by the United States; to a fear of a rupture in Arab-Jewish relations and the possibility of a demand for an Arab Palestinian Army, whereas after full opportunity to enlist only 3,000 had done so; and to the belief that this was purely a Zionist question, instead of a broadly humanitarian one of direct concern to America and the United Nations.

After full discussion it was moved, duly seconded, and unanimously carried that the Jewish Community Council urge the formation of a Palestinian Jewish Army, as embodied in the attached resolution. It was made clear that the action was taken as supporters of Great Britain and the United Nations, to strengthen their cause and their forces.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Philip Bernstein
Secretary



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
Administrative Budget
1942

APPENDIX D

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Expenses For First 3 Months of 1942	1942 Budget	Unexpended Balance as of 3/31/42	April-December Estimate of Monthly Expenses For Each Month to Come	Estimated Total Expenses for Coming 9 Months (April-December)	Total Annual Expenditures (Jan-Dec.)	Credit Variance Between (2 & 6)
April 1, 1942							
Field Staff	6,174.99	23,920.00	17,745.01	1,581.66	14,711.62	20,886.61	3,033.39
General Staff	8,689.23	34,076.08	25,386.85	2,811.84	25,306.56	33,995.79	81.01
Travel, per diem & expenses	2,724.49	14,900.00	12,175.51			14,900.00	
Maintenance of Regional Bureaus	264.00	2,000.00	1,736.00	None	200.00	464.00	1,536.00
Printing & Publicity	5,463.66	10,000.00	4,536.34	504.04		10,000.00	
Speakers' fees & expenses	662.03	5,000.00	4,337.97	481.99		5,000.00	
Mailing & Lettershop	929.79	6,000.00	5,070.21	563.35		6,000.00	
Rent & Electricity	2,605.61	7,800.00	5,194.39	577.15		7,800.00	
Postage	461.31	2,000.00	1,538.69	170.96		2,000.00	
Telephone & Telegraph	960.69	4,000.00	3,039.31	337.70		4,000.00	
Stationery & Printing	1,037.47	3,500.00	2,462.53	240.28		3,500.00	
Insurance	171.29	1,000.00	828.71	92.08		1,000.00	
Office Maintenance	320.67	1,000.00	679.33	75.48		1,000.00	
Auditing	-	1,000.00	1,000.00	83.35		1,000.00	
Statistical	-	3,750.00	3,750.00			2,000.00	1,750.00
Conferences & Meetings	7,435.09	12,000.00	4,564.91	507.22		12,000.00	
Furniture & Equipment	287.90	1,500.00	1,212.10	134.68		1,500.00	
Automobiles	-	2,500.00	2,500.00	None	None	None	2,500.00
Contingencies	1,396.58	3,500.00	2,103.42	233.71		3,500.00	
Offset-Sale of Huttner's Car							500.00
	\$ 39,584.80	\$ 139,446.08	\$ 99,861.28			\$ 130,546.40	\$ 9,400.40

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

EXPENDITURES IN PALESTINE
March, 1942
of
KEREN HAYESOD (Jewish Agency)
and
KEREN KAYEMETH,

Which Receive American Support Through the United Palestine Appeal

INCOME:

Jewish Agency

Service charges, collections, grants, participations, etc. \$55,206

Keren Hayesod

Contributions 105,114

United States.....\$ 70,879
South Africa..... 13,179
Palestine..... 8,622
Canada..... 5,431
Australia..... 3,224
Other countries..... 3,779

Service charges 130

Keren Kayemeth

Contributions 141,357

South Africa.....\$ 64,869
England..... 32,129
Canada..... 17,694
Palestine..... 14,175
United States..... 5,358
Other countries..... 7,132

Service charges, rent collections 19,638

Participation land purchases 18,322

Loans 308,505

Debenture issue.....\$162,000

TOTAL INCOME. \$648,272

EXPENDITURE:

Jewish Agency

Immigration and training. \$ 11,834

Colonization. 61,131

Labor and housing 25,098

Urban settlement. 33,834

Social Service and relief 14,936

Education and culture 39,095

National Organization, political security, arab affairs 58,032

Religious affairs, yeshivoh. 7,950

Administration, propaganda. 8,707

TOTAL 260,617

Keren Hayesod

Hebrew University (earmarked) 2,025

Investments, loan to Palestine Land Development Company 9,963

Administration. 8,019

Meeting previous commitments. 15,390

TOTAL 35,397

Keren Kayemeth

Land Purchase, Development, Maintenance, etc. 291,397

Urban land, taxes 3,118

Meeting previous commitments. 147,213

Administration, propaganda. 17,285

TOTAL 459,013

TOTAL EXPENDITURE \$ 755,027

PART II -- OCTOBER TO MARCH
INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

INCOME:

Jewish Agency

Service charges, collections, grants		\$ 208,891
United Appeal, South Africa	\$ 48,466	
Emergency Committee, Hadassah	12,757	
Mifal Hoes	17,877	
Government Grant, Agricultural Research	15,390	
Transfer from Keren Hayesod		669,339
Transfer from Keren Kayemeth		<u>285,727</u>
		\$1,163,957

EXPENDITURE:

Immigration and training		56,963
Food, clothing, housing refugees	28,350	
Agricultural settlement		451,271
Initiating 4 new settlements and expansion of settlements founded 1936 - 1940	168,249	
Advances for seeds, manure, for expansion of agricultural production	49,924	
Assistance to citrus growers, in addition to the sum of \$39,147 included in the category of Labor and Housing	17,545	
Middle class settlements	35,567	
Agricultural Research and Extension Service	77,428	
Labor and Housing		174,292
Auxiliary farming	30,420	
Housing	16,508	
Vocational Training	12,041	
Citrus growers	39,147	
Maritime fishing activities	22,133	
Urban settlement, trade and industry		1121,771
Industrial credits	60,187	
Small trade, artisans	25,944	
Economic research	12,385	
Investments	10,368	
Tiberias Hot Springs	6,480	
Social Service and Relief		24,758
Foodstuffs, supply scheme, laborers, plantations	12,150	
Education, Culture		126,340
Educational budget	105,786	
National organization, political security, Arab affairs		347,421
Security	156,662	
Recruiting offices, servicemen's welfare	59,361	
Religious affairs	12,859	
Yeshivoth	7,695	
London office	30,780	
Administration		<u>56,542</u>
	<u>TOTAL</u>	\$1,359,358
<u>EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME</u>		<u>195,401</u>

(Mainly covered by overdrafts)

Deficit beginning year (October 1, 1941)	\$545,029
Excess October to March, 1942	195,401
Payments on account of previous commitments	<u>19,310</u>
Total Deficit	\$759,740
of which	\$644,347
is due to various creditors.	

	Banks, special accounts	\$115,393
Plus	Commitments, previous years	430,754
	For labor	\$ 11,656
	Industry	161,320
	Colonization	20,250
	Political security	16,200
	Marine Trust	79,595
And	Guarantees given	553,890
	Colonization	201,690
	Labor	96,418
	Political security	31,509
	Industry	39,589

KEREN HAYESOD

Income

Contributions		\$ 896,808
From United States	\$633,351	
Service charges		348
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$ 897,156</u>

Expenditure

Wizo		Bar-(16,200
Social service and relief refugees		mark-(5,176
University (Hebrew)		ed (2,025
Mizrachi		1,620
Investments, loan to Palestine Land Development Company		9,963
Meeting Previous Commitments		119,916
Administration, propaganda		55,104
	<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>\$ 210,004</u>
Transfers to Jewish Agency		669,339
Transfers to Youth Aliyah Trust Fund		10,170
	<u>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS</u>	<u>\$ 889,513</u>

KEREN KAYEMETH

Income

Contributions		1,130,501
From United States	\$544,360	
Service charges, participations, land purchases		555,786
Loans, including debentures		731,329
	<u>TOTAL INCOME</u>	<u>\$2,417,616</u>

Expenditure

Land purchases, etc.		1,220,690
Urban land, buildings, etc.		44,700
Administration, propaganda		91,583
Meeting previous commitments		766,001
	<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>2,122,974</u>
Transfers to Jewish Agency		285,727
	<u>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS</u>	<u>\$2,408,701</u>

United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

COPY

British Embassy
Washington, D. C.

April 30, 1942.

Ref. 213/50/42.

Dear Sir,

His Majesty's Ambassador asks me to inform you that a reply has now been received from the competent authorities regarding the complaint against the Palestine censorship which you made in your letter of January 28th last.

You are doubtless aware that on the 10th February Mr. Shertok had an interview with the Chief Secretary for Palestine at which the latter explained fully to him the policy of the Government of Palestine in regard to press censorship, and also discussed the reports of the Cleveland conference. In consequence of this interview Mr. Shertok will probably have informed you that the paramount consideration governing the operation of the Palestine press censorship is security. Articles or telegrams on controversial matters are accordingly banned when in the judgment of the competent authorities on the spot they are likely to affect opinion in any community in a manner prejudicial to security in Palestine or the Middle East, or to the war effort.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) A.C.E. Malcolm

Mr. Henry Montor
Executive Director
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York City.

C O P Y

Philadelphia, Pa.

May 21, 1942

Dr. James G. Heller, President,
Central Conference of American Rabbis,
Reading Road and North Crescent,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Colleagues:

Only after a most serious interchange of opinion and thoughtful consideration, have we come to the conclusion that in honor and in respect for our freedom of opinion, we must hold our meeting in Atlantic City as originally planned. We have come to this conclusion only after the most earnest study of your statement and your proposals. May we say that we have the utmost respect for the sincerity of your representations. As the President of our Conference, we approach your efforts for peace with complete respect, and we appreciate deeply the amicable spirit of the negotiations we have had together. You have served in a greatly difficult position with dignity, sincerity, and tact, and we have the utmost confidence in your fairness.

We feel, however, that so long as the Army Resolution remains on the record of the Conference as a policy and a point of view, we cannot conscientiously refrain from sitting down together and meeting the new situation as it affects our honest interpretation of Judaism. That readjustment can be made only by a meeting of free teachers in Israel who may disagree, but who must, in reverence, interpret and practice our religious principles consistently with what we believe to be Jewish truth.

You yourself have permitted a presidential statement to appear in the "New York Times" as an authoritative opinion on that disputed issue, despite the fact that the attendance at the meeting making this nationalistic declaration, was small, the majority vote unconvincing, and the resolution urged at the very end of a Conference from which about 180 members had already departed.

Furthermore, that resolution was a flagrant violation of the Neutrality Covenant of 1935 which you had initiated and signed, and which, in justice, you should have ruled out of order as a violation of a sacred understanding among colleagues.

We realize that you propose it as a mistake of the chair in not ruling it out of order, inasmuch as "it appeared to violate the convictions of some of our men" (your telegram to Wolsey of May 14), but your unwillingness to recommend at a Special Session of the Conference that the resolution be expunged from the minutes is, at least historically, a contradiction of your proposal. What is done is done. No new neutrality resolution can undo it, so long as you insist upon its remaining on the books.

Your recommendation to colleagues Freehof, Goldenson, Lazon (your letter to him of May 15) and Wolsey, that you call a Special Session of the Conference to discuss "fundamental issues which have been plaguing and perplexing the Conference, the present status of Reform Judaism, the maintenance of what seems to some as essential principles, the relation of Reform Judaism to Zionism, and Lazon's idea of a rapprochement" -- while eminently fair, is unconvincing, inasmuch as there is not alone no assurance of a successful support of your recommendations, but that extremists in the nationalistic school have not alone disapproved of such a Special Session, but in case it is held, would descend upon it to oppose your recommendation, to discipline those of us who disagree, and who maintain we have

no right democratically to defend and express our freedom of opinion as an American and Jewish right, and who even threaten to move our expulsion from the Conference because we do not defer to their majority opinion. To us, this is totalitarianism, and we must dissent. We believe that not only do we have a right to consult together on a matter so vital for us and for Reform Judaism, but we are determined to contend within the Conference for the validation of our convictions. We, therefore, believe that a Special Session of the Conference would be provocative of a situation whose only issue would be disruption and schism.

This we wish to avoid. We believe, with you, in maintaining the peace and unity of the Conference. The stentorian oratory of extremism on both sides would only lash emotions into unhappy conditions and disagreements, and we believe that such a session would cause more harm than good. The meeting of like-minded men who do not define Judaism in secularistic, political, and nationalistic terms, is the earnest and reverent resolution of men who ask for freedom to meet, to speak, to consider, and study the instrumentalities by which they may make their point of view effective.

Again, it is our studied conviction that if we yield to your proposal that we cancel the Atlantic City meeting, we ipso facto accept the thesis that our meeting is schismatic, when as a matter of fact we have honestly stated that we are not. The implication that we are not, hails from those who passed the Army Resolution. We mean to abide by our membership in and our loyalty to the Conference. We have rendered it loving service, and we believe in it, and we do not, we will not secede from it, and we will not permit our determination to meet as free men to impeach our intention to give it continued faithful and loyal service and participation. We simply object to colleagues exploiting the Conference as a decretal authority in Judaism. The rabbi is a free teacher. י"ה יורה י"ד

If there are colleagues who believe a return to God means a return to soil and nationalism, that is their privilege. We only ask for the right, democratically, to dissent and to make our opinion known. Our concern is for another interpretation and definition of Reform Judaism, and we not alone plead for, but we prefer to exercise our right to differ. There can be no unity in uniformity. Those who disagree insist upon their right to disagree agreeably. We, therefore, look upon it as our obligation to save what is left of Reform Judaism after nationalism's attempt to submerge it.

Furthermore, it is a part of the intention and history of the Conference that it be advisory, and not credal. Those who do not agree with its resolutions or motions, have the right in freedom to make their conviction articulate. They may be a minority, but so were Eldad and Medad -- and Moses supported them. The Army Resolution and all it implies, is so credal that those who uphold it are willing to put under the ban (cherem) those who do not subscribe to a meager majority.

You express the opinion that our action imperils the unity of the Conference. It is our belief that it is nationalists who have violated that unity which was best expressed in the broken Covenant of Neutrality of 1935. We stand by the moral demand of a covenant freely entered into by both parties. And that is another reason why we, whose faith has been violated, prefer to sit down and reason together over the demands of a free contract. You say this is not "democratic procedure". We hold that the essence of democracy is respect for considered individual opinion. The Army Resolution has flouted it, and the impeaching of "democratic procedure" is the sin of a small majority and not of the like-minded men.

Now you ask that "we talk these things over among ourselves". That opportunity was once given and ignored. Now it is too late. We propose to be the beneficiaries of the right to a free opinion, that the action of the Conference has unfortunately denied us.

We like-minded men have appeased the Zionists with consent, assent, and co-operation from Convention to Convention, until their victories through the years have been so cumulative, that they now know no bounds. The day had to come when we must cry "halt". The conditioning of American Jewry by a Jewish flag and a Jewish Army and a state in Palestine and a dual citizenship in America, is more than we can accept. The secularistic creed has over-reached itself.

We have been watching with anxiety the secularistic tendencies in American Jewish life, the absorption of large numbers in Jewish nationalistic endeavors, the intrusion of the Palestine issue as an irritating factor in intra-community relations, the persistent public expression of extremists who presume to speak for all American Jewry, the efforts to cultivate and promote the sense of psychological difference between American Jews and their fellow Americans which plays into the hands of our enemies, the unrelenting effort of certain groups to put American Jews behind programs of international political pressure, the reduction to secondary importance of the traditional religious basis of Jewish life. For the sake of unity, we have kept silent.

We refuse any longer to be religious acrobats. We cannot pact with the untenable position in society which nationalism as a creed imposes upon us. We very much prefer to meet and confer together upon ways and means of stimulating thought in the direction of those Jewish ideals that to us seem transcendent and universal. We are grateful for the noble stress laid upon these very violations by the prophetic souls of our people, and that, therefore, a special obligation rests upon us in these trying days to emphasize these values.

We agree to the rehabilitation of Palestine, and we look with joy upon all that has been achieved there, but we feel that much more might have been achieved in those fields if they had been free from political commitment. If we had emphasized universal and ethical more than political values, we might have found a way of gaining the goodwill of the Arabs, and of living side by side with them as befits men who emphasize spiritual and cultural values.

The purpose of our Atlantic City meeting is to preserve and not to disrupt the Conference. We aim to maintain the goodwill which should obtain between men of different opinion. To cancel a meeting of colleagues whose sole purpose it is to articulate a point of view, would mean the calling of such a special session of the Conference, where passion and partisanship might become calamitous for both those who approve, and those who disapprove.

We, therefore, decline most regretfully your honest proposals, and in loyalty both to the Conference and to our earnest convictions, we shall hold the meeting as planned.

Fraternally yours,

William H. Fineshriber
Louis Wolsey

In behalf of:

Elihu Berger
E. N. Calisch
Beryl D. Cohen
Solomon Foster
Norman Gerstenfeld
S. H. Goldenson
A. D. Goode

Abraham Holtzberg
Isaac Landman
M. S. Lazaron
Clifton H. Levy
Nathan Perilman
William Rosenau
William F. Rosenblum

Eugene J. Sack
Samuel Sandriel
Abraham D. Shaw
Abraham Shusterman
Malcolm H. Stern
Nathan Stern
S. S. Tedesche
David H. Wice

c
o
p
y

BY MESSENGER

c
o
p
y

May 29, 1942.

Professor Eli Ginzberg
The School of Business
Columbia University
New York City

Dear Professor Ginzberg:

In accordance with your telephoned request through Miss Trebach, there is herewith being sent to you the following material:

(1) A summary of the receipts and disbursements of the 1941 United Palestine Appeal, Inc.

(2) The account of income and expenditure for the year 5701, October 1, 1940 through September 30, 1941, of the agencies in Palestine which receive their support from the United Palestine Appeal through their constituent organizations in America.

(3) Two copies of further data supplied by Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, from the period October 1, 1941 through March 31, 1942.

I am looking forward to the opportunity of meeting with you prior to the meeting of the Allotment Committee. As you know, we have extensive data upon all the operations both here and in Palestine, and are only too glad of every opportunity that is afforded to us to submit material and answers to any questions which you may have.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:ET

CONFIDENTIALMINUTES OF OFFICE COMMITTEE MEETING
AMERICAN EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRSFriday, June 5, 1942

A meeting of the Office Committee of the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs was held on Friday, June 5, 1942, at 2:00 P. M.

PRESENT: Judge Levinthal, presiding; Mrs. Epstein, Mrs. Jacobs, Miss Leibel; Messrs. Bublick, Greenberg, Gellman, Dr. Goldstein, Mr. Szold, Mr. Wertheim, Dr. Wise; Mr. Ben-Gurion, Dr. Goldmann, Mr. Lourie, Mr. Neumann, Mr. Weisgal.

J. N. F.

Dr. Goldstein reported that in response to Dr. Weizmann's message, the JNF had canvassed the possibility of private loan investments as a way of raising the funds for purchasing land immediately available in Palestine.

The Jewish National Fund proposed floating a three million dollar bond issue to be repaid within five years. The initial indications are that the response to this would be favorable. A reservoir of good-will had been built up by the JNF through their punctual repayment of the million dollar loan which had been floated.

Dr. Goldstein believed that the official sponsorship and approval of the Emergency Committee would give the project the "necessary lift," and he requested that such endorsement be given.

The Chairman referred to the suggestion that the loan be arranged through the Ampal Corporation, and that this arrangement might obviate any difficulties with the U. J. A. arrangement.

Dr. Wise moved that the suggestion of Dr. Goldstein be approved in principle and that a committee be appointed to bring back recommendations.

The following committee was appointed: Mr. Szold, Mr. Neumann, Mrs. Rosensohn and Judge Levinthal.

CONFERENCE OF ANTI-ZIONIST RABBIS

33
Mr. Neumann reported on the Conference at Atlantic City called by anti-Zionist rabbis. Apparently the Conference had been rather a desultory one and it had adjourned without issuing a statement. The number of rabbis participating was 33 and not 60. The Chairman had been authorized to issue a statement as the presiding officer and a sub-committee had been appointed to strengthen "traditional reform Judaism."

There was some discussion as to the wisdom of taking any counter-action against this group. It was recognized that on the basis of the Atlantic City meeting further action might be organized which might be a source of irritation, but it was agreed that the course of prudence was to adopt a policy of vigilance and do nothing overt for the moment.

A committee composed of Rabbis Bernstein, Goldman, Goldstein, Heller, Silver, Steinberg and Dr. Wise as chairman was proposed to look into the matter.

ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT

Mr. Lewin-Epstein read a paper reporting on the work he had done in Washington as head of the economic department. His report was warmly received.

Mr. Szold supplemented Mr. Lewin-Epstein's report as follows:

He said that what interested him most was the direct relationship of the army to the industrial development of Palestine. Under Lease-Lend supplies are obtainable, but Great Britain must initiate the request, which had proved to be a bottleneck insofar as Palestine's requirements were concerned. Mr. Szold said he believed that direct army utilization of the industrial possibilities of Palestine, could result in the development of a miniature Detroit in Palestine. Nowhere in the Middle East was there a place comparable to Palestine for this purpose. He had discussed this possibility with persons in the War Department, in the Middle East Supply Section, with the Military authorities and others, and had been received cordially and sympathetically in all these offices.

In addition to the Repair Shops at Eritrea and Cairo, repair shops are being set up at Tel-Litvinsky. It is contemplated that 3400 men will be employed there when the auxiliary repair shops are set up. Mr. Szold had had the opportunity of urging that full use be made of Zionist facilities in Palestine including those of the P. E. C. As an example he had been able to indicate that the well drilling machinery already in Palestine might be made full use of by the Army. Palestine can certainly do more for the war effort than it is doing now, but the conception is not enough, it must be followed up by action. For this purpose, the proposed trip of Mr. Ben-Gurion to Palestine can be utilized to great advantage, for he can ascertain just how the potentialities of Palestine can be fitted into the war effort.

Moreover, if 3400 men are employed by the military authorities in Tel-Litvinsky alone, and possibly additional numbers, there and elsewhere, a need for labor will develop which could and should be supplied by Jewish immigration.

ZIONIST YOUTH COUNCIL

Mr. Szold reported the receipt of a memorandum from the Zionist Youth Council which included a request for funds from the Emergency Committee. He recommended that the Zionist Youth Commission be requested to submit a formal report.

Mr. Wertheim pointed out that the Poale Zion and Mizrachi were not included in the Youth Commission and suggested alternatively that the matter should be referred to the four organizations for discussion and recommendation.

This proposal was accepted.

Mr. BEN-GURION'S REPORT ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH NON-ZIONISTS

Mr. Ben-Gurion reported a conversation with Mr. Wertheim of the American Jewish Committee as follows:

1. Mr. Wertheim had agreed to recommend to his executive committee the following program on Palestine:

1. To act in common
 - a. For the maintenance of Jewish rights under the Mandate in Palestine for the immediate future;
 - b. For the fulfillment of the original purposes of the Balfour Declaration, whereby through unrestricted Jewish immigration and large-scale colonization under a regime designed for this purpose, Jews may constitute a majority in Palestine and establish an autonomous commonwealth, it being clearly understood that
 - (1) In such a commonwealth, all the inhabitants, without regard to race or religion, shall enjoy complete equality of rights;
 - (2) The establishment of this commonwealth will in no way affect the political or civil status and allegiance of Jews who are citizens of any other country.
2. To set up a sub-committee to study and define the ways and methods best calculated to secure the achievement of the above aims.

This recommendation, however, was conditioned on the Emergency Committee being able to report some definite conclusion on the formula regarding the "ties which bind Jews together." Mr. Ben-Gurion had told Mr. Wertheim that it might not be possible to crystallize in an affirmative definition the nature of such ties, since that depended on the Jew, on the country, on the time. Mr. Wertheim agreed that the statement submitted by him referring to "ties of culture, common heritage and religion" was not adequate and said that it would be amplified. He rejected a suggestion to include "common aspirations."

Mr. Wertheim had said that his committee would consider the cessation of the World Jewish Congress operations in the United States as one of the conditions necessary for reaching an agreement. Mr. Ben-Gurion told Mr. Wertheim that he had no authority or competence to discuss the Congress, which would have to be taken up with members of that body. Mr. Ben-Gurion had added however that it was his belief that if agreement could be reached on the fundamental Zionist questions, agreement on the Congress in some form ought to be possible.

The committee expressed its satisfaction with the report which was generally agreed to indicate real progress in the negotiations.

At this point Mr. Weisgal reported that Mr. Wallach of the American Jewish Committee had that moment telephoned as follows: Mr. Waldman had spoken with Dr. Goldmann earlier in the day on the question of the World Jewish Congress. They had specifically discussed a formulation which Mr. Waldman believed had been agreed to by Dr. Weizmann the night before. Dr. Goldmann had said that Dr. Weizmann had no authority to make formulations for the World Jewish Congress and that he personally could not agree to the proposal. Mr. Waldman reported this conversation to Mr. Wertheim who then instructed Mr. Wallach to inform the Emergency Committee that unless there were agreement on the question of the World Jewish Congress, he could not

recommend agreement with the Zionists to his committee. Mr. Weisgal asked whether that was a sine qua non and Mr. Wallach had replied that nothing was the last word on any subject, but some agreement concerning the World Jewish Congress had to be reached.

Dr. Wise said he would consider any decision to alter the status of the World Jewish Congress at 48 hours notice (before the meeting of the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee) as a betrayal of the Jewish people. He further registered his protest against any private negotiations and pointed out that the Emergency Committee had no competence to discuss the matter of the World Jewish Congress.

Mr. Ben-Gurion replying to Dr. Wise said:

1. The matter of the Congress could not be discussed except by the proper authorities of the Congress and he had so informed Mr. Wertheim. He believed, however, that there was no necessity to come to any conclusion on this matter before Sunday, despite Mr. Wallach's telephone call.
2. His conversation with Mr. Wertheim had been at the request of the Emergency Committee, which at its previous meeting, had charged him with the task of trying to reach an agreement with Mr. Wertheim before Sunday. However, he pointed out that both he and Dr. Weizmann had not only a right but a duty to discuss Jewish questions with any person, though such conversations could not bind the movement.

Mr. Ben-Gurion further recommended that inasmuch as the time element was involved, we should reach some conclusion on the formulation about nationalism and appoint two or three people to discuss the matter with Mr. Wertheim before Sunday.

Mrs. Epstein said she considered it a singular triumph to have reached an agreement with Mr. Wertheim on a maximalist Zionist program. She believed that every effort should be made to secure agreement on the other aspect of the program and to eliminate the question of the World Jewish Congress from the negotiations and discussions since that was not Zionist business. She therefore proposed that a committee be appointed, in accordance with Mr. Ben-Gurion's suggestion, to negotiate further with Mr. Wertheim. Dr. Goldmann stated that in his opinion the American Jewish Committee was taking an unreasonable position about the Congress. In the nine months of negotiating the question of the Congress had not been brought up and now, at the eleventh hour, they ask for a decision on it. He said that if the question is to be considered it should be raised at a meeting of the full negotiating committee.

Mr. Ben-Gurion said that the letter which had been sent to Mr. Wertheim on May 25, informing him of our attitude on the part of the program which dealt with the status of the Jewish people had apparently been misunderstood by him as meaning a fuller agreement than had been arrived at by the Office Committee.

Mr. Szold said that if such a misunderstanding existed, for whatever reason, it was essential to have it cleared up before the Sunday meeting.

There was considerable discussion on the letter and the extent to which we had agreed to the formula as submitted by Mr. Wertheim. Mr. Szold recalled that he had objected both to the form and content of the formulation -- he did not believe the statement should be in the form of a resolution or that the sections on American loyalties and the status of the Jewish people were acceptable. If Mr. Wertheim had interpreted our letter to mean full agreement, the matter had to be explained.

It was finally decided that Mr. Szold and Mr. Greenberg should see Mr. Wertheim as soon as possible to clear up any misunderstanding.

TRIBUTE TO ABRAHAM GOLDBERG

Judge Levinthal expressed the sorrow of the entire Zionist movement at the sudden death of Abraham Goldberg, a devoted and loyal member of the Zionist Organization. A resolution of sympathy on behalf of the Emergency Committee is to be sent to the family of Mr. Goldberg.

A. L.



APPENDIX E

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
330 West 42nd Street
New York City

June 10, 1942

Mr. Simon Shetzer
142 East Jefferson Street
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Mr. Shetzer:

The attack on Pearl Harbor and the widening of the theatre of the war has placed larger responsibilities upon the entire community, including the Jewish community of the United States. In order to meet these responsibilities in the most effective way possible, the American Jewish Congress is endeavoring to organize a United Jewish War Effort for the dual purpose of assisting in a victory drive for the United States, and organizing war relief for Great Britain, Russia and China.

This enlarged effort is to be launched at a Conference to be held in New York City on June 28th.

You may recall that after the outbreak of the war and before our own country's participation in it, a Jewish Section of the Interfaith Committee for Aid to the Democracies was established as the outgrowth of a Conference called by the American Jewish Congress in December of 1940. During the period of its functioning, the Jewish Section, which has since been liquidated, made a substantial contribution to British War Relief, and received the cooperation of leaders of various Jewish communities and organizations in our country.

We should like to feel that we may have your cooperation in this new undertaking, which is an extension of the work of the Jewish Section, and that we may list your name as a sponsor thereof.

In launching this new undertaking, it is not our purpose to supercede existing activities among Jewish organizations, communities and individuals, but rather to stimulate, expand and coordinate them, with a view to making visible to our country and to the United Nations how staunch and how significant is the contribution of the American Jewish community to the effort to win the war and, following a victory over the Axis, to win the peace.

May we hope, therefore, to have immediate word from you indicating that we may count you as one of the sponsors of this undertaking?

Faithfully yours,

SSW:Sag
Enc.

(signed) Stephen S. Wise
PRESIDENT

ההסתדרות הציונית של ארצות הברית

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

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

JUDGE LOUIS E. LEVINTHAL
President

June 12th, 1942

DR. HARRY FRIEDENWALD
JUDGE JULIAN W. MACK
Hon. Vice-Presidents

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

DR. SOLOMON GOLDMAN
DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN
EDMUND I. KAUFMANN
LOUIS LIPSKY
JUDGE MORRIS ROTHENBERG
DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER
ROBERT SZOLD
DR. STEPHEN S. WISE
Vice-Presidents

My dear Dr. Silver:

DR. JAMES G. HELLER
Chairman, Nat'l Admin. Council

I am pleased to acknowledge your letter of June 2nd with which you enclosed a letter of June 1st addressed to you by Rabbi B. Benedict Glazer of Detroit. Similar letters have been addressed to Judge Levinthal and Dr. Heller and I have been in correspondence on this subject with Philip Slomovitz, editor of the Detroit Jewish News.

LOUIS P. ROCKER
Treasurer

SIMON SHETZER
Executive Director

The book by Rabbi Glazer's father, in which his part is related in the passing of the Resolution by Congress, is not available in the Congressional Library. It was not until yesterday that the book came into my hands. The matter is, I assure you, being given our attention. Judge Levinthal has written to Rabbi Glazer and both of us are anxious to do what is proper under the circumstances.

EXECUTIVE

ROBERT M. BERNSTEIN
MAURICE M. BOUKSTEIN
RABBI ISADORE BRESLAU
RABBI BARNETT R. BRICKNER
A. K. EPSTEIN
JUDGE HARRY M. FISHER
JACOB FISHMAN
DANIEL FRISCH
ABRAHAM GOLDBERG
ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN
CECIL R. GORDON
HARRY GRAYER
MURRAY I. GURFEIN
MORDECAI KONOWITZ
RABBI ISRAEL H. LEVINTHAL
RABBI IRVING MILLER
EMANUEL NEUMANN
CHARLES J. ROSENBLUM
BERNARD G. RUDOLPH
EZRA Z. SHAPIRO
LOUIS E. SPIGLER
DEWEY D. STONE
ELIHU D. STONE

You will be interested in knowing that no one in this office had ever heard the name of Rabbi Simon Glazer associated with the Resolution.

In accordance with your request, I am returning herewith Rabbi Glazer's letter.

With kindest personal regards,

Cordially yours,

Simon Shetzer

Associate Members

PHILIP BARRON
DR. HARRIS J. LEVINE
SEYMOUR MELMAN
MRS. TAMAR DE SOLA POOL
HARRY TAKIFF

SS:bg
encl.



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

WESTERN UNION

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ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

June 24, 1942

Dr. A. H. Silver
Commodore Hotel
New York, N.Y.

GERALD SMITH AT CLEVELAND CITY COUNCIL MEETING TODAY SAID HE "WOULD RETIRE FROM PUBLIC LIFE IF RABBI SILVER SAID PUBLICLY THAT HE WAS ANTI-SEMITIC". CLEVELAND PRESS CALLED FOR STATEMENT: ALSO ALBERT WOLDMAN WHO INSISTED I CALL YOU SO THAT YOU MAKE PUBLIC STATEMENT TO PRESS. WOLDMAN SAID SMITH GAVE IMPRESSION THAT YOU VIRTUALLY ENDORSED HIM. CORDIALLY

BESSIE KLINE

June 26, 1942

Dr. Stephen S. Wise
340 W. 57th St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Wise:

Let me thank you for your letter of June 25. I am glad to know that you have written to BG about his differences with CW. It would be tragic if at this moment a public controversy which would split our movement would develop. I am amazed that BG, who is a disciplined Zionist and certainly loyal to the cause in every regard, does not appreciate the catastrophic nature of the course upon which he is embarking. You must tell him that regardless of our personal feelings as to the relative merits of their opposing procedures, responsible American Zionists will not be parties today to an attack on CW.

As far as the United Jewish war effort is concerned, I should like to say the following: We had a meeting of the Board of the UJA on Tuesday which you could not attend. At this meeting there was a lengthy discussion about the role of the UJA in the War Chest movement which is developing in the country. You know, of course, that the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds has called a meeting for this Saturday of the chairmen and executive directors of the welfare funds of thirteen of the largest communities in the United States at which meeting the entire subject will be thoroughly discussed. It was the consensus of opinion at the meeting, last Tuesday, that the representatives of the UJA who had been invited to attend the conference called by the Council will take the position which they took a few months ago when the Jewish community of Kansas City informed us of its decision to enter a War Chest, namely - that for the time being the UJA is in no position to advise communities whether they should enter a War Chest or not, but that if they decide to enter a War Chest, they must see to it that the interests of the UJA are fully protected, and that quotas certainly no less than that of 1942 or 1941 (whichever is the larger) should be insisted upon.

The Board of the UJA decided also to appoint a committee to study the matter, to consult all interested bodies, and to bring

Dr. Stephen S. Wise

-2-

June 26, 1942

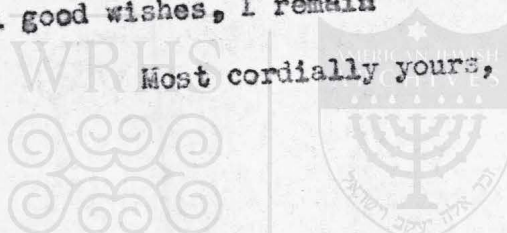
in a report to the next meeting or to a special meeting which may be called for that purpose.

Pending such developments, it would be unwise, in my judgment, for the UPA to be represented on the United Jewish war effort, or any other set-up. Should the War Chest idea be agreed upon, it is not likely that the UJA would enter it as an independent body, or any of the constituents of the UJA. It would be the welfare funds in each community which would be merged within the drive, and these welfare funds will include the UJA. It would not do for the UJA to break away from the Jewish Welfare Funds to join the War Chest, assuming even that the welfare funds would permit it. It certainly is premature for the UPA to make such a move. The feeling at the meeting, last Tuesday, was that the three agencies act as a unit and carefully explore the whole situation before any decisive action is taken.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK



MEMORANDUM

July 21, 1942

TO AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COMMITTEE
FROM JUDGE LOUIS E. LEVINTHAL

On Friday, July 17th, I was informed by Mr. Hyman Schulson of the telephone conversation with Dr. Silver, following his receipt of the telegram which was sent by the Emergency Committee in Dr. Stephen Wise's and my name to Dr. Jonah B. Wise and to Dr. Silver.

I was informed that Dr. Silver advised that the J.D.C. representatives should be interviewed at the earliest possible moment.

I called the J.D.C. office and was informed that Mr. Baerwald had left for Elberon, N. J. and was not expected to return until Wednesday, the 22nd. I then arranged a meeting for Mr. Ben Gurion and myself with Joseph Hyman and Moses Leavitt at the J.D.C. offices for Monday, July 20, at 11:00 A.M.

The meeting was held as arranged and lasted until about 12:30. Dr. Kahn joined us shortly after the conference began.

Mr. Ben Gurion presented a clear picture of the situation confronting the Yishuv, and submitted a request for the immediate remittance by the J.D.C., out of its own funds, of \$200,000 to Palestine.

The J.D.C. representatives wanted to know what the Zionists of America were planning to do. We informed them that \$200,000 had already been sent last week to Palestine—\$40,000 by Hadassah and \$160,000 by the other groups. We also told them that the Yishuv itself was determined to raise a million dollars to meet the emergency and that American Jewry was expected at least to match this sum.

Our plea appeared to be received sympathetically. Mr. Leavitt inquired as to the present J.N.F. land purchasing program. Mr. Ben Gurion explained that in the recent past and for the immediate future new land purchases were made only in strategic sectors of the country and that such purchases were essential for defense.

Mr. Hyman stated that the transportation of refugees still coming to America every month, and other vital items of the J.D.C. program, exhausted all available cash funds. Mr. Ben Gurion pointed out that the J.D.C. might borrow to help meet the Palestine emergency situation, in reliance upon the generosity of American Jews.

We were told that the officers of the J.D.C. would meet some time before Friday, July 24th, - perhaps, even tomorrow (Tuesday, July 21st). We were assured we would be informed promptly of any decision reached at such meeting.

Knowing that Dr. Silver was likely to attend the meeting of the U.J.A. Executive Committee on Friday, July 24th, I suggested that possibly a fuller meeting with the officers of the J.D.C. and representatives of the Zionist group might be held earlier that day. Mr. Hyman stated that Dr. Silver's presence was essential if any such meeting was to be arranged. The advisability of holding such a meeting would be considered by the officers of the J.D.C. at their meeting.

August 4, 1942

1. The nature of Jewish philanthropic activities, as they are embraced in the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal, differs from that of other causes considered by the National Budget Committee. These Jewish enterprises solicit support exclusively from Jews, and not from the community at large. The support of these causes arises out of certain traditional, religious, cultural, and special needs and affiliations of Jews. Contributions to the United Jewish Appeal agencies are assumed by Jews as supplementary responsibilities in addition to and on top of the obligations they willingly carry in their capacity as American citizens.

2. The agencies of the United Jewish Appeal are of a continuing character and, therefore, cannot be compared to the specifically emergency and war-created institutions to be financed by war chests. Such long-range and constructive tasks as emigration, integration of refugees on a permanent rehabilitative basis, colonization, education, support of religious activities, and the development of programs to enable homeless and poverty-stricken Jews to achieve a self-sustaining economic basis, are financed by the United Jewish Appeal agencies.

3. In view of the differences indicated between the United Jewish Appeal agencies and the newly war-created bodies, it is a question whether such specific, sectarian and religious tasks, comparable to many which are carried on by the Protestant and Catholic denominations outside of war chest agencies, should be submitted to the generosity of the entire American public.

4. It will be noted that the United Jewish Appeal which the National Budget Committee originally contemplated including in its goal, does not represent the totality of Jewish needs or Jewish philanthropic giving. This may best be illustrated by the fact that in the past year the U.J.A. alone received in excess of \$14,000,000 out of a very much larger sum raised by Jewish communities of America for purposes of a specific Jewish character.

5. A goal of \$85,000,000 was first considered by the National Budget Committee for all war-connected appeals (exclusive of American Red Cross). A figure of \$14,000,000 was considered for the specific Jewish needs embraced in the United Jewish Appeal. A comparison of these two figures might have had the unfortunate effect of raising a discussion of the relationships between the amounts obtained for Jewish needs and those obtained for other war-connected purposes.

6. As a fund-raising body for these continuing agencies, which deal with long-term peace as well as war-time problems confronting Jews, the United Jewish Appeal has developed methods of fund-raising over a period of many years which are unique and cannot successfully be replaced by other methods. Thus, the United Jewish Appeal is represented on a permanent basis by organized Jewish communities systematically and regularly raising funds for its purposes. The quotas and percentages assigned to it or accepted by various Jewish communities cannot be compared to those contemplated by the National Budget Committee. For National Budget Committee purposes, New York City is expected to raise only a limited portion of the national funds. The United Jewish Appeal on the other hand depends on New York City for close to 40% of its total income.

7. These are the reasons why at this time, the sums required by the United Jewish Appeal Agencies for their programs, should not be included in the National Budget submitted to the country.

8. Fund-raising for the United Jewish Appeal being conducted on a local basis, the question of the inclusion of such Jewish appeals in local war chests is a matter for local determination.



August 4th, 1942

Mr. Allen T. Burns,
Community Chests and Councils, Inc.,
155 East 44th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Burns:

After a short conference in our office upon our return from the visit with you, and upon a more careful examination of the language of your Committee's proposed report having to do with the matter of participation of Jewish Welfare Funds in War Chests - we came to the unanimous conclusion that it seems to us most desirable to omit the sentence "national unity will be materially promoted by inclusion of Jewish appeals in War Chests wherever feasible by local community chests".

The reason for our feeling is that in the first instance you leave the determination of their actions to the various communities, and thereafter by including the sentence just quoted you are almost giving a mandate to the Community Chests to make every effort to include Jewish appeals in War Chests. You are not, I am sure, underestimating the importance with which your communication will be regarded by the communities you address, even in spite of the statement later on in your letter that what you say is only a recommendation to each community. It seems to us that a sentence like this would have an almost determining effect on the decisions of these communities and would make it difficult for them to arrive at a decision merely on the merits of the situation as it exists in every community.

I would therefore urge that you again review the wording, and we hope you will reach the conclusion that this sentence should be omitted. If this cannot be accomplished through this communication, I ask that we be given an opportunity of presenting this matter to your Committee, to the end that we may present our views fully since we regard the matter of great importance.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Baerwald.

PB:LC

September 4, 1942

Mr. Simon Shetzer, Executive Director
Zionist Organization of America
1720 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Shetzer:

I received your kind telegram inviting me to attend a meeting of the ZOA Executive Committee on Tuesday, September 8, to discuss Zionist peace aims. I should very much like to attend this meeting. Unfortunately this coming week is the pre-Holiday period, the busiest time for a Rabbi, and I am compelled to remain in the city to attend to my congregational duties.

I hope that the members of the ZOA Executive Committee will see the wisdom of not whittling down our Zionist peace aims to satisfy the Arabs of Palestine who will be satisfied with nothing short of a total surrender of the Zionist program. I hope, too, that some action will be taken on the case of Dr. Magnes who is exploiting the position which he occupies at the Hebrew University, an institution created by the Zionists, to organize an independent party and carry on a political action without the sanction of the authorized Zionist bodies and contrary to the program of the Zionist Movement. It is time to call a halt ~~on~~ the irresponsible action of this self-willed individual whose vagaries ~~and~~ Zionism are as strange and unaccountable as his peregrinations in the field of Pacifism.

I am not at all sure that you will be able to take any action in the case of Dr. Magnes, or that you are any longer in a position to reassert the classic Zionist program. The American Zionist Movement is now in the tutelage of the Hadassah, the fine philanthropic organization which has rendered great service to Palestine, but which unfortunately in recent years, has entered more and more into the realm of politics, and its politics have been of the Magnes stripe. I see where that great and good woman, Miss Szold, has joined the Magnes Party.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

September 30, 1942

Rabbi Philip Bernstein
Temple B'rith Kodesh
117 Gibbs Street
Rochester, N.Y.

My dear Phil:

Thank you for your note and for the draft which you sent me. It is an excellent statement. I started out by making some changes on the draft which you sent me but it got so messed up that I am sending you a clean copy which incorporates my suggestions. Most have to do with mere verbal changes. In a few instances I suggest the elimination of some paragraphs and the substitution of others. You will easily locate these suggested revisions.

I thought that the paragraph on "universalism", at the bottom of page 3 of the original draft, should be recast in simpler language, which I tried to do. I also suggest the elimination of the first paragraph on page 1 for the sake of brevity. I suggest the elimination of "the spiritual obtuseness, etc." It is better not to call names too much. I suggest the inclusion of the one sentence of how the Jews of Palestine reacted to the pronouncement as "a stab in the back." Roosevelt has popularized this phrase and it now has real significance.

I feel that our statement should not end on a note of criticism of the opposition, but on a positive note. I have therefore added two paragraphs. Our document will be signed by hundreds of Rabbis and our objective is not merely the repudiation of the ninety, but the winning of sympathy for our cause.

As far as the Sponsoring Committee is concerned, I would suggest that you add eight or ten more names to those whom you suggest, especially some names of Reform Rabbis who are not as "professionally" associated with the movement as Dr. Wise, Israel Goldstein, Sol Goldman, Heller or myself. Try to procure the signatures of men like Joshua Liebman, Freehof, Mann, Glazer, Bamberger, Eisendrath, Marcus (of H.U.C.). From among the Orthodox Rabbis, you ought to

Rabbi Bernstein

-2-

September 30, 1942

get the signatures of Rabbi B. L. Levinthal, of Philadelphia, (you may obtain it ~~from~~^{from} his son, Judge Levinthal) and Rabbi L. Silver of Cincinnati. These names will carry great weight with the Orthodox Rabbis. Among the Conservative Rabbis, get the names of Israel Levinthal of Brooklyn, Dr. A. A. Newman of Dropsie College, Mordecai M. Kaplan and, if possible, Dr. Finkelstein of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

When you sent out the statement set a time limit for the return of signatures, say two weeks. I would suggest that you have the statement printed rather than mimeographed. It makes easier reading.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK



Temple B'rith Kodesh

117 GIBBS STREET
Rochester, N. Y.

October 6,
1942.

THE RABBI'S STUDY

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

Dear Friend:

Recently, a group of Rabbis met in New York to consider appropriate action concerning the statement by the ninety non-Zionist Rabbis. Among those present were Rabbi Joseph Lookstein, President of the Rabbinical Council of America, Rabbi Louis Levitsky, President of the Rabbinical Assembly of America, Rabbi James G. Heller, President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Rabbi Milton Steinberg and the undersigned.

Members of the consulting committee in sympathy with its purpose but unable to attend the meeting were Rabbis Stephen S. Wise, Israel Goldstein and Barnett Brickner.

It was agreed that a statement should be issued which would both point out the fallacies in the non-Zionist pronouncement and reaffirm the consistency of Zionism with both Judaism and Americanism. It was recommended that this statement should be sent to the Rabbis of all groups in American Israel (excluding the non-Zionists) for their endorsement. Then with all the signatures, the statement would be released to the general and Jewish press and would be printed and widely distributed.

Pursuant to those instructions, the draft of the statement has been prepared and is enclosed. It is being sent to approximately twenty Rabbis (whose names are appended) who are regarded as representative leaders in American Jewish religious life. Most of these men have already indicated their desire to sign and issue such a statement. If, as we hope, you are willing to be a member of this original sponsoring committee, will you be good enough to telegraph your approval collect in care of the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City. If you approve in principle but wish to recommend changes in the statement which seem to you imperative, please do so by return mail, special delivery. In that event, your suggestions will be given careful consideration, although I must add that the enclosed statement has been carefully worked on by a number of men on the Committee.

Since time is of the essence, we will be grateful for an immediate response.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Philip S. Bernstein
Philip S. Bernstein

Temple B'rith Kodesh

117 GIBBS STREET
Rochester, N. Y.

THE RABBI'S STUDY

October 6,
1942

#2

P.S. Will you please address all communications anent this matter, to me at the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City

Men who have been asked to act as sponsors of the statement.

Philip S. Bernstein
Barnett Brickner
Louis Finklestein
Solomon Freehof
Israel Goldstein
James G. Heller
Mordecai M. Kaplan
B. L. Leveinthal (Philadelphia)
Israel Levinthal (Brooklyn)
Louis Levitsky
Joshua Liebman
Joseph Lookstein
Louis Mann
Jacob Marcus
A. A. Newman
Louis I. Newman
David de Sola Pool
Abba Hillel Silver
L. Silver (Cincinnati)
Milton Steinberg
Stephen S. Wise
Wolf Gold



[October 6, 1942]

We, the undersigned rabbis of all elements in American Jewish religious life, have noted with concern a statement issued by ninety of our colleagues in which they repudiate Zionism on the ground that it is inconsistent with Jewish religious and moral doctrine. This statement misrepresents Zionism and misinterprets historic Jewish religious teaching and we should be derelict in our duty if we did not correct the misapprehensions which it is likely to foster.

We call attention in the first place to the fact that the signatories to this statement for whom as individuals we have a high regard, represent no more than a very small fraction of the American rabbinate. They constitute a minority even of the rabbinate of Reform Judaism with which they are associated. The overwhelming majority of American Rabbis regard Zionism as fully consistent with Judaism and as a logical expression and implementation of it.

Our colleagues concede the need for Jewish immigration into Palestine as a solution of the vast tragedy of Jewish homelessness. They profess themselves ready to encourage such settlement. They are aware of the important achievements, social and spiritual of the Palestinian Jewish community and they pledge to it their unstinted support. And yet, subscribing to every practical accomplishment of Zionism, they have embarked upon a public criticism of it. In explanation of their opposition they advance the consideration that Zionism is nationalistic and secularistic. On both scores, they maintain it is incompatible with the Jewish religion and its universalistic outlook. They protest against the political emphasis which, they say, is now paramount in the Zionist program and which, according to them, tends to confuse both Jews and Christians as to the place and function of the Jewish group in American society. They appeal to the prophets of ancient Israel for substantiation of their views.

Treasuring the doctrines and moral principles of our faith no less than they, devoted equally to America and its democratic processes and spirit, we nonetheless find every one of their contentions totally without foundation.

Zionism is not a secularist movement. It has its origins and roots in the authoritative religious texts of Judaism. Scripture and rabbinical literature alike are replete with the promise of the restoration of Israel to its ancestral home. Anti-Zionism, not Zionism, is a departure from the Jewish religion. Nothing in the entire pronouncement of our colleagues is more painful than their appeal to the prophets of Israel -- to those very prophets whose inspired and recorded words of national rebirth and restoration nurtured and sustained the hope of Israel throughout the ages.

Nor is Zionism a denial of the universalistic teachings of Judaism. Universalism is not a contradiction of nationalism. Nationalism as such, whether it be English, French, American or Jewish, is not in itself evil. It is only militaristic and chauvinistic nationalism which is evil and which is ravaging our world today, the nationalism which shamelessly flouts all mandates of international life and cooperation. The prophets of Israel did not look forward to the time when all national entities would be obliterated but when all nations would walk in the light of the Lord, live by His law and learn war no more.

Our colleagues find themselves unable to subscribe to the political emphasis "now paramount in the Zionist program". We fail to perceive what it is to which they object. Is it to the fact that there is a regularly constituted Zionist organization and a Jewish Agency which deal with the mandatory government, the Colonial office, the League of Nations and other recognized political bodies?

But obviously, even immigration and colonization are practical matters which require political action. The settlement of a half million Jews in Palestine since the last war was made possible by political action which culminated in the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine Mandate. There can be little hope of opening the doors of Palestine for mass Jewish immigration after the war without effective political action.

Or is it that they object to the ultimate achievement by the Jewish community of Palestine of some form of Jewish statehood. We are not so bold as to predict the nature of the international order which will emerge from the present war. It is altogether likely, and indeed it might be desirable, that all sovereign states shall under the coming peace, surrender some of their sovereignty to achieve a just and peaceful world society.

Certainly our colleagues will allow to the Jews of Palestine the same rights that are allowed to all other peoples resident on their own land. If the Jews should ultimately come to constitute a majority of the population of Palestine, would our colleagues suggest that all other peoples in the post-war world shall be entitled to political self-determination, whatever form that may take, but the Jewish people shall not have such a right? Or do they mean to suggest that the Jews shall forever remain a minority in Palestine in order not to achieve such political self-determination?

Protesting their sympathy both for the homeless Jews of the world and for their brethren in Palestine, our colleagues have by their pronouncement done all these a grave disservice. It may well be that to the degree to which their efforts are at all effective, Jews who might otherwise have found a haven in Palestine will be denied one. The enemies of the Jewish homeland will be strengthened in their propaganda as a result of the aid which these colleagues of ours have given them and will be encouraged by the appearance of disunity in the household of Israel which they furnish. To the Jews of Palestine, facing the gravest danger in their history and fighting hard to maintain morale and hope in the teeth of the totalitarian menace, this pronouncement comes as a blow and disappointment.

We do not mean to imply that our colleagues intended it as such. We have no doubt that they are earnest about their finespun theoretical objections to Zionism. We hold, however, that these objections have no merit, and further that voicing them at this time has been unwise and unkind.

We have not the least fear that our fellow Americans will be led to misconstrue the attitudes of American Jews to America because of their interest in Zionism. Every fair-minded and informed American knows that American Jews have only one political allegiance -- and that is to America. There is nothing in Zionism to impair this loyalty. Zionism has been endorsed in our generation by every President from Woodrow Wilson to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and has been approved by the Congress of the United States. The noblest spirits in American life, statesmen, scholars, writers, ministers and leaders of labor and industry have lent their sympathy and encouragement to the movement.

Jews, and all non-Jews who are sympathetically interested in the plight of Jewry, should bear in mind that the defeat of Hitler will not of itself normalize Jewish life in Europe. An Allied peace which will not frankly face the problem of the national homelessness of the Jewish people will leave the age-old tragic status of European Jewry unchanged. The Jewish people is in danger of emerging from this war not only more torn and broken than any other people, but also without any

prospects of a better and more secure future, without the hope that such tragedies will not recur again and again. Following an Allied victory, the Jews of Europe, we are confident, will be restored to their political rights and to equality of citizenship. But they possessed these rights after the last war -- even minority rights -- and yet the past twenty-five years have witnessed a rapid and appalling deterioration in their position. In any case, once peace is restored Europe will be so ravaged and war-torn that hundreds of thousands, possibly millions of Jews, will elect migration to Palestine as a solution of their personal problems. Indeed, for most of these there may be no other substantial hope of economic, social and spiritual rehabilitation.

The freedom which, we have faith, will come to all men and nations after this war, must come not only to Jews as individuals wherever they live, permitting them to share freedom on a plane of equality with all other men, but also to the Jewish people, as such, restored in its homeland, where at long last it will be a free people within a world federation of free peoples.



Copy

December 14, 1942

Mr. Jacob Blaustein
American Building
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Mr. Blaustein:

Thank you for your letter of December 11th which came in response to mine written on October 13th.

I regret that I find your answers to the specific points which I raised no answers but circumlocutions. I furthermore disagree fundamentally with your contention that the Budget Research Committee in its functions is restricted only in the matter of recommendations on goals and quotas, and that it is free to do everything and anything else it pleases. The B.R.C. has been delegated to perform specific functions in certain definitely restricted areas and should confine itself to those activities. I am not concerned merely with the fact that the "conversations to be initiated might be a subterfuge for attempting to fix budgets and American quotas". I am concerned with what seems to be the clear trend among some Council leaders to affect and determine the programs, policies and organization of national and international bodies which have been raising funds in American-Jewish communities. I am calling your attention to this fact this early, just as I tried to call your attention early in the day to the implications of "advisory budgeting". This tendency, I am afraid, will lead again to very sharp conflict. You ought to know by this time that the fact that you managed to get a clear majority of a Council Committee for proposals which the Council leaders themselves make, is less than relevant to the issues involved.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

(Signed) Abba Hillel Silver

AHS:BK

A SENSATIONAL JEWISH NEWS SCOOP

(1)

12.14.42

MINORITY RABBIS CONSPIRE WITH HANDFUL WEALTHY JEWS TO FIGHT ZIONISM
IN U.S.A. AND PALESTINE

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Irreligious Asked To Join Religious Reform Jews To Strengthen
Anti-Zionist War

.

Anti-Zionist Leader Claims Pipeline to State Department And
Cabinet Members

.

Smashing of American Jewish Committee Threatened by Group
Calling Itself Council for American Judaism If Outright
Anti-Zionist Platform Rejected

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Philadelphia (JPS) -- With the objective of splitting all of American Jewish life, war has been pledged on Zionism and on all persons and institutions sympathetic to that program, with the wealth of influential Jews and the power even of irreligious Jews mobilized in order to smash every gain the Zionist movement has made in the United States and Palestine in forty years.

That is the ambitious goal set for itself by the group innocuously called the Council for American Judaism, which was born in this city six weeks ago

(Continued on Page (2))

although its birth was announced only this week. Dedicated to battle against those who would build up the Jewish National Home in Palestine, the initial meeting was held, ironically enough, in Temple Rodeph Shalom, which means "pursuit of peace"; a name doubly ironic because the secret session took place in the City of Brotherly Love. As though to symbolize the contempt which they have for the Balfour Declaration and its purposes, the anti-Zionist rabbis held their first gathering here on November 2nd and perfected their plans on November 23rd. Behind them, they contend, are some of the most powerful and wealthy Jews in America, who, one of the conveners alleged, have the power of persuasion over the State Department and ready access to present these anti-Zionist views to other members of the United States Cabinet.

The Independent Jewish Press Service has learned the secret background of the Council and, because of the extraordinary issues raised and the outstanding personalities involved, decided to make the lengthy material available to the general public. These are some of the elements involved in a drama which derives special significance from the present situation in Europe, where millions of Jews are being slaughtered by the Nazis.

(1) A small group of anti-Zionist Reform rabbis, many of them retired from their pulpits because of superannuation, has undertaken a wide-ranging political program against Zionism, to which these rabbis allegedly object because it is political in character. Asserting that Zionism is "secular" and "irreligious" and that that is why Reform Judaism, as they understand it, opposes it, these anti-Zionist rabbis have decided to enlist irreligious Jews as well as the religious in order to attempt to achieve their anti-Zionist aims, long rejected by the majority of American Jewish leaders.

(2) The names of Morris Wolf, prominent Philadelphia lawyer, associated with Lessing Rosenwald of this city, Henry Littleton, wealthy head of Commercial Investment Trust, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times, Samuel Leidesdorf, prominent New York accountant, Paul Baerwald, Honorary Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, are among those of laymen involved in the remarkable story.

(3) Match that lit the anti-Zionist fire of these rabbis and laymen into flame was Sidney Wallach, until recently "educational director" of the American Jewish Committee, retiring from that body under unknown circumstances. But a decade ago, Mr. Wallach was the editor of The New Palestine, official organ of the Zionist Organization of America. Another person associated with the tale is Dr. Maurice Hexter, now Executive Vice-President of the New York Jewish Federation, but prior to that for many years in Palestine as the Felix Warburg-named member of the Jewish Agency Executive.

(4) Secretary of State Hull's department can be "reached" by this anti-Zionist group, one member of it, Rabbi William Fineshriber, of this city, claims, quoting a statement of anti-Zionist intent by one of the leading members of the State Department.

(5) Rabbi Lazon also undertook to "see" Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes before he delivered his speech on December 6th at the National Council

(Continued on Page (3))

12.14.42

of the United Palestine Appeal in New York in order to present the anti-Zionist position to the Secretary. Whether he "saw" him or not, Mr. Ickes said not one word about Palestine at a national Palestine gathering.

(6) Among the epithets hurled at various other leading American Jewish personalities were these: Adolph H. Rosenberg, head of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, was described as an "appeaser" by Rabbi Louis Wolsey of Philadelphia; Rabbi James G. Heller, President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and Rabbi Israel Goldstein, President of the Synagogue Council of America, were both denounced as using these organizations for Zionist purposes; the American Jewish Committee itself, under present control, was charged with having "ducked" the Zionist issue.

Campaign for Large Funds

To achieve its purposes, the Council for American Judaism, a name proposed by Rabbi Lazon, has launched a campaign for \$25,000 in the first month. It was assured, however, by Morris Wolf, attorney for wealth in Philadelphia, that "far more" was in sight as soon as the campaign got started. On the advice of a "public relations" counsel that it would look "nicer" to have a rabbi instead of a layman as the executive director of the organization, youthful Rabbi Elmer Berger, of Flint, Mich., did not have to be persuaded too hard by Rabbi Wolsey to take the post.

Meeting of November 2nd

The story is best told as it unfolded itself at two intimate and private meetings at Rabbi Wolsey's Rodeph Shalom in this City of Brotherly Love. Rabbi Wolsey was in the chair. Others present were venerable Rabbi Samuel Goldenson of New York's Temple Emanu-El, William Rosenau, Morris Lazon, A.D. Shaw and Abraham Shusterman, the last four of Baltimore, William Fineshriber of this city, H. J. Schachtel, Isaac Landman of New York, Norman Gerstenfeld of Washington, emeritus David Philipson of Cincinnati, emeritus Solomon Foster of Newark and C.A. Rubenstein of Baltimore.

The aged Rabbi Goldenson introduced Mr. Sidney Wallach, until recently with the American Jewish Committee but now a "free lance" in public relations. Mr. Wallach, once the editor of the official Zionist organ, told the group that non-Zionism was the most important issue in American Jewish life and that the failure of this cause would be harmful to everything American Jewry values. This opposition movement is the last stand of the anti-Zionist forces, he stressed, and to achieve its objective an organized group must be fought with organization. The Zionists, he charged, have captured the organs and media of public opinion. In his view, the number of Zionists is very small. Most of them had been "taken in" and were, in reality, only philanthropically minded. He said that it would be regrettable if the anti-nationalist fight remained Reform. A place should be found for the non-Reform, even the irreligious anti-Zionist. Let the irreligious Jew find his place in American Jewish life, but not the place the Zionists want him to have. The American Jewish Committee, he charged, has "ducked" this issue. Its members were not aggressively anti-Zionist, although they were and are basically anti-Zionist.

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Mr. Wallach's plan involved "grooming for action" several thousand people, at least one representative in every city, who would fight for a hearing and who would have, according to Mr. Wallach, the same functions as a Christian Science representative in a community. He declared that Dr. Magnes was "crucified" by the Jewish press. To reveal this, he stated, would reveal the unreliability of the Zionists, showing the parallelism between the German 19th century mysticism and Zionist ideology. This would help show up Zionist errors. Even the "gad-fly," he declared, has a place in the establishing of truth.

At this point, Mr. Wallach modestly suggested that he did not want to earn his living doing this type of public relations, but, after all, he would have to have the "burden of making a living lifted" from him, if he were to do this public relations work.

The aged Rabbi Philipson said he had come from Cincinnati to present the point of view of Mr. Adolph Rosenberg, leader of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Mr. Rosenberg felt the group must have a "positive" view, with Americanism as its central theme. The only salvation for Judaism, he felt, was to identify this movement with Americanism. Dr. Philipson said he shared that view and would return to Cincinnati to organize a group on that basis. But this was not satisfactory to Rabbi Wolsey, who said that in his relations with the U.A.H.C., Mr. Rosenberg had been an appeaser.

Rabbi Rosenau said that the Baltimore rabbis had given a great deal of thought to this cause. It was their endeavor to create a non-U.A.H.C. organ of Reform Judaism. It was his thought, however, that stressing of the American keynote would cast aspersion on thousands of those who differ. They claim to be Americans and are loyal Americans. The movement, he felt, is a religious one in opposing Zionism.

Rabbi Schachtel was impatient to proceed with practical matters and said the immediate engagement of a person such as Mr. Wallach was essential. Rabbi Fineshriber agreed that the group ought to follow Mr. Wallach's plan. It was necessary to have a person like Wallach or to start a magazine, for financial reasons.

Mr. Wallach responded that a "man's-size job must be done by a man," whether himself or somebody else. He felt it would be wise to get clarification of the views of Wendell Willkie and Secretary Hull on Zionism. In his view, money-raising for anti-Zionist purposes should be very easy. He knew many men who would be ready to contribute.

Dr. Goldenson agreed to this, saying once a man was engaged the financial support would flow in.

Rabbi Foster was opposed to joining with irreligious Jews, saying his antagonism to Zionism was of religious origin.

Rabbi Lazon asked the practical questions: how much would Wallach's services entail? What would he do if he had the money? How would he raise the money?

(Continued on Page (5))

Mr. Wallach said he would need from \$7,200 to \$7,500 a year. He would get busy doing the kind of thing he had been taking about, get a hearing for anti-Zionism. One magazine was not enough. If we show we mean business, Wallach said, groups in every city will contribute, especially if we can get tax-exemption. The zealots in every city must be found. He believed that anti-nationalism would strengthen Reform, rather than Reform strengthen anti-nationalism.

Rabbi Gerstenfeld of Washington was satisfied. He would call his laymen together promptly to raise funds.

Would Use Yiddish Press

Mr. Wallach suggested a key group of individuals in New York to supervise the spending of the money and the conduct of the work. This group would have to have freedom to work and to make decisions. The Yiddish press, he suggested, should be approached, so that with "friends" inside, an occasional item would be published to inject doubt of Zionism in the readers' minds.

Rabbi Schachtel wanted to know whether "our movement is to be pro-Reform or anti-nationalist." In his view, the main program should be "anti-nationalist." Rabbi Landman said he did not like to see an anti-program but a positive one. Rabbi Shaw agreed.

Then the discussion went on, with suggestions being offered for various types of magazines, methods of getting tax exemption, and putting speakers onto various lecture platforms. Rabbi Goldenson asked whether the group should identify itself solely with Reform or strike the larger American note. He was for the latter, although sole identification with either would be a limitation on any money-raising venture.

It was Rabbi Gerstenfeld, seconded by Rabbi Philipson, who proposed that \$25,000 be raised in one month, that Mr. Wallach be engaged and a program be worked out for the year. The motion carried.

After adjournment for lunch, Dr. Goldenson started off the afternoon proceedings by reading, as though it were a document from the patron saint, the letter in the New York Times of November 1st from Dr. Judah L. Magnes, President of the Hebrew University. Each of the men, led off by Rabbi Philipson, explained how he was going to raise funds in his city for this crusade. With Rabbi Lazon as chairman, a committee was appointed to formulate objectives. Other members were Goldenson, Schachtel, Gerstenfeld and Fineshriber.

Rabbi Wise Reports on Meeting

The second meeting of the group, called in the same temple here on November 23rd, heard a letter read from Rabbi Jonah B. Wise of New York, a National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal and fund-raising chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, who described a meeting held in New York on November 16th to consider purposes in which Rabbi Wolsey's group was extremely interested.

Rabbi Wise dismissed the importance of the answer to the 95 anti-Zionist rabbis signed by 733 rabbis. He declared that only 199 of the 476

(Continued on Page (6))

members of the Central Conference of American Rabbis were included. He pointed out that neither Dr. Julian Morgenstern, President of the Hebrew Union College, nor Rabbi Louis Finkelstein, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary, had joined the 733 rabbis.

A report on a meeting which he and Rabbi Wolsey had had with Morris Wolf, a member of the American Jewish Committee, was given by Rabbi Fineshriber. The most violent clash in the long history of the American Jewish Committee is now in progress. Mr. Wolf is alleged to have said that if the candidate who succeeds Maurice Wertheim is non-Zionist, he and his group would supply the Lazon-Wolsey combination with funds. If the anti-Zionists failed to gain control of the American Jewish Committee, they might secede and their funds would be available in any case. In either case, Rabbi Fineshriber was assured by Mr. Wolf that sums far exceeding the hoped-for \$25,000 would become available.

Another letter was then read by Rabbi Wolsey from Rabbi Jonah B. Wise. In it the latter described a meeting in New York on November 16th. Those present were Alan M. Stroock, son of the late President of the American Jewish Committee; William Rosenwald, President of the National Refugee Service and a National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal; Paul Baerwald, Honorary Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee; Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times, who, in four years, made no contribution to the United Jewish Appeal on the ground of his principle objections to Palestine; Edward M. M. Warburg, a lieutenant and Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee; Maurice Hexter, once a member of the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem; George Backer, President of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency; Samuel Leidesdorf, Treasurer of the New York United Jewish Appeal; Edgar Nathan, Manhattan Borough President; Henry S. Hendricks, and Henry Ittleson, head of Commerical Investment Trust, who, in 1942, reduced his contribution to the United Jewish Appeal to \$50,000 from the \$100,000 level of the previous year. Excuses for absence were sent by Judge Samuel Rosenman, confidant of President Roosevelt; Lewis Rosenstiel, head of Schenley Distillers; Nathan Ohrbach, New York merchant, and Alexander Kahn, managing editor of the Jewish Daily Forward. Joseph M. Proskauer, leading and violent anti-Zionist candidate for the Presidency of the American Jewish Committee, conveyed his views to the group in a letter.

Rabbi Wise told the Philadelphia meeting in his letter to Rabbi Wolsey that the New York gathering of November 16th had reached certain conclusions on their common interests and that Maurice Hexter had been instructed to report as soon as possible on a program of procedure and an outline of probable enterprise. Rabbi Wise concluded that he and Rabbi Goldenson were very much pleased with the results of the meeting. There is no doubt, Rabbi Jonah Wise reported, that these laymen mean business. What the Zionists regarded as a victory for themselves the men present at the Rabbi Wise meeting regarded, on the contrary, as a victory for their own viewpoint. The reference was to a big story in the New York Times (whose publisher was present at the Wise meeting and who is related by marriage to Rabbi Wise), headed "733 Rabbis Rebuke Anti-Zionist Jews." The anti-Zionists at the Wise meeting regarded the story as an evidence of progress and as giving public notice that not all American Jews were Zionists.

(Continued on Page (7))

At this point Rabbi Israel Goldstein, President of the Synagogue Council, came in for sharp criticism from Rabbi Schachtel, who charged that Goldstein was using the Synagogue Council for Zionist purposes. He reported that he had secured the consent of Rabbi James Heller for a change in the constitution to permit, hereafter, a vote by majority instead of unanimously. As criticism was offered, letters were read in criticism of Rabbi Julius Gordon of St. Louis for his activities as Chairman of the Committee on Palestine of the C.C.A.R. He was alleged to be acting without authority. Rabbi Heller and Rabbi Barnett Brickner of Cleveland were charged with making replacements on C.C.A.R. commissions of Zionists almost exclusively.

During the discussion on the question of an executive director, it was pointed out that Sidney Wallach had advised that it would be better for a rabbi than for a layman to be chosen. Rabbi Elmer Berger was then selected, to obtain "a salary commensurate with the position." A lay public relations adviser, to be Wallach, was also agreed upon, the actual choice to await the gathering of funds. Rabbi Wolsey phoned Rabbi Berger and received his "enthusiastic acceptance."

Rabbi Fineshriber then summed up the achievements of the group: 1. we have stirred up the Zionists and the country at large to a realization of the opposition; 2. we have started the first effective collective action on the part of American rabbis in opposition to Jewish nationalism; 3. Rabbi Lazon has to his credit the achievement of wide publicity for Arthur Hays Sulzberger's anti-Zionist speech in Baltimore; 4. we have 96 actively interested rabbis.

Rabbi Lazon reported that he has already received some funds for his so-called Lay-Rabbinic Committee, the forerunner of what is now the Council of American Judaism, a name unanimously chosen after Rabbi Lazon had suggested it. It was pointed out that the name has several advantages. 1. It meets the desires of the financial backers; 2. it meets the request of Adolph Rosenberg, President of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, for emphasis on Americanism; 3. it defines the aims of the group, it was said.

Rabbi William Rosenblum of New York was chosen chairman of a committee, with Rabbis Schachtel and Nathan Perilman, assistant to Rabbi Goldenson, to draw up incorporation papers and a constitution. They will submit their work to Lazon, Wolsey, David Lefkowitz of Dallas, Julian Feibelman of New Orleans, Irving Reichert of San Francisco, Louis Binstock of Chicago and Dr. Leo Franklin, retired Detroit rabbi.

The management of a lecture bureau, to send speakers all over the country to spread anti-Zionism, was entrusted to Solomon Foster, retired rabbi of Newark, who will operate the bureau from his home. Rabbi Foster reported he had already obtained \$1,500 in Newark for his work.

The rabbis, who continuously emphasize that they are in favor of the upbuilding of Palestine although they oppose Zionism, agreed that it would be an excellent thing to have their next meeting in New York on December 7th, because it was the day following the meeting of the National Council of the United Palestine Appeal, which is a non-partisan fund-raising organization for Palestine. They could then deal with the subject matter of that meeting.

(Continued on Page (8))

State Department against Zionists?

Rabbi Fineshriber then told the gathering that a prominent Washington official, not indicating whether this might be Mr. Lessing Rosenwald, chief of the Salvage Division, a Philadelphian, had learned from the State Department, which has the final authority with respect to the American attitude toward Palestine, that it had not yielded to the pressure brought by the Zionists on Congressmen. On the contrary, Rabbi Fineshriber's highly placed informant alleged, the State Department was considerably annoyed by it.

Rabbi Lazon then urged all anti-Zionists to attend en masse the Institute on Justice And Peace, being held at the Hebrew Union College on December 21st-24th. He thought attempts would be made to issue a Zionist-colored statement.

It was also decided to ask Maurice Wertheim, retiring President of the American Jewish Committee, to meet with Rabbis Lazon, Fineshriber and Wolsey to discuss methods of securing money from "his" contingent of the Committee.

Rabbi Schachtel urged communication with Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes to inform him of the anti-Zionist cause before he addressed the United Palestine Appeal conference in New York on December 6th. Rabbi Lazon said that he would arrange for this through his contacts. (At the U.P.A. gathering, Mr. Ickes said nothing whatever about Palestine.)

And that is how the meeting closed: with the decision to meet again on December 7th, a date notorious in history for the treacherous Japanese attack on America by a group which had secretly planned its deed for months while publicly expressing its good will and sympathy.

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ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

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

MEMORANDUM

To: ALL ZOA DISTRICT AND REGIONAL CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES **Date** December 29, 1942
AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

From: Simon Shetzer

Subject: "COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN JUDAISM"

For the first time in decades the Zionist movement faces formal and organized opposition from within Jewish ranks. A group of Reform Rabbis selected this, the most critical hour in Jewish history, to attack the whole Zionist structure and to challenge the validity of our Zionist program. They have chosen at this particular moment to bring disunity and dissension into American Jewish life, when they can only distract both themselves and us from what should be our major preoccupation -- the prosecution of America's war effort. This is an unpardonable disservice to the America which they profess to love, as it is destructive of American Jewish life itself.

Under the misleading name of the "Council for American Judaism," this group, representing a mere fraction of the American Rabbinate, but with the financial support of wealthy inveterate anti-Zionists, has set out to sabotage and nullify 40 years of Zionist effort to bring permanent surcease from suffering and persecution to our homeless brethren through settlement upon their own soil in the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

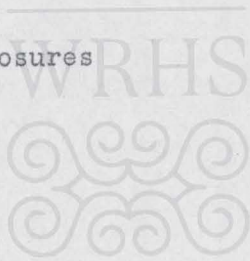
Through the courtesy of the Independent Jewish Press Service of New York, we are enabled to present herewith the full text of its news release containing a detailed account of the personalities and the behind-the-scenes preparations for the launching of the unconscionable assault not only upon Zionism, but upon Judaism as well. Included herewith are also copies of the statements issued by Judge Louis E. Levinthal and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, together with a copy of "Zionism - An Affirmation of Judaism, a Reply by 783 Orthodox, Conservative and Reform Rabbis of America to a statement issued by 90 members of the Reform Rabbinate charging that Zionism is incompatible with the teachings of Judaism."

The enemies of Zionism have declared war upon us. They have set out to undermine and discredit the Zionist ideal before the American Public and Government. Their challenge will and must be met by every Jew who is vitally concerned with the fate and destiny of his people. This latest attack upon Zionism is also an assault upon traditional Judaism of which Zionism is an integral and inseparable part. Our Synagogues must therefore mobilize their entire organizations to join with us in meeting the issues which have been raised.

The duty of every Zionist is clear. District Public Relations Committees must be on the alert to prevent and meet the challenge whenever and wherever it appears. Zionists will see in this challenge the compelling need to marshall all of our available numerical strength -- to translate the practically unanimous religious and sentimental attachment to Zionism into active affiliation with our organization.

The answer to those who would defame our noble ideal and traduce our sacred cause, deeply rooted in Jewish history and tradition, is to continue to build more firmly and widely upon the foundations of our unyielding faith in the incontestable validity of the Zionist aim to restore the land of Israel to the people of Israel. A vastly increased Zionist membership will be our strongest reply to the opposition.

SS:BG 4 Enclosures



STATEMENT

By JUDGE LOUIS E. LEVINTHAL
President, Zionist Organization of America

Announcement of the proposed organization of an anti-Zionist group under the leadership of Dr. Louis Wolsey of Philadelphia is but another manifestation of the irrational prejudice against our national movement which persists among a small minority of the Reform rabbis of this country. Personally, the feeling that I have toward these "Protestrabbiner" is one of pity as well as of contempt.

To pretend that Zionism is opposed to Judaism, as these men charge, is obviously absurd. Zionism has its very roots in our Bible, and every page of our Prayer Book gives expression to the Jewish yearning for the restoration of the Land of Israel to the People of Israel.

The religious aspects of Zionism cannot be denied or ignored without eliminating the very soul and essence of the movement. But those who speak of Judaism as only a religion, and then confine that religion to a few high-sounding universal, ethical maxims, are reducing Judaism to a bare skeleton of itself. These anti-Zionists are denuding Judaism; they seek to strip it bare of all the meaning with which history has endowed it. They try, in effect, to tell us that the sixteen millions of Jews throughout the world today are but a spirit and a soul, bound together by naught but a few majestic prophetic utterances of the past and devoid of that feeling of brotherhood which a common ancestry, common historic and contemporary experiences, and a sense of common destiny have implanted in their inmost beings. All the efforts of these anti-Zionists to convince themselves that we do not exist as a people prove but vain delusions.

I venture also to assert that by their disavowal of Zionism in America these "Protestrabbiner" have repudiated American democracy itself. They have

said, in effect, that in America Jews must not be themselves; they dare not be different; they must possess none of the emotions which animate their neighbors of Greek or Yugoslav or Irish or Polish or British descent. They must forswear their freedom to think as they please, and must reject Zionism or any other movement which recognizes the identity of the Jews as a people. For as a people, these rabbis say, as a people the Jews do not exist. Using the terms "nationality" and "nationalism" in their own peculiar misconception of their meaning, they insist that there is no Jewish nationality, no Jewish nationalism. If they be right, then history is a lie, and all contemporary evidence which serves to confound their point of view is but illusion. They seem to think they have but to wave their hand, draw up a proclamation, obtain a charter of incorporation, and the reality of the Jewish people will disappear into thin air and Zionism will be exorcised.

I am confident that we Zionists need spend little time worrying about these anti-Zionists who hope by incantation and publicized statement to wipe Zionism out of existence. The opposition of these men will but increase the passionate devotion of the overwhelming majority of Jews in this country to our sacred cause. Jewish history will brand these internal enemies of the Jewish people as they deserve.

STATEMENT

By DR. STEPHEN S. WISE
Chairman, American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

The formation by a small group of rabbis of the so-called 'American Council for Judaism' whose avowed object it is to fight the restoration of the Jews as a nation in their own homeland, has come as a painful shock to the vast majority of Jews throughout the country.

During the past twenty-five years all the leading groups and organizations in American Jewry have endorsed the Balfour Declaration and associated themselves with the movement for the re-establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine. The policy of that Declaration was endorsed by the nations of the world which, in the Mandate, gave official recognition to the status and aims of political Zionism: it has been unanimously endorsed by the Congress of the United States.

It is an indication of the sickness which afflicts Jewish life as a result of centuries of dispersion, that Jews alone among the peoples of the world should find in their midst those who, far from helping, would seek to place obstacles in the way of the national rehabilitation of their people. That such an effort should be made at a time when the Jewish masses of Europe are writhing in a fearful agony, adds an element of heartlessness which future generations will neither forget nor forgive.

The members of this group base themselves on an interpretation of Judaism which is without foundation either in the Jewish Scriptures, in Jewish tradition or in the long history of our people. Realizing that they cannot ignore the place which Palestine occupies in the heart and mind of Jewry, they would cover the nakedness of their opposition by admitting that Jews may be entitled to find a refuge in Palestine; but at the same time they

destroy any possibility of giving practical effect to this hope by attempting to deny the right of Jews elsewhere to take political action to that end. They pay lip service to the idea but would prevent the reality. Had these views prevailed in the course of the last two decades, hundreds of thousands of Jews who have been enabled to find a home and hope of a worthy future in Palestine would today have been helpless victims of the Nazis.

The responsibility for the conflict which impends within American Jewry, if the sponsors of this body proceed with their proposals, is their own. We can only deplore their misguided activities, the sole result of which will be to sow confusion.

In their opposition to the Jewish national idea, these men constitute a very small minority in Jewish life. They seek to turn back the clock, to preserve the Jew forever as a wanderer among the nations, and to reverse the magnificent development which the hope of a Zion reborn has created in Palestine. They will fail. They are bound to fail because they are flying in the face of all the facts and of all the hopes and strivings of the Jewish people.

The work of rebuilding the Jewish National Home in which American Jewry has played and will continue to play so vital a part, will go on to the day when a proud Jewish people restored in its own land will once again take its place among the nations.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

RELEASE:

? 1942/kw

PALESTINE ASKS \$1,000,000 IMMEDIATELY FOR ADDITIONAL WAR PURPOSES

Disabled Jewish Soldiers Begin to Return to Palestine, Requiring Welfare Support;
Jewish Agency Spurs Recruiting of Military, Industrial and Agricultural Manpower

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New York - The Jews of America, through the United Palestine Appeal, are urged to make available immediately an additional \$1,000,000 beyond the sums already budgeted, in order to provide for urgent war purposes, including welfare aid for disabled Jewish soldiers now returning to Palestine from various Middle Eastern fronts, it is announced by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairman of the Appeal, on the basis of a cable addressed to him from Jerusalem by Eliezer Kaplan, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, which is the supreme Jewish authority in Palestine.

Calling attention to the new responsibilities thrust on Palestine Jewry as preparations for war emergencies absorb the resources and manpower of the community, Mr. Kaplan cabled:

"In connection with recent developments, it is imperative that we receive immediately additional funds totalling approximately \$1,000,000 for internal security purposes and the recruiting of military manpower for the British forces; for soldiers' welfare and aid to disabled ex-servicemen returning to Palestine from various Middle Eastern fronts on which they have distinguished themselves by their gallant action; for assistance to the families of the thousands of Jewish volunteers who have left farm, shop and factory in order to fight; for the expansion of agricultural production, one of the most vital problems for the maintenance of civilian and military population; for other emergency needs, including the expansion of industry and vocational training."

Mr. Kaplan emphasized that the additional resources now being called for are to supplement the program for which budgetary provision has already been made, involving an expenditure of over \$8,000,000 for the period ending October 1, 1942. American Jewry, through the United Palestine Appeal, is expected to provide the bulk of these essential funds. The campaign of the United Palestine Appeal is conducted through the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine.

Calling attention to the importance of immediate response to the plea from the Jewish Agency, which receives its American resources through the United Palestine Appeal, central instrument for the upbuilding and defense of the Jewish homeland in Palestine, Dr. Silver said:

"The swift developments in the war, with their emphasis on the prospects of decisive action in 1942, challenge American Jews to show genuine vision in giving the Jews of Palestine the material support to make their maximum contribution to the winning of the war.

"Already, as we are informed by Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, the gallant Jewish fighters of Palestine have paid the price in casualties on many fronts in North Africa, in Asia and in Europe. Every resource of that little Jewish community is being strained to hold fast to that sector of the warfront which President Roosevelt has emphasized time and again as crucial to the strategy of the United Nations.

"Almost 15,000 Palestine Jews have been enrolled in the British Army, in addition to the many thousands of Jews living in Palestine who volunteered for the Polish, Czech, Free French and other armies. Hundreds of Jewish women have left for Middle Eastern fronts on auxiliary war service, while thousands of others are in training for officers or the ranks.

"To make up for the lack of labor in the fields, a thousand high school seniors left school early to take up farm work. On June 1st, at least 2,000 others will also leave for the fields of Palestine as their contribution to the war effort.

"Mechanics, artisans and skilled workers of all kinds are being given rapid vocational training with the assistance of the Jewish Agency funds. In addition, the Jewish Agency has mobilized and is helping to maintain a great system of internal security, which will protect Palestine against emergencies within the country. In the light of events in other countries which have been lost to the United Nations, too great emphasis cannot be placed on this phase of Jewish Agency activities.

"Under all these circumstances, it is incumbent upon Jews in this country - as Americans even as much as Jews - to realize the heroic, the critical nature of the contribution being made to victory by the Jews of Palestine and to provide them with support in a new measure of patriotism and generosity."

APPENDIX IREMARKS BY DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

I am very happy to be back here for more than one reason. Since I saw you last, I have done considerable travelling - some 12,000 or 13,000 miles by air, some 1,500 to 2,000 miles by rail. It was a very rich experience for me in many ways. The very physical experience was interesting, although a little trying at times. The going over was much easier than the coming back. First, I was delayed for four days in Lisbon, but that is not unusual. Dr. and Mrs. Weizmann have been delayed there nearly three weeks. I was fortunate in getting out early, but at that I missed my Seder at home. I was four days in coming back, and two nights we had to sit up in the plane all night. The plane was rather crowded on the way back. One night I was able to stretch out on the floor in the cloakroom, in the tail of the plane, and I slept like Jacob of old on the ground. He saw angels going up and down. I wasn't an angel but I went up and down myself that night. We spent two nights - one in a place called Belem, at the mouth of the Amazon, and the other at Trinidad.

When I get to Belem it was Wednesday noon, just the eve of Pesach. We were told that we must spend the night in Belem. I had visions of a Pesach without a Seder service and that is a serious business to some of us. I asked the official of the air company whether there were any Jews in Belem. I told him that on the night of Passover I had expected to be with Jews. He said he was sure there were Jews in Belem and he would inquire. That afternoon, around five o'clock, he came to the Grand Hotel accompanied by two gentlemen. One was from the Sephardic Congregation and the other from the Ashkenazic Congregation. They invited me to shool, an attractive place. After the services, the Sephardic gentleman invited me to his home for Seder. It was a Sephardic Seder, quite different in many ways from our Seder. The chanting is different and some of the ritual, but it was a fine service and the food was very good. I was very grateful. Around nine o'clock there was a knock at the door. It was a delegation of three people who said, "We have just heard that Rabbi Silver has come to Belem. We are very happy that he went to the Sephardic shool, but there is also an Ashkenazic Congregation and wouldn't you please come to our Seder?" I said, "Nine o'clock?" They said, "Oh yes, we start our Seder very late". I said I would have to ask my host for permission. He was very gracious and said it was perfectly all right. So I left the Sephardim and went over to the home of one of the most important Ashkenazim. We began all over again and had another fine Seder and another fine meal.

The following night I was in Trinidad. There I picked up a newspaper and found there would be services held in the local congregation. I went over there and met quite a number of people, including a number of Jewish boys - American soldiers, who were in shool. They had converted a house into a shool. After the service they asked me whether I wouldn't go to a Seder attended by the American soldiers. Later I sat down with 200 American soldiers. They were very well taken care of. The Jewish Welfare Board had sent them everything that was required for Passover. There was a young man from Boston - Lavy Becker - for the U.S.O., who conducted the Seder in magnificent fashion and we had a glorious time. They sang the songs of the Hagadah and Palestinian songs and wound up with Hatikvah. So I was rewarded by having three Seders this year.

I want to tell you something about my visit to England. My chief purpose, of course, was to assist in the Keren Hayesod campaigns. I was asked to go over to sit in with three campaigns in three of the principal cities. Both Dr. Kurt Blumenfeld and Dr. Nahum Goldmann had promised me there would be no more than four cities at the most. When I got there they had planned for me to visit ten cities and to deliver twenty addresses. I did visit ten cities - apart from London they included Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Southport and Harrogate. The reason I was

sent to the last little town was because of a very wealthy English Jew by the name of Sir Montague Burton, an old-time Zionist. I didn't know about it until I got there. He is a Litvak and a Zionist. I had been travelling all that week in one-night stands on the railroads of England; and traffic is terribly there today: delays in the stations for hours at a time. You are allowed to take along with you on the Clipper only fifteen pounds of luggage, which includes the weight of your suitcase, so you can imagine how much luggage I had with me. After a period of ten days I had accumulated a store of laundry the size of my bag and I was to spend the weekend with Burton. I arrived at his magnificent home with a suitcase full of old laundry, and I thought I would smuggle it in and nobody would know. But they have a custom in England of opening up your bags and putting everything away for you - you can imagine my mortification. But I explained the whole thing to him and we had a good laugh over it.

The campaign for the Keren Hayesod in England was for 100,000 pounds. They raised last year, I understand, something like 80,000 pounds. I must say for the British Jews that in many ways they are a remarkable community. When one realizes what they have gone through these two and a half years along with the rest of the English, the privations, the blitzes, the taxation, the innumerable demands which are being made upon British subjects today for so many causes - they have not at all been remiss in meeting their obligations as members of the Jewish community. I found among them a very wide awareness of responsibility to Jewish life, Jewish needs and to Palestine. I found a fine sympathetic understanding for Palestine. Almost universally there was a recognition, even on the part of those who are not Zionists. And I had occasion to spend considerable time with other than Zionists in England. They feel that in the post-war reconstruction period in the solution of Jewish problems - Palestine must occupy a central position. There seems to be a general recognition that following an Allied victory, there will be a mass emigration of peoples from Europe and certainly of Jews from Europe, and that in the solution of this problem of mass emigration, Palestine must play the principal role. That is an accepted fact, even as far as I can judge among non-Zionists, in England.

The meetings which I addressed were very well attended. That says a great deal. For with blackouting it is not an easy matter to attend a mass meeting in the evening; during a blackout when nobody is seen. What a blackout means in England you can't intellectually grasp here. It is really a harrowing experience. They are more or less used to it by now, and have developed a sixth sense. The halls are lighted up but the streets are in pitch darkness. There is not a ray of light from a window or door and traffic goes on in the midst of this darkness. When added to this artificial gloom, you have the natural fogs of England, you can almost feel the blackness - and when in spite of that, hundreds of Jews turned out for a Palestine meeting, it was a tribute to them that Palestine interest was great enough to draw them to a meeting. It was also a tribute not to me but to the fact that a representative of American Jewry had come to England. They welcomed me as they would have welcomed anyone else, with the greatest of eagerness. They were hungry for someone to come from this country. They have been feeling a little depressed. Over and over again I heard it from men at the top, like Simon Marks, down to the humblest men in the communities. They have been feeling rather isolated the last two and a half years. The general mood - I shouldn't say it is depression, because that is not the prevalent mood in England - but certainly it is a mood of anxiety that you find everywhere, and also among the Jews.

I came at one of the most desperate hours in the history of England and the English people. The stories kept coming in of the disasters in the Far East, the enemy at the gates of India and at the gates of Australia. The people felt it very keenly. There was a sense of worry and also a slight humiliation that could be felt among

them. The Jews, of course, had, added to that, a growing anxiety about an increase in anti-Semitism in England. The Black Market has been responsible for a good bit of that. You know what the Black Market is - what we used to call bootlegging here - and it is due to the extensive rationing of almost everything in England. So there has been developed this illegal market for things. Some Jews have participated and the anti-Semites have seized upon that and exploited it, even in Parliament. There are the usual unreconciled groups, as in this country, that crop up in Parliament - Baxter and others. The story of the Struma, the negative attitude of the Government towards Palestine - their Government - all these things had tended to depress English Jewry. One felt a sense of isolation. The coming of an American representative or spokesman from the large Jewish community of America of five million Jews was a great help. All Englishmen are looking now towards America and naturally English Jews look toward American Jewry. The message which I brought and the fact that I served as a sort of link in their eyes between them and us, the two remaining free Jewish communities in the world, had a way of building up their spirits. Everybody told me that, and it was reflected in the press. They felt encouraged. I was a sort of unofficial American ambassador. As Marks put it, a big brother had come to them at a psychological moment. That in itself I felt was a reward in having performed that kind of unification among them.

The meetings were well attended, both luncheon and evening meetings, in most communities. The response to the appeal, they say, was a good one. They feel they will raise their quota this year and perhaps go beyond it. When you realize that this 100,000 pound goal is for the Keren Hayesod and similar amounts are raised for the Jewish National Fund, just for these two Palestinian causes, aside from the numerous other appeals, from a total Jewish community which is smaller than the Jewish community of Chicago, it is an amazing fact! I was gratified to find in every community that I visited, a fine nucleus of well-informed and intelligent, positive Zionists. In Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, everywhere, I came across a well-informed body of Jewish laymen who were taking leadership in their communities for Zionism in Palestine. I had a rather negative attitude before I went to England, about English Jewry and the role it was playing in Jewish life, but I must say I had my perspective definitely corrected through my contact with the people there.

The other things which I did there at the request of the Emergency Committee and the Jewish Agency I will have occasion to report on tonight at the Emergency Committee meeting.

The political contacts which I had left me in no particularly cheering frame of mind. But I took the occasion to present to the Colonial Minister, the representative of the Foreign Office and to the English press, the point of view of American Jewry on the Struma, on the Jewish Army, on the question of the White Paper. I had an hour's conversation with Lord Cranborne of the Colonial Office and had two longer interviews with Richard Law, the right hand man of Eden, and in the Foreign Office with Butler. We spent a very interesting hour, Dr. Weizmann and I, with the Russian Ambassador, Maisky; together with Dr. Brodetsky, we spent almost a morning with the Minister of Reconstruction, Sir William Jowett. I tried on all these occasions to present the point of view of Zionism, not only on the subject of Palestine but on the subject of post-war reconstruction problems.

On the subject of the Struma, I must say that Lord Cranborne felt very heartsick about the whole business, as they all did in England. Nobody tried to justify it. He particularly felt unhappy that this entire matter had been dropped in his lap so early in his career as Colonial Minister. The first thing he said to me was, "You know, I didn't vote for the White Paper and Churchill opposed the White Paper too".

Throughout the conversation he impressed upon me over and over again the fact that he wanted me to know and to tell my friends that he was a friend of ours. But he said there was a war and there was a delicate situation in the Near East and the Middle East and presented all the arguments which we need not go into now. I said to him, among many other things, that the victims of the Struma are dead. Nothing can be done about them now. "But", I said, "what about the 800 of the Darien who are being kept in a concentration camp in Palestine? What purpose is being served by that? Among them are many skilled artisans who are greatly needed in Palestine today, to help the military enterprises of the country. There are young men among them who might join the armed forces. Certainly you are not going to deport them to any other country. You wouldn't think of again arousing the indignation of the entire world. What use is there in keeping them now for more than a year languishing in a concentration camp? The situation calls for some act immediately to sweeten up the situation." He said, "Dr. Silver, I can't give you any definite commitment. But I can promise you your request will receive my earnest and immediate consideration". I think that the pressure from here may help, although it is not much reflected in the press. I must say in that connection, in referring to the British press and my representations to the Government, perhaps they were responsible for the release of the young people. I think the others will probably follow.

On the question of the Army, I found an attitude which rather baffled me, with both Lord Cranborne and Richard Law, and some of the others I spoke to. I found no resistance to the idea. There were no arguments offered in opposition to it. They listened. They asked questions, but they didn't speak as though a policy had been definitely arrived at and as though the matter were closed. I got the impression that it was still being discussed in certain quarters and that something may yet be done in that direction. At least that is the feeling I got. Cranborne is a little confused between two kinds of armies. He was confused by the original army proposal of Weizmann about getting Jews from all over the world, and he didn't understand why these Jews can't enlist where they are. I said, "We are not now interested in that. We are interested in the Jews of Palestine being permitted to fight as a unit under their own flag", and I gave him all the arguments. On that score I did not get any impression that the mind of the government was closed on this matter. And I rather think that some formula will come out which will enable them to yield, at least in a measure, in that direction.

I don't know what else I can tell you without repeating what I am going to say tonight. I would like to see more contact between us and them, more continuous contact established. They want it very badly. I think from time to time some representative of our group ought to go over to England. I think we ought to invite from time to time some representative of theirs to come over to us, if only to explore each other's minds and pool our thinking, and give them the feeling that we are working as a united people, that they are not isolated. I said, before I left, I would like to see the same thing done between us and Palestine. We are now a mature Jewish community. Up to now it was they who sent us spokesmen and people to open our campaigns, and so forth. Well, we have reached a point now where we are adult. We can begin to send people to them from time to time, and they are greatly welcome.

In conclusion I should like to say that I was very gratified with the kind of facilities both the British and the American Governments extended to me on my trip. If I had been an official diplomat of the United States going abroad I could not have received more courtesies than I did receive on my trip. Evidently when the English want to do something in the grand manner, they know exactly how to do it. I stopped off at Bermuda for a few hours. The Governor's aide met me at the plane and attended to my passport and the Customs and put the Governor's launch at my disposal to go around the Island. When I got to Lisbon there was an air attache of the British

Ministry waiting for me at the airport. He took me from Customs to my hotel. When I got to Bristol and the plane landed in England, there was a major waiting for me who invited me into the parlor and served tea and had arranged transportation for me and my railroad ticket. It was the sort of courtesy I did not expect, and it was very welcome and showed me that they were trying to be nice. It made my trip in many ways very pleasant.

The voice of an American in England today carries a great deal of weight. They listen to you. Whether they do what you ask of them is another thing, but they listen. All in all it was a month full of great interest for me. The little inconveniences which I had were nothing to the great exhilaration and uplift that I got from the visit, from the contact with that community and from the stirring memories I brought back with me, not only of the Jews of England, but of all the English. They are a remarkable people. With all of their faults, and they have them, with all the rottenness of some of their political leaders, and some of them are pretty rotten - not necessarily corrupt - the English are essentially a very stout, strong and courageous people that can take it, and they have taken it an awful lot. I read in the papers, as you undoubtedly did during the blitz period, of the bomb attacks on the cities of England. You have no idea of what they have done to England. You can't imagine. I stood in the heart of London and I could look in almost every direction for a quarter of a mile, sometimes for a half mile, and see nothing. The ruins have been cleared away by now. Where there were once fine historic buildings, they have all been leveled to the ground. The docks of London for miles and miles on the other side of the Thames are burnt out. The East End of London, the Jewish quarter, is devastation unimaginable, and when you come to cities where they haven't cleared away the wreckage, like Bristol and some others, it is exactly like the ruins of Pompey.

I could understand, seeing the results, what could happen when 1,500 planes came over in one night from dusk to dawn, and dropped bombs - some of them land mines - and tens of thousands of incendiary bombs continuously through the night, night after night. The ravage of the cities like Manchester, Liverpool, Plymouth and some of the others is appalling. And yet, in spite of this and the blackouts and in spite of the food situation which is not a very happy one, nobody is starving in England. There is no hunger. There is enough bread. Fish is available on the ration cards. Meat is very scarce. Butter and fats are rare. One egg a month per person. I had one rather humorous experience in Southport, which is a seaside resort. They sent me there because there are quite a number of Jews who have their businesses in the neighboring cities, who sleep at night in these hotels in Southport. I was put up for one night in a hotel called the Avondale, run by a Jew called Kravitz. Fortunately that Jew went to my meeting that night, and on the following morning I had a poached egg. When I told that to some of my people, they said that was the greatest tribute paid to you in England. There are no fruits. I didn't see an orange or an apple all the time I was in England. Whatever oranges or orange juice there are, are kept for children under six.

In spite of all these things the Englishman is carrying on and he doesn't speak of losing the war. He has become very impatient with his leaders. One must say for them too that when they get into difficulties, they always have the genius of pointing the finger of accusation against themselves. They are very self-critical. There is nothing you can say about the English that they don't say about themselves. They are critical of their leaders, demanding as some of us do in this country, speed, results, etc. But I got the impression that it is a sturdy race and is in this war to see it through to victory.

I could say much more but you have other things to attend to. I bring you greetings from your fellow Zionists in England.