

United Palestine Appeal

000216

**CROSS-REFERENCE**

..... UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL .....  
(Name of Applicant)

.....  
(Application Number)

FOR: BROCHURE ENCLOSED WITH THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL LETTER OF  
5/28/45.

SEE: 1. UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL "EXHIBITS"

WAR REFUGEE BOARD RECORDS

000217

# U. P. A. REPORT

VOL. 6, NO. 6

Published by UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, 41 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

JUNE, 1945

## \$13,750,000 SPENT IN FIVE MONTHS

### United Jewish Appeal Reconstituted

AT THE suggestion of the President's War Relief Control Board, the United Palestine Appeal, Joint Distribution Committee, and National Refugee Service have reached an agreement to resume unified fund-raising activities through the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine in 1945.

All funds raised in 1945 by the United Jewish Appeal will be divided on the basis of 57 per cent to the Joint Distribution Committee and 43 per cent to the United Palestine Appeal. In addition, the Jewish National Fund will be permitted to engage in its traditional collections up to the amount of \$1,500,000. The National Refugee Service has received \$875,000 toward its budget. As it has additional needs, these will be submitted for consideration to a J.D.C.-U.P.A. committee. The Joint Distribution Committee is permitted to receive earmarked contributions from "landsmanshaften" up to \$800,000. All funds raised since January 1, 1945 are subject to this agreement.

The campaign will be administered by two technical managing heads, representing the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal respectively, under an administrative committee of eight members selected equally by the U.P.A. and the J.D.C.

### Weisman Heads U. P. A.

Herman L. Weisman, New York attorney and Chairman of the Board of the Palestine Foundation Fund, has been elected by the Board of Directors of the United Palestine Appeal as Acting U.P.A. Chairman in the absence of Rabbi James G. Heller, now visiting Palestine.

Chairman of the Campaign Office Committee of the U.P.A., Mr. Weisman is also Chairman of the American Zionist Youth Commission, Secretary of the Palestine Endowment Fund, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Z.O.A.



YOUNG IMMIGRANTS WORK AND PLAY. These youngsters were brought to the Jewish National Home from Europe with the aid of the U.P.A. In their new homeland they are learning to forget the tragic past. In peace and freedom, they are helping to build a secure future for themselves and for the hundreds of thousands who are yet to come.



### Palestine—Basic Hope for Jewish Survival

By Rabbi James G. Heller

(National Chairman of United Palestine Appeal, now in Palestine)

WHATEVER the Jews of the United States have contributed in resources and moral support toward the rebuilding of the Jewish homeland has been more than amply repaid by the spirit of hope and faith with which Palestine Jewry has endowed Jews everywhere during a period of gravest trial and suffering. American Jews are wholeheartedly devoted to the future development of Palestine because in this historic project they recognize the basic hope for

the survival of the Jewish people in the post-war world.

The Jews of the United States are deeply attached to the ideal of Palestine because they themselves have derived inspiration from the epic of pioneering and reconstruction which have given such eloquent testimony to the recuperative and creative powers of their people, and also because they see in the rebirth of the Jewish homeland the restoration of the Jewish nation as a vital force in the progress of mankind.

### Prepare for Absorption of Immigrants

WITH preparations under way for the absorption in Palestine of a record flow of immigrants from war-ravaged Europe, expenditures of the agencies constituting the United Palestine Appeal reached a new peak, totaling \$13,752,295 in five months for the settlement of refugees and for the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. The agencies receiving American support from the U.P.A. require \$35,300,000 this year for immigration, agricultural settlement, aid to the armed forces, and economic development.

Whereas the total expended for the first five months of the Jewish year (October 1, 1944 to March 1, 1945) amounted to \$13,752,295, the expenditures for the same period last year were \$6,718,526. During the first five months of the current year the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Palestine Foundation Fund spent \$7,669,301 and the Jewish National Fund spent \$6,082,994.

Among the major activities supported with the funds provided by the United Palestine Appeal during the period under review were: Immigration activities, including transportation, housing and relief to newly arrived refugees from the Balkans and Western Europe, which involved an expenditure of \$1,921,066; aid to the armed forces and their dependent families, including assistance for the rehabilitation of demobilized Jewish soldiers and internal security, \$1,320,786; the establishment of new agricultural settlements and provision for setting up returning servicemen on farms, \$2,927,052. The sum of \$518,990 was spent for the development of trade and industry to enlarge the employment opportunities for new immigrants. In view of the pivotal importance of land, a total of \$6,082,994 was spent for the acquisition of new land areas, especially for the establishment of housing developments for new immigrants.

000218

# EXPAN



Surveyors begin work on a new settlement which is being established in the Jewish homeland with the aid of U.P.A. funds.



Pioneers at Ruchamah live in a house of pressed straw until permanent dwellings are constructed in the new settlement.



A former refugee from Nazi Europe, now a farmer in the Jewish National Home.



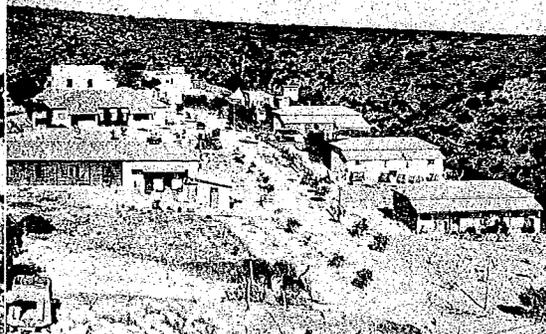
Irrigation redeems desolate land, increases the area under cultivation.



Milking time at Beth Ha'arava, at the shores of the Dead Sea.



Children orphaned by Nazi brutality and brought to Palestine with U.P.A. aid are given agricultural training in their new homeland.

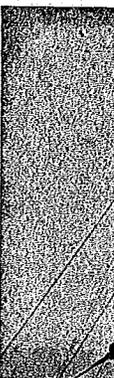


A thriving Keren Hayesod settlement—one of 300 built on Jewish National Fund land with resources derived from U.P.A.

THE FUTURE of the soil and the power. With the Appeal, the soil will provide a livelihood for the United Palestine of Jewish upbuilding. The number of Jews in Europe.

The Jewish Appeal aided in the development of the National Fund by stimulating expansion of colonization. The settlements have been granted to and existing settlements have been granted to and collective groups of livestock, seeds, irrigation and agricultural equipment have been provided for reclamation and settlement have been provided.

Seafaring and national economy. The U.P.A. assisted in the shipping of goods along the coast. The U.P.A. investment in the Ziyat Corporation, \$4,000,000—a fleet of ships for the homeless Jews of Europe and new immigrants.



The fleet of ships for the Jews from Europe.

000219

# EXPANDING FRONTIERS OF LAND AND SEA

THE FUTURE of the Jewish National Home rests on the soil and the sea—the sources of a nation's strength and power. With the financial assistance of the United Palestine Appeal, the soil and the sea of Palestine are being developed to provide a livelihood for Jewish immigrants. The agencies of the United Palestine Appeal are striving to expand every aspect of Jewish upbuilding to facilitate the absorption of a maximum number of Jewish men, women, and children from devastated Europe.

The Jewish Agency and the Palestine Foundation Fund have aided in the development of land acquired by the Jewish National Fund by reclamation of land for agricultural settlement, stimulating exploitation of resources, and encouraging urban colonization. With the aid of U.P.A. funds, new agricultural settlements have been established to absorb new immigrants, and existing settlements have been consolidated; loans have been granted to individual settlers and cooperative, communal and collective groups for new homesteads and farm buildings; livestock, seeds, fertilizer, and equipment have been provided; irrigation and afforestation projects have been launched; investments have been made in water and other companies essential for reclamation of the soil; agricultural research and experimentation have been subsidized.

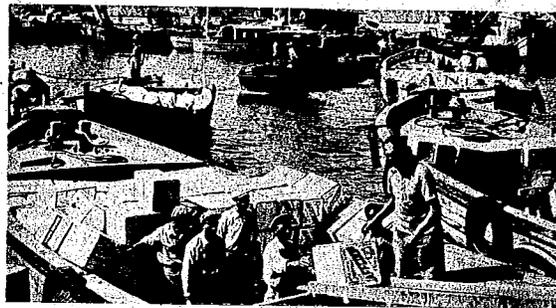
Seafaring and fishing are the most recent activities of the national economy of Jewish Palestine. U.P.A. funds have stimulated the growth of the maritime and fishing industries by assisting in the development of the port of Tel Aviv; by investing in shipping companies; building Jewish fishing villages along the coast; training seamen and aiding the Haifa Nautical School. Recently the Jewish Agency, with funds derived from the U.P.A., invested \$400,000 in a new national shipping corporation, "Ziyam," which is forming a fleet with a capital of \$4,000,000—a fleet which will be able to bring large numbers of homeless Jews from Europe to Palestine and employ hundreds of new immigrants in the ports and on the sea.



Children of one of Palestine's Jewish fishing villages.



Artificial carp ponds in a Keren Hayesod settlement.



Oranges and other exports are shipped from Tel Aviv harbor.



The fleet planned by the Jewish Agency will bring homeless Jews from Europe to Palestine with U.P.A. financial assistance.



Students at the Haifa Nautical School train for maritime activities in the Jewish National Home in Palestine.



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219



(Above) VISITORS FROM U. S. — Congressman Everett M. Dirksen, of Illinois (extreme right), and U. S. Navy Commander Young (extreme left), outside the Tel Aviv Services Club during their recent visit to Palestine. With them are Mrs. Harry Davidowitz and Dr. Werner Bloch, of the Jewish Agency, which has extended the services of its Hospitality Committee to tens of thousands of United Nations' soldiers. (Right) HOCKEY PLAYERS—Not only the minds of Palestine's Jewish youth but also their bodies are being trained and strengthened for the conquest of the soil and the sea of the Jewish National Home.



**Analyzes Future of Refugees**

Because strong national states are emerging in the wake of the European war, humanitarianism will not solve the Jewish problem, and the future security of the remnants of European Jewry can be assured only through full nationhood for the Jewish people in their ancient Jewish homeland, according to Dr. George Stefansky, author of "Does the Refugee Have a Future?"



Dr. Geo. Stefansky

Dr. Stefansky, who is an outstanding authority in the field of social and political science, is a member of the faculty of New York University and Director of Research of the United Palestine Appeal. In a preface written by James G. McDonald, Chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, and former League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Coming from Germany, Dr. Stefansky's book is described as an "admirable sociological study which deserves wide attention and which contains a provocative challenge to misconceptions regarding the problem of refugees."

**Tours Communities in Behalf of U. P. A.**

George Alpert, one of Boston's leading lawyers and communal figures, has rendered outstanding service to the cause of the Jewish National Home by his recent tour of key communities in various parts of the country on behalf of the United Palestine Appeal.



George Alpert

A Vice-Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, Mr. Alpert's eloquence and effective campaign ability have resulted in raised standards of giving in every single community he has visited.

**Jews in Europe Yearn for Settlement in Palestine**

ALTHOUGH they have been liberated, the surviving Jews of Europe have no sense of freedom and no sense of security, and hundreds of thousands of them are yearning for settlement in Palestine as the one means of achieving a new life, according to Harry Greenstein, former Deputy Director of the Welfare Division of UNRRA.

Discussing the immigration and settlement program of the United Palestine Appeal, Mr. Greenstein, who recently returned from Europe and Palestine, emphasized the importance of the role of the Jewish homeland in providing a secure future for the remnants of European Jewry.

"One has to go overseas to understand the deep yearning of hundreds of thousands of Jews for immigration into Palestine," Mr. Greenstein said. "The Jews of Europe have been liberated, but they have no sense of freedom and no sense of security. They want to go to Palestine because it is the one country where they can find a new life. Whatever our ideological differences and whatever developments may occur in the days to come, it is the responsibility of the Jews of the United States to see to it that the doors of Palestine remain open. We must dedicate ourselves to the rescue of the Jews of Europe and the upbuilding of Palestine," he declared.

**Letter from a Soldier**

Dear Friends and Neighbors:

During the past few weeks, I have had the pleasure of meeting many fellow Jews who have fled from their homes in other European countries and are now enjoying a temporary sanctuary in liberated Italy. I say temporary in every sense of the word for none have expressed any desire to remain in this country. A few of them look toward a new home in America but the majority feel that the establishment of a national homeland in Palestine would not only afford them opportunity to live with the blessings of peace and the four freedoms, but would provide a Shangri-La for their children and the generations yet unborn.

I will frankly admit, though not proudly, that I have done little to aid their cause in bringing their fondest dreams and hopeful prayers to reality.

Six months ago I was like the boy from Missouri who had to actually see the situation before he could even admit its presence. Now I've seen it in London, Paris, and Rome. True, I have seen only a small portion of the people involved and have personally met even fewer. However, it was more than enough to convince even a skeptic that their tragic plight is extremely serious in all of its aspects.

If Zionism has as its aim the establishment in Palestine of a national homeland for the Jews, then I am now a Zionist. I care little what the name be for it is ever so clear that the aims of the organization are of an ever-increasing importance. Unfortunately, I am not possessed with sufficient talent to vividly describe the pathetic plight of these people, our fellow Jews. All of them are agreed and determined not ever to return to the countries from whence they came. There is no turning back for them.

now or in the future. How I wish it were possible for you to observe the tremendous amount of hope and faith they have placed in the hands of the Jews in America. They are depending upon you for the sorely needed funds which make possible the acquisition of additional land in Palestine.

They are depending upon you for the creation of enough political pressure which will compel Great Britain to open the doors of this long-sought kingdom. It is only too true that the job ahead is awesome when one stops to consider the magnitude and scope of the things at stake. Since it be as such, it has become necessary to call upon each and every Jew in America to redouble his efforts and continue to do so, until this task, "the Jewish burden," is successfully accomplished.

—S/SGT. MELVIN SOMMERFIELD, European Division, Air Transport Command.

**U. P. A. REPORT**

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Annual Subscription, \$1.00

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Photos by Keren Hayesod and Jewish Agency.



JUN 6 - 1945

Dear Mr. Sonneborn:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for your letter of May 28, 1945, with which you enclosed a copy of Dr. Stefansky's booklet, "Does the Refugee Have a Future?"

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Florence Hodel

Florence Hodel  
Assistant Executive Director

Mr. Rudolf G. Sonneborn,  
Chairman, National Council  
United Palestine Appeal,  
41 East 42nd Street,  
New York 17, New York.

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# UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (*Keren Hayesod*)  
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (*Keren Kayemeth*)  
MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street  
New York 17, N. Y.

Murray Hill 2-3320  
Cable Address—Palfund

May 28, 1945

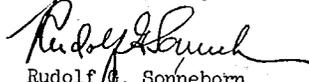
Mr. John W. Pehle  
War Refugee Board  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Friend:

There is herewith sent to you an analysis of the position of the Jews of Europe and the prospects for their readjustment in the post-war world.

I hope that you will have an opportunity of reading this study by Dr. George Stefansky, entitled "Does the Refugee Have a Future?"

Sincerely yours,

  
Rudolf G. Sonneborn  
Chairman, National Council

RGS:MJG  
Enc:

Registered with the President's War  
Relief Control Board, No. 569

*They Must Never Be Homeless Again*



000222

In reply please  
refer to: 841

JUN 5 1944

Dear Mr. Montor:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for  
your letter of May 25, 1944, quoting for our informa-  
tion a message received from Mr. Chaim Barlas, the  
representative of the Jewish Agency in Beyoglu, Turkey.

Very truly yours,

J. W. Pehle  
Executive Director

Mr. Henry Montor,  
Executive Director,  
United Palestine Appeal,  
41 East 48nd Street,  
New York 17, New York.

EST RBH Hutchison:agr. 6-1-44

000223

# UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (*Keren Hayesod*)

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (*Keren Kayemet*)

MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320 • Cable Address—Palfund

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 To: Files \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ans. JUN 5 1944  
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Mr. John W. Pehle  
 War Refugee Board  
 Treasury Building  
 Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

A cablegram just received from Mr. Chaim Barlas,  
 representative of the Jewish Agency in Beyoglu, Turkey,  
 reads as follows:

"FIFTH BOAT MARITZA ARRIVED TODAY CARRYING 316  
 REFUGEES FROM RUMANIA STOP TRANSPORT LEAVING  
 BY TRAIN TOMORROW."

Cordially yours,

*Henry Montor*  
 Henry Montor  
 Executive Director

HM:TBR

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HENRY MONTOR

FOR THE DEFENSE AND UPBUILDING OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

000224

In reply please  
refer to: 786

JUN 2 1944

Dear Mr. Montor:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for  
your letter of May 10, 1944, quoting for our informa-  
tion a message received from Mr. Chaim Barlas, the  
representative of the Jewish Agency in Beyoglu, Turkey.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Fehle

J. W. Fehle  
Executive Director

Mr. Henry Montor,  
Executive Director,  
United Palestine Appeal,  
41 East 42nd Street,  
New York 17, New York.

EBT RBH Hutchison:agr 5-31-44 JCA-

000225

# UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (*Keren Hayesod*)

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (*Keren Kayemeth*)

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W. R. B. \_\_\_\_\_

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No. Ans. Req. \_\_\_\_\_

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May 10, 1944

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*Executive Director*

HENRY MONTOR

Mr. John W. Pehle  
War Refugee Board  
Treasury Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

In a cablegram of April 30th, which unfortunately I just received after considerable delay, Mr. Chaim Barlas, representative of the Jewish Agency in Beyoglu, Turkey, asks me to inform you as follows:

"Fourth boat Milca arrived today from Contantza carrying 272 refugees including 120 Halutzim. Leaving tomorrow by train for Palestine".

Sincerely yours,

*Henry Montor*  
Henry Montor  
Executive Director

HM:RFE

FOR THE DEFENSE AND UPBUILDING OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

000226

May 23, 1944

Dear Mr. Montor:

I appreciate your gracious suggestion that I accept the invitation of the United Palestine Appeal for November on a tentative basis. I believe, however, it would be wiser for me not even to make any partial commitments for that time.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pahle

J. W. Pahle  
Executive Director

Mr. Henry Montor  
Executive Director  
United Palestine Appeal  
41 East 42nd Street  
New York 17, New York

VMM:mt

7/11/44

000227

# UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (*Keren Hayesod*)

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (*Keren Kayemeth*)

MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320 • Cable Address—Palfund

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### Executive Director

HENRY MONTOR

May 22, 1944

Mr. John W. Pehle  
War Refugee Board  
Treasury Bldg.  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

This will acknowledge your letter of May 17th.

I appreciate the great responsibilities which burden you, and therefore understand why it is difficult for you to make specific commitments far in advance.

I am wondering whether it would be possible for you to accept the invitation of the United Palestine Appeal on a tentative basis. The National Conference of the United Palestine Appeal is to be held at the Hotel Stevens, Chicago, on November 18th and 19th. Could we assume that if conditions around that time will permit, you will be with us? In that way, the dates can be reserved on your calendar. If a matter of special urgency arises, we would understand your inability to be present.

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor  
Executive Director

HM/RW

FOR THE DEFENSE AND UPBUILDING OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

000228

May 17, 1944

Dear Mr. Montor:

Thank you for asking me to address the National Conference of the United Palestine Appeal in Chicago on November 19. I am honored by the invitation and wish that I might accept it. However, the very nature of the work I am doing makes it impossible for me to make any commitments so far in advance. I am sure you will appreciate my position.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle  
Executive Director

Mr. Henry Montor  
Executive Director  
United Palestine Appeal  
Suite 1110, 41 East 42nd Street  
New York (17), New York

VAM:gd

*mm*

100229

# UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (*Keren Hayesod*)

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (*Keren Kayemet*)

MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320 • Cable Address: Palfund

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May 15, 1944

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SOLOMON GOLDMAN  
HENRY MONSKY  
NATHAN STRAUS  
HENRIETTA SZOLD

Mr. John W. Pehle  
War Refugee Board  
Treasury Building  
Washington, D. C.

### National Chairman

JAMES G. HELLER

Dear Mr. Pehle:

### National Co-Chairmen

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Chairman,  
Administrative Committee  
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ROBERT SZOLD  
DAVID WERTHEIM

The National Conference of the United Palestine Appeal will be held in Chicago on November 18-19, 1944. It is an occasion when representatives of communities throughout the United States gather for a consideration of the progress made in the rebuilding of the Jewish homeland during the past year and to consider the program of constructive work for the following year.

### Treasurer

CHARLES J. ROSENBLUM

It is my pleasure on behalf of the officers of the United Palestine Appeal to invite you to be a guest speaker on the program during the luncheon on Sunday, November 19th. The officers of the United Palestine Appeal have watched with interest and admiration the energetic and devoted way in which you have assumed responsibility as Executive Director of the War Refugee Board. They have been particularly appreciative of the warmth of understanding which you have displayed toward the preeminent role of Palestine in making home for a maximum number of Jews who might be saved from Europe. Your efforts in that direction have earned a sense of obligation of all concerned with the upbuilding of Palestine. We hope, therefore, that you will be able to accept this invitation, which will not only give you an opportunity to review the relation of the War Refugee Board to the program for the saving of refugees in Palestine but will enable us to express our appreciation in a public manner.

### Associate Treasurers

ABRAHAM GOODMAN  
ABRAHAM L. LIEBOVITZ  
JACOB SINCOFF

The United Palestine Appeal, as you undoubtedly know, is the central fund-raising instrument of American Jewry for the upbuilding of Palestine. It is the channel through which Zionists and non-Zionists alike and every shade of American Jewish public opinion join in maintaining and expanding the foundations of the Jewish homeland in Palestine.

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IRVING MILLER  
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LOUIS SEGAL  
ELIHU D. STONE  
JOE WEINGARTEN  
HERMAN L. WEISMAN

Hopeful that we may have the pleasure of your presence with us, I am

Cordially yours,

*Henry Montor*

Henry Montor  
Executive Director

HM:FE

FOR THE DEFENSE AND UPBUILDING OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

000230

In reply please  
refer to: 598

MAY 6 1944

Dear Mr. Montor:

This is to acknowledge and thank you  
for your letter of April 21, 1944, concerning  
the movement of refugees from the Balkans.

Very truly yours,

J. W. Fahle  
Executive Director

Mr. Henry Montor,  
Executive Director,  
United Palestine Appeal,  
41 East 42nd Street,  
New York 17, New York.

EBTowler:agr 5-1-44 JH

000231

Copies distributed 4/25/44

to:

Mr. Abrahamson  
Mr. DuBois  
Mr. Friedman  
Miss Hodel  
Miss Laughlin  
Mr. Lesser  
Mr. Mann  
Mr. Pehle

000232

**UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL**PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (*Keren Hayesod*)JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (*Keren Hayesod*)

MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

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CHARLES J. ROSENBLOOM

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JOE WEINGARTEN  
HERMAN L. WEISMAN*Executive Director*

HENRY MONTOR

April 21, 1944

Mr. John W. Pehle, Executive Director  
War Refugee Board  
Room 2807, Main Treasury Building  
15th & F Streets  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

At the meeting which Dr. Heller and I had with you in your office on March 30th, there was some question as to the time element in bringing Balkan passengers together for transport to Palestine. Keenly concerned as we are with the closest cooperation between the War Refugee Board and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, I made some inquiries on the subject:

Insofar as can be determined from several sources and on the basis of general experience, these facts develop: The important point to be considered was the safety of some 1,500 children under discussion and the conditions surrounding their transport. It had been hoped that once a Turkish boat had been obtained, arrangements for the transport of 1,500 immigrants could be completed within ten days. However, consideration had to be given to the fact that these 1,500 children were scattered in Rumania and Hungary. They would have to be brought to Constanza to await the arrival of a boat whose charter had not yet been signed. Inasmuch as the paraphernalia of travel, such as passports, exit permits, rail transport, etc., was involved, it seemed reasonable that it would take longer than ten days to bring together 1,500 immigrants, especially since a charter of safe conduct from the belligerents had to be arranged before the transport could move.

Another factor to be kept in mind is that the immigrants--mostly children--would have to stay in Constanza where even accommodations are not available under present conditions. The difficulties have been accentuated during the past few days as word has come of bombing missions over the Balkans.

As you yourself said, you understood that arranging for the charter and the safe conduct, as well as obtaining all the necessary papers for people scattered over wide distances required the longer time that has elapsed. One can only hope

FOR THE DEFENSE AND UPBUILDING OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

100233

Mr. John W. Pehle

-2-

April 21, 1944

that arrangements have been finally completed, including the granting of safe conduct by all the belligerents, so that these youngsters may at last be removed to the safety and freedom of Palestine.

May I emphasize again that we are most anxious to be helpful to you, both with our own facilities and through the contacts which we have with Jewish Agency representatives in Palestine and elsewhere.

I think you ought to know that all of us are grateful for the high sense of dedication with which you have approached your tasks as Director of the War Refugee Board. It has given stimulation and encouragement to great numbers of our people.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

*Henry Mouton*  
Henry Mouton  
Executive Director

HL:BG

P.S. You are undoubtedly familiar with the record showing that the immigration from Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Greece to Palestine has been: 113 during January, 170 during February and 188 during March, apart from the 483 who came on the Maritza and the Milca.

000234

SEND COLLECT

March 29, 1944

RABBI JAMES GHELLER  
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN  
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
41 EAST 42nd STREET  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

REYOURTEL MARCH 28 CONFERENCE AS SUGGESTED BY YOU  
SATISFACTORY.

(Initialed) J.W.P.

J. W. Pehle  
Executive Director  
War Refugee Board

 JWP:mgt 3/29/44

000235

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JOHN W PEHLE

1944 MAR 28 PM 6 09

WAR REFUGEE BOARD TREASUREY BLDG

WOULD APPRECIATE OPPORTUNITY OF MEETING WITH YOU ON THURSDAY TO DISCUSS FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP OF UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL TO WAR REFUGEE BOARD WOULD IT BE CONVENIENT FOR YOU IF I STAYED BEHIND FOLLOWING MEETING WITH YOU OF RABBI JONAH B WISE AND MYSELF AS NATIONAL CHAIRMEN OF UNITED JEWISH APPEAL SCHEDULED FOR YOUR OFFICE AT TWO THIRTY THURSDAY WOULD APPRECIATE WIRE COLLECT

RABBI JAMES GHELLER NATIONAL CHAIRMAN UNITED PALESTINE  
X APPEAL 41 E 42 ST NEW YORK CITY.

557P

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MAR 25 1944

In reply please  
refer to: 356

Dear Rabbi Heller:

Thank you for your letter of March 21, 1944, outlining suggestions to aid the War Refugee Board in planning its rescue programs.

The views and proposals which you have presented will receive the Board's prompt and careful consideration, as will those of the Rescue Committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. In accordance with your request, the latter will be regarded as bearing the endorsement of the United Palestine Appeal.

I shall be pleased to discuss these proposals with you when you are in Washington, and to receive such further views and suggestions as you may wish to offer at any time.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle  
Acting Executive Director

Rabbi James G. Heller,  
National Chairman,  
United Palestine Appeal,  
41 East 42nd Street,  
New York 17, New York.

EBT  
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000237

# UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

W. R. B. 356

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JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (*Keren Kayemet*)

MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

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Initial Date \_\_\_\_\_

## NATIONAL OFFICERS

March 21, 1944

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ALBERT EINSTEIN  
SOLOMON GOLDMAN  
HENRY MONSKY  
NATHAN STRAUS  
HENRIETTA SZOLD

Mr. John W. Pehle  
War Refugee Board  
Treasury Building  
Washington, D. C.

*National Chairman*  
JAMES G. HELLER

Dear Mr. Pehle:

### *National Co-Chairmen*

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*Chairman, Administrative Committee*  
LOUIS LIPSKY  
*Chairman, Executive Committee*  
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ROBERT SZOLD  
DAVID WERTHEIM

This will acknowledge your inquiry of March 1st.

As you know, the United Palestine Appeal is the fund-raising instrument in the United States for the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund, the two basic Jewish national instruments responsible for the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. The Palestine Foundation Fund is the fiscal instrument of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, recognized in the League of Nations Mandate awarded to Great Britain as the representative of the Jewish people in the upbuilding of Palestine.

### *Treasurer*

CHARLES J. ROSENBLUM

As I indicated to you in my letter of February 2nd, the United Palestine Appeal is prepared to make available to you its facilities and manpower for such service as it can render. I also pointed out that the Jewish Agency for Palestine is deeply anxious to place at the disposal of the War Refugee Board the unique experience which it has acquired in the rescue of Jews from Europe and their salvation through settlement in Palestine.

### *Associate Treasurers*

ABRAHAM GOODMAN  
ABRAHAM L. LIEBOVITZ  
JACOB SINCOFF

I have received a cable from Mr. Chaim Barlas, representative of the Jewish Agency in Turkey, advising me that he is cooperating closely with Mr. Ira Hirschman, representative of the War Refugee Board at Ankara. Mr. Barlas informs me in his cable that negotiations are taking place regarding the transportation of refugees by sea. He added "Regret cannot cable the details. Please contact War Refugee Board who fully informed." It is apparent that Mr. Barlas did not wish adversely to affect any scheme for the rescue and transportation of refugees if knowledge of the details were to become widespread.

### *Vice-Chairmen*

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ELIHU D. STONE  
JOE WEINGARTEN  
HERMAN L. WEISMAN

I.

*Executive Director*  
HENRY MONTOR

The United Palestine Appeal would like to associate itself formally with, and to endorse the memorandum of proposals submitted from Jerusalem to you by the Rescue Committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. These proposals, we are informed by cable from London, were as follows:

FOR THE DEFENSE AND UPBUILDING OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

700238

March 21, 1944

- 1) The utmost speed is essential in applying whatever measures are adopted. Otherwise, the work of the War Refugee Board will be restricted to the relief of those who have already escaped.
- 2) A suitably phrased warning should be issued to the enemy peoples which are under the shadow of impending defeat. This might induce influential persons in enemy territory to establish a personal alibi by dissociating themselves from the slaughter and by helping Jews to escape.
- 3) The Board should obtain large-scale facilities for immigration, pre-eminently in Palestine. Advantage should also be taken of the suggestion of certain American Christian clergymen that a fixed percentage of the American immigration quota should be allocated to European countries, to be earmarked for Jews from those countries.
- 4) Neutral countries in Europe should be approached for the admission of whatever refugees are able to cross their frontiers, the United Nations guaranteeing the requisite food commodities and the eventual removal of the refugees.
- 5) There should be an extension of the existing exchange agreements with a view to the exchange of Jews for German noncombatants overseas; or, alternatively, Jews should be accorded the same treatment as enemy aliens of Allied nationality and interned under similar conditions.
- 6) Permanent representatives of the Board should be appointed at Geneva and Madrid, with the power to organize rescue activities.
- 7) There should be a simplification of transit facilities.
- 8) The Protecting Power or the Red Cross should be approached with a view to the nomination of special representatives in Balkan countries, empowered to assist Jewish refugees and to allocate available visas and permits.
- 9) Vessels under a neutral flag should be obtained to enable refugees to go from Rumania and Bulgaria to Istanbul.
- 10) Immediate facilities should be obtained to send food, medicines and clothes to ghettos and labor camps in the satellite states.

We also submit the following general suggestions:

One: The representatives of the War Refugee Board to be appointed in various countries should cooperate with and facilitate the work of the representatives of the Jewish Agency for Palestine in Istanbul, Cairo, Teheran, Geneva and Lisbon.

Two: The War Refugee Board should approach emigre governments

- a) For the use of underground machinery for the purpose of rescuing Jews;
- b) To urge their populations to assist Jews locally and to facilitate their escape;
- c) To issue or secure the issuance of a warning to their own nationals that all anti-Jewish acts will be deemed punishable by the United Nations.

000239

March 21, 1944

Three: The Board should exercise pressure on satellite countries to allow and to facilitate rescue work.

Four: Immediate steps should be taken to remove refugees from neutral and satellite countries, thus helping others to escape.

Five: Specially qualified Jewish officers should be attached to the advancing Allied armies in order to organize help for Jews in the liberated areas.

II.

1) It is imperative, for humanitarian reasons and in the interest of rescue work, that the United Nations make it clear that the doors of Palestine will not be closed to Jewish refugees from Nazi oppression. It is therefore essential that action be taken to facilitate the right of Jews to enter Palestine regardless of the terms of the White Paper of 1939, by which Great Britain imposed artificial restrictions on the entry of Jews into the Jewish National Home. In this connection, the War Refugee Board should consider the following recommendation: To urge the British Government to make available to its Consulates in Turkey an adequate number of immigration certificates for Jewish refugees, with the opportunity granted to the Jewish Agency representative in Turkey to have these immigration certificates designated for Jewish refugees. This would eliminate the long process which normally obtains before immigration certificates are finally validated.

Considering the new events which have transpired in the Balkans, and which may further jeopardize the lives of hundreds of thousands of Jews, it is imperative that the delays deriving from red tape be completely eliminated. There are 1,200,000 Jews who still live in Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. The genuine emergency character of the Board is nowhere better reflected than in the overnight shift in the status of Hungary, which has imperilled the lives of hundreds of thousands of Jews. Once again is illustrated the necessity of rescuing Jews not only from axis-occupied countries, but from the satellite states which are dominated by German influence.

2) As the outline of a program to facilitate the rescue of Jews from Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, the following suggestions are submitted:

- a) The War Refugee Board should exert pressure on the governments of these States to facilitate the granting of exit visas.
- b) Turkish transit visas should be obtained for every man, woman and child whose emigration or escape from any of these countries can be effectuated. If such guarantees are necessary, the Turkish Government might be assured by the War Refugee Board that the refugees would not become permanent residents of Turkey. Moreover, that the refugees would not become a public burden on Turkey during their temporary stay in the country.
- c) Facilities should be provided for the transportation of refugees from ports in Rumania and Bulgaria to Palestine. If the War Refugee Board and the United Nations were to exert pressure, together with the International Red Cross, there is no doubt that neutral ships carrying the Turkish, Portuguese or Swedish flags, will be available.

000240

March 21, 1944

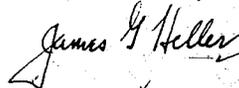
3) The Jewish Agency is prepared to allocate, out of some 20,000 certificates still available for Jewish immigration to Palestine even under the terms of the White Paper, immigration permits to all Jews detailed by the Nazi authorities in Europe who can be rescued through an exchange of Germans now interned in United Nations territory. It is proposed that the War Refugee Board assist energetically in the efforts initiated to this effect by the Jewish Agency for Palestine in connection with Jewish relief organizations.

4) There are about 20,000 Jewish refugees in Switzerland and some 3,000 in Spain and Portugal. In order to make it easier for these countries to admit more refugees who might be able to escape from adjacent countries to safety, it is necessary to remove the largest possible number of those who are sheltered there for the present, in order to make room for newcomers. The Jewish Agency for Palestine proposes that all those who are willing to go to Palestine should be enabled to do so. A beginning has already been made by the recent transport of some 750 refugees from Spain and Portugal, who arrived in Palestine some weeks ago on the Portuguese steamer Nyassa. There are many more refugees in Spain and Portugal who are seeking Palestine permits. As to Switzerland, it is obvious that transportation facilities are at present unobtainable, but this matter should be kept in mind and dealt with as soon as the liberation of Italy or Southern France would offer a solution to the geographical problem involved. Jewish relief organizations are prepared to pay the transportation costs to Palestine for all Jewish refugees who have found temporary shelter in neutral countries. The Jewish Agency, on the other hand, is prepared to render assistance, both financially and otherwise, to all newcomers upon arrival, and in furthering, with all the means at its disposal, their absorption in the economic life of the country. In this connection, it has been enheartening to note your public assurance that no project for the rescue of refugees will go unexecuted solely because of the lack of funds. It is a gratifying evidence of the determination of the War Refugee Board to effectuate its purposes, utilizing all resources, public and private, that may be necessary.

5) Jewish refugees should be removed as soon as possible from areas liberated by the United Nations armies. Experience in North Africa, as well as in Yugoslavia and the Aegean Islands, has shown the fate of the Jewish population in the case of the reoccupation by the German armies of areas which had been liberated by our forces. Of the Jewish refugees who were interned in the Ferramonti camp in Southern Italy, 500 have been granted immigration permits to Palestine. There are, however, thousands of Jewish refugees in Northern Africa, and many additional hundreds in the liberated section of Italy, who are waiting for immigration certificates to Palestine.

I shall look forward to the pleasure of seeing you at the earliest opportunity to supplement by personal discussion the outlined proposals contained in this letter.

Sincerely yours,



James G. Heller  
National Chairman

JGH/MRW

000241

# UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (*Keren Hayesod*)

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (*Keren Kayemeth*)

MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320 • Cable Address—Palfund

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### Treasurer

CHARLES J. ROSENBLUM

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JOE WEINGARTEN

HERMAN L. WEISMAN

### Executive Director

HENRY MONTOR

March 1, 1944

Mr. John W. Pehle  
War Refugee Board  
Treasury Building  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

I believe that you will be interested  
in the attached Budgetary Analysis of the United  
Palestine Appeal.

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor  
Executive Director

HM:FSP  
Enc.

FOR THE DEFENSE AND UPBUILDING OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

000242



# UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

*Presents*

## BUDGETS

of PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND

*(Keren Hayesod)*

*Fiscal Instrument of the Jewish Agency for Palestine*

and JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

*(Keren Kayemeth)*

FOR THE JEWISH YEAR 5704

October 1, 1943 • September 30, 1944

*Issued by United Palestine Appeal, 41 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.*

000243

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

p r e s e n t s

T H E B U D G E T S

o f

JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE  
AND PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (Keren Hayesod)

a n d

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (Keren Kayemeth)

f o r t h e J e w i s h y e a r 5 7 0 4

(October 1, 1943 to September 30, 1944)

January 30, 1944

000244

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
The Task of the United Palestine Appeal	1
Wartime Obligations	3
Recruiting of Manpower	4
Internal Security	5
Budget of the Jewish Agency and Palestine Foundation Fund	6
Budget of the Jewish National Fund	7
Agricultural Settlement	7
Immigration, Relief to Refugees, Rescue Work	11
Labor Department	15
Development Program	17
Internal Security, Aid to Armed Forces	18
Trade, Handicraft, Industry	20
Education and Culture	24
Religious Affairs	25
Grants to Institutions	26
Loan Repayments	27
Administrative Expenses	27
The Land (Jewish National Fund)	28
Mizrachi Palestine Fund	31
Appendices	34 - 43
Table I - Jewish Agency and Palestine Foundation Fund - Income and Expenditure in 5703 (October 1, 1942 - September 30, 1943)	34
Table II - Jewish Agency for Palestine - Balance Sheet as of September 30, 1943	35
Table III- Jewish Agency for Palestine - Analysis of Excess of Expenditure over Income as of September 30, 1943	36

000245

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- continued -

	<u>Page</u>
Table IV - Jewish Agency for Palestine - Guarantees and Budgetary Commitments as of September 30, 1943	37
Table V - Jewish Agency and Palestine Foundation Fund - Budget for 5704 (October 1, 1943 - September 30, 1944)	38
Table VI - Jewish National Fund - Income and Expenditure in 5703 (October 1, 1942 - September 30, 1943)	39
Table VII - Jewish National Fund - Budget for 5704 (October 1, 1943 - September 30, 1944)	40
Table VIII - Jewish Agency and Palestine Foundation Fund - Expenditures in 1943 (January 1 - December 31, 1943)	41
Table IX - Jewish National Fund - Expenditure in 1943 (January 1 - December 31, 1943)	42
Table X - Statement of Income and Disbursements of the United Palestine Appeal for the year 1943	43

Budgetary Analysis

of the constituent agencies of

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

October 1, 1943 to September 30, 1944

\* \* \* \*

The United Palestine Appeal is the basic instrumentality through which Jews of the United States help make possible the rebuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. Its funds are obtained through the campaign of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine.

The funds received by the United Palestine Appeal are divided equally between its two constituent agencies, Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) and Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth), while the sum of \$250,000 is allocated to the Mizrahi Palestine Fund.

The Palestine Foundation Fund finances the activities of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, recognized in the League of Nations Mandate, under which Great Britain administers Palestine, as the representative of the Jewish people for the upbuilding of Palestine. Its funds are used to promote every enterprise which will increase Palestine's capacity to absorb Jews, including assistance to immigration, rural and urban colonization, public works and housing, promotion of trade and industry, cultural development, service to the armed forces, etc.

The Jewish National Fund acquires and improves land in Palestine. This land is held in perpetuity in the name of the Jewish people.

The Mizrahi Palestine Fund finances religious enterprises in Palestine in the fields of agriculture, culture and education, supplementary to those supported by the two major agencies.

LAST YEAR'S EXPENDITURES

For the fiscal year 5704 (October 1, 1943 to September 30, 1944) the Palestine Foundation Fund will require \$9,315,000 to meet its needs, while the Jewish National Fund will require \$10,182,919, bringing the total to \$19,497,919. It is the obligation of the United Palestine Appeal to provide at least \$14,000,000 as America's share of these requirements, based on the size of the Jewish population of this country and its financial and moral capacity to help build a secure, free future for the Jewish people.

In judging their responsibility to these needs, the Jewish communities of America may compare the budget of the previous year (5703) with the actual expenditures incurred. At the beginning of 1943 the United Palestine Appeal submitted on behalf of the Palestine agencies a budgetary analysis which anticipated for the fiscal year 5703 an expenditure of \$4,667,625 for the Palestine Foundation Fund and Jewish Agency, and of \$6,148,525 for the Jewish National Fund, a total of \$10,816,150. The close of the fiscal year 5703 reveals that the needs were so pressing that an additional expenditure of more than two million dollars was required. Actually the Palestine Foundation Fund and Jewish Agency spent during the year \$6,307,741, while the Jewish National Fund spent \$6,744,947, a total of \$13,052,688. Expenditure increased during the second half of 1943, so that if expenditures are considered for the calendar year 1943, the figures are as follows: The Jewish Agency and Palestine Foundation Fund spent \$6,949,022, and the Jewish National Fund spent \$7,753,006, a total of \$14,702,028. These facts need to be taken into account in determining the validity and urgency of the current budgets (5704) for both national institutions.

Irresistible war-time requirements necessitate a continuous expansion of program, while the maintenance of existing activities is essential. One factor which plays an important role in the rise of dollar expenditures is the upward

spiraling of the inflationary movement in Palestine. With August, 1939 as a basis, the dollar in Palestine had a purchasing power of only 40.5% in July, 1943. The index number had risen from 100 in August, 1939 to 240 in July, 1943 according to Palestine Government figures. Thus, the fact that American Jewry, in 1943, gave a larger sum to the United Palestine Appeal does not, in itself, mean that a greater number of activities could be furthered.

It is to bridge the gap between greater needs and greater costs that the United Palestine Appeal relies for the budget of the current fiscal year 5704 upon the success of the 1944 United Jewish Appeal, with its increase of quota to \$32,000,000.

A more detailed description of the items of the budget appears in the following pages.

WAR-TIME OBLIGATIONS

In Palestine the process of reconstruction of Jewish life on a larger scale has gone forward throughout the war. In addition to the normal functions which they carry out in peace-time and under conditions of stress, the Jewish Agency, the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund had new responsibilities thrust upon them as a result of the war. These they grasped with such imagination and determination that the transformation that has occurred in Palestine during four and a half years of war equals the progress achieved in the preceding decade. An entirely new foundation has been laid for the absorption of great masses of Jews. Palestine has, in fact, become an industrial as well as an agricultural country. The shops and factories established during this period match the economic absorptivity of the expanded agricultural areas. Both are important factors in Palestine Jewry's contributions to the war effort.

RECRUITING OF MANPOWER

The Jewish Agency has played a quasi-governmental role in Palestine's remarkable growth during the war period. In the mobilization of manpower and resources, it has shown enterprise, responsibility and vision. An example of the Jewish Agency's direct contribution to the war effort is found in its recruitment of men and women for the armed services. Recruiting is normally a function of the State, but in Palestine it was necessary for the Jewish Agency to undertake the task of stimulating, encouraging and organizing enlistment in the armed services. Through the Jewish Agency recruiting offices, maintained with funds supplied by the United Palestine Appeal, some 28,000 Jewish men and women of Palestine enlisted as volunteers in the British Army. They have written a glorious record in the Infantry, Pioneer Corps, Royal Engineers, Port Operating Companies Signal Corps, Royal Air Force, Royal Medical Corps and other branches. From Syria to Italy, the names of Palestine Jews are inscribed in citations for gallantry and daring beyond the call of duty. Among the first British troops to land on Italian soil were units of Palestine Jewish soldiers, commanded and staffed by Palestinians.

Palestine Jews also have found their place in the Royal Navy. Almost a thousand of them are seamen, locksmiths, cooks, mechanics, stokers, radio operators, etc. on ships of the Royal Navy as a result of the maritime and sea-training programs which had been initiated by the Jewish Agency prior to the outbreak of war.

In addition to the recruitment of men and women, the Jewish Agency has concerned itself with provision for their families. The rate of pay of Palestinian soldiers is two-thirds of the British rate, and allowances to wives and children are on the same scale. The Jewish Agency set up a Jewish Soldiers' Welfare

Committee to deal with soldiers' families and with comforts for the troops. Later, with the aid of the Vaad Leumi (Jewish National Council of Palestine) it brought into existence the War Services Fund, which conducts welfare activities among soldiers' families, provides comforts for soldiers and supernumerary police, etc. The Jews of Palestine contribute generously to this fund, which also extends financial aid to refugees entering the country.

The Jewish Agency has also launched a program for the training of discharged, disabled servicemen so that they may learn new trades and adjust themselves again to normal life. As part of the war-service program, the Jewish Agency subsidizes shops where women workers are trained to replace men who have gone into the services so that they may earn a livelihood while their menfolk are at war.

Illustrative of the Jewish Agency's planning is the establishment at the Palestine Foundation Fund settlement, Kfar Yechezkel, of a center for the children of soldiers. The mothers of these children are at work and cannot care for them. The center provides them with homelike surroundings. Plans are now under way to bring to this center greater numbers of such children from Haifa and surrounding villages.

INTERNAL SECURITY

The internal security of the Jewish population has always been a major responsibility of the Jewish Agency. It has brought about the extension and improvement of the supernumerary police forces. About 5,900 Jews are now serving in the Government's Supernumerary Police; about 800 Jews are in the regular Police Force and about 16,000 are in the Jewish Special Police who receive part-time military training.

The Jewish Agency also undertook the organization of Civil Defense Services when the war broke out.

Every other aspect of the country's development as it relates to the war effort has received encouragement and stimulus from the resources of the Jewish Agency, the Palestine Foundation Fund — and, therefore, of the United Palestine Appeal, which provides American Jewry's share of their finances.

While helping to erect a new industrial structure and expanding the agricultural network, the national institutions have continued to maintain those normal undertakings which are part of the wholesome life of a people. Underlying all the plans and actions of the Jewish Agency has been the aim to bring to Palestine the hundreds of thousands of Jews who must some day find their way to Palestine to achieve a peaceful, secure life.

THE PALESTINE OBLIGATIONS

BUDGET OF JEWISH AGENCY AND PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND \$9,315,000.

The United Palestine Appeal is the medium through which American Jews provide the funds for the financing of the programs in Palestine of the Jewish Agency, the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund. The budgets are determined in Palestine and funds to meet these budgets are supplied by Jews wherever they are free to do so. It is obvious, however, that upon the Jews of the United States rests the overwhelming responsibility to furnish the bulk of the resources to carry on this vast program of permanent reconstruction and rehabilitation for our people.

The Jewish Agency, the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund are operating in 5704 (October 1, 1943 to September 30, 1944) under budgets which total \$19,497,919. Of this \$9,315,000 represents activities for the Jewish Agency and the Palestine Foundation Fund, and \$10,182,919 the program of the Jewish National Fund.

The Jewish Agency, whose fiscal instrument is the Palestine Foundation Fund, has adopted the following budget to establish new settlements, to

strengthen the existing economic instrumentalities and create new ones, and to meet the needs of the transition period:

Agricultural settlement	\$3,183,300
Immigration, Relief to Refugees, Rescue Work (including \$810,000 for emergency needs)	1,559,250
Labor Department	850,500
Development program	384,750
Internal Security, Aid to Armed Forces, Arab and political affairs	1,020,600
Trade, Handicraft, Industry	931,500
Education and Culture	319,950
Religious affairs	66,825
Economic Research (Planning of Post-War Reconstruction)	145,800
Miscellaneous grants to institutions	101,250
Loan repayments (Keren Hayesod)	486,000
Administration (Jewish Agency and Keren Hayesod)	222,750
Reserve	42,525
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,315,000</b>

BUDGET OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND \$10,182,919

The Jewish National Fund, the land-acquisition agency in Palestine, is working on the following budget for 5704:

Purchase of land	\$9,272,997
Toward costs of land settlement	641,848
Administration and information	268,074
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,182,919</b>

AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT \$3,183,300

This item shows a considerable increase over last year's expenditures, which amounted to \$1,756,254 for the fiscal year 5703, and rose to \$1,871,003 during the calendar year 1943. The increase is due mainly to the decision of the Jewish Agency to establish during the current fiscal year 16 new settlements, 9 of which were founded during the first quarter of 5704 (between October 1st and

December 31st, 1943). This particular activity alone involves an expenditure of \$1,215,000. A similar amount (\$1,158,000) is needed for the consolidation and expansion of existing settlements, including \$202,500 for middle-class settlements and \$101,250 for the settlements of Sephardim. The sum of \$344,250 will be used for the enlargement of agricultural and water companies. The amount of \$182,250 will go to aid the citrus industry, principally for the rehabilitation of thousands of dunams neglected during the war. The Agricultural Research Institute of the Jewish Agency requires \$101,250. A fund for the post-war settlement of demobilized servicemen calls for an initial expenditure of \$202,500.

The agricultural expansion stimulated and financed by the Jewish Agency during the war period has been striking. The importance placed on agricultural development in Palestine is reflected in the fact that one-third of all funds spent by the Jewish Agency in the eight years between 1936 and 1943 was devoted to that activity.

Including the nine new agricultural settlements established between October 1st and December 31, 1943, forty-one have been founded since the beginning of the war. There are today 289 agricultural settlements in Palestine. New Jewish settlement has now reached to some 25 miles south of Beersheba. In that southern part of Palestine where neighboring Bedouins had raised a poor barley crop once in two years, there have now been found considerable water sources promising extensive development.

The manner in which the Jewish settlers in Palestine themselves contributed last year to the establishment of new settlements is worth mentioning. A small part of the income of the Jewish Agency consists of collections, that is, repayment by those Jewish settlements which are now self-supporting of the loans they received for their establishment. Income on this account was estimated for

the year 5703 as \$300,000. Actually, the Jewish settlers paid on account of their debts some \$500,000 during the fiscal year, the difference consisting of advance payments on account of debts falling due in coming years. They made this special effort in order to provide part of the funds required for starting new settlements.

The growth of settlements has been vital for the enlargement of the food production program, for the absorption of additional immigrants and for the strengthening of the basis of the Jewish National Home. Comments by Middle East civilian and military leaders have constantly reiterated the appreciation that is felt for Palestine Jewry's agricultural contribution to the war. It is reflected in the figures of increased production.

Although less than 6 percent of the land is owned by the Jews, Jewish-owned farms have produced, since the war began, 24 percent of the wheat, 17 percent of the oats and 9 percent of durra and other grains. Achievements in other agricultural fields are equally important. The number of dairy cattle has increased from 16,477 to some 28,000; sheep from 12,000 to some 32,000. Eighty-five Jewish villages are now engaged in sheep breeding. The number of laying hens on Jewish farms increased from 405,000 at the beginning of the war to 654,000 at the end of 1942. The average increase of Jewish agricultural production is 50 percent, but is much greater in certain categories. The increase in the potato crop is 400%; in vegetables it is 80%; 70-80% in livestock feed and 50% for milk.

Activities of the Agricultural Department included every type of Jewish settlement. The Department assisted collective settlements and smallholders' settlements and supported also individual settlers and cooperatives in villages. For collective settlements, the sum of \$925,591 was spent during the previous fiscal year; for smallholders' settlements the expenditure amounted to \$348,701; and financial assistance to individual settlers and cooperatives in villages reached \$67,392.

The Jewish Agency Agricultural Research Station, an outstanding factor in Palestine's development, gave particular attention to the expansion of the area of land under irrigation. The Station provided for the purchase of the necessary seed and secured facilities from the Government for the import of seed unobtainable in the country itself. It introduced new crops such as ground nuts and soy beans. The Station was also responsible for the introduction of new varieties of wheat, such as the Australian and the Moroccan. It also transformed citrus, which could not be exported because of the war, into essential cattle feed, thus contributing to the preservation of the citrus industry, a vital part of Palestine's economy.

Recently, the Station completed experiments in the dehydration of citrus for the manufacture of marmalade. Manufacturers in England are now testing the process for large-scale production. Preserving the vitamin content and flavor of the fruit, the process is expected to introduce economies in manufacture as well as save shipping space. Not many years ago, the Palestine cow produced 700 litres of milk yearly. As a result of the Station's research, the yield has been brought to as much as 4,000 litres of milk per cow per year.

Through the activities of the Agricultural Department, a contribution has been made not only to the speeding of victory, but also to the stability of the peacetime economy of Palestine. To create a Jewish population living normally in Palestine, it is essential to have an agricultural backbone for the Jewish National Home. Every time a new settlement is built and new products are grown, that much more strength is added to the future of the Jews in Palestine. However great the industrial growth of Palestine may eventually be, a firm agricultural base will be one of the vital pillars of a sound economy. What today are war-time achievements are also assets for the peacetime to come. The few instances cited here illustrate the wide range of work being done with United Palestine Appeal funds for the present and the future of Eretz Israel.

IMMIGRATION, RELIEF TO REFUGEES, RESCUE WORK

\$1,559,250.

(Including the sum of \$810,000 for emergency needs.)

For immigration, rescue of refugees and their assistance on arrival, the amount of \$994,081 was expended in the fiscal year 5703. Expenditures rose to \$1,409,287 during the calendar year 1943. Supplementary funds for these activities were made available last year from various sources, including the Yishuv in Palestine, which contributed \$324,850; the general labor organizations which gave \$101,250 and the Joint Distribution Committee, which contributed \$218,368.

Every month that passes places new emphasis on the importance of Palestine's unique capacity for the absorption of Jewish immigration. It looms in the eyes of all the world as the most constructive solution of a problem which grows constantly greater in its dimensions. It is hoped that as the victory of the United Nations draws closer, the plans for a reordered world will permit the resumption on an unprecedented scale of the flow of Jewish immigration to Palestine. In the meantime, despite all difficulties, immigration continues. Under the terms of the 1939 White Paper, already a discredited policy of the pre-war appeasement era, some 31,000 Jews may still enter Palestine. It is hoped that facilities will be available during the year for the immigration of that number, at least.

The current program of the Jewish Agency in respect to immigration is divided into three phases: (1) the dispatch of emissaries to various centers such as Turkey, Portugal, Iran and South Africa for the contact required with governments to facilitate immigration and to plan transit for immigrants; (2) the provision of adequate facilities in Palestine for the reception of the new type of immigrant, whether it be the Polish-Jewish child or the impoverished, spirit-broken adult Jew from Yemen; and (3) the maintenance of immigrants for such periods as may be necessary until it is possible to rehabilitate them physically and to integrate them into the economy of the country.

In more recent years there has been a great change in the type of immigration

which Palestine has received as compared with that in 1938. In pre-war years immigrants with their own capital represented a substantial element among the newcomers. But today the refugee, whether adult or child, is completely bereft of all physical possessions and is often in such a state of physical and mental depression that normal expenditures by the Jewish Agency for immigration purposes must be supplemented in various new directions.

Some 50,000 Jews have entered Palestine since the beginning of the war. Since most of them are refugees who arrive without any means of their own, the Jewish Agency has had to spend for their financial assistance prior to their ultimate settlement much larger amounts during the last few years (and particularly in 1943) than during the pre-war period.

Of the 50,000 immigrants who have come to Palestine since war broke out, some 6,000 were children and youths brought to Palestine under the auspices of the Youth Aliyah Department of the Jewish Agency. During the year 5703, 1500 of these Jewish refugee children arrived bringing the total (since 1933) to 10,300. In 5703 the Jewish Agency expended \$100,000 for child and youth immigration. The children arrived in Palestine with the help of immigration certificates provided by the Jewish Agency. Funds for their maintenance, as far as America is concerned, are provided by Hadassah. Transportation is provided by the Joint Distribution Committee. Their settlement in Palestine is directed and controlled by the Jewish Agency's Youth Immigration Department. The economic foundations permitting this type of immigration, the existence of modern Jewish settlements in towns and on the land of Palestine, the educational facilities which they offer — all these are a result of the activities and expenditures of the national agencies in Palestine which receive their American support through the United Palestine Appeal.

The current Jewish year 5704 which started October 1, 1943, opened auspiciously. In its first three months (October through December), Palestine received

3200 Jews who reached the country on the strength of immigration certificates granted by the Jewish Agency. 1800 of them came from Yemen, 640 from Turkey, 315 from Iran, 210 from the Balkans and 112 from other countries. Additional immigration of some 3500 is scheduled to reach Palestine during the months of January and February of 1944. Of this number, 1500 are expected from Yemen and some 800 reached Palestine across the Mediterranean from Portugal and Spain. It is hoped that the arrivals during the following months will also include some 400 Jewish refugees a month coming in small groups from Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

Typical of the refugee population that has been entering during the last few months was the caravan of 411 Jewish refugees from Poland who arrived in Palestine on Chanuka after having spent 16 months at Teheran. The group included 106 men, 241 women and 64 young people and children. The first group of Jews to arrive in Palestine from territory liberated by the Allies was a group of 187 Jewish immigrants coming from Algeria who reached Palestine via Egypt. The group included 65 Algerian Jews and 122 refugees from Poland, Austria and Germany, who had escaped from France. They arrived on certificates allocated to them by the Jewish Agency, while the Joint Distribution Committee participated in the arrangements for their immigration. Most of the group had served with the French forces at the beginning of the war, and after demobilization were recruited by the Vichy authorities for forced labor in North Africa.

Immigrants who arrive in Palestine without means of their own are usually transferred to special immigrants' hostels of the Jewish Agency in Tel Aviv and Haifa, where they receive board, lodging, medical assistance, and health insurance, until they decide upon the manner in which they are going to fit into the country's economy. In leaving the hostels, the immigrant receives a small loan from the Jewish Agency for the purchase of immediate necessities. The Jewish Agency also guides the immigrants in the choice of occupations, providing the

necessary vocational training.

One of the by-products of the war has been the disruption of large numbers of Jewish families who succeeded in escaping from Poland into Russia. To trace the addresses of these refugees and put them in touch with friends and relatives in Palestine, the Immigration Department has opened an Information Office which has already registered over 20,000 addresses. This office also supervises the dispatch of relief in kind to Russia and gives guidance to immigrants who reach Palestine. It has already dispatched over 10,000 parcels to Russia with 49,000 more in preparation, and has also concerned itself with the possibilities of rescuing Jews from Nazi-conquered territory.

As a result of the experience of the last few years, it has been found necessary to set aside the amount of \$810,000 for emergency needs in the current year's budget. Such needs arise suddenly under war-time conditions and require immediate attention and financial support. The Jewish Agency is still continuing the effort to rescue as many Jewish refugees as possible from territory controlled by the Nazis or their allies. It continues its efforts to save Jewish children from Nazi-occupied France.

The Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency prepares the material for the Political Department with regard to questions of immigration. While major questions of immigration are negotiated with the government by the Political Department, many details and practical problems are discussed with the authorities by the Immigration Department. In preparing the material for the Political Department at the time that schedules of immigration are being demanded from the Palestine government, the Immigration Department bases its data on investigations of the labor market, the need for additional workers in settlements and industries, and surveys of the economic situation in the country carried through by the Labor Department of the Jewish Agency.

LABOR DEPARTMENT

\$850,000

The Department of Labor of the Jewish Agency is interested in all activities which will increase the absorption of new immigrants in the country's economic life. It regulates and improves relations between labor organizations, workers and employers and encourages public works. Its budget for 5704 includes \$506,250 for participation in companies to expand the absorption of immigrants and to stimulate low-cost housing in towns and villages. The inclusion of this amount explains the increase in this budgetary item as compared with the preceding period. In the fiscal year 5703, \$386,030 was spent, while in the calendar year 1943 the expenditure rose to \$427,684.

If Palestine today has a supply of labor, numbering some 60,000, to man the industrial front it is due largely to the professional and vocational training that tens of thousands of laborers received in projects initiated or assisted by the Palestine Foundation Fund through the Labor Department of the Jewish Agency. The agricultural training services for workers in the plantation villages and maritime training are among the vocational contributions of the Labor Department. For vocational training and assistance to fishing and maritime activities, the Labor Department spent \$93,599 in 5703. Thousands of laborers have benefited from the housing projects of the Labor Department, particularly in the citrus zone. Thanks to these projects a large proportion of the workers have been settled in the villages. For aid to citrus laborers, including the erection of buildings and tents and the installation of sanitary accommodations, the sum of \$77,237 was expended in 5703.

Among the activities of the Department is the establishment of auxiliary farms for agricultural laborers. The purpose of these farms is to help strengthen the economic position of workers in the plantation villages who lack means of their own, as well as to raise additional food for themselves, thus aiding the war effort.

This work is being continued in increasing measure and will benefit additional thousands of workers. \$62,884 was spent on this program in 5703.

The functions of the Labor Department vary with the economic situation. In the first year of the war its task was to deal with the unemployment situation, through the extension of organized relief and through the creation of new sources of employment and the transfer of workers from the citrus plantations and the towns to the mixed-farming villages. Since 1941 this particular problem has not existed. On the contrary, ways are being devised to meet the demands for labor from all sides.

In a country with an expanding economy, especially where progressive conceptions of labor stand out in sharp contrast to the practices of the Middle East, the regulation of labor relations plays a vital role in keeping the economic machinery running smoothly. The Labor Department has established a series of general labor exchanges in various settlements in order to give every worker a chance to find the most suitable place of employment. This has worked out so successfully that more recently general labor exchanges have also been set up in the towns. In addition to supervising these labor exchanges, the Department of Labor continues to mediate in labor disputes. Typical of its effective assistance was its part in arranging an agreement for a cost-of-living allowance between the Palestine Manufacturers Association and the Jewish Federation of Labor. During the period of the war the Labor Department mediated in disputes affecting more than 310 industrial establishments. Financial assistance for the maintenance of labor exchanges in villages and towns required \$67,242 during the last fiscal year.

The Department is negotiating with Employers' and Workers' Associations for a general collective agreement between employers and workers covering every phase of labor relations, including labor exchanges, conditions of work and methods of arbitration in labor disputes.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

\$384,750

The history of Palestine's economic growth is inextricably bound up with the vision displayed by the Palestine Foundation Fund and Jewish National Fund. These two funds were the instruments through which new avenues of development were constantly being opened up. For example, in order to encourage and develop the building industry in the towns the Keren Hayesod founded the General Mortgage Bank which, since its launching, has advanced loans totalling some \$20,000,000. This has been of tremendous help in the development of the Jewish towns which today contain more than three quarters of the Jewish population of Palestine. It was the Keren Hayesod which showed its faith in the economic and industrial future of Palestine by contributing \$500,000 to the initial capital of the Palestine Electric Corporation which is today a key to the wartime production of the country. The Keren Hayesod participated in the founding of the Palestine Potash Company which exploits the Dead Sea resources, another extraordinary factor in war production. By starting and encouraging various industrial programs, the Keren Hayesod, which has invested a total of some \$5,500,000 through the years in this field, has created the opportunities for thousands of immigrants to establish themselves in industry, trade, commerce and transport.

The current year's budget provides \$384,750 for participation in various public companies to promote Palestine's development, including a new maritime company which has been inaugurated.

It will be recalled that the Jewish Agency was responsible for the launching of the first Jewish port in two thousand years, at Tel Aviv. With the ebbing of war, it will become necessary to make a deep-water port at Tel Aviv to provide adequate shipping accommodations for export of citrus and other products. It is felt by the growers that the Haifa port is too far away from the plantations to permit the most economical rates for shipping purposes. The transformation of

Tel Aviv into a great Mediterranean port would be another stimulus to the commercial expansion of Palestine.

INTERNAL SECURITY, AID TO ARMED FORCES, ETC. \$1,020,600

In large measure, functions which in other States are administered by the Departments of Labor, Commerce, War, Interior as well as Foreign Affairs are in Palestine embraced and administered by the Political Department of the Jewish Agency. This is due primarily to the fact that this Department has exclusive responsibility for contact with the Government. Expenditure by the Jewish Agency under this item in 5703 amounted to \$1,774,904, and was almost the same (\$1,760,482) during the calendar year 1943. One should bear in mind that to this expenditure Palestine Jewry contributed in 5703 some \$905,705 out of its own collections for the War Service Fund, so that the share of the Jewish Agency in this expenditure was \$869,199 out of its normal resources. The figure of \$1,020,600 mentioned above as the budget of this year refers only to the Jewish Agency's share.

The largest item of expenditure in this category is for internal security and the Supernumerary Police. As was indicated above, the Jewish Agency has constantly pressed for an expansion of the security forces. At present some 5,900 Jews serve in the Supernumerary Police and there are 16,000 Jewish Special Police. The Jewish Agency makes supplementary grants to enable these men to take the assignments.

\$986,758 was spent last year by the Jewish Agency for internal security out of its regular income and other monies put at its disposal. It is estimated that approximately \$650,000 will be required as the Jewish Agency's share for this activity during the current year.

About \$100,000 will be required this year by the Jewish Agency for the continuation of the recruiting campaign, for which a total of \$179,208 was spent in

5703. About \$40,000 will be needed for services to members of the armed forces garrisoned in or visiting Palestine.

The Jewish Agency has created a Central Jewish Hospitality Committee which carries out an extensive program of hospitality work. In conjunction with Jewish local councils and municipalities, the Committee has established Service Clubs in Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jerusalem, Petach Tikvah, Nathania, Rehovoth and Rishon-le-Zion, while it also organizes hospitality to troops in the settlements. Since the outbreak of war hundreds of thousands of soldiers have enjoyed the services of the clubs and have been given an opportunity of visiting places of interest throughout the country. The settlements, in particular, have earned a great reputation among soldiers for their unstinted hospitality and eagerness to make the visiting soldier feel at home. The Committee has devoted special attention to home hospitality, thus enabling large numbers of men to form lasting friendships with local residents.

Approximately \$140,000 will be the share of the Jewish Agency in aid to the families of Jewish soldiers, including the care of Jewish war invalids, for which purpose a total of \$385,430 was spent in 5703.

The sum of about \$75,000 is needed for the promotion of Arab-Jewish relations. This program includes the publication of information and bulletins in Arabic to keep Arabs familiar with Jewish activities and programs. Courses in Arabic are given in Jewish agricultural settlements, so that youngsters as well as adults may the better understand their Arab neighbors. Regional meetings are held from time to time to promote better Arab-Jewish understanding. An amount of \$73,755 was expended for the promotion of Arab-Jewish relations in the last fiscal year.

The political activities as such of the Jewish Agency assume grave importance during the current year as all efforts are directed toward the abolition

of the White Paper policy which would freeze Palestine's development, and toward the formulation by Great Britain and the United Nations of a policy which will permit the full realization of the intentions of the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine Mandate to establish an autonomous Jewish National Home. For the maintenance of the Political Department in Jerusalem and London, and its Geneva branch office, an amount of \$107,487 was expended in 5703. The sum of \$125,000 is the budgeted expenditure in the current fiscal year.

TRADE, HANDICRAFT, INDUSTRY \$931,500

Speeding up industrial development, whether in peace or wartime, is ordinarily a function of the State. But the Jewish Agency for Palestine had to undertake in this period of emergency to perform what the individual industrialists could not do for themselves: get raw materials, insure their shipments and increase the number of workers by financing vocational training and retraining.

The nature of the tasks before the Jewish Agency was summarized by Emil Schmarak, Director of the Jewish Agency's Trade and Industry Department, who said that its activities were guided by these factors: "(1) the growing decline of imports which bred the need to meet the Yishuv's requirements through self-supply; (2) the direct needs of the war, bringing to industry Government and Army orders; (3) the presence of troops in the country and their demands as an important body of consumers."

What the Jewish Agency has been able to achieve, in its effect on official and administrative policies, in setting up new lines of industry, in promoting homecrafts and handicrafts, in establishing domestic markets, in continuous research, is all the more remarkable when it is considered how comparatively limited its expenditures in this field have been. These expenditures amounted to \$272,439 in the preceding fiscal year 5703, and \$282,807 during the calendar

year 1943. The large increase in the amount budgeted for this year's expenditure is due to the necessity of providing some \$600,000 which will be required to help transform Palestine's industry, which is now on a war footing, to peacetime production.

The entire Jewish economy in Palestine has been adapted to wartime requirements to enable Palestine to play a maximum part in meeting not only the wartime supply problems of the military authorities in the Middle East, but also the needs of the civilian population. On the initiative of the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish Agency, credit funds were established to finance the accumulation of commodities, particularly raw materials, tools, machinery, seeds, manure, cattlefeed, etc. The Jewish Agency in collaboration with the Anglo-Palestine Bank and the Palestine Industrial Bank, created credit funds to assist industry. Some of these credit funds financed production for military orders.

The Trade and Industry Department of the Jewish Agency established a number of committees to provide the best scientific guidance to various branches of industry. Typical is the Central Chemical Committee, which has rendered great assistance in the expansion of Palestine's chemical industry. The Department also set up a special Institute for research into local raw materials of industrial value. The Institute has investigated this subject extensively and has already enabled local manufacturers to make practical use of materials not hitherto exploited. The Department has encouraged home industries engaged in the production of a wide range of products which find a ready market in Palestine and even outside the country, and has fostered technical education to ensure the continued flow of skilled labor for the growing industry of the country.

The Trade and Industry Department has also played a leading part in organizing artisans and small traders. Through four credit funds, the Jewish Agency has granted loans to artisans and small traders, who have thus been enabled to

become economically independent. Some 12,000 such artisans and small tradesmen received more than \$1,000,000 in constructive loans provided by the Jewish Agency out of Keren Hayesod funds during the past five years. Most of these loans were used for purposes connected with the furthering of the United Nations war effort. The Department also organized ten cooperative societies of artisans for the purchase and sale of raw materials. It established in Tel Aviv a central office for artisans, which helps them with technical advice and information, legal advice, assistance in securing orders and marketing produce, securing of credits, etc.

Illustrative of the Jewish Agency's influence on trade and industry is its work in the transport field. The Jewish transport cooperatives have rendered an historic service to the war effort as they have played an impressive role in meeting the needs of hundreds of thousands of soldiers who have passed through Palestine. The Jewish Agency established a Central Transport Committee to study and meet the needs of the transport industry. In the early part of the war it arranged for credits to facilitate the import of tires, spare parts and other essential equipment. Since then the machinery for the manufacture and repair of these products has been built in Palestine itself.

Palestine is unquestionably the greatest industrial center of the Middle East today. Its total industrial production in 1943 increased to some \$180,000,000 with more than \$50,000,000 representing military orders. The number of new industrial enterprises established during the war is estimated to be about 600, many introducing new products, such as industrial machinery and tools, spare parts for motor cars, textiles, home and kitchen utensils, building materials, all kinds of agricultural tools and machines, electrical and medical instruments and a wide range of chemical products, paints, medicines, etc. Even the machines necessary for the creation of these new branches of production are being constructed in Palestine.

Palestine today has the skilled labor and the technical equipment for the repair of ships and land vehicles serving with the fighting forces and the supply organizations. Here, as in many other directions, the Jewish Agency has played and continues to play a dominant role in guiding, supervising, inspiring new economic enterprises. The industrial growth of Palestine is perhaps best reflected in the more than doubling of the power sales of the Palestine Electric Corporation, in a comparison between 1939 and 1943.

The establishment of new companies and capital increases of existing companies have greatly increased in connection with the war. Registered capital of new companies and capital increases of existing ones reached a monthly average of some \$800,000 in 1942. During the first nine months of 1943 it was more than \$1,700,000 per month.

The Foreign Trade Institute, established jointly by the Jewish Agency's Trade and Industry Department (out of Keren Hayesod funds) and the Palestine Manufacturer's Association, sponsored exports during 1942-43 aggregating some \$1,676,000 as compared with some \$725,000 in 1941-42 and \$340,000 in 1940-41. Egypt was the principal purchaser with Iraq taking second place. According to types of manufactured goods, the list of exports was as follows: 21% women's and children's clothing; 12% stockings and knitted wear; 13% other clothing; 10% cosmetics; 8% leather satchels and bags. Most of the export goods were made of local raw materials.

Indicative of the role that Jewish women have played in Palestine's development is the share they now have in the industrial expansion. About 28.2% of all Jewish industrial workers in Palestine are women.

One of the Jewish Agency's most interesting contributions to the economic expansion of the country is its activity in the maritime field. Since its establishment eight years ago, the Maritime Department of the Jewish Agency has been

responsible for a phenomenal growth in Jewish interest in fishing and in maritime pursuits. This field represents one of the important facets of Palestine's expansion. It is generally recognized now that there is an important future for Jews in this sphere, in fishing vessels and on merchant ships. The additional training which Jews are now receiving in the Royal Navy will be an invaluable asset for the various maritime schools and leagues which have been established in Palestine, many with the assistance and support of the Jewish Agency.

The Jewish Agency Maritime Department developed facilities for the training of youth, fostered the growth of a Palestinian Merchant Marine and developed Jewish fishing in the lakes and on the shores of the Mediterranean. One of the most important institutions of its kind is the Nautical School at Haifa, founded by the Jewish Agency and the Palestine Maritime League.

During 1938, Jewish fishermen netted no more than 2.2% of all fishing hauls in the country, but in 1942, their share rose to 21.6%. In the same period, the Jewish share in the cash sales of fish rose from 1.8% to 27.2%. There are several fishing villages (founded by the Keren Hayesod) which now exist almost entirely upon this pursuit, with subsidiary farming branches.

The Jewish Agency, in all these enterprises, has been conscious of one dominant principle: It must encourage all activities which will permit the sound economic absorption of the maximum number of Jews.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

\$319,950

During the first fourteen years of its existence the Palestine Foundation Fund had responsibility for the launching and maintenance of the Hebrew educational system of Palestine. During that period it spent almost \$5,000,000 on creating a network of schools that is of inestimable importance to the Jewish intellectual life of Palestine and a source of pride to Jews throughout the world. The fact that the heavy burden of education was, to a large extent, taken off the shoulders

of the new immigrants assisted in no small measure in their absorption into the country's economy.

This responsibility was eventually taken over by the Palestine Jewish community. The share of the Jewish Agency (out of funds of the Palestine Foundation Fund) was reduced to that of assistance. The current budget includes a grant of \$243,000 to the Vaad Leumi school system, which, in 1943, supported 483 schools, with 66,739 pupils and 2,600 teachers. In 1943 the Jewish Agency grant amounted to \$188,370.

The cultural activities include assistance to the Bialik Foundation which performs valuable functions in fostering the Hebrew language through research in Jewish history and culture, belles lettres and translations from world literature. The Jewish Agency's share in the maintenance of the Bialik Foundation was \$16,706 in 1943.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

\$66,825

Although the Jewish Agency leaves to the official religious bodies plans for their normal activities, it has felt it desirable and necessary to support certain undertakings which are national in scope as far as their religious effect is concerned. Assistance to the Chief Rabbinate, the Rabbi Kook Institute, and assistance in the publication of important documents of religious value are among the enterprises which it has fostered.

The arrival in Palestine from Europe of many of the rabbinical heads of world-famous Talmudical Academies has led the Jewish Agency to make appropriate grants for the fostering of the Talmudical Academies in Palestine and for assistance to the rabbis. In addition to concerning itself with the problem of facilities for kosher food to supernumerary police and soldiers, the religious affairs department has also assisted in the creation of a number of religious institutions, such as synagogues, in various villages and elsewhere.

Expenditures under this category amounted to \$62,577 in 1943.

\$145,800

ECONOMIC RESEARCH

The Economic Research Institute of the Jewish Agency is the major research institution of its type in Palestine today. Its activities include the study of the main trends of Palestine economy, the discovery of the possibilities of expansion and improvement, and, in particular, the supply of reliable data as a basis for the economic policies of the Jewish Agency. The Institute publishes a bi-monthly bulletin as well as a series of monographs in Hebrew and English on economic conditions and on the national income and outlay in Palestine. Apart from its own regular publications it sponsors the publications of various public and semi-public bodies.

The Institute provides all Departments of the Jewish Agency with research material. At the present time it is particularly engaged in the preparation of material for post-war planning. The unprecedented problems of supply and fiscal policy arising out of the war have been constantly under review by the Institute, which has thus enabled the Jewish Agency to put forward, from time to time, concrete proposals with reference to the supply position and changes in the Government's fiscal policy. Last year the expenditure for the Economic Research Institute, which amounted to \$31,072, was included in the expenditure of the Department of Trade and Industry.

\$101,250.

GRANTS TO INSTITUTIONS

Under this item, the sum of \$91,299 was spent last year. Among the various institutions to which grants were allocated during the last fiscal year were the following:

The Hebrew University . . . . .	\$ 9,112
The Haifa Technical Institute . . . . .	10,125
The Haifa Nautical School . . . . .	5,062
The New Bezalel School, Jerusalem . . . . .	2,025
The Agricultural School, Mikveh Israel . . . . .	2,025
The Palestine Conservatoire of Music, Jerusalem . . . . .	1,012
Habimah Theatre . . . . .	1,770
Ohel Theatre . . . . .	2,227
The Palestine Orchestra . . . . .	1,660
The Central Council for the Promotion of Hebrew . . . . .	2,754
Maccabi Athletic Organization . . . . .	1,215
Hapoel Athletic Organization . . . . .	911
Elitzur Athletic Organization . . . . .	810
Workers' Sick Fund of the Histadruth . . . . .	3,746

The sums granted to the respective organizations listed above do not in any way indicate the importance of the work in which each of the respective organizations is engaged. Rather is the sum in most instances considered a token payment by the Jewish Agency, indicating its awareness and approval of the task the respective institutions have assumed. The grant in each instance, however, is based upon an examination of the budget of each institution.

LOAN REPAYMENTS (KEREN HAYESOD)

\$486,000

Nine years ago, in May 1934, Lloyds Bank, one of England's greatest financial institutions, expressed its confidence in the Jewish settlement work in Palestine by signing an agreement with the Jewish Agency and the Palestine Foundation Fund for a loan to the Palestine Foundation Fund of LP 500,000 (the Anglo-Palestine Bank participating to the extent of LP 50,000), to be repaid over a period of fifteen years. In April 1938, a second loan amounting to LP 175,000 was granted to the Palestine Foundation Fund by Lloyds Bank (the Anglo-Palestine Bank participating to the extent of LP 25,000). The second loan has already been repaid. On account of the first loan, an amount of LP 228,280 is still outstanding.

In view of the fact that the Jewish Agency needs large additional amounts in connection with its post-war planning, a third loan of LP 300,000 (\$1,215,000) has just been granted by Lloyds Bank, this money to be used mainly for the implementation of the Jewish Agency's plans for the transition period immediately after the cessation of hostilities.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Jewish Agency and Palestine Foundation Fund) \$222,750

The head office of the Palestine Foundation Fund maintains permanent contact with all Jewish communities which are still free to share in the upbuilding of Palestine. In order to enlist their moral and financial support, it publishes regularly material showing both the achievements and the needs of Jewish Palestine.

In addition to the administrative expenses of the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish Agency, this item also covers the salaries and travelling expenses of Keren Hayesod delegates who are being sent from Jerusalem to conduct Keren Hayesod campaigns in all parts of the world.

#### THE LAND

The future of the Jewish National Home is bound up with the availability of national soil. There is a disparity between the Jewish population and the Jewish land possessions. It is the function of the Jewish National Fund to reduce this disparity by acquiring land in Palestine on behalf of the Jewish people. The Jewish National Fund, one of the two constituent agencies of the United Palestine Appeal, uses its resources for the purchase of land, for its improvement, drainage and preparation for cultivation, for its afforestation, for the occupation of unsettled lands, for building of roads and various activities preparatory to settlement.

This year, the budget for land purchase is at a record level. Including the sums provided toward costs of land settlement, this item amounts to \$9,914,845 as against the expenditure for land purchase (including contributions to settlement) of \$4,919,332 in 1943 and \$5,835,620 in 1944.

There are various reasons for this increase. One of these is the sharp rise in land prices in all parts of the country. This is part of the inflationary process. The steep rise in land prices neutralizes increased income and expenditure, so that the number of dunams bought does not keep pace with the rise in expenditure.

It is clear, however, that there is no alternative but to augment the funds at the disposal of the Jewish National Fund, for the Jewish National Fund cannot bide its time until prices may be deemed "right." The destruction of the Jewish people is proceeding at too rapid a rate. The saving of a maximum number of Jews

through settlement on the land now or in the future, cannot be a subject of bargaining. If the Jewish National Fund had been influenced by such a policy in the past two decades, tens of thousands of Jews would have had no room to settle in Palestine.

In answer to a contention that might be raised by persons unfamiliar with the realities of the Jewish position, that the rate of land purchase by the Jewish National Fund is excessive, reference must be made not merely to the rapidity with which Jews are being extirpated in Europe, but to the actual amount of land which the Jewish National Fund possesses. As of the latest report, the Jewish National Fund owned 695,000 dunams (approximately 173,750 acres). This represents 2.7% of the total land area of Palestine, and should be compared with the ratio of Jewish population which is in excess of 34% at this time. Since the beginning of the war the Jewish National Fund has acquired 197,600 dunams of land.

The significant role which the Jewish National Fund plays in the acquisition of land is reflected in the fact that over 80% of the land purchases by Jews since the beginning of the war have been consummated by the Jewish National Fund. It is this understanding of its national character which has marked the Jewish National Fund as such an important upbuilding instrument of the Jewish people.

During periods of stress, panic and war, private individuals are inclined either to steer clear of additional commitments or else to throw overboard acquisitions which may not seem profitable. While the private investor is dominated by the motive of profit, the national institution, such as the Jewish National Fund or the Jewish Agency, is concerned primarily with the long range effects of its policies. It is because of this foresightedness, this stability and this adherence to national principles that Jewish Palestine has been able to accommodate some 550,000 Jews.

The acquisition of land in Palestine today also has political importance. After the last war the boundaries of Palestine bore a relationship to the areas of Jewish settlement. Each point of Jewish ownership is a pillar of strength to sustain Jewish claims in Palestine. Security of the future of Jewish Palestine essentially resides in the soil.

The whole program of Palestine upbuilding must be seen not only from the viewpoint of immediate requirements, but also in terms of past achievement and future need. At a time when some experts were saying that the land was malarial and could bring only death, the Jewish National Fund was acquiring the soil on which subsequently great numbers of Jews built a new life. Much is being said now of post-war reconstruction for a shattered Jewry. Without land there cannot be mass settlement for Jews in Palestine. The acquisition of that land must be consummated now if it is to be of benefit to Jews in the post-war period. If American Jewry would show visionary statesmanship it would enable the Jewish National Fund to acquire a large land reserve in Palestine, so that at the end of the war, when there will be need for large-scale settlement work, land would be available for the thousands of Jewish service men in Palestine, for the many children and youth who will come to Palestine and for hundreds of thousands of Jews who, after the war, will look to Palestine for a wholesome economic, social and spiritual life.

With funds made available to Palestine today through the United Palestine Appeal, American Jewry is serving the needs of the immediate present. It is also laying the foundations for a secure future for great numbers of Jews.

In this connection, it is worth noting that a portion of every land purchase now being made is being set aside for settlements for returning Jewish soldiers. Surely these will deserve well at the hands of the Jewish people and the opportunity should be given to them to settle on the soil for which they have aspired so long.

Another element of Jewish immigration to which special consideration must be given are the children. No one knows how many of these will be without parents and without homes at the end of the war. They will be a source of special concern. Already the land of the Jewish National Fund has played an important part in the absorption of Jewish children. The collective and co-operative settlements where the bulk of the Youth Aliyah groups have received or are still receiving their training are situated mainly on Jewish National Fund land. Only the existence of these settlements made the youth immigration scheme feasible. The schools in which the children are taught are mostly on Jewish National Fund land. Moreover, of the nine groups of Youth Aliyah graduates who have started their own settlements, six are on Jewish National Fund land.

MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

\$250,000

The United Palestine Appeal will provide \$250,000 to the Mizrachi Palestine Fund in 1944 for its expenditures in Palestine.

The Mizrachi organization points out that its members have established 7 smallholders' settlements with 1,441 families; 12 collective settlements, with 1,504 members; and 11 agricultural workers' groups, comprising 1200 men and women.

The Mizrachi school system in Palestine comprises 138 schools, seminaries, high schools and yeshivoth. The Mizrachi constructed 31 synagogues in Palestine during the past four years. Forty percent of all funds of the Mizrachi Palestine Fund are employed in the widely ramified economic and cultural work of Hapoel Hamizrachi, the religious labor movement, which has a membership of 15,000. Over 100 rabbis and shohetim have been placed in various settlements during the past four years.

#### AMERICA'S RESPONSIBILITY

The extent to which American Jewry will participate in meeting the budgets of the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund will be determined by the success of the 1944 United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine, which has a quota of \$32,000,000. The 5,000,000 Jews of the United States have an instructive example in generosity in the actions of the Jews in Palestine. The latter have contributed during the past year the sum of \$1,600,000 toward the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund, a sum which greatly exceeds the per capita contribution of American Jewry to the United Palestine Appeal. A further sum of \$2,800,000 was contributed by Palestine Jewry during the same period of a year to the War Services Fund, which provides for internal needs, including assistance to refugees who have come to Palestine.

The year 1944 offers American Jewry an historic opportunity to create stable foundations for the Jewish National Home and for the solution of the problem of homeless Jews. The land to be acquired, the settlements to be built, the refugees to be absorbed, the economic system to be strengthened are all part of that post-war world which is even now being created for Jews in Eretz Israel.

#### JEWISH AGENCY AS SYMBOL

Many of the functions now being performed by the Jewish Agency envisage a period when a great Jewish community in Palestine will be not only a center of inspiration but a source of comfort and strength to Jews outside of Palestine. It was symbolic that Jewish soldiers from Palestine played so heroic a role in the smashing of the Nazi-fascist forces in North Africa and that, today, Palestine Jewish soldiers are helping to restore Jewish life in the liberated part of Italy.

The Jewish Agency has negotiated recently with the United Nations authorities in the Middle East for the participation of Palestine Jews in special units which are being formed to deal with the relief and rescue of refugees in Europe when the time comes. An agreement in principle was reached for Jewish representatives to serve in a special department handling these matters. The training of candidates for these relief units has already started in Jerusalem under the auspices of the Jewish Agency. Thus, long before it was anticipated, the Jewish community in Palestine is becoming a factor of unique importance for the survival of Jewish life and Jewish values elsewhere in the world.

Through the United Palestine Appeal, American Jewry is creating for millions of Jews out of a past of misery a future of security in the Jewish homeland in Palestine that will mean hope and faith and inspiration to Jews wherever they live.

Table I.

• JEWISH AGENCY AND PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND

Income and Expenditure in 5703  
(October 1, 1942 to September 30, 1943)

<u>INCOME:</u>	<u>5703</u>
<u>JEWISH AGENCY</u>	
Service charges and grants	\$2,186,842
Transfers from Palestine Foundation Fund	3,712,125
Transfer from Jewish National Fund	357,915
	<u>\$6,256,882</u>
 <u>KEREN HAYESOD</u>	
Contributions - USA	2,477,215
Contributions - other countries	1,887,785
Service charges	2,313
	<u>4,367,313</u>
Less: Transfer to Jewish Agency	<u>3,712,125</u>
	<u>655,188</u>
Total	<u>\$6,912,070</u>
 <u>EXPENDITURE</u>	
Immigration, Relief to refugees, Rescue work	994,081
Agricultural settlement	1,756,254
Labor Department	386,030
Trade, Industry, Handicrafts	272,439
Education, culture	205,072
Aid to armed forces, internal security, Arab and political affairs, etc.	1,774,904
Religious affairs	62,581
Grants to institutions	91,299
Administration (Jewish Agency and Keren Hayesod)	275,497
Repayment of loans (Keren Hayesod)	489,584
	<u>1,774,904</u>
Total	<u>\$6,307,741*</u>

\* See Tables No. II, III and IV.

Table I.

**JEWISH AGENCY AND PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND**  
Income and Expenditure in \$703  
(October 1, 1942 to September 30, 1943)

	\$703
<b>INCOME:</b>	
<b>JEWISH AGENCY</b>	
Service charges and grants	\$2,186,842
Transfers from Palestine Foundation Fund	3,712,125
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Service charges	2,313
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Less: Transfer to Jewish Agency	<u>3,712,125</u>
	<u>655,188</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$5,912,070</u>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	
Immigration, Relief to refugees, Rescue work	994,081
Agricultural settlement	1,756,284
Labor Department	386,030
Trade, Industry, Handicrafts	272,439
Education, culture	205,072
Aid to armed forces, internal security, Arab and political affairs, etc.	1,774,904
Religious affairs	62,581
Grants to institutions	91,299
Administration (Jewish Agency and Keren Hayesod)	275,487
Repayment of loans (Keren Hayesod)	489,584
	<u>\$6,307,741*</u>

\* See Tables No. II, III and IV.

Table II.

**JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE**

**BALANCE SHEET AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1943**

**1. CASH BASIS**

<u>LIABILITIES</u>	LP	LP	<u>ASSETS</u>	LP	LP
Deposits and Earmarked Remittances	110,441.962		Cash in Hand		725,000
Employees' Pension Fund	<u>4,794.254</u>	115,236.216	Banks- Anglo Palestine Bank Current Accounts	262,618.799	
Loans and Sundry Obligations	251,122.520		For earmarked remittances Deposits and Special Funds	115,236.216	
Creditors and Credit Balances	<u>121,874.169</u>	372,996.689	Other Banks - Fixed Deposits	<u>14,832.182</u>	392,687.197
Reserve for Doubtful Debts		29,600.191	Accounts Receivable		113,144.678
Excess of Income over Expenditure		8,429.640	Stores		<u>19,705.861</u>
					<u>526,262.736</u>

**2. ACCRUAL BASIS**

Commitments partly contingent	118,590.993	Excess of Expenditure over Income	286,001.808
Guarantees on account of budgets	110,765.695	Less: Excess of Income (cash basis)	8,429.640
Sundry Guarantees	6,970.647	Accrued Deficit	<u>277,572.168</u>
Budgetary Commitments	<u>49,674.473</u>		
	<u>286,001.808</u>		

000264

Table III.  
JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

- 36 -

ANALYSIS OF EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE  
OVER INCOME

To September 30, 1943

	B A S I S	
	C A S H	A C C R U A L
	LP	LP
EXCESS of expenditure over income to October 1st, 1942	117,655.311	428,197.280
Liabilities, partly contingent, paid by Jewish Agency	21,496.127	
Liabilities cancelled by reduction from Expenditure	11,041.000	
Guarantees on account of budgets issued		83,051.724
Sundry Guarantees on account of budgets issued		343.400
Budgetary Commitments issued		10,775.716
	<u>150,192.438</u>	<u>522,368.120</u>
Less: Excess of Income over Expenditure	144,093.883	144,093.883
Liabilities partly contingent included in Expenditure	14,341.000	
Creditors account cancelled	187.195	187.195
Liabilities partly contingent cancelled		6,863.440
Liabilities partly contingent paid by borrowers		11,852.775
Guarantees cancelled or paid by Agency on account of budgets		76,331.075
Sundry guarantees cancelled or paid by Agency on account of budgets		477.000
Budgetary Commitments cancelled or paid by Agency on account of budgets		4,990.584
	<u>158,622.078</u>	<u>244,795.952</u>
Excess of Income	8,429.640	
Excess of Expenditure		277,572.168*

\*These figures are as reported by the agencies in Palestine, which operate on the pound (LP) basis, the pound is figured at approximately \$4. for transposition purposes.

- 37 -

Table IV.

JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

GUARANTEES AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS

October 1, 1942 to September 30, 1943

Guarantees on account of Budgets	Balance	Issued	Paid or	
	to 10/1/42	in 5703	cancelled B a l a n c e	
	LP	LP	LP	LP
Agricultural Settlement	41,627.726	52,943.924	41,092.750	53,478.900
Labor Department	11,955.000	9,500.000	5,250.000	16,205.000
Trade and Industry	9,850.000	6,625.000	6,200.000	10,275.000
Political Department	5,641.000	30.000	396.000	5,275.000
Education and Culture	3,027.943	2,402.800	2,815.224	2,615.519
Immigration Department	300.000			300.000
Religious Affairs	538.511		128.388	410.123
<u>Institutions</u>				
Kupat Holim (Labor sick Fund)	11,246.170	1,500.000		12,746.170
Palestine Land Development Co.	12,187.500		12,187.500	
Mizrachi Palestine Fund, Mizrachi Organization and Hapoel Hamizrachi	5,656.519	7,050.000	7,285.599	5,420.920
Miscellaneous	<u>2,014.677</u>	<u>3,000.000</u>	<u>975.614</u>	<u>4,039.063</u>
	104,045.046	83,051.724	76,331.075	110,765.695
<u>Sundry Guarantees</u>				
Administration, etc.	7,104.247	343.400	477.000	6,970.647
	<u>111,149.293</u>	<u>83,395.124</u>	<u>76,808.075</u>	<u>111,736.342</u>
<u>Budgetary Commitments</u>				
Agricultural Settlement	40,599.600	10,775.716	4,990.584	46,384.732
Labor	1,880.000			1,880.000
Education and Culture	1,409.741			1,409.741
	<u>43,889.341</u>	<u>10,775.716</u>	<u>4,990.584</u>	<u>49,674.473</u>
Total Guarantees and Budgetary Commitments	157,038.634	94,170.840	81,798.659	167,410.815

000265

Table V.

JEWISH AGENCY AND PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND

Budget 5704  
(October 1, 1943 to September 30, 1944)

	Budget 5703	Expenditure 5703	Budget 5704
Immigration, Relief to refugees, Rescue work	\$ 265,943	\$ 994,081	\$1,559,250**
Agricultural settlement	1,589,625	1,756,254	3,183,300
Labor Department	222,750	386,030	850,500
Trade, Industry, Handicrafts	228,177	272,439	1,462,050***
Education, Culture	192,375	205,072	319,950
Aid to armed forces, Internal Security, Arab and political affairs	974,572	1,774,904	1,020,600
Religious affairs	42,525	62,581	66,825
Grants to institutions	84,037	91,299	101,250
Administration (Jewish Agency and Keren Hayesod)	194,400	275,497	222,750
Repayment of loans (Keren Hayesod)	441,288	489,584	486,000
Reserve	26,933	-	42,525
	<u>\$4,267,625*</u>	<u>\$6,307,741</u>	<u>\$9,315,000</u>

- \*) An additional sum of \$405,000 was budgeted for facilitating postwar reconstruction
- \*\*\*) Including \$810,000 for emergency needs
- \*\*\*) Including \$384,750 for development program and \$145,800 for economic research and postwar planning

Table VI.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

Income and Expenditure in 5703  
(October 1, 1942 to September 30, 1943)

INCOME

Grants, Participations	\$ 194,850
Contributions - U.S.A.	2,353,459
- Other countries	2,052,382
Rent	145,383
Debt collections	299,438
	<u>5,045,438</u>

Less: Transfer to Jewish Agency 357,915

\$4,687,523

EXPENDITURE

Land purchase, development, maintenance	\$4,878,820
Urban settlement	40,512
Administration	254,636
Meeting previous commitments (Interest on loans)*	346,749
	<u>\$5,520,717</u>

\*) Not included: Repayment of principal on loans: \$1,224,230

000266

Table VII.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

BUDGET 5704  
(October 1, 1943 to September 30, 1944)

	<u>Budget</u> <u>5703</u>	<u>Expenditure</u> <u>5703</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>5704</u>
Land purchase, afforestation, develop- ment, maintenance (including urban settlement)	\$4,179,600	\$4,919,332	\$ 9,914,845
Administration	<u>168,925</u>	<u>254,636</u>	<u>268,074</u>
	<u>\$4,348,525*</u>	<u>\$5,173,968*</u>	<u>\$10,182,919*</u>

\* ) Loan service not included

Table VIII.

JEWISH AGENCY AND PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND

Expenditures for 1943

(January 1 through December 31, 1943)

	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>Expenditure</u>
Immigration, Relief to refugees, Rescue work	\$1,274,800	\$1,409,287
Agricultural settlement	1,784,800	1,871,003
Labor department	408,200	427,684
Trade, Industry, Handicrafts	306,300	282,807
Education, Culture	238,500	257,778
Aid to armed forces, Internal Security, Arab and Political Affairs	1,774,000	1,760,482
Religious affairs	70,400	66,570
Grants to institutions	96,600	96,422
Administration (Jewish Agency and Keren Hayesod)	627,000	290,199
Repayment of loans (Keren Hayesod)	<u>281,400</u>	<u>486,790</u>
Total	<u>\$6,862,000</u>	<u>\$6,949,022</u>

Table IX.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

Expenditure for 1943

(January 1 through December 31, 1943)

	<u>Estimated Expenditure</u>	<u>Actual Expenditure</u>
Land purchase, Development, maintenance, etc.	\$5,527,400	\$5,835,620
Administration	256,200	267,227
Interest on loans	324,200	378,144
Repayment of principal	<u>1,236,800</u>	<u>1,272,015</u>
Total	<u>\$7,344,600</u>	<u>\$7,753,006</u>

Table X

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS  
OF  
1943 UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1943

Bank Balance as of January 1, 1943		\$ 56,942.39
<u>INCOME:</u>		
United Palestine Appeal - 1943 (Bequests)	\$ 4,414.30	
Jewish National Fund - 1943	1,260,240.28	
United Jewish Appeal - 1943	3,885,000.00	
United Jewish Appeal - 1942	1,711,000.00	
United Jewish Appeal - 1941	57,476.02	
United Jewish Appeal - 1940	9,894.24	
United Jewish Appeal - 1939	3,138.91	
Prior Campaigns	<u>800.96</u>	<u>6,931,964.71</u>
	<u>Total Cash Received</u>	<u>\$6,988,907.10</u>
<u>DISBURSEMENTS:</u>		
Jewish National Fund - 1943	\$2,355,075.00	
- 1942	832,255.00	
- 1941	72,600.00	
- 1940	12,143.02	
- 1939	1,075.00	
- 1938	139.87*	
- 1937	177.11**	
- 1936	<u>140.00</u>	<u>\$3,273,605.00</u>
Palestine Foundation Fund - 1943	\$2,355,075.00	
- 1942	832,255.00	
- 1941	72,600.00	
- 1940	12,143.02	
- 1939	1,075.00	
- 1938	139.87*	
- 1937	177.11**	
- 1936	<u>140.00</u>	<u>\$3,273,605.00</u>
Mizrachi Palestine Fund - 1943	125,000.00	
American Friends of the Hebrew University - 1943	<u>30,000.00</u>	<u>\$6,702,210.00</u>
<u>SERVICE PAYMENTS</u>		
Zionist Organization - 1943	\$ 54,000.00	
Mizrachi Organization - 1943	9,800.00	
Poale Zion - Zeire Zion - 1943	9,800.00	
Hashomer Hatzair - 1943	<u>1,200.00</u>	<u>\$ 74,800.00</u>
Executive Committee Grants - 1943	5,026.75	
National Administrative Expenses - 1943	<u>110,081.33</u>	<u>115,108.08</u>
	<u>Total Cash Disbursements</u>	<u>\$6,892,118.08</u>
Bank Balance as of December 31, 1943		<u>\$ 96,789.02</u>
	National City Bank	\$81,789.02
	Manufacturers Trust Co.	10,000.00
	Public National Bank	<u>5,000.00</u>
		<u>\$96,789.02</u>

\*Includes \$47.62 for 1938 Palestine Emergency Fund  
\*\*Includes \$59.04 for 1937 " " "

000268

MAR 1 1944

Dear Mr. Heller:

I have your telegram of February 23, 1944, relative to the submission by various private organizations of plans to aid the War Refugee Board in formulating its programs.

The President's purpose in creating the Board and the Board's duties and authority are set out in Executive Order No. 9417, a copy of which is enclosed.

The Board is not unmindful of the fact that private agencies, including yourselves, have for some time been active in seeking means to effect the relief and rescue of Jews and other minority groups threatened with extermination by the enemy. Nor is the Board unmindful of the fact that such agencies have actually brought relief to and effected the rescue of a number of such victims of enemy persecution.

The Board is presently preparing programs for action and earnestly solicits the advice and cooperation of every agency concerned with the problem. Consequently, the Board would appreciate it if you would submit to it, at your earliest possible convenience, a detailed statement in writing of such specific action as you believe the Board should take to effectuate the policy announced in the Executive Order, and of the measures that you are equipped to take to lend assistance to such program. While your statement may be informal, it should contain all available information necessary or incidental to the effectuation of any project you suggest. In this connection, you should bear in mind that the Board must, of necessity, confine itself to projects involving the relief or rescue of groups of persons and cannot deal with proposals limited to any specific individual.

The Board is fully cognizant of the difficulties involved in the preparation of any such statement, but nevertheless believes that the effort thus expended will have its compensation in achievement.

100269

I think that you can understand our desire for having the suggestions of all agencies submitted to the Board in writing and at the earliest possible moment. On the other hand, I want you to know that the staff of the Board is always available for discussions with your representatives and the consideration of such further proposals or suggestions as you may be prepared to make.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle  
Acting Executive Director

Mr. James G. Heller,  
National Chairman,  
United Palestine Appeal,  
41 East 42nd Street,  
New York, New York.

*EBH* RBHutchinson:agr 3-26-44 *Cleared with  
H. B. Kasser*

100270

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RH*

1944 FEB 24 AM 8 39

WB6 DL VIA BU MSRTE WM REFUSED  
WULD NEWYORK NY FEB 23 404.P 1944  
JOHN W PEHLE, WAR REFUGEE BOARD  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

AM ADVISED THAT VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS REGISTERED WITH WAR  
RELIEF CONTROL BOARD RECEIVED YOUR LETTER OF FEBRUARY  
EIGHTH ASKING FOR SUBMISSION OF PLANS TO YOUR BOARD. FOR  
THE RECORD WISH TO ADVISE YOU THAT UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
DID NOT RECEIVE ANY SUCH COMMUNICATION

JAMES G HELLER NATIONAL CHAIRMAN UNITED PALESTINE  
APPEAL 41 EAST 42 ST NEW YORK CITY.

836AM FEB 24.

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100271

FEB 18 1944

In reply please  
refer to: 124

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Thank you for your letter of February 6, 1944,  
and its enclosures, transmitting a letter from Dr. James  
G. Heller, National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal.

The matter referred to in Dr. Heller's letter  
will receive our prompt attention.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle  
Acting Executive Director

The Honorable Henry L. Stimson,  
Secretary of War.

EBT RBHutchinson:agr 2-16-44

000272

124

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEB 9 1944

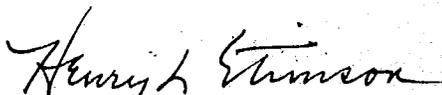
FILING AUTHORITY  
TO: Mail & Files  
ANS. ....  
NO ANS. S. O. ....  
INITIAL .....  
DATE .....

Mr. John Pehle,  
Assistant to the Secretary,  
Treasury Department,  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

I am pleased to inclose a copy of a letter dated February 2, 1944 from Dr. James G. Heller, National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, addressed to the members of the War Refugee Board, tendering the services of his organization to the Board and indicating the willingness of the officers of the organization to meet with the members of the Board. For your information, I also inclose a copy of my reply to Dr. Heller. Will you kindly advise the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury of this kind offer of assistance and present the question of the requested meeting to the Board at an appropriate time.

Sincerely yours,



Secretary of War.

- 2 Incls.
- Incl 1 - Ltr fr Dr. Heller,  
2-2-44
- Incl 2 - Cy of reply to Dr.  
Heller

100273

FEB 9 - 1944

Mr. John Pehle,  
Assistant to the Secretary,  
Treasury Department,  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

I am pleased to inclose a copy of a letter dated February 2, 1944 from Dr. James G. Heller, National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, addressed to the members of the War Refugee Board, tendering the services of his organization to the Board and indicating the willingness of the officers of the organization to meet with the members of the Board. For your information, I also inclose a copy of my reply to Dr. Heller. Will you kindly advise the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury of this kind offer of assistance and present the question of the requested meeting to the Board at an appropriate time.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War.

2 Incls.

Incl 1 - Ltr fr Dr. Heller,  
2-2-44  
Incl 2 - Cy of reply to Dr.  
Heller

000274

FEB 9 - 1944

Dr. James G. Heller,  
National Chairman,  
United Palestine Appeal,  
41 East 42nd Street,  
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Heller:

Thank you for your letter of February 2, 1944, addressed to Secretary Hull, Secretary Morgenthau and me, conveying the generous offer of the United Palestine Appeal to be of all possible assistance in the work of the President's War Refugee Board.

At the present time the work of the War Refugee Board is still in the formative stage. It is hoped that we will soon be enabled to turn to good use the proffered services of such organizations as yours with their world-wide interest in the relief of all refugees. In the meantime, I am pleased to hand your letter to Mr. John Pehle, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury and Acting Executive Director of the Board. I have asked him to advise the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury of your kind offer and discuss with them the question of meeting with you at an early date.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War.

1000275

COPY

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

For The Defense And Upbuilding Of The Jewish National Home In Palestine

41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

February 2, 1944

Honorable Henry L. Stimson  
Honorable Cordell Hull  
Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

War Refugee Board  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

The Administrative Committee of the United Palestine Appeal, meeting in New York on February 1st, noted with a sense of deepest appreciation that the President of the United States has created a War Refugee Board for the purpose of dealing immediately with the needs of wartime refugees, with special reference to the plight of Jews among them. As Americans, we are proud of the manner in which our Government has proposed to act.

The United Palestine Appeal is the instrument through which the Jews of America make available funds for the upbuilding of the Jewish homeland in Palestine, to which hundreds of thousands of refugees and immigrants have been enabled to come. The agencies financed by the United Palestine Appeal have established foundations in Palestine which will provide an opportunity for many more refugees to find haven and security.

The officers of the United Palestine Appeal wish to make available to the War Refugee Board the facilities of its organization in the execution of plans that the Board may formulate. They wish also to assure the Board that the agencies in Palestine will be very eager to place their facilities at the disposal of the Board in a manner to assure the greatest cooperation in the rescue and rehabilitation of refugees as speedily as possible through the opportunities that Palestine affords.

Our officers stand ready to meet with you at your earliest convenience to implement this earnest offer of cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

signed  
James G. Heller  
National Chairman

JGH:MPB

000276

FEB 9 1944

Dear Mr. Heller:

Your letter of February 2, 1944, to the members of the War Refugee Board has been referred to this office.

The interest of your organization in the President's new program of help to the persecuted minorities of Europe is deeply appreciated. I assure you that everything in our power will be done to see that effective action is taken to carry out the policy of this Government to save the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death.

Your offer of service and help to the Board is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle  
Acting Executive Director

Mr. James G. Heller,  
National Chairman,  
United Palestine Appeal,  
41 East 42nd Street,  
New York 17, N. Y.

JJA ✓  
FHodel:hd 2/8/44

100277

MAILING AUTHORITY  
TO: Mail & File # 66  
ANS. ....  
NO ANS. REQ. ....  
INITIAL .....

# United Palestine Appeal

FOR THE DEFENSE AND UPBUILDING OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD) and JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)

41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320 • Cable Address—Palfund

February 2, 1944

## NATIONAL OFFICERS

### Honorary Chairmen

Albert Einstein  
Solomon Goldman  
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

Israel Goldstein  
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### Treasurer

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Harry A. Pine  
Charles Ross  
Elihu D. Stone  
Robert Szold  
Joe Weingarten  
Herman Weisman  
David Wertheim

### Executive Director

Robert Silverman

Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.  
Honorable Cordell Hull  
Honorable Henry L. Stimson

War Refugee Board  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

The Administrative Committee of the United Palestine Appeal, meeting in New York on February 1st, noted with a sense of deepest appreciation that the President of the United States has created a War Refugee Board for the purpose of dealing immediately with the needs of wartime refugees, with special reference to the plight of Jews among them. As Americans, we are proud of the manner in which our Government has proposed to act.

The United Palestine Appeal is the instrument through which the Jews of America make available funds for the upbuilding of the Jewish homeland in Palestine, to which hundreds of thousands of refugees and immigrants have been enabled to come. The agencies financed by the United Palestine Appeal have established foundations in Palestine which will provide an opportunity for many more refugees to find haven and security.

The officers of the United Palestine Appeal wish to make available to the War Refugee Board the facilities of its organization in the execution of plans that the Board may formulate. They wish also to assure the Board that the agencies in Palestine will be very eager to place their facilities at the disposal of the Board in a manner to assure the greatest cooperation in the rescue and rehabilitation of refugees as speedily as possible through the opportunities that Palestine affords.

Our officers stand ready to meet with you at your earliest convenience to implement this earnest offer of cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

*James G. Heller*  
James G. Heller  
National Chairman

JGH:MFE

100278

101

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
THE UNDER SECRETARY

FILING AUTHORITY  
Mail & Files  
NO. AM. REQ.  
INITIAL  
1944

February 9, 1944

TO : Mr. John W. Pehle  
FROM: Mr. Hayden Raynor

I am forwarding these letters  
to you for handling. They have not  
been acknowledged.

Encs.  
From James G. Heller,  
February 2, 1944;  
From Mrs. Clara Victoria Friedman,  
February 1, 1944.

000279

# United Palestine Appeal

FOR THE DEFENSE AND UPBUILDING OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

AEA  
L

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD) and JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)

1944 141 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320

Cable Address—Palfund

February 2, 1944

DEPARTMENT OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND NATIONAL OFFICERS

**Honorary Chairmen**  
Albert Einstein  
Solomon Goldman  
Henry Monsky  
Nathan Straus  
Henrietta Szold

**National Chairman**  
Abba Hillel Silver

**National Co-Chairmen**  
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Chairman,  
Administrative Committee  
Louis Lipsky  
Chairman,  
Executive Committee

Israel Goldstein  
Louis E. Levinthal  
Bernard A. Rosenblatt  
Morris Rothenberg

**Treasurer**  
Charles J. Rosenbloom

**Associate Treasurers**  
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Elihu D. Stone  
Robert Szold  
Joe Weingarten  
Herman Weisman  
David Wertheim

**Executive Director**  
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Our officers stand ready to meet with you at your earliest convenience to implement this earnest offer of cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

*James G. Heller*  
James G. Heller  
National Chairman

JGH:MFE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
FEB 7 1944  
UNDER SECRETARY

100280