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Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, 1942-1944.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.

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Chairman of the Board WILLIAM J. SHRODER, Cincinnati

Vice-Presidents WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Greenwich

HENRY WINEMAN, Detroit

Secretary ELIAS MAYER, Chicago

Treasurer IRA M. YOUNKER, New York

Executive Director H. L. LURIE

Associate Director GEORGE W. RABINOFF

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

WEST CENTRAL STATES REGION

130 North Wells Street
Chicago, Illinois

August 24, 1942

SIDNEY CAHN
Field Representative

REGIONAL OFFICERS

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Peoria

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Sioux City

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Omaha

Mr. Clarence Ullman,
Federal Warehouse Co.
Peoria, Illinois.

Dear Sir:--

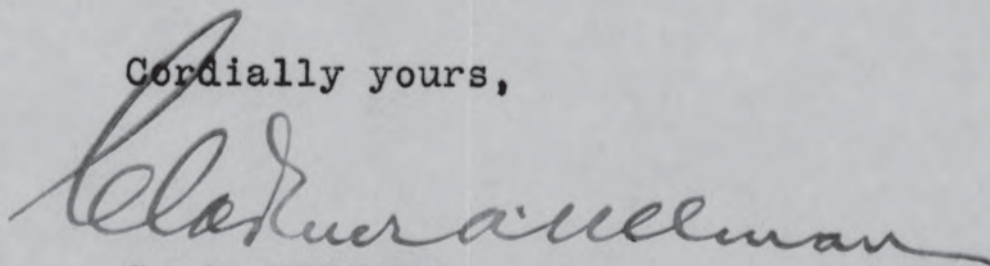
You are probably aware that at the Executive Committee meeting held in Omaha on July 12th, it was determined to hold the Regional Conference in Peoria on October 24th and 25th.

While many of the members of the Committee went to Omaha with the belief that the Conference should not be held this year, after the unusual interest displayed both in the large attendance and in the interest in the problems discussed, it was decided that it would be a mistake not to hold the Conference.

The discussions at the Conference will all point to the relationship of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds with war-connected agencies and also the status of certain agencies with respect to gearing their problems with the war effort.

Peoria is proud of its opportunity to serve the region in these critical times and we are looking forward to welcoming all our friends who will attend the Conference.

Cordially yours,



C. A. ULLMAN,
First Vice-President

EAST CENTRAL STATES REGION
COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS
AND WELFARE FUNDS

Sept. 3, 1942.

Regional Executive Committee
1941-1942

Jerome N. Curtis, Cleveland
Chairman, Executive Committee

Alfred J. Friedlander, Cincinnati
Gustave H. Kann, Pittsburgh
Vice-Chairmen

Roy L. Hartzell, Youngstown
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Jacob H. Kravitz, Cleveland
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Morris Berman, Butler
J. M. Berne, Cleveland
Judge Maurice Bernon, Cleveland
Samuel Biern, Huntington
Irving Blumberg, Detroit
Norman Cohen, Erie
Lewis Cole, Louisville
Ben M. Dreyer, Canton
Milton Dreyfus, Gary
Sam Edelson, Lansing
Clarence H. Enggass, Detroit
J. Eugene Farber, Toledo
Isidore Feibleman, Indianapolis
Rabbi Leon Feuer, Toledo
Isadore Fine, Evansville
Joseph Friedman, Steubenville
Theodore Friedman, Bay City
Dr. E. J. Gordon, Columbus
Herman Handmaker, Louisville
Herman B. Harris, Akron
Mrs. Siegmund Herzog, Cleveland
Max Hirsch, Cincinnati
Ben Holub, Akron
Gustave H. Kann, Pittsburgh
Stanley J. Kann, Pittsburgh
Eliot Kaplan, Toledo
Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann, Pittsburgh
G. Irving Latz, Ft. Wayne
J. E. Lavine, Warren
Judge Benjamin Lencher, Pittsburgh
Lawrence Levy, Ft. Wayne
Rabbi George Lieberman, Wheeling
David B. Livingston, Canton
D. Beryl Manischewitz, Cincinnati
George Mayer, Cleveland
John Merdler, Saginaw
Milton Meretsky, Windsor
Charles W. Morris, Louisville
Samuel Mueller, Indianapolis
Murray Nadler, Youngstown
Albert Negin, Lima
Max M. Plesser, Indianapolis
Harry Potasky, Dayton
J. Edgar Robins, Youngstown
Adolph Rosenberg, Cincinnati
Judge Charles Rubiner, Detroit
E. J. Schanfarber, Columbus
Albert Schiff, Columbus
Samuel Seifer, Hammond
Simon Shetzer, Detroit
Jack R. Silverman, Dayton
Jacob Singer, Lafayette
Isaac Slutzker, Altoona
Abe Srere, Detroit
Sidney Stark, Pittsburgh
Julius W. Steinhauer, Columbus
Irving Steinman, Pontiac
Walton L. Strauss, Erie
Max Subar, Grand Rapids
Dr. Marshall Taxay, Terre Haute
Emanuel Teitelbaum, Johnstown
Sam H. Thal, Dayton
Maurice Tucker, South Bend
Nathaniel I. Walken, Salem
Ellis H. Warren, Flint
Will Welber, South Bend

Regional Office:
323 Chester 12th Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio
CHerry 8176

Rabbi A. H. Silver
The Temple
Ansel & E. 105th St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

As you probably know, the regional conference of the East Central States Region of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds will be held at Cleveland on October 10th and 11th, 1942.

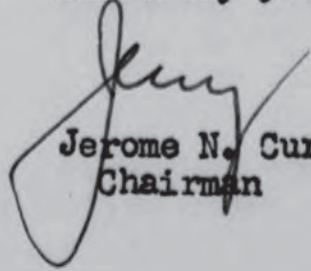
The conference will be devoted to the very serious problems facing the Jewish communities, arising out of the war. The principal meetings of the conference will be held on Sunday, October 11th. In connection with the luncheon at 1:00 o'clock on that date and the meeting following immediately thereafter, we are planning to have a speech made to the assembly delineating the current status of the Jews overseas.

The Program Committee is unanimously of the opinion that we can obtain no one who would be as well qualified as you to give an over all picture of the Jewish situation overseas and we would be very happy if you would agree to make such a talk for about three quarters of an hour.

In addition to the delegates from all over the East Central States Region, there will be representatives of many other organizations present, coming from many places outside of the Region, who will be holding their meetings at the same time as the regional meeting. All of them, we know, will be most anxious to hear from you on this most vital topic. I sincerely hope that it will be possible for you to be with us and deliver this address. Will you please let me know as soon as possible whether or not you can accept.

With many thanks and cordial good wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,


Jerome N. Curtis,
Chairman

JNC:LA

September 4, 1942

Mr. Jerome N. [✓]Curtis, Chairman
East Central States Region
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds
323 Chester 12th Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Jerry:

Thank you for your kind letter of September 3. I appreciate greatly your invitation to address the regional conference of the East Central States Region of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds at its luncheon on Sunday, October 11. I should very much like to comply with your request, but unfortunately I cannot. I shall be speaking in The Temple that Sunday morning and I find it extremely difficult to deliver two major addresses on the same *day*, and as in this case, following one another. Besides the first few weeks of October will be very crowded ones for me with lecture commitments which I have already made and I cannot, in justice to myself, take on any additional responsibilities. I am sure that you will understand.

With all good wishes for a very successful Conference,
I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

MINUTES

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

HOTEL BILTMORE - MAY 22, 1943 - NEW YORK CITY

Present: William J. Shroder, presiding

Joseph Goldstein, Rochester
Sidney Hollander, Baltimore
Albert H. Lieberman, Philadelphia
Elias Mayer, Chicago
Charles A. Riegelman, New York
William Rosenwald, Greenwich
Ben M. Selekman, Boston
Ira M. Younker, New York

Regional Chairmen:

Isadore H. Hermann, East Central Region
Donald Oberdorfer, Southeastern Region

Agency and Committee Representatives:

Joseph C. Hyman, JDC
M. Nisselson, New York

Staff: H. L. Lurie

M. Freund

H. M. Propper

Rae Karp

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

Copies of the minutes of previous meetings of the Board held in Cleveland, January 15, 16, 17, 1943 had been mailed in advance to all Board members. Upon MOTION the minutes were approved as recorded.

Question was raised whether members of the Board desired detailed minutes of meetings or a condensed record. Opinion was divided and the matter of recording subsequent Board meetings was left to the discretion of the staff.

STAFF REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

Some highlights were read from the prepared report of staff activities included in the Board kit. It was pointed out that for the first time the Council has a field representative in all of the regions and that the Central Atlantic Region has a full time field secretary.

COUNCIL FINANCES

Attention was called to the improved showing of many of our member agencies in meeting their obligations under the uniform membership schedule.

The staff report was received and placed on file.

SALARY ADJUSTMENTS

It was reported that several members of the clerical staff had not received salary increases since January 1, 1942 and that request had been made for increases due to the increased cost of living and increased work responsibilities. It was pointed out that these workers had received considerably less than the 15% increase since January 1, 1941 which is permitted by the NWLB.

On MOTION by ALBERT H. LIEBERMAN, SECONDED by SIDNEY HOLLANDER, increases of \$60 in the annual salary rate for these workers was authorized.

Members of the professional field staff also are asking for increases in salary rates and in the rate of the annual increment.

MR. LIEBERMAN MOVED, SECONDED by SIDNEY HOLLANDER that action on this be left to a Board Committee consisting of SIDNEY HOLLANDER, IRA H. YOUNKER AND JAMES FARNSALL. APPROVED.

BUDGET RESEARCH COMMITTEE

A brief report of the activities of the Budget Research Committee was presented. The need for more incisive interpretation of agency reports was suggested and the opinion was expressed that an attempt should be made to increase the number of comprehensive reports of agencies to be sent out during the current year.

It was reported that between 60 and 75 agency reports are regularly prepared and sent out to our member agencies as an aid in their budgeting processes. It was suggested that attention of our member agencies be called to the fact that the annual series of short reports as well as the intensive studies are developed under the auspices of the Budget Research Committee.

COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Because of changing conditions due to the war, some of our member agencies are becoming increasingly aware of the need for improved and expanded programs for community interpretation and participation. The Committee on Community Education Programs is exploring some of these problems and proposes experimental studies to be undertaken with the cooperation of the local groups in a few cities to determine needs and to suggest ways for improving the efficiency of community interpretation programs.

The report of the Committee was received and general approval was expressed for the work being planned under its auspices.

WAR CHEST RELATIONSHIPS

The report on developments in the affiliation of Jewish agencies with war chests and the National War Fund was presented. It was received and placed on file.

DR. SELEKMAN raised questions as to the current implications of the Resolution adopted at the Board meeting in Chicago and by the General Assembly which reads as follows:

RESOLVED: THAT this Board favors the entry of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds into War Chests but reaffirms that the final decisions should be made by the local Jewish communities with due regard to safeguarding the interests of beneficiary agencies and consonant with the findings and recommendations of the memorandum on Jewish fund-raising activities and their relation to community war appeals issued jointly by Community Chests and Councils, Inc. and the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds dated January 4, 1943 (Bulletin G-20).

He suggested that continuing experience indicated the need for some modification of this position. He believed that there should be more emphasis on the local communities which would make the decision and that the favorable attitude of the Board might be interpreted as a recommendation for joinder in every instance. It was pointed out that a recent bulletin, "Further War Chest Developments" (G-5)

issued April 14, was an objective statement which discussed the basis upon which the communities might determine the advisability of integrating their fund-raising campaigns with the local war chest. This bulletin places the matter objectively before each local community called on to decide this issue.

MR. OBERDORFER believed that there was an important public relations problem involved and that we should reaffirm the Assembly resolution. MR. GOLDSTEIN, MR. RIEGELMAN and DR. SELEMAN stressed the importance of new developments such as the continuation of the UJA as a separate appeal - it has not joined the NWF; and the limited number of Jewish welfare funds that had joined the war chests as aspects of the current situation that might influence the Board to modify the wording of the Assembly resolution.

MR. SHRODER felt that the Council resolution had sufficiently stressed the importance of having the question decided locally and had not insisted that each community should adopt the favorable attitude on joinder expressed at the Assembly.

MR. MAYER believed that the resolution fairly expressed the opinion of the General Assembly. MR. HYMAN, MR. ROSENWALD, MR. LURIE and others declared that the April 14 Members Bulletin sufficiently covered new developments so that an additional statement from the Board was not essential and might be confusing.

It was finally agreed, that no specific action to be taken by the Board at this time.

MR. OBERDORFER stated that in the Southeastern Region, New Orleans was enthusiastic about results of joinder with the war chest but doubted whether Atlanta was ready to join the war chest in 1944.

THE NATIONAL WAR FUND AND THE UJA

The question was raised whether the Board of the Council should express an opinion on the desirability of the UJA and/or other national agencies being incorporated in the NWF campaigns.

MR. HOLLANDER explained that since the UJA had not applied to the NWF and the latter had completed determination of its campaign budget, he doubted whether an application from additional agencies requiring large budgets such as the UJA would be welcome at this time by the NWF.

MR. SHRODER gave his opinion that no recommendation should be made. He thought it would be unfair to the minor organizations if the large organizations were to join the NWF thereby changing the character of the Jewish Welfare Fund structure and presenting a difficult problem to the minor recipients of the Welfare Funds.

MR. HYMAN stated that the NWF prefers to have only one agency from each nationality unit or group and that it would be difficult to work out such arrangements among the various Jewish organizations that are engaged in programs that have war-connected aspects.

MR. HOLLANDER felt that this problem was not insolvable and that provision could be made for the inclusion of additional agencies if the UJA agencies were to become a part of the NWF.

It was reported that there had been opportunities for consultation with the representatives of the Council which the UJA had availed itself in the consideration it gave the problem of joining the NWF early in the year. While the UJA members were not unanimous, the UJA had reached its decision insofar as the campaign to be held this Fall was concerned.

MR. SHRODER summarized the discussion. The concensus of opinion indicated that no additional statement from the Board was required at this time.

CIVIC-PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS

MR. HOLLANDER presented the report of the Committee on Civic-Protective Organizations, summarizing its activities since the Cleveland Assembly. There have been some new developments which had enlisted the cooperation of the four civic-protective organizations on specific projects; among them the Joint Emergency Committee on European Jewish Affairs and the American Jewish Conference. In addition, the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League have renewed their agreement for a Joint Defense Appeal for a term of three years.

For these reasons some felt that the Council Committee should mark time and observe these developments in agency cooperation. It should determine especially whether the cooperative relationships between the American Jewish Committee and the ADL is resulting in an integrated program which might be a starting point for a wider integration of agencies and programs dealing with problems of anti-semitism in this country.

MR. HOLLANDER also stated that members of the Committee had conferred with the leaders of the civic-protective agencies and had encountered a desire on the part of some to await developments. The preoccupation with the proposed American Jewish Conference and overseas problems, also, is apparently creating a lessening of interest in the possibilities for agency integration for other domestic programs. Nevertheless, the agencies had expressed their willingness to continue to consider the proposals and that on an individual basis some of the leaders have asked for a modification of the proposal along the lines discussed at Cleveland.

To meet this request MR. HOLLANDER had prepared a tentative draft incorporating the modifications suggested to him.

MR. MAYER called attention to the fact that the Assembly had asked the Council to proceed with an interim program since the full program proposed at Cleveland was not wholly acceptable to all of the agencies.

MR. LIEBERMAN suggested that the draft of the interim proposal might be considered as an "irreducible minimum". MR. ROSENWALD objected to this phrasing, stating that the current situation of the separate agencies was perhaps better than the modified plan which had been drafted. Since it did not call for an operating central agency with authority over agency programs the result might be a step backward rather than progress.

MR. YOUNKER, however, felt that the interim proposal might be considered as a starting point useful to the Committee as a basis for continuing negotiations.

MR. GOLDSTEIN suggested that the Committee proceed along the lines it had initiated giving full consideration to all subsequent events and developments which have taken place. The Committee should use its discretion in determining whether to continue immediate negotiations with the agencies or await the further development of some of the projects in which the agencies were involved.

Upon MOTION made by MR. MAYER and SECONDED by MR. YOUNIER, it was resolved that the proposed interim plan be considered as a basis for further negotiations and that the Committee be instructed to proceed with its work giving full consideration to events which are developing in agency cooperation.

MOTION was carried with MR. RIEGELMAN voting in the negative.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE

The staff report on developments in the American Jewish Conference reviewed among other aspects the action taken by the Conference with reference to the voting status of local federations and welfare funds. The Conference originally excluded all federations and welfare funds from representation in voting for local delegates. Recently, however, the rules were modified to give them a token representation. This action was explained by the American Jewish Conference on the ground that federations and welfare funds were essentially fund-raising bodies reaching large sections of the community who were represented in the election procedures by other local agencies and groups with which they were affiliated. Full representation to federations and welfare funds on the basis of parity voting would bring about a gross duplication in the voting process. Opinion was also expressed by the American Jewish Conference that these central local agencies were primarily philanthropic in character and had no political orientation and that the questions considered by the Conference were essentially political.

The following questions were listed for Board action:

1. Under the circumstances, is it feasible for the Council to request admission to the proposed Conference as a constituent national agency?
2. Should further efforts be made to get revisions of the Conference policies on participation of Jewish federations and welfare funds?
3. Does the Board of the Council wish to express a point of view to the member agencies on their relationship to the proposed American Jewish Conference as well as to questions of selection of local delegates to represent the community?

DISCUSSION:

It was pointed out that a number of communities had asked for advice and in one instance the suggestion was made that a special assembly be called to consider the questions involved.

All of the members of the Board present participated in the discussion. Several believed that the American Jewish Conference is a political organization with political activities and that welfare funds and federations as well as the Council itself were engaged in the welfare field primarily and should not take part in a political movement. On the other hand, it was pointed out that many of the constituent agencies of the American Jewish Conference, such as the synagogue groups, B'nai B'rith and others similarly were not primarily concerned with political problems.

Fear was expressed that if the federations and welfare funds participated, the Conference might assume that these agencies were represented since they had been given a token representation while in fact they were not adequately represented in the selection of local delegates or in the Conference.

The background of the American Jewish Conference and some of the problems requiring consideration were outlined by MR. HYMAN. It was pointed out that the focal question is whether there should be a central American Jewish body authorized to speak for Jews on these major political issues.

Fear was further expressed that the Conference plan was unsound, bound to divide Jewish opinion and would fail to achieve the goal of unified action. In reviewing the organization structure proposed by the American Jewish Conference, one member of the Board expressed the opinion that the structure of federations and welfare funds affords a more intelligent and democratic way of representing the communities than the present artificial system which had been devised for the immediate purposes of the Conference.

The deep interest of the Jewish communities in these problems was acknowledged as well as the broad interests of Jewish federations and welfare funds which, in most cities, extends beyond the philanthropic field and includes some of the basic questions and interests to be considered by the American Jewish Conference. There was a feeling that some of the groups in our communities would believe that they were not adequately represented in the Conference and that later there would be a demand for representation.

There was general agreement that the Council as a national agency should not seek formal representation in the American Jewish Conference and that the token representation for local federations and welfare funds could not be considered as satisfactory. It was therefore advisable for the Board to inform the member agencies that they considered the representation given to them in local elections inadequate. The local member agencies would themselves decide whether they would participate in the election process under the rules formulated by the Conference for such participation.

MR. GOLDSTEIN MOVED - SECONDED by MR. ROSENWALD, the following resolution which was unanimously carried:

THAT the question of participation in local election procedures is a matter of determination by each local federation and welfare fund;

THAT in view of the discrimination shown, the Board recommends that federations and welfare funds give serious consideration to the advisability of non-participation in the local Conference elections unless representation is granted them on the same basis as other organizations.

It was voted that a copy of this resolution be sent to the member agencies of the Council and American Jewish Conference.

MR. HOLLANDER presented a letter from Rabbi Silver who was unable to attend the Board meeting indicating the latter's disapproval of a letter which had been sent to member agencies under date of May 7, 1943, expressing MR. HOLLANDER's views on the local election procedures of the American Jewish Conference. The Board agreed that the new bulletin to be sent out would adequately express the sentiments of the Board on this matter.

RESIGNATION OF GEORGE W. RABINOFF

MR. RABINOFF, Associate Director of the Council has submitted his resignation to accept an offer from the Jewish Charities and the Jewish Welfare Fund of Chicago to become the Associate Executive and to assume responsibilities previously carried by SAMUEL A. GOLDSMITH who has accepted a Majority in the Overseas Administration Service of the United States Army and is on a leave of absence.

The Board accepted the resignation with regret expressing appreciation of the value of MR. RABINOFF's services to the organization and to the member agencies of the Council for more than twelve years. They were happy that MR. RABINOFF had received this opportunity for service in Chicago.

MR. HOLLANDER, President of the Council, was instructed by the Board to express the sentiments of the Board in a formal manner and that the Board in addition show their appreciation to MR. RABINOFF in some concrete way to be decided by MR. HOLLANDER. (A U.S. War Bond for \$500 was presented to MR. RABINOFF as additional compensation and as a testimonial for his devotion to the Council program.)

With MAJOR GOLDSMITH unavailable for service to the Board during his term in the Army, the Board asked MR. RABINOFF to serve as a member of the Board during MAJOR GOLDSMITH's Army service.

RESIGNATION OF FRED M. BUTZEL from the Board of Directors

A letter from MR. FRED M. BUTZEL asked that the Board accept his resignation. He was finding it too difficult to attend meetings outside of Detroit. He appreciated the pleasant contacts he had with the Officers, Board of Directors and the Staff of the Council and promised to attend at least one national and regional meeting each year.

Upon MOTION made by ELIAS MAYER and SECONDED by MR. LIEBERMAN, the Board voted to accept MR. BUTZEL's resignation with regret on the terms and conditions outlined in his letter.

MR. ROSENWALD MOVED - SECONDED by MR. MAYER that the Board appoint MR. ISIDORE SOBLOFF to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation of MR. BUTZEL until the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Council. APPROVED. MR. SOBLOFF, Executive Director of the Detroit Jewish Welfare Federation is at present on leave of absence from Detroit for the purpose of conducting the New York City campaign of the National War Fund.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Upon MOTION by MR. JOSEPH GOLDSTEIN and SECONDED by MR. CHARLES RIEGELMAN, the 1944 Nominating Committee was appointed and approved by the Board -

William J. Shroder, Chairman, Cincinnati
 Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore
 M. M. Feld, Houston
 Isaac S. Heller, New Orleans
 Dr. M. B. Hexter, New York
 Max Livingston, New Haven
 Oscar Mathews, Sacramento

1944 GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE

There was some preliminary discussion of the problems of the General Assembly in 1944 and the matter was left for decision to the meeting of the Board in the Fall.

The President was authorized to appoint a committee on program for the 1944 General Assembly.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:45 P.M.

August 26, 1943



SPEECH OF MR. LURIE AT MEETING OF THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
OF THE JOINT DEFENSE APPEAL
July 1st, 1943

Ladies and Gentlemen:

When Mr. Chasin gave you his report of the results of the Joint Defense Appeal, he mentioned the fact that you had income from three sources - New York, Chicago and Welfare Funds. "Welfare Funds" apparently means, then, the whole of the United States exclusive of New York and Chicago. Since this is a New York group, I think it might be in order for me to explain briefly the origin and the character of the activities of what we call the Jewish Welfare Fund. Actually, there is an over-all Welfare Fund in Chicago - but the Welfare Fund in Chicago, for local reasons, does not include the civic protective agencies.

Some of you who have attended the annual national or regional conferences of our Council have a first-hand knowledge of the workings of the Welfare Funds and their relationship to the local community and to national and overseas agencies. A Welfare Fund is a form of central community Jewish organization which has been largely developed during the last ten years. It is similar to local Federations, and in many cases it is in fact a Federation which has extended its interests beyond local philanthropic services...to the whole gamut of Jewish interests and causes. So if you know the New York Federation and think of it as enlarged to cover national and overseas causes, and with the maximum participation of the local community -- you have a description of the Jewish Welfare Fund as it exists in other cities.

The movement for Jewish Welfare Funds began about twenty-five years after the Federation movement. When New York City, in 1917, established its Jewish Federation, it was the last large city to organize a form of central fund-raising for local Jewish causes, which had been developed ten, fifteen or twenty-five years previously in other cities. New York City probably was the last city to federate its local philanthropy because it is not easy to organize a community as large and as complicated as our metropolis. New York, for the same reason, is likely to be the last city in the country to develop a Welfare Fund.

The first Jewish Welfare Funds were started in San Francisco, Oakland and Indianapolis in 1925. By that time, most of the Federations had ceased being independent fund-raising agencies and had become constituent members of non-sectarian community chests which had developed after the last war. While participation in non-sectarian drives had great advantages, there were special Jewish activities that could not be taken into a non-sectarian chest. Organizations like the J.D.C., the Denver Hospitals and others were still coming to the communities and asking for Jewish support. The idea of a welfare fund - a double-barreled Federation - A Federation which was partly in community chest and raised money for its own local problems, but undertook its own fund-raising for specific Jewish causes - non-local in character - therefore developed.

The movement in the 1920's did not make rapid headway. The non-local Jewish causes were important but they were not sufficiently important to enlist the immediate interest of all cities. The aim of these early Welfare Funds was economy in administration - multiple appeals coming to the communities were wasteful. Some agencies were getting more funds than they were entitled to because they were more effective in their methods, and others

would find it difficult to get the minimum funds required. The Welfare Fund movement really received its impetus in 1933, and since that time about 300 Jewish communities in this country have been organized. The date is not accidental. Such important problems were arising that new organizations to deal with them were required.

The motives for organizing Welfare Funds however, even in 1933, were similar to those which led to the early organization of the Welfare Funds. The situation was becoming too complicated -- too many organizations coming to the cities either with campaigns or with individual solicitation -- going to the right people -- going to the wrong people -- not going to all of them -- and so on. Those were some of the ideas which led to the acceptance of the central fund-raising idea -- the Federation method of dealing with these appeals. Gradually -- there was more than that -- and Welfare Funds became instruments for Jewish community organization, for getting all Jews together in local communities for cooperative programs on Jewish problems.

I think I can best describe the new attitude by a remark of one of the outstanding businessmen in Baltimore, who said to me: "My family has always been philanthropic. We have given a great deal of money to local and non-local causes because it is the right thing to do -- it is a good American policy. But today I am interested in these activities not for philanthropic reasons, but because as a Jew I am personally affected by these programs which deal with Jews in the United States, with the civic and political rights of Jews overseas, with all the aspects of current history which are going to impinge on my life and the life of my family". It is that attitude which really made these Welfare Funds more than central fund-raising devices and is shaping them into a form of Jewish community association which involves the largest possible number of Jewish residents.

The Jewish Welfare Fund movement is about ten years old -- and it has many achievements to its credit. In the first place, the level of giving has been excellent. They have responded to the appeals which come to them and if you chart the results as we do in the national office, you will see a continuing steady rise of the amounts of money which are raised locally by these funds. This year, more money was raised than last year. They took a spurt in 1939 and raised twice as much as they had the year before, because of the external factors that were making Jews more responsive to needs. In addition to their advancement in the development of fund-raising, they are important because they are getting very large coverage of Jews in their communities. When they started, they might have had one out of ten contributing. Today, in some of the best organized cities, at least eighty per cent of the Jewish families and individuals are contributors. They are a composite of all Jewish group interests. Per capita giving is high. A rough guess of giving in New York City to all the separate campaigns would be about eight to ten dollars per capita. Welfare Fund per capitae are from \$15 to \$50 and in one city reaches the high figure of \$80. The economic conditions are variable. New York City has a large working-class, low-income population. Most of the smaller communities have a larger percentage of the middle class group. But the fact that they are able in these communities to attract all of the Jews to this central agency and to get them to give on decent levels is an outstanding accomplishment.

It has not always been clear sailing for the Welfare Fund. Originally there was a good deal of resistance to them on the part of some of the national agencies. It was a natural resistance that saw local community

groups coming between them and their local contributors and memberships. They saw groups developing that would have an over-all view and not confine their interest to a single program or agency. Some national agencies, however, saw their value and were sympathetic. The B'nai B'rith was one of the agencies that helped our Council to stimulate the development of local Welfare Funds. The American Jewish Committee was also friendly. The smaller organizations on the whole felt kindly about Welfare Funds, because they saw themselves getting a fair deal in a situation which had previously been largely dominated by larger organizations.

Welfare Funds were able to get practically everybody in the local community to contribute and to raise their standard of giving, and they were able to develop a central channel that could be used by all legitimate Jewish causes. In many communities, the early history had been that five or six of the more important organizations had received the major portion of the available funds, and that a few others sporadically had come in if they had a friend or two they could contact. But in the Welfare Fund the central fund-raising was made available to every legitimate Jewish agency. Our Welfare Funds receive appeals from about one hundred agencies, and they try to be selective and include among their beneficiaries every agency that has a justifiable claim on the Jewish community. Many Welfare Funds have forty or fifty agencies on their list, overseas, religious institutions, etc. - so that the Welfare Fund has been a very important means of access for community funds to agencies which otherwise would have great difficulty in finding sources of income.

I have stressed some of the assets of the Welfare Fund movement. There are some problems and limitations. Budgeting is a difficult process. You have a city which raises fifty to one hundred thousand dollars and has appeals coming from forty or fifty agencies - each one with some promotion department and literature - asking for money. You know how confusing it is in business when you have forty or fifty different companies offering you wares. You have to have a department of standards. Well, the small communities have great difficulty in setting up the standards in order to decide what these agencies are really entitled to. We have not as yet developed the kind of budgeting process which is needed to make a rational, logical and just decision in every case. That is one of the needs we have recognized in our Council and which we are trying to meet by giving objective and authentic information on all of these organizations so that the local community can make wise decisions. We are trying to encourage more uniform standards of giving, that each agency is treated on merit. We are trying also to help them deal with their local pressure groups. In a community where you have a central fund with every kind of local factional group trying to use pressure on its central budgeting committee so that its particular agency would get a larger share, the object of the Welfare Fund is to reduce the effectiveness of these pressure groups so that partisanship does not dominate in the distribution of funds. Progress has been hopeful and our cities are gradually and constantly strengthening themselves so that they are able to handle budgeting more intelligently.

An important by-product was not originally intended in the Welfare Fund movement. Their experience is shaping them into a new form of Jewish community organization. In this country we have no traditional form for the expression of Jewish activity. Most of us originated in European countries where there were established forms of Jewish communal organization. In this country, with the growing problems, the need for some kind of Jewish community

organization has made itself felt, and indirectly these forms of association in the Welfare Funds are becoming much more important than fund distributing devices. They are becoming a basis for Jewish group action and they are responding to that responsibility. They are becoming interested in group relations between Jews and non-Jews. They are becoming interested in the problems within the Jewish group. They are beginning to talk about the need for developing methods for group education and group discipline, and they are concerned with everything which is of importance to the Jewish population both here and abroad. For example, I received a recent letter from Detroit which tells of an interesting aspect of the race riots which recently took place. In the negro section of Detroit, the stores were looted and destroyed by negro mobs. Most of the merchants were Jewish merchants. Over three hundred stores were attacked and one hundred and fifty stores were completely demolished. The people in Detroit believe that the looting was the result of preconceived plans which received their opportunity during the disturbances. The Jewish community in Detroit is organized in such a way they can deal with these new problems and they came together to devise ways and means to help these one hundred and fifty merchants whose loss is estimated at from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000 of capital. Detroit's vocational free loan and relief services, as well as public relations and central services, are being enlisted in the interests of the group now affected. At the same time, their organization will study further, as they have in the past, the problem of acute friction arising in these neighborhoods. In other words, we are beginning to have as a by-product of the Welfare Fund and Federation movement a central agency which can deal on the widest possible basis with Jewish problems, and with the relationship of Jewish groups in American democracy.

I have told you the general story of the Welfare Fund. I could tell you about the Council, but that would be another tale. If you would like to go more deeply into the situation, I am open to any questions.

Mr. Younker:

Mr. Lurie gave a history of what has happened. I happen to know that he lived that history, so it is very easy for him to recite it. I lived most of it with him. He didn't say anything about New York City. He could give us quite a few facts on New York City; about the number of competitive campaigns going on here; about what they raised. That is what this group wants to hear about.

Mr. Lurie:

There is no logical reason why New York should not have a central Welfare Fund operating like those in other cities, and I think it can have a Welfare Fund just as soon as groups like yourself want one. New York is organized through Federation, and all of us recognize how important and valuable that kind of association is for us in the Jewish community. But the Federation is concerned exclusively with its local agencies. There are other problems developing and we need a central device to meet these other problems, as effective as the Federation in organizing local philanthropy.

The U. J. A. was a major step in achieving a Welfare Fund - with the J. D. C., the U. P. A. and the N. R. S. combining in one campaign. In addition, in New York you have the J. D. A., Ort, Hias, the Denver and Los Angeles Hospitals, and others - all conducting fund-raising campaigns. Probably about four million dollars is being raised in New York City aside from the U. J. A. and the Federation, and therefore it should not be a very large task to organize a single over-all Welfare Fund campaign. You are going to have a demonstration this Fall of the possibility of an over-all campaign, the National War Fund, with a goal of \$17,000,000, in behalf of all groups, and they will demonstrate that it is possible to have an over-all campaign in New York for non-local causes.

The Welfare Fund in New York could be organized most effectively by the Federation. Federations organized most of the Welfare Funds in other cities. If your group and other groups asked Federation to organize a Welfare Fund in New York, I am sure that Federation would be receptive. That is what happened in Boston. The Federation organized a separate Welfare Fund for national and overseas causes, and the next step was to combine both drives so that there is one single Federation which raises funds for its local Boston work and for national causes.

Mr. Ohrbach:

It is my belief that unless such a Welfare Fund as Mr. Lurie describes is organized by the leaders, it will be organized by the trades themselves. Mr. Balaban has already referred to the Motion Picture and Theatrical Group which is now working on a plan to establish a single drive in its own industry to raise all the money for various Jewish causes in one campaign and then make allocations to each individual organization. Many other trades are doing what the Motion Picture trade is doing. They are simply being worn out by the continuous drives which come one after another.

I don't believe that we should ask Federation to take the leadership in this. They already are a federated group. Nevertheless, I am convinced that we must get busy and begin to lay plans for a Welfare Fund and if we don't do it, the individual trades will do it for us.

Mr. Horn:

Our immediate problem, and I thought that that was what Mr. Lurie was going to discuss, is how to reach the quota which we have set for ourselves this year. We think we require \$2,000,000 for 1943. It seems that in New York and Chicago, where we have a total Jewish population of three million, we will raise at least \$1,000,000. That would be on the basis of about 33¢ per capita. As indicated by our previous experience with Welfare Funds throughout the country - which represent the other two million Jews in the United States - we will get less than 25¢ per capita. Yet anti-semitism is their problem as much as ours. It is bad enough that we can only get 30 or 33¢ per capita in New York for the important work of civic defense - but if the Welfare Funds at least equaled that small amount, we should get a minimum of about \$650,000 to \$700,000 from the Welfare Funds. There is only one

question involved insofar as Welfare Funds are concerned. There has been too much worrying over the creation of a central defense agency in spite of the fact that the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League do 95% of the total civic protective work in the United States. The particular problem is how to get the same amount of per capita from the Jews outside of New York and Chicago so that we can reach the quota of \$2,000,000 which we need. Mr. Lurie says that there is an over-all average of \$8 in New York and that some communities average \$80 per capita. God knows that the total we are asking for is much too small for the job that we have got to do.

Mr. Schneierson:

I am not altogether certain that we in New York are quite ready for a Welfare Fund. There is no doubt that the increase in the number of drives places a heavy burden on the time and the energies of those of us who accept leadership. Nevertheless, it is my conviction that the amount of extra time and energy that we may put into these various campaigns is amply repaid by the results achieved.

It is also well to note that Welfare Funds tend to place a ceiling on large contributions. Personally, I believe they frequently become an umbrella to shield the big givers against excessive pressure. They provide an opportunity to lump their contributions into one gift, resulting in a decrease of top giving rather than in an increase.

I also have a feeling that the beneficiaries of a Welfare Fund tend to assume the character of vested interests. Those organizations which are instrumental in the organization of any given Welfare Fund are, so to speak, in on the ground floor. They manage to maintain their supremacy over the years regardless of whether the causes they serve either increase or decrease in importance. When, as a result of changing times, new organizations are created to deal with new problems, they may find it almost impossible to break through the established vested interests of a Welfare Fund.

A case in point is Youth Aliyah, a meeting of which I attended recently and at which I made a substantial contribution. Youth Aliyah is comparatively a new movement. But though the work it does is extremely important, it would find it difficult to get support from Welfare Funds if the established interests saw fit to oppose it.

The Joint Defense Appeal is another case in point. Though everyone will agree that the problem of anti-semitism is the most serious problem of American Jewry, nevertheless in the three years of Joint Defense Appeal's existence, so far it has only succeeded in making comparatively little headway with Welfare Funds -- not only for other reasons, but also because other organizations with a long history and established interests are undoubtedly putting up a firm resistance against any increase to Joint Defense Appeal because of which they themselves might suffer insofar as their shares go.

Rather than a Welfare Fund, I should like to see the establishment of a central clearing house or board for New York City, which, instead of uniting the various campaigns, would rather coordinate their activity; provide the necessary and proper leadership; then schedule the various drives so that

they will not conflict with each other; and in various ways help these many worthy causes achieve maximum success not on the basis of a vested interest, but on the basis of the actual merit of each cause.

Mr. Lurie:

There are many defects in the Welfare Funds and we in the central office recognize them. But they do represent an important form of Jewish association and their development is promising. If you look at the U. J. A. history you might get the object lesson for what you may need to do in the J. D. A. In 1936 or 1937, the three agencies in the U. J. A. raised together on the aggregate of \$5,000,000. Today, they are raising \$15,000,000. It shows the possibility of adequate response from communities once you are effectively organized. If you examine the history, you will find your two agencies in a period of four or five years have increased their receipts four times. Not all cities are sold on your programs. You have been in New York because you are close to the agencies. There is anti-semitism in every community - they see what is happening in their neighborhood, but it is not enough to know that somewhere in New York or Chicago national agencies are working on the problem. You have made an inadequate and uncoordinated effort in helping them with their local problems. There is still this disunity among your agencies - you may do 90% of the work - but other agencies may do 75% of the talking in the communities - and as long as there is this disunity among your agencies you are going to face some resistance in the local communities. But it is safe to assume that you can depend upon intelligent sustained community action once you have solved these defects. Let me add one point as to giving. There has not been as great an increase among the larger givers - but the Welfare Funds have developed the giving habits of the middle class group enormously. People who can give between \$100 and \$5,000 have developed new standards. It is true that there is still not maximum giving, but with the proper appeals and the proper approach you could get three or four times as much money, assuming that your program can justify the expenditure of larger funds. I think whatever may be your result with this meeting or that individual in the long run you will find as have all the other agencies - that the Welfare Fund method brings the most productive result.

1943

AMERICAN
JEWISH
CONFERENCE*

GENERAL BULLETIN

For Member Agencies

No. G - 8

August 18, 1943

Plans are now being completed for the American Jewish Conference to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City August 29 to September 2.

Participating in the Conference will be 530 official delegates. Three hundred and seventy-five have been chosen in local, regional, and state elections held throughout the United States.** The others were designated by national organizations.

Twenty-five thousand local electors are reported to have taken part in the elections, representing 6,000 organizations, with a membership of 1,500,000. All election districts invited to participate have chosen delegates, and reports indicate that a substantial majority of eligible organizations in each city designated electors.

Over forty national Jewish membership organizations will be directly represented. Exceptions are the Union of Orthodox Rabbis (Agudas Harobonim), which has withdrawn because of dissatisfaction with its allotment of two delegates - the same number granted to other national rabbinical bodies; The New Zionist Organization (Revisionist), for the same reason; The International Workers Order, excluded nationally on the ground that it is not fundamentally a Jewish organization; and the Jewish People's Committee, excluded as not being a membership organization.

Invitation to join the Conference was not extended to the American Jewish organizations concerned with overseas and refugee programs on a non-political basis, such as the Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal, National Refugee Service, HIAS, ORT, etc. Similarly, no invitation was extended to the National Jewish Welfare Board, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, and other agencies for American Jewish community organization and welfare programs.

* This Bulletin supplements previous bulletins on the Conference issued by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

** The Canadian Jewish Congress is planning to call a special conference for Canadian Jewry to consider post-war Jewish problems in their general aspects and as they relate specifically to Canada, according to a JTA report.

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

Administration

Preparations for the Conference are being made by an Executive Committee initiated at the Pittsburgh Conference of 32 organizations called by Henry Monsky last January, and composed of representatives of the participating national bodies. The interim work has been under the direction of a praesidium composed of Henry Monsky, Judge Joseph Proskauer and Dr. Stephen S. Wise. It has been announced that as soon as the Conference convenes the authority of the Executive Committee will be considered as concluded, and that the Conference will establish its own procedures and structure thereafter. An Organization Committee to prepare and recommend to the Conference plans of organization includes Louis Lipsky, Henry Monsky, Louis Segal, Herman Shulman, and Allan Stroock.

Program

The fundamental purpose of the Conference will be to plan for the post-war needs of Jews, although attention will be given also to current problems. The latter consideration will follow other steps recently taken to deal with war needs. The Joint Emergency Committee for European Jewish Affairs during the past several months has stimulated a series of mass meetings in cities throughout the United States to urge the rescue of Jews from Axis-dominated countries by the United Nations. The Committee, which includes the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith, Jewish Labor Committee, Synagogue Council of America, Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, and other bodies, likewise presented a petition to the State Department for transmittal to the recent Bermuda Conference. Its program called for opening of neutral countries as temporary havens to receive a maximum number of Jews from nearby Axis lands, with financial guarantees for their maintenance by the United Nations; maximum immigration into Palestine; receipt by England and its Dominions and colonies, by Latin American countries, and by the United States of refugees for temporary stay; feeding of Nazi victims; special passports for stateless refugees; establishment of a United Nations agency to implement this program of rescue.

Likewise seeking the immediate rescue of Jews is the Emergency Committee to Save the Jews of Europe, which grew out of a conference held in New York July 20 to 25. Organized by the Committee for a Jewish Army which includes active leadership of the Revisionist-Zionist group, and sponsored by a large non-sectarian Committee, the Conference was marked by the participation of Max Lerner, Bishop Henry St. George Tucker, Congressman Will Rogers, Jr., Count Carlo Sforza, Admiral Yates Stirling, Dorothy Parker, Prof. Francis E. McMahon, Herbert Hoover, and other prominent figures drawn from many fields. It adopted a program similar in many respects to that advocated by the Joint Committee outlined above.

Before the delegates of the American Jewish Conference will be three major objectives:

1. To consider and recommend action on problems related to the rights and status of Jews in the post-war world;
2. To consider and recommend action on all matters looking to the implementation of the rights of the Jewish people with respect to Palestine;
3. To elect delegates to carry out the program of the Conference in cooperation with the duly accredited representatives of Jews throughout the world.

A Study Committee, headed by Rabbi Milton Steinberg, has been appointed to prepare basic informative material for distribution to delegates in advance of the Conference. The Committee proposes to present an objective picture of the problems involved, and of the various points of view which have been developed concerning them. Working with the cooperation of the Institute of Jewish Affairs of the American Jewish Congress, the Committee on Jewish Studies of Peace and Post War Problems of the American Jewish Committee, and the Research Department of the Jewish Labor Committee, the Committee is addressing itself to the following problems:

1. Rescue of Jews in territories under Axis domination;
2. Relief during the transitional period;
3. The political and social status of Jews;
4. Economic reconstruction;
5. Migration and colonization;
6. Jewish rights in Palestine;
7. Jewish representation in the post-war world.

Members of the Committee, in addition to Rabbi Steinberg, are: Dr. Salo W. Baron, Gedaliah Bublick, Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath, Philip Forman, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Dr. Israel Goldstein, Chaim Greenberg, Rabbi James G. Heller, Prof. Oscar Janowsky, Louis Lipsky, Mrs. Albert J. May, Jacob Pat, Mrs. David de Sola Pool, Dr. Jacob Robinson, Mrs. Louis Rosett, Dr. A. L. Sachar, David Sher, Herman Shulman, Rabbi A. H. Silver, Morris Waldman, and Maurice Bisgyer, Secretary.

Platforms

Several of the national organizations have prepared programs of action for submission to the Conference. They include the American Jewish Congress, Zionist Organization of America, Jewish Labor Committee, United Synagogue, and others. Some are calling preliminary meetings immediately in advance of the Conference to present their views to delegates.

Reports indicate that few communities, as such, are sending delegates with instructions based upon any community platform locally discussed and adopted. An exception is Wilmington, Del., whose electoral conference unanimously adopted an eight-point program. Paterson, N. J., and Washington, D. C., reported plans for preliminary community meetings with their delegates in advance of the Conference to discuss the issues and objectives of the Conference.

Local Federation, Fund, and Council Participation

Reports from 37 out of the 60 cities of 5,000 or more Jews indicate that the majority of their Jewish federations, funds, and community councils took some formal action with regard to the Conference, and that about one-half of them sent electors to the local election conferences. Community councils based on organizational membership generally did not designate electors, since such action would have largely duplicated the election conference.

Two general reasons were cited by federations and funds which formally decided not to participate: (1) that the issues before the Conference were political, and federations and funds, therefore, should not involve themselves; and (2) the election rules had discriminated against them.*

In many cities, conveners automatically turned to central community organizations to supervise the local elections. Thus, in a large majority of communities for which there is specific information, the offices of the federations and community councils were used to organize the local election machinery and conduct the elections. Likewise, in a majority of these communities the local federation, welfare fund, or community council executive served as secretary of the election committee, and gave executive direction to the preparation and conduct of the elections. Frequently, the lay leaders of these organizations were chosen to head the permanent election procedure, with some resentment expressed concerning the manner in which temporary local conveners had been arbitrarily chosen by the national office of the Conference.

A number of local federation, welfare fund and community council leaders, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds regional leaders and members of the CJFWF Board of Directors will participate as delegates to the Conference as a result of local elections and national agency designation.

Reaction

Generally, smaller communities which elected only one delegate seemed more satisfied with the procedure and results of the elections than the larger cities. In the latter, the chief criticism was against the "block voting" plan whereby each elector could cast a block of votes for one candidate equivalent to the entire number of persons to be elected from that district. Nationally, too, this procedure has been the subject of considerable comment. The Congress Weekly, for example, in its issue of July 16, 1943, stated that the plan had "defeated the very purpose it was designed to serve, giving an unfair advantage to minority candidates rather than to minority viewpoints". In Manhattan, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes was actually 21st in a list of 28 in the number of electors voting for him. In contrast, the person receiving the second highest total of votes was chosen by almost four times as many electors. Similar instances occurred elsewhere.

Other criticisms included the belief that use of organization membership as a base involved duplication and overlapping; some expression that a popular election would have been more democratic - Worcester, Mass., did conduct such an election; that the local federation or community council would have been more representative, and resentment that the national rules attempted to by-pass them; and that the procedure lent itself to electioneering in which personalities rather than issues were stressed, resulting in needless personal division and acrimony to split rather than unite the community. Pointed out, too, was the failure of the national conference administration to allow time or make provision for community discussion of the issues before the Conference. Thus, candidates had no opportunity to explain publicly their views on the problems to be considered, nor to submit

* See Bulletin Q-7 on resolution of CJFWF Board of Directors, adopted May 22, 1943.

their views for public question or consideration. On the other hand, a number of candidates ran on the basis of a Zionist or American Jewish Congress platform, although the electors apparently were not always fully informed as to the specific elements of those platforms.

Reports

Few communities have made any specific plans for the delegates to report back following the Conference. Some expect the delegates to report to the permanent central community agency - the federation or community council. Others may have large public meetings for the purpose, or may reconvene the election conference. In a few cases individual organizations have indicated that they will arrange meetings for the reports. Youngstown already has established the electoral group on a continuing basis for post-Conference following.

Publicity and Public Reactions

Widespread interest in the Conference has been evidenced by the Anglo-Jewish and Yiddish Press. Their news columns have reported periodically on the election returns and Conference preparations. Editorials have discussed questions of post-war European reconstruction and Palestinian political problems in relation to the Conference, including the question of Palestine as a Jewish commonwealth, punishment for those responsible for the mass murder and persecution of Jews, and problems involved in emigration and in restoration of property confiscated from Jews. Mixed reactions were expressed concerning the election machinery and results, and hopes for successful Conference achievements have been mingled with fears of partisan domination which would negate or prevent the possibilities of cooperative agreements and the united action of all Jewish groups in the United States.

Nevertheless, pre-Conference preparation and participation have given evidence of a deep concern among the local and national leadership of American Jewry in the issues and objectives of the Conference, and an earnest desire to achieve united Jewish action in dealing with unprecedented post-war Jewish needs and problems.

OVERSEAS

AUGUST 24, 1943

1944

BUDGETING BULLETIN

For Member Agencies

No. B - 49

VAAD HAHATZALA
Emergency Committee for Refugee Scholars
Yeshivoth Rabbis and Communal Leaders
132 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK CITY

The Vaad Hahatzala was organized late in 1939 by the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada to raise funds for the Lithuanian Yeshivoth and for those Polish Yeshivoth students and faculty who had fled to Lithuania as a consequence of the German invasion of Poland. The original purpose of the Vaad Hahatzala was to provide funds for maintaining Yeshivoth Rabbis and students, and to enable the former Polish schools to reorganize their Yeshivoth program in Lithuania.

With the incorporation of Lithuania into the Soviet Union and the subsequent Russo-German War, the Lithuanian and former Polish Yeshivoth were compelled to go into exile.

Vaad Hahatzala appealed for funds in 1941 for:

- 1) The transportation of rabbis, students and their families from Lithuania to countries of refuge, especially the United States and Palestine, and to countries of transmigration, such as Japan and China.
- 2) Maintenance of the Yeshivoth people while in transit.
- 3) To negotiate with the State Department in Washington for securing visa recommendations and for transmitting notarized affidavits by cable.

In 1941, approximately 1200 Yeshivoth persons were settled in: United States (273); Palestine (250); Canada (29); Shanghai (450); other countries (200).

The cost of transportation for these people to emigrate and their maintenance in countries of refuge was supplied principally by funds provided by Vaad Hahatzala, American offices of the Yeshivoth, Joint Distribution Committee, relatives and friends of the Yeshivoth people, and from other sources.

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

In 1942 the Vaad Hahatzala program included:

1) Aid to the dispersed exiles in northern Siberia and assistance to them in reaching warmer areas bordering Persia and Afghanistan.

2) The establishment of contacts with officials and governments to: discover the whereabouts of exiles; enable legal remittance of money, food and clothing; secure visas, certificates and exit permits.

In 1943, the program of Vaad Hahatzala is to provide relief to Yeshivoh refugees, and to try to transport them to places and countries of permanent settlement and re-establish the Yeshivoh institutions uprooted by the war.

The Vaad Hahatzala states: "This program calls for a present minimum expenditure of \$30,000 monthly for relief and maintenance and \$300,000 for immigration resettlement and rehabilitation; a total annual budget of \$710,000."

The Vaad Hahatzala is now engaged in the transmittal of money and food parcels (including food and clothing) to the individual Rabbinical scholars and Rabbis in the USSR. Through contacts with representatives in Palestine and Teheran, parcels are sent through these countries. The cost of a package is approximately \$27 and one package per month may be sent to an individual. The Vaad Hahatzala has estimated a cost of \$25,000 per month for this service. In July of 1943, a total of 311 packages, as an experiment, were sent directly from the United States through the World Tourist Company. Money to individuals in Russia is sent directly to the beneficiaries through American Express agencies.

The Joint Distribution Committee disburses funds for general assistance to all refugees and to a limited extent to cultural institutions. The Vaad Hahatzala has assumed the function of attempting to save and maintain the Jewish Yeshivoh in exile, including the teachers and the accumulated tradition of these institutions of orthodox learning.

Financial Aid

"The Vaad Hahatzala aided the dispersed exiles in northern Siberia and helped most of them to reach the southern warmer ports bordering Persia and Afghanistan. About 3000 persons (rabbis, yeshiva scholars and lay leaders) were enabled to concentrate in larger groups and continue their studies.

"Five hundred and twelve persons rescued from Poland and Lithuania in 1941 and stranded in China were maintained with food, clothing, lodging and medical supplies. Of this group, seven were diplomatically exchanged and reached Eretz Israel, South Africa and England.

"Three hundred and sixty persons brought to Palestine to date were helped until they readjusted and re-established themselves. Several yeshivoh established branches in Palestine and these were partially supported by Vaad Hahatzala.

"During the early part of the year, the Vaad Hahatzala continued its subsidy to the 30 students brought to Canada. Upon the establishment of a Yeshivah there, its support was undertaken by Canadian Jewry."

Aid was also reported to "persons brought to America and those awaiting emigration possibilities in Morocco, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and other countries."

Political and Juristic Aid

The Vaad Hahatzala also reports "contact and cooperation with officials and governments to: 1) discover the whereabouts of exiles; 2) enable legal remittance of money; 3) effectively transfer food and clothing; 4) secure visas, certificates and exit permits".

The United States Government has given legal permission for remittances of funds and parcels to individuals.

Statement of JDC

"In connection with the 512 persons stranded in China, they have been maintained by the Refugee Committee in Shanghai with funds made available by the JDC. The statement should make it clear that whatever aid was sent by Vaad Hahatzala was merely supplementary.

"As regards the 360 persons who went to Palestine, here too, the major part of transportation costs was defrayed by the JDC. The sums which the Vaad Hahatzala may have furnished for this purpose represented a small percentage of the total expenses.

"With respect to the 30 Yeshivah people brought to Canada, although the Vaad Hahatzala, among other rabbinical and orthodox groups, pledged themselves to furnish the funds for their maintenance on the basis of which the JDC, through the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies in Montreal, furnished the necessary guarantees to the Canadian Government in order to secure permission for their admission to Canada, the Vaad Hahatzala, as well as other groups, failed to fulfill their promise. Their total contribution amounted to only \$1000. As a result, virtually the entire burden for their support - amounting to about \$10,000 - fell on the JDC. This, in addition to the \$13,000 spent for transportation from the Far East to Canada."

Statement of Vaad Hahatzala

"The Vaad Hahatzala disclaims any intention or desire to set itself up as a relief agency or to usurp or infringe on the duties of long established agencies. It fully recognizes and appreciates the need of such agencies to cope with the general relief problem of Jews dispersed throughout the world, and more so at the present time.

"The creation of the Vaad Hahatzala was spontaneous and was brought forth to meet a sudden emergency in the dislocation of the Yeshivas of Poland and Lithuania and the Jewish Orthodox communities of those countries. The welfare and maintenance, educational and cultural growth of these renowned rabbinical seminaries had long been the especial care of the sponsors of the Vaad Hahatzala. When the emergency arose, and the individual American offices of the Yeshivas could not cope with the problem, not being geared in fund-raising machinery or staffed with the proper personnel to handle the political aspect of the problem, the creation of the Vaad Hahatzala was the only solution. In this, the American offices of the Yeshivah concurred.

"The Vaad Hahatzala, since its inception, has concerned itself only with the rescue, maintenance and eventual re-establishment of the rabbinical colleges which escaped Poland. It recognizes that the emergency which created the Vaad

Hahatzala is still present and will continue till the war ends. This is evidenced by reports we receive from the Yeshivoth now in Siberia and China. What post-war problems will arise which will necessitate further action by the Vaad Hahatzala, cannot be determined now.

"The Vaad recognizes and knows that no relief agency can operate or has access in the USSR and so administers its aid to its scholars and rabbis in the USSR directly to each scholar and rabbi. Lists of the scholars and rabbis were made available to representatives in Teheran who, on receiving our cabled funds, expedited food and clothing packages to each and every individual on the lists. Money is also sent from America directly to the individuals. The Vaad Hahatzala, however, has also made use of the facilities of the Polish Embassy at Kuibyshev in sending aid to the scholars and rabbis, and is ready to make further use of any agency which may be able to operate in the USSR, since the present aid, tapping all sources of contact, is only a fraction of what should be sent to these exiles to maintain life.

"The JDC aid to refugees in the USSR in 1942, as outlined in their pamphlets, was mostly medicinal, and its subvention of \$400,000 given to the Polish Government for distribution among Jewish and non-Jewish refugees, could hardly suffice considering that the number of such refugees runs into the millions. Our scholars advise us that they received nothing of this help.

"In reference to the scholars and rabbis in Shanghai, the Vaad Hahatzala wishes to affirm that these exist as Yeshivoth and have maintained their identities as such. The studies are regular and well supervised by the deans and rabbis with them. This was confirmed in a Red Cross report sent to one of the deans now in the United States. According to last reports, they are maintained by funds made available to them by the Vaad Hahatzala and supplemented by the JDC aid. They receive about one-third from the JDC and inasmuch as they cannot be gainfully employed or to eat all available foods, being religious scholars and rabbis, they must and receive the other two-thirds of their needs from the Vaad Hahatzala. The Vaad Hahatzala placed these funds at their disposal in the same manner as the JDC, as outlined in their statement of February 1, 1943.

"The Vaad Hahatzala has been trying to bring the students from Shanghai into other lands thru diplomatic exchange. Several (7) have been so exchanged. A cabled request has been made to the Polish Government for the diplomatic exchange of the entire unified Yeshiva group of 468 now in Shanghai and a guarantee of transportation and maintenance has been made."

Comments

The JDC accepts general responsibility for overseas relief including Yeshivoth teachers and students. The Vaad Hahatzala is primarily concerned with assistance and planning for the future of orthodox religious educational groups and institutions. There is therefore some overlapping of functions. Each welfare fund, therefore, must make its own decision on the extent of support required by a separate program (Vaad Hahatzala) in a field in which general responsibility is assumed by a long established general overseas agency (JDC).

Principal Officers - Vaad Hahatzala

Presidium:	Rabbi I. Rosenberg	Rabbi El Silver
	Rabbi J. Konvitz	Rabbi J. Levinson
	Rabbi I. M. Gordon	
Treasurers:	Rabbi A. Kotler	Rabbi Ch. I. Bloch

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

(Financial data obtained from summarized certified statement of audits)

For the Period	Jan. 1, 1941 to Dec. 10, 1941	Dec. 11, 1941 to March 31, 1943
A. INCOME		
Contributions		
Federations and Welfare Funds	\$ 40,482	\$ 53,004
Federations and Welfare Funds (earmarked for specific Yeshivoth groups)	4,340	
Individuals and Congregations	104,890	172,591
Young Judea Campaign	4,800	
TOTAL INCOME	\$154,512	\$225,595
B. EXPENDITURES		
Assistance for Rabbis & Yeshivoth People		
Transportation and Maintenance		
a. Individuals from Baltic States to Japan	\$ 52,334	
b. Yeshivah groups of Mir, Telz, Baranowitz, Kamenetz, Slobodka, Bialystok, Ponovez, Volozen, Lomza, Kolel Kovna, etc.	67,893	
c. Ezras Torah Fund	1,450	
d. Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs (Palestine)	3,000	
*e. JDC deposit for transportation of specific individuals to Palestine	1,000	*(Not a contribution to JDC)
f. Purchase steamship tickets	2,092	
g. Maintenance of groups in Shanghai	6,915	
h. Miscellaneous Payments	1,186	
i. Remitted to Siberia and other foreign countries for relief and clothing		\$187,555
j. Yeshivoth students in Canada		1,025
k. Transportation of Refugees		2,746
Total Transportation & Maintenance	\$135,870	\$191,326
Visa and Immigration Expense		
Conference with Immigration Authorities, State Dept., cables, consular & transit visa exp.	\$ 10,711	\$ 3,702
Salaries & Office Expense toward immigration cases, telephone & cable to foreign countries	5,457	1,978
Total Visa and Immigration Expense	\$ 16,168	\$ 5,680
Fund-Raising Costs		
Salaries and Office Expense	\$ 5,906	\$ 6,033
Delegation Expense Volunteer Rabbis	2,198	
Rent	722	1,225
Publicity, Advertising and Printing	988	1,659
Telephone and Telegraph	1,613	864
General Campaign Expenses	952	15,555
Office Furniture and Miscellaneous	100	242
Total Fund-Raising Costs	\$ 12,479	\$ 25,778
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$164,517	\$222,584
Excess Expenditures over Income	\$ 10,005	
Less 1940 Surplus	1,892	
Deficit Dec. 10, 1941	\$ 8,113	
Excess Income over Expenditures		\$ 3,011
Cash Balance Dec. 11, 1941		1,514
Total		\$ 4,525
Less 1941 Loans Repaid		1,450
Balance March 31, 1943		\$ 3,075

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.

OFFICERS

President SIDNEY HOLLANDER, Baltimore

Chairman of the Board WILLIAM J. SHRODER, Cincinnati

Vice-Presidents WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Greenwich

HENRY WINEMAN, Detroit

Secretary ELIAS MAYER, Chicago

Treasurer IRA M. YOUNKER, New York

Executive Director H. L. LURIE

Field Service Director PHILIP BERNSTEIN

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

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO MEMBER AGENCIES' PRESIDENTS AND EXECUTIVES, Nov. 10, 1943

For many years our Jewish communities have organized themselves to meet their communal needs and community obligations with complete recognition and acceptance of two basic principles:

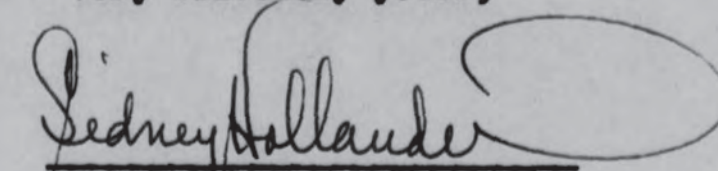
1. That united community action can be achieved in all fields where there is a common desire to act together for the benefit of Jewry generally and the community in particular;
2. That all individuals and groups in our communities can work together effectively with full recognition that there are differences of opinion and belief in many areas.

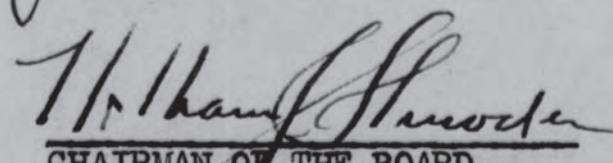
These principles are inherent in the organization of Federations, Welfare Funds and Community Councils. They have proven themselves through many years of experience.

Under the stress of present conditions it becomes increasingly difficult to forget differences in order to do together those things which can and should be done together. This may result in hasty action inimical to your long-term obligations. Recognizing this, the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, by formal action of its Board of Directors, has authorized this word of reaffirmation of its basic principles.

We urge upon all communities the necessity of not permitting conflicts in some areas to destroy what has been achieved by cooperative action, and to continue, and to expand their community organizations for the betterment of our people here and throughout the world, and for making their contribution to American life.

Very sincerely yours,


PRESIDENT


CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

1942-43

COMMITTEE ON THE REFERENDUM FOR BUDGETING
207 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

The Proposal for National Budgeting

An Analysis of its Implications

By James G. Heller

Spiritual Leader of Isaac M. Wise Temple

Cincinnati, Ohio

I was among those present at the Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds at Atlanta four weeks ago. I heard the proposal, later approved by the Board, and, after debate, submitted for a referendum of the constituent bodies. I formed an opinion then that this was a thoroughly unwise and ill-timed suggestion, and I have found no reason since to alter that opinion, though I have given the matter the best thought of which I am capable.

In some of the statements, issued by officials of the National Council, there is the implication that all opposition to the proposal for National Budgeting is partisan, arising from a fear that has no relation to the merits of the suggestion. My own feeling toward it has nothing to do with this. And in these concise few paragraphs I shall be able only to indicate the reasons, in the nature of the proposal itself and its relation to the actualities of the American Jewish scene, why it seems to me the height of unwisdom, and why I hope that welfare-funds and federations throughout the country will definitely vote against it.

The crux of the matter is to be found in the project to "evaluate" the work and needs of the great national and international agencies, and to suggest ratios to welfare-funds. There are two alternatives: either communities

will not ask nor accept this service, in which case it would be a work of supererogation and might as well not be undertaken. Or it will (as I predict it would) be accepted by the majority of welfare-funds for their guidance, and it would then exercise, in effect, a certain compulsive influence.

No one objects to the National Council furnishing "facts" to its constituents. But to go beyond this is to dive headlong into a dangerous and doubtful activity. How does one "evaluate" the work of such organizations as the Joint Distribution Committee or the United Palestine Appeal? All the objective factors that can be gathered would still give no basis for such a judgment. A large number of imponderables enter. And to contend, as some of these gentlemen do, that it is all very simple, that there is no reason to anticipate trouble, is quite simply to deny the obvious and glaring facts. There are different philosophies behind sections of the American Jewish community, different estimates as to the importance of certain kinds of work. Palestine, for example, by many people, has always been judged, not by its size, not even by the people who then dwelt in it, not by the ratio of the flow of migrants to it, but by its cultural, national, religious significance - by its relation to the totality of the Jewish problem in the world. And conversely it would be idle to deny that many people are opposed to giving certain monies to Palestine, not because they dislike the Jews who go there, but because they have a profound distrust of the whole experiment, because it still arouses an insensate opposition in them. These are facts! They are not idle fancies. How then can you come to an objective evaluation of such causes, when you are patently dealing with subjective factors all along the line?

Nor does multiplying talk with "impartial" committees solve the problem. Personally I have always thought that in such matters the only impartial Jew is a dead Jew. There is a great difference between agreements arrived at

nationally by groups which rest upon a certain degree of democratic processes, which call together hundreds and thousands of their followers in regional and national conclaves, which can count upon their loyalty in accepting such an agreement,- and simply delegating the solution of the question to a small group of neutrals, who may or may not be able to hit upon workable compromises.

It is a tragedy that the national agencies abandoned the United Jewish Appeal. But in the light of their failure to agree I can see but one democratic solution. Let each community debate the issue for itself and arrive at some compromise. These compromises, these allocations will differ in various sections of the country and in various communities. Travel about the land and you cannot fail to observe that this will be so. Out of all this, in two hundred and twenty-five welfare-funds, there will be a fair degree of justice. The result will be truly representative of the total attitude of the Jews of the United States. But delegate all this to a small group, and the result will depend upon their individualities, upon the degree of their genuine impartiality (if there can be impartiality on such questions!), upon narrow and accidental conditions! Is it democratic to take the decision away from Jewish communities and turn it over to a committee?...I know that the answer will be made that communities will still retain the right to accept or reject the recommendations of such a committee. But I point out again that, unless they win some power of acceptance by a majority of funds, they will be valueless!

Is centralization always a gain? Far from it! Often it means danger,- connotes not unity but repression. From the beginning, though I like the Community Councils and the work of the Welfare Funds, I have thought that there were certain dangers inherent in their expansion and joint action on a national scale. From being present at regional meetings of welfare-funds I know that this fear has been and is shared by many others. The welfare funds

came into existence to save money and effort,- to stop the scandalous proportion expended for purposes of collection. They were never intended to be a super-government of the American Jewish community, a way of shaping its life by moving steadily toward control of its giving. Unity gained at the expense of life, at the expense of minorities, at the expense of some of the deepest and most hopeful impulses of the Jewish masses, will not heal the breach, will not conduce toward harmony and cooperation. It will be a deadly unity. It will engender antagonisms and resentments that will, I predict, disrupt the hopeful beginnings of working and thinking together through existent councils and funds. Denying the truth will not produce unity. There are still deep-seated differences among Jews, differences that go far back in history, that have their origin in varieties of economic status, of national derivation, and of closely woven "ideologies" of Jewish life. I wish it were not so, but I know only too well that it is. The time has not come to force upon the American Jewish community a control from above, especially a control that comes, as it were, through the back-door, by getting hold of the great funds we raise for refugees, for foreign aid and for Palestine!

If the National Council is wise, it will abandon the proposal. It will not persist, as some seem to me to do, in shutting its eyes to its probable results. It will not keep on repeating that this is a perfectly innocuous suggestion, sweetly reasonable, designed only to be of brotherly aid! If it wishes to grow, to serve, to follow the realities of Jewish life as it converges slowly toward mutual understanding and unity, it will not try to hasten the millenium; it will not destroy what it has already succeeded in building. It is my hope that American Jewish communities, when they have sat down and thought this through, will reject the proposal, and will go forward along democratic lines.

1944

CAMPAIGN BULLETIN

For Member Agencies

No. C-1

1943

CAMPAIGN RESULTS

January 19, 1944

FEDERATION AND WELFARE FUND CAMPAIGNS IN 1943

The attached list gives the dates of local campaigns and amounts raised in 1943 and 1942. In many instances, the amounts reported for 1943 are still incomplete. In others, the 1943 figure has not been reported.

Please examine the figures for your city and report requisite corrections to the Council office. Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Two hundred federations and welfare funds, members of the CJFWF, raised \$32,600,000 in their 1943 campaigns for the support of local, national and overseas causes. This total does not include \$4,141,500 received by 17 welfare funds from their local non-sectarian war chests. It is also exclusive of Community Chest appropriations for the support of local social services.

The above total is based on campaign returns, some of which were reported as being held open for final returns. As it stands, the total given represents an increase of about 28 percent over the amount raised by the same organizations in 1942.

Outstanding among the 1943 campaigns are those of the New York Federation which, still in progress, reports \$9,521,000 as compared with \$7,710,000 in 1942; and the New York UJA, whose incomplete returns show a total of \$6,060,000 as compared with \$4,671,069 raised last year. Other notable achievements are reported by the Boston Combined Jewish Appeal which raised (returns incomplete) \$1,620,000 as compared with \$1,331,000 in 1942; Philadelphia Allied Jewish Appeal, with \$1,531,000 (returns incomplete) as against \$1,250,000 in 1942; Los Angeles UJWF,

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

whose incomplete returns show for 1943 a total of \$1,201,236 as compared with \$613,678 in the previous year; Cleveland Jewish Welfare Fund reporting a total of \$905,206 as against \$775,510 in 1942, and the Essex County (Newark) United Jewish Appeal with a record total of \$550,752 as compared with \$404,424 in 1942.

Equally notable achievements are reported by most of the medium-sized and smaller communities, the returns in some of these cities exceeding the rate of increase over 1942 attained in the larger communities. Actually, out of 149 campaigns which reported "complete" or "nearly complete" returns, only 7 have not exceeded their last year's achievements (2 raised the same as and 5 less than last year).

While campaign results have been on the whole, uniformly good throughout the year, it appears that those held in the Spring of 1943 have fared better than those held in the Fall. Thus the 105 campaigns held in the early part of the year, and for which the reported returns are complete or nearly complete, raised 31.6 percent more than in 1942, while similar returns for 44 Fall campaigns show an increase of 23.5 percent to date.



RESULTS OF 1943 JEWISH FEDERATION AND WELFARE FUND

CAMPAIGNS

City and Agency	1943 Campaign Date	AMOUNT RAISED			Remarks
		1943	As of	1942	
Akron, Ohio JWF	May	\$ 127,405		\$ 88,591	
Albuquerque, N.M. FJC	Feb.	11,450		8,200	
Alexandria, La. JWF	Sept.	22,000		14,300	
Allentown, Pa. UJC	May	60,609		50,385	
Altoona, Pa. FJP	June	32,000		21,500	
Appleton, Wis. UJC	Dec.	7,200		5,550	
Ardmore, Okla. JF	Spring	NR		1,700	
Asheville, N.C. FJC	Aug.	11,400		8,858	
Atlanta, Ga. JWF	May	155,570		112,113	
Atlantic City, N.J. FJC	May	38,236a		b	a-Local in War Chest; non-local only; b-No campaign in '42
Aurora, Ill. JCD	Fall	NR		NR	
Austin, Texas JF	April	7,700a		(6,000)	a-Overseas in War Chest; local, regional and national
Bakersfield, Calif. UJWF	Spring	NR		NR	
Baltimore, Md. AJC	Nov.	a		630,000	a-No campaign in '43; local only
Baltimore, Md. JWF	May	440,026		376,500	Non-local
Bangor, Me. J W F	May	34,458		--	1st campaign
Baton Rouge, La. JWF	Mar.	5,400		4,701	
Bay City, Mich. NMJWF	April	10,651		8,703	
Bayonne, N.J. UJC	--	a		38,000	a-In War Chest for local only; non-local campaign postponed un- til Spring '44
Benton Harbor, Mich. UJC	April	10,000		10,000	
Binghamton, N.Y. UJC	May	25,300		20,300	
Birmingham, Ala. UJF	Jan.	70,249		58,926	
Boston, Mass. CJA	Oct.	1,620,000#	1-12	1,331,000	
Bridgeport, Conn. JCC	May	72,800#	8-4	45,862	
Brockton, Mass. BCUA	May	22,026		16,600	
Buffalo, N.Y. JFSS	--	a		146,055	a-In War Chest; local only
Buffalo, N.Y. UJF	--	a		117,191	a-In War Chest; non- local
Butler, Pa. JWF	June	12,000		9,000	
Butte, Mont. JWC	April	5,250#	6-1	5,628	
Camden, N.J. FJC	Oct.	50,493		31,340	
Canton, Ohio JWF	May	70,862		48,580	
Cedar Rapids, Ia. JWF	July	10,500#	11-26	NR	
Charleston, W.Va. FJC	Oct.	50,000#	1-6	39,132	

1943 Campaign Date	AMOUNT RAISED			Remarks
	1943	As of	1942	
Charlotte, N.C. FJC	Spring	NR	\$ 7,750	
Chattanooga, Tenn. JWF	May	\$ 41,570	25,343	
Chester, Pa. JCC	Fall	NR	NR	
Chicago, Ill. JC	Feb.	1,256,798#	11-30 864,621	Local only
Chicago, Ill. JWF	--	a	1,403,110	a-In War Chest; non-local
Cincinnati, Ohio JWF	--	a	380,372	a-In War Chest
Cleveland, Ohio JWF	May	905,206	775,510	
Columbus, Ga. JWF	Jan.	15,000	11,000	
Columbus, Ohio UJF	June	195,000	165,284	
Corpus Christi, Tex. JWF	June	26,100	17,500	
Corsicana, Tex. JF	April	3,690	4,200	
Cumberland, Md. JCF	Fall	1,000	875	Exclusive of UJA
Cumberland, Md. UJA	Fall	10,706	8,500	UJA only
Dallas, Tex. JWF	May	45,848a	(131,757)	a-Covers 4 month interim period before joining War Chest
Davenport, Ia. JC	May	25,035	20,040	
Dayton, Ohio UJC	--	a	63,049	a-In War Chest
Decatur, Ill. JF	Spring	NR	NR	
Des Moines, Iowa JWF	April	71,114	70,301	
Detroit, Mich. AJC	--	a	897,341	a-In War Chest
Duluth, Minn. JWF	May	69,316	52,010	
East Chicago, Ind. EC-IH JWC	Oct.	16,000	12,500	
Easton, Pa. AJWF	Sept.	20,000	15,600	
Edmonton, Can. JF	Fall	NR	NR	
El Paso, Tex. JF	Spring	28,500	23,600	
Elgin, Ill. JWC	May	10,500	4,411	
Elizabeth, N. J. UJA	May	51,000	37,500	
Erie, Pa. JWF	--	a	29,217	a-In War Chest
Evansville, Ind. JCC	Sept.	45,118	36,400	
Fall River, Mass. UJA	Nov.	60,046#	12-31 44,786	
Fargo, N. D. WF	April	8,415	7,130	
Fitchburg, Mass. JCC	June	35,883	25,000	
Flint, Mich. FJC	--	a	20,450	a-In War Chest
Fort Wayne, Ind. JF	May	59,298	56,963	
Fort Worth, Tex. JF	May	41,914	32,184	
Fresno, Calif. UJWF	May	15,100	12,000	
Gary, Ind. JWF	Oct.	40,100	31,661	
Grand Rapids, Mich. JCF	Fall	NR	22,350	
Greensboro, N.C. JUC	Fall	NR	NR	
Guelph, Can. JWF	NR	NR	NR	
Hammond, Ind. UJA	Oct.	21,000	15,900	
Hamilton, Can. UJWF	April	38,784	33,000	
Harrisburg, Pa. UJC	May	98,304	69,055	
Hartford, Conn. JWF	May	280,016	208,197	

1943 Campaign Date	AMOUNT RAISED			Remarks
	1943	As of	1942	
Helena, Ark. FJC	Jan. \$	4,025	\$ 3,171	
Hibbing, Minn. FJC	Oct.	6,200# 12-27	4,828	
Houston, Tex. UJC	April	107,672a	(131,374)	a-Covers an interim half year's needs for all non-local needs; full calendar year for local needs.
Huntington, W.Va. FJC	Nov.	31,662# 12-20	22,858	
Illinois, JF of So. Ill.	April	94,799	59,517	
Indianapolis, Ind. JWF	--	a	171,368	a-In War Chest
Jacksonville, Fla. JCC	Feb.	70,009	60,583	
Jersey City, N. J. UJA	May	69,708	55,148	
Johnstown, Pa. UJA	Nov.	48,605	39,662	
Joliet, Ill. JWC	NR	NR	NR	
Joplin, Mo. JWF	Jan.	6,200	5,800	
Kansas City, Mo. JWF	--	a	a	a-In War Chest
Kenosha, Wis. JWF	--	a	6,750	a-In War Chest
Knoxville, Tenn. JWF	April	12,700	7,200	
Lafayette, Ind. FJC	Feb.	20,000	18,755	
Lancaster, Pa. UJA	June	NR	a	a-In War Chest
Lansing, Mich. FJC	Fall	10,000	9,000	
Lima, Ohio AJA	June	NR	10,400	
Lincoln, Neb. JWF	Spring	20,500	16,964	
Little Rock, Ark. JWF	Oct.	36,063	29,747	
Long Beach, Calif. UJWF	May	20,000	9,600	
Los Angeles, Calif. UJWF	May	1,201,236# 12-16	613,678	
Louisville, Ky. UJC	Jan.	148,426	122,592	
Lowell, Mass. UJA	May	22,500# 6-4	20,791	
Lynchburg, Va. JCC	NR	NR	NR	
Lynn, Mass. UJA	Nov.	80,000# 12-18	55,000	
Macon, Ga. FJC	March	NR	10,000	
Madison, Wis. JWF	May	30,158	12,000	
McKeesport, Pa. UJF	Fall	15,000# 12-23	14,000	
Memphis, Tenn. JWF	--	a	97,402	a-In War Chest
Miami, Fla. GMJF	March	139,077	118,500	
Middletown, N. Y. UJA	June	7,500	NR	
Milwaukee, Wis. JWF	--	a	265,000	a-In War Chest
Minneapolis, Minn. FJS	April	215,000	183,178	
Monroe, La. UJC	March	15,000	11,600	
Montgomery, Ala. JF	Nov.	35,068# 1-3	32,000	
Muskegon, Mich. UJC	Oct.	13,700	5,360	
Muscle Shoals Area, Ala. FC	Sept.	7,000	4,100	

1943 Campaign Date	AMOUNT RAISED			Remarks
	1943	As of	1942	
Nashville, Tenn. JCC	April \$	75,525	\$ 64,500	
New Bedford, Mass. JCC	May	30,737	23,218	
New Haven, Conn. JWF	May	138,000#	5-27 104,368	
New Orleans, La. JWF	--	a	130,941	a-In War Chest
New York, N. Y. FSJPS & BFJC	Oct.	9,521,000#	1-15 7,710,000	Local Only
New York, N. Y. UJA	Feb.	6,060,000#	1-13 4,671,069	
Newark, N. J. UJA	April	550,752	404,424	
Newburgh, N. Y. UJC	May	20,000	12,000	
Niagara Falls, N. Y. JF	May	20,400	15,670	
Norfolk, Va. UJF	Oct.	68,435#	11-8 54,000	
Norwalk, Conn. JCC	Nov.	19,800#	1-6 --	First campaign
Oakland, Calif. UJWF	May	75,142	54,833	
Oklahoma City, Okla. JCC	May	53,471	44,338	
Omaha, Neb. JP	April	134,250	104,000	
Passaic, N. J. JCC	May	65,479#	11-12 50,110	
Paterson, N. J. UJA	June	104,414	77,472	
Pensacola, Fla. JC	Jan.	11,000	---	First campaign
Peoria, Ill. JWF	May	50,116	36,668	
Petersburg, Va. UJCF	May	7,500	5,284	
Phoenix, Ariz. JCC	Feb.	12,871	10,561	
Philadelphia, Pa. AJA	Oct.	1,531,000#	12-20 1,250,000	
Pittsburgh, Pa. UJF	May	591,288	432,665	
Pontiac, Mich. FJC	May	16,143	12,000	
Port Arthur, Tex. FJC	May	7,000	NR	
Port Chester, N. Y. JCC	Sept.	10,805#	12-21 6,616	
Portland, Me. JF	April	55,440	---	First Campaign
Portland, Ore. OJWF	April	98,550	90,697	
Pottsville, Pa. UJCA	Fall	16,000	11,038	
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JWF	Sept.	22,000#	1-4 NR	
Reading, Pa. UJC	May	38,000#	6-4 34,218	
Richmond, Va. JCC	May	101,638	77,346	
Riverside, Calif. UJWF	April	3,600	NR	
Roanoke, Va. UJA	May	9,750	NR	
Rochester, N. Y. UJWF	Nov.	212,000#	12-21 165,654	
Rock Island, Ill. UJC	July	25,000#	12-23 14,534	
Rockford, Ill. FJC	Spring	NR	14,500	
Sacramento, Calif. UJWF	Spring	7,800#	5-3 10,600	
Saginaw, Mich. JWF	Feb.	7,000	7,302	
St. Catharines, Can. JF	Nov.	7,850#	12-24 5,337	
St. Joseph, Mo. FJC	May	23,550	22,000	
St. Louis, Mo. JWF	--	a	423,138	a-In War Chest
St. Paul, Minn. UJF	Spring	123,000	113,170	

1943 Campaign Date	AMOUNT RAISED			Remarks
	1943	As of	1942	
Salem, Ohio JF	Spring \$	NR	\$ 1,585	
Salt Lake City, Utah UJC	May	43,500	30,997	
San Antonio, Tex. JSSF	Nov.	78,393# 12-21	66,934	
San Bernardino, Calif. UJA	May	12,000	5,666	
San Diego, Calif. UJF	May	45,000# 8-13	36,490	
San Francisco, Calif. JNWF	May	482,931	438,080	
San Jose, Calif. JWF	--	a	7,000	a-In War Chest
Santa Ana, Calif. UWF	May	2,910	2,032	
Savannah, Ga. UJA	May	43,500	43,000	
Schenectady, N. Y. UJA	Oct.	35,629	25,135	
Scranton, Pa. UJC	Spring	20,000 60,000	33,000	
Seattle, Wash. FJF	March	103,496	91,436	
Selma, Ala. JWF	March	8,393	6,800	
Sharon, Pa. SVJF	Fall	25,000	14,000	
Sheboygan, Wis. FJC	Feb.	5,700# 5-29	4,890	
Shreveport, La. JF	Nov.	52,115# 12-23	47,704	
Sioux City, Iowa UJA	April	43,759	30,729	
Sioux Falls, S.D. JWF	Spring	NR	3,500	
South Bend, Ind. JWF	Fall	NR	37,000	
Spokane, Wash. UJF	May	11,000	8,500#	
Springfield, Ill. JF	May	38,540	26,687	
Springfield, Mass. JWF	May	90,136	53,000	
Steubenville, Ohio JCC	May	16,600	14,500	
Stockton, Calif. NJWF	April	16,750# 6-2	9,200	
Syracuse, N. Y. JWF	April	110,000	92,243	
Tacoma, Wash. FJF	May	8,344# 11-22	8,543	
Tampa, Fla. JWO	--	a	17,812	a-In War Chest
Terre Haute, Ind. JWF	Feb.	26,000	22,000	
Texarkana, Tex. JF	March	6,500	5,300	
Toledo, Ohio UJF	Nov.	161,000	119,451	
Toronto, Can. UJWF	a	a	403,492	a-Postponed to Spring '44
Trenton, N. J. JF	April	78,910	59,318	
Troy, N. Y. UHC	Jan.	19,767	18,224	
Tucson, Ariz. UJA	Feb.	16,000	6,100	
Tulsa, Okla. JCC	Sept.	61,170# 12-4	54,158	
Tuscaloosa, Ala. FJC	Oct.	6,700# 11-19	6,435	
Tyler, Tex. FJC	June	NR	NR	
Uniontown, Pa. UJF	Fall	17,000	13,000	
Utica, N. Y. UJA	April	34,033	25,667	

1943 Campaign Date	AMOUNT RAISED			Remarks
	1943	As of	1942	
Vancouver, B. C. JEW	March	\$ 15,300	\$ 11,000	
Ventura, Calif. UCJC	May	NR	NR	
Vicksburg, Miss. JWF	Oct.	8,575	6,724	
Virginia, Minn. FJS	Sept.	8,091	NR	
Waco, Texas JFC	March	4,200	4,400	
Waco, Texas UJA	June	14,028#	12-3 NR	
Warren, Ohio JF	Nov.	19,800#	12-17 15,041	
Washington, D.C. UJA	June	270,000	221,118	
Waterbury, Conn. JFA	March	32,700#	11-10 27,555	
Watertown, N. Y. UJA	Dec.	9,500	7,200	
Wheeling, W. Va. JCC	Nov.	16,000	11,200	
Wichita, Kan. M-K JWF	NR	NR	35,000	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. WVJC	May	94,835	74,087	
Williamsport, Pa. FJC	Nov.	20,993#	12-18 17,653	
Wilmington, Del. JF	Nov.	95,327#	12-20 80,110	
Windsor, Can. UJWC	Nov.	36,000#	12-22 29,833	
Winnipeg, Can. JWF	April	118,087	96,637	
Winston-Salem, N. C. JCC	Dec.	NR	5,200	
Worcester, Mass. JWF	May	108,680	91,067	
York, Pa. UJA	NR	NR	NR	
Youngstown, Ohio JF	Nov.	131,000#	12-21 115,359	

NR - Not reported
- Incomplete

February 11, 1944

MINUTES

MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

WILLIAM PENN HOTEL

FEBRUARY 4-5-6, 1944 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

PRESENT:

Members of the Board:

William J. Shroder, presiding
Irvin Bettmann, St. Louis
Samuel Goldhamer, Cleveland
Maurice B. Hexter, New York
Sidney Hollander, Baltimore
Leslie Jacobs, Dallas
Edgar J. Kaufmann, Pittsburgh
Albert H. Lieberman, Philadelphia
Max Livingston, New Haven
George Z. Medalie, New York
Stanley C. Myers, Miami
Henry Monsky, Omaha
Kurt Peiser, Philadelphia
George W. Rabinoff, Chicago
Charles A. Riegelman, New York
William Rosenwald, Greenwich
Isidore Sobeloff, Detroit
David M. Watchmaker, Boston
Joseph Willen, New York
Henry Wineman, Detroit

Guests:

Joseph M. Berne, Cleveland
Stanley J. Kann, Pittsburgh
Frank R. S. Kaplan, Pittsburgh
Judge Joseph Proskauer, New York
Arthur S. Rosichan, Pittsburgh
Maurice Taylor, Pittsburgh
Frank S. Weil, New York

Ex-Officio:

Joseph Beck, New York, NRS
Joseph C. Hyman, New York, JDC

New Nominees:

Samuel S. Schneierson, New York

Regional Chairmen:

Ieadore H. Hermann, Camden, CASR
Jerome Curtis, Cleveland, ECSR
Louis S. Myers, Kansas City, WCR
Donald Oberdorfer, Atlanta, SER

Staff:

H. L. Lurie
Philip Bernstein
H. M. Propper
Rae Karp

(The informal sessions of the Board began on February 4 at 8:30 P.M. and continued through the evening. Meeting was resumed after luncheon on February 5, continuing through late afternoon. Official actions were taken at the late Saturday afternoon meeting and at the Sunday evening session.)

Telegrams were read of the inability to attend the Board meeting by Messrs. MILTON KAHN and ELIAS MAYER because of illness, and by MR. WALTER HILBORN because of death in the family. The Board sent expressions of its regrets and sympathy.

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

Copies of the Minutes of the November 6 and 7, 1943 Board meeting had been mailed in advance to all Board members. Upon motion made, seconded and carried, the Minutes were approved as recorded.

BOARD MEETING ARRANGEMENTS

The Board discussed the problem of arranging meetings in connection with the holding of a General Assembly. A Board meeting previous to the opening of an Assembly is essential. When there are no Assembly sessions scheduled for Friday, the Board can meet during that day. At regular Board meetings during the year it is possible for the Board to begin its meetings on Saturday evening and continue through Sunday. The Pittsburgh Assembly included sectional meetings on Friday which involved some part of the Board membership. Members of the Board therefore had been queried as to whether they could arrange to meet on Thursday. If not, whether Friday evening and Saturday evening sessions for informal discussions with official actions to be taken after the Sabbath should be scheduled. The latter arrangement had been favored, with only one of the Board members expressing a willingness to attend a Thursday meeting.

The question of Sabbath observance in connection with Board meetings was reviewed, and all members of the Board, visitors and guests present were asked to express an opinion. There were varying views on the propriety of holding informal meetings on the Sabbath. The general feeling was that wherever possible we should avoid the scheduling of regular or even of informal meetings on the Sabbath. Where Assembly arrangements made such meetings unavoidable we should continue the practice of having the Board meet only for informal consideration of problems with the transactions of formal business left to a post-Sabbath period. It was pointed out that in the arrangements for the General Assembly no meetings were scheduled for the Sabbath, group meetings being limited to Friday day sessions and, general session to open on Saturday evening. (One additional reason this year for scheduling Assembly meetings on Friday was to permit Orthodox observers to avoid travelling on Sabbath in order to be present for the opening of the Assembly.)

STAFF REPORT

The Board reviewed the report of the Council staff for 1943 included in the Board memorandum. The report was received and the Board authorized the acceptances of the following new member agencies since November 1, 1943.

Aurora, Illinois	Jewish Community Drive
Benton Harbor, Michigan	Jewish Community Council
East Chicago, Indiana	East Chicago and Indiana Harbor Jewish Welfare Committee
Guelph, Ontario - Canada	United Jewish Welfare Fund
Mobile, Alabama	Federation of Jewish Charities
Norwalk, Connecticut	Jewish Community Council
Cumberland, Maryland	Jewish Community Fund
Pottsville, Pennsylvania	United Jewish Charities

COUNCIL FINANCES AND BUDGETING FOR 1944

A report on the 1944 Council Budget, amounting to \$144,450.00 and a summary of 1943 experience prepared by the staff, was received and considered by the Board.

The 1944 Budget called for additional personnel in field service and in budget studies and community research, involving two full-time professional workers, one additional typist, and the substitution of a full-time regional field worker for two part-time workers. These additions amounted to \$8,360.00. Increases in salary

rates were estimated approximately at \$3,000.00. Several members of the Board were asked to review the Budget estimate in detail, and MR. HOLLANDER later reported that the items had been analyzed and the suggestion was made that the contingent salary fund of \$1,000.00 for additional salary adjustments which might be required during the year be increased to \$2,500.00. Changes in salary rates other than those detailed in the 1944 Budget were to be left to the discretion of the President and Treasurer of the Council.

Upon motion made and seconded the budget as presented was approved with the enlargement of the contingent salary fund to \$2,500.00. Mr. IRVIN BETTMAN was requested to present the report to the Assembly.

The report indicated that the member agency contributions were beginning to reach the basic schedule for membership dues which had been approved at the previous Assembly. One hundred and thirty eight agencies had met the full schedule, 41 gave increases but not up to the full schedule, 37 agencies fell below the schedule and made no increase over the 1943 payment, and 28 member agencies had not yet reported. The 1943 results to date showed that member agencies' pledges approximated 87 per cent of the basic schedule as compared with 82 per cent of the schedule reached in 1942.

MR. LURIE asked for Board action on the policy of continuing appeals for individual contributions in New York City. With the affiliation of the New York United Jewish Appeal as a regular member of the Council in November, 1943, our two member agencies in New York represented the bulk of the organized community fund raising responsibility. It has been the Council's policy not to solicit individual contributions in cities where our member agencies fully represent organized fund raising, and it was believed advisable, therefore, for the Council to discontinue individual appeals in New York City.

Upon motion made, seconded and carried, the Board authorized the discontinuation of appeals for individual contributions to the Council budget, and authorized that a letter be sent to the list of individual contributors informing them of this action and expressing sincere appreciation for their many years of Council support.

MR. HOLLANDER reported on the "Retirement and Pension" plans which were being developed by Community Chests and Councils, Inc., and indicated the probability that our organization might desire to be included. It was suggested that when the system becomes operative, large initial funds might be required to build reserves for older members of Council staff. At such a time it would be valid for the Council to call on Foundations and others for special contributions to such a fund.

RESOLUTION ON EUGENE WARNER

MR. SHRODER reported on the loss to community programs and to the membership of the Board through the passing of EUGENE WARNER. The following resolution was unanimously adopted, presented to the General Assembly, and sent to the Buffalo community:

The Council gained much from the dynamic abilities of Eugene Warner who had been a member of the Board of Directors since its inception. His deep interest in the well-being of his fellow men and his vigorous personality could always be relied upon in attacking the difficult problems confronting American Jewry.

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The discussion of the Board indicated that it would be advisable to facilitate Assembly proceedings by the appointment of a Resolutions Committee to serve in the interim between meetings of the General Assembly. The function of the Committee prior to the meeting of the Assembly would be to receive resolutions which might be submitted by our regions by individual member agencies or by special committees. The Resolutions Committee could act to consolidate duplicating resolutions and where possible might attempt to reconcile conflicting resolutions which may have been submitted. It would be the duty to report all resolutions to the Assembly together with their recommendations for adoption or rejection. The Resolutions Committee would be concerned with all resolutions except those which originated within the Board of Directors or within committees of the Board. The Board could continue to transmit the latter resolutions directly to the Assembly, although it could in its judgment refer even its own resolutions to the Resolutions Committee for review.

Upon motion made, seconded and carried, the Board authorized the President to appoint a Resolutions Committee.

COMMITTEE ON CIVIC PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATION

MR. SIDNEY HOLLANDER presented the report of this Committee. The report included a general statement summarizing recent developments in the Committee's work, and requesting the discharge of the Committee. Attached to the report was a summary of the Committee's activity over a two year period and copies of the proposal for unified agency program on which the Committee had been working during the past year. Attached to the Committee's report also were resolutions on the subject of civic protective unity received from the East Central States and the Western States regions and copies of correspondence from the officers of the Jewish Welfare Fund of Camden and of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies of Boston.

There was considerable discussion of the report. MR. SHRODER defined the differences between Board, Committee and Regional action in relation to the General Assembly. Our regional units as well as our member agencies were privileged to express themselves and to take independent action, and delegates likewise had the privilege of presenting their views to the Assembly. The Board of Directors could exercise its judgment in expressing approval or disapproval of any action taken by regional groups and individual member agencies. The Council's national committees, on the other hand, were instruments of the Board of Directors. The Board could receive Committee reports and take whatever action the Board considered desirable. The Board had a direct responsibility to the Assembly which elects the Board, but only for the Board's own actions. The Board further had the responsibility of reporting its views and recommendations to the General Assembly directly, although it might delegate that responsibility to one of its own committees. In the case of the civic protective problem it was considered advisable for the Board to submit a report directly to the General Assembly.

The basic report of the Committee was reviewed in detail. In the discussion MR. HENRY MONSKY, a member of the Board, speaking for the Anti-Defamation League, and JUDGE PROSKAUER, an invited guest, speaking for the American Jewish Committee, analyzed the underlying problems which had led to the conclusion reached by the Council's Committee members that it was not possible at this time to gain the consent of the American Jewish Committee and the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League to the interim proposal that had been advanced by the Council's Committee. The basic differences among the national agencies which made it impossible for them to agree on fundamental principles and on the methods of work were cited. MR. MONSKY called attention to the failures of the General Jewish Council established in 1938 which had

been unable to achieve effective inter-agency cooperation during years of effort. He stated "it is not practical or realistic to agitate for a combination of the four agencies," and added that if the Council Board could agree with this conclusion, most of our member agencies would accept it. Both MR. MONSKY and JUDGE PROSKAUER felt that if a careful study and appraisal of their agency programs were made by representatives of the Board, there would be agreement with the position taken by the two agencies that it was impossible at this time to establish a practical basis of effective cooperation among all the four agencies.

In a discussion of alternatives MR. HOLLANDER suggested that the failure to bring about national coordination would make it necessary to stimulate and encourage central local bodies dealing with problems of anti-Semitism. A number of these had been established and were functioning satisfactorily, and even if we fail in bringing about national coordination which was still to be considered a basic requisite for a satisfactory solution, perhaps progress can be made in this local area. MR. OBERDORFER stressed the need for national unity transmitted down to the local level in order that action in the local communities be made effective. It was brought out in the discussion that the American Jewish Committee was sympathetic to centralized local agencies or councils dealing with local problems of anti-Semitism and community relations.

Detailed examination of the Council Committee's report and revisions arrived at in discussions resulted in the drafting of the Board report follows.



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIC PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATION AS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON FEBRUARY 5, 1944, AND PRESENTED AND ACCEPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT THE MEETING ON FEBRUARY 6, 1944.

The Committee on Civic-Protective Organizations appointed by the Board of Directors of the Council at the General Assembly in Chicago, February, 1942, worked intensively on the task entrusted to it, that of achieving coordination of national programs dealing with anti-Semitism in this country.

Following a study of the problems during 1942 a plan of national coordination which had been approved by the Committee and by the Board of Directors of the Council was presented to the General Assembly held in Cleveland January, 1943. At that Assembly three of the four agencies accepted the proposal in principle. The fourth agency argued for modification of the proposal as a preferable means of achieving the final objectives proposed by the Committee. The General Assembly therefore agreed that the Council's Committee should address itself to the task of preparing an interim proposal which would meet the objections of this group and should then attempt to secure the acceptance and participation of the four agencies in such a modified arrangement.

An interim proposal was therefore prepared, was reviewed with the agencies, was revised on May 18, 1943, in line with the suggestions received, and was then sent to the four organizations. Since that time it has been difficult to make headway with the proposal, despite our continued efforts.

The Council's Committee was finally able to arrange a joint meeting with representatives of the four national agencies on January 24, 1944. At this meeting the representatives clarified their attitudes toward national coordination effort as follows:

1. The Jewish Labor Committee is ready to join in any coordination of programs which is acceptable to the other agencies.
2. The American Jewish Congress continues to favor in principle the desirability of unity in planning and action in dealing with anti-Semitism in this country.
3. The American Jewish Committee and B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League while agreeing on the desirability of a coordinated American program as an ultimate ideal, do not favor any further coordination of the four agencies at this time. They consider the Joint Defense Appeal an important step in developing coordination, both in the fund raising and in the programs of the American Jewish Committee and the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League. They do not consider it helpful to extend this project in agency cooperation at this time or to join in a program of coordination along the lines of the proposals on which the Council's Committee has been at work. They are prepared to present their views and explain their position to the General Assembly.

Since the efforts of the Committee have produced no tangible results, the Committee requested that it be discharged. The Board accepted the Committee's recommendation.

Upon motion made, seconded and carried, it was agreed that this would be the report to be read by the Executive Director in behalf of the Board to the Assembly. The attached documents of the Committee's report would be considered also as the appendices to the Board's report, but the detailed documents would not be read unless called for from the floor. The order would be the reading of the report by the Executive Director, presentation of a report by the Assembly section considering civic-protective problems and presentation of the resolutions adopted by the various Council regions.

The Board considered whether the Committee's request for its discharge should be accepted. MR. HOLLANDER and MR. WATCHMAKER considered it futile to continue the Committee since there was no prospect that the Committee would be able to make any gains and continued effort would be totally unproductive. While MR. MONSKY and JUDGE PROSKAUER disapproved of the recommendation for unity contained in the Committee's proposal which they characterized as a "paper plan," they thought that an abrupt breaking off of Council interest was also inadvisable. JUDGE PROSKAUER advised that the Committee either appoint a small sub-committee, or that the Board appoint a small special Committee, whose function would be to observe the actual operation of Committee of Six of the Joint Defense Appeal, and the programs of the American Jewish Committee and B'nai B'rith A.D.L. (The Committee, if the Board desired, could also study the work of other national Jewish defense agencies and non-sectarian efforts in this field.) They believe that close study and observation would convince a reasonable committee that there was no chance of integrating agencies whose ideologies were so diametrically opposed. Upon such a study any future recommendations of the Committee would be soundly based. MR. HOLLANDER, MR. WATCHMAKER, MR. PEISER questioned the necessity or usefulness of a Committee of observers and argued that the Board should discharge the present Committee. Further discussion at the Assembly might indicate the directions for future action which the Board might properly take.

MR. SHRODER then summarized the detailed discussion as follows:

1. That the Committee on Civic Protective Organization be discharged and that attention be directed primarily by the Council to the development of local programs. (suggested by MR. HOLLANDER)
2. A special Committee of observers for a close study of the work of the agencies, on the assumption that such observation would convince the Council of the validity of the position taken by the American Jewish Committee and B'nai B'rith. (suggested by MR. MONSKY and JUDGE PROSKAUER)
3. That a new overall national agency be created, closely tied in with the local communities, in order to achieve the principles and objectives which the existing national agencies were unwilling to accept. (suggested by regional action)

MR. SHRODER stated that he was in disagreement with the third alternative, and there was little indication for support for it among the Board membership.

While the Board was in session, a section of the Assembly concerned with the programs of local civic protective agencies had reviewed the many problems which had been discussed by the local delegates as well as by representatives of the national defense agencies. This section of the Assembly program had agreed upon a recommendation which it wished to present to the General Assembly, and had expressed a desire to obtain the Board of Directors' views previous to the discussion at the General Assembly.

The Board thereupon considered the following resolution, as recommended by the section of the Assembly:

THE SECTION ON LOCAL CIVIC PROTECTIVE SERVICES
AT ITS SESSION ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1944,
PASSED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION

IT IS RECOMMENDED that one lay and the professional head of each of the Civic Protective Agencies represented in the Community Relations Conference join with two officers and three representatives of each of the four national civic protective agencies in a National Community Relations Advisory Council that shall have the function of formulating policy in civic protective work.

The National Community Relations Advisory Council shall have the power to co-opt additional members from communities other than the following included in the Community Relations Conference: Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Detroit, St. Louis, Minnesota, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Milwaukee.

IT SHALL BE UNDERSTOOD that the National Community Relations Advisory Council shall have no authority over fund raising or the organizational structure of the national agencies.

IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED that a committee consisting of Philmore Haber of Cleveland; Bernard Kopkind of New Haven and Maurice B. Fagan of Philadelphia be authorized to submit this resolution to the General Assembly of the National Council of Federations and Welfare Funds on February 6 and that if the resolution is approved, the same committee continue to work with such committee as shall be appointed by the National Council of Federations and Welfare Funds until the first meeting of the National Community Relations Advisory Council.

Bernard P. Kopkind, Chairman; Philmore J. Haber, Cleveland; Robert E. Segal, Cincinnati; James Ellman, Detroit; L. L. Goodman, Indianapolis; Isaac Franck, Detroit; Harry Barron, Cleveland; Maurice B. Fagan, Philadelphia.

The resolution contemplated that a Committee of six, including MR. PHILMORE J. HABER, Chairman of the Civic Protective Organization and MR. BERNARD KOPKIND and MR. MAURICE FAGAN who had participated in the program together with three other persons appointed by the Board would be constituted as an Interim Committee to represent the Council.

General approval was voiced for the resolution, and the details were discussed. In commenting upon the proposal, MR. WATCHMAKER stated that the test would be whether the national agencies could prove that they could work out a method of cooperation. In that respect he had gone to MR. GUDSTADT of the A.D.L. and had told him that the Boston A.D.L. was refusing to subordinate its work to the Community Council which was being organized there, would not be governed by the decision of such a Council, and would not close its local office. MR. GUDSTADT had assured him that he would instruct the Boston A.D.L. office to be ready to give up the local civic defense work and to join in the plan for a Community Council. That constituted an expression of a basic principle on the part of the A.D.L., MR. WATCHMAKER believed. He thought that the new proposal must be inaugurated in good faith. I would be for the national agencies to determine whether the plan could be an effective instrument. There was no need to modify the proposal at the present time. If they proved that they could work together, modifications could be made in the future. MR. PROSKAUER and MR. MONSKY concurred with MR. WATCHMAKER in this approach.

It was pointed out that there were various areas and regions in the country not represented by the 14 cities named, and it was suggested that additional representation from regions and areas might be secured through consultation with the regional organizations of the Council.

Upon motion made, seconded and carried, the Board approved of the proposal developed by the Assembly section, and authorized that the Board's endorsement be given to the proposal. MR. SIDNEY HOLLANDER, MR. DAVID WATCHMAKER and MR. EDGAR KAUFMANN were appointed as additional members on the Interim Committee.

BUDGET RESEARCH COMMITTEE

MR. LURIE reported that MR. JACOB BLAUSTEIN, Chairman of the Committee, regretted his inability to attend the meeting of the Board but expected to arrive in Pittsburgh for the general sessions and would have a report available as Committee Chairman to present to the Assembly. Upon motion made and seconded MR. JACOB BLAUSTEIN was empowered to present his report on Budget Research Committee's work as a statement of the Committee Chairman to the Assembly.

COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY EDUCATION

MR. LURIE reported that MR. HERBERT COHEN, Chairman of the Committee on Community Education, would be unable to attend the General Assembly. A brief report had been prepared by the staff and was available for presentation to the General Assembly. MR. LURIE was authorized to read this report to the Assembly.

There was a discussion of the problems with which this Committee was concerned and note was taken of the growing interest in publicity and interpretation to secure greater participation of the Jewish population in meeting community needs. MR. SHRODER suggested that the title of the Committee was unsatisfactory and that it should be changed to "COMMITTEE ON LAY UNDERSTANDING AND PARTICIPATION."

COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

MR. LURIE stated that the Committee on Community Organization had no report at this time. The Committee had helped prepare the program for a section of the Assembly which was considering local Community Organization developments. MR. KURT PEISER had recently accepted the chairmanship of the Committee which had remained vacant since the enlistment of MAJOR SAMUEL GOLDSMITH, and it was hoped that the Committee would resume activity and would be able to report on its analysis and studies to the next Assembly.

ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

MR. DONALD OBERDORFER, Chairman of the Program Committee, planned to make a brief report at the General Assembly Opening Session on Saturday evening. It was suggested that in view of the very large interest in the questions which had been discussed by the Civic Protective section, that the schedule for the Sunday sessions be changed, with the Civic Protective section held in the morning, and the subject of War Problems and Post-War Planning moved to the afternoon. The Board agreed to this change in the Assembly program, to be announced to the delegates on Saturday evening.

The Board believed that the planning for this year's Assembly program had been exceptionally good, and expressed its gratitude to MR. OBERDORFER and other members of this Committee, and to the staff of the Council, for the conception of the program and the manner in which it was being carried out.

BOARD ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE NEWLY ELECTED BOARD ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6

1. With MR. WILLIAM ROSENWALD presiding, MR. WILLIAM SHRODER was unanimously elected Chairman of the Board until the next election of the Council.
2. The Board approved of the continuation of MR. LURIE as Executive Director of the Council for 1944.
3. The following committees were authorized:
 - a. Budget Research Committee, continuing with its present membership. The Assembly had approved a resolution requesting the Board to reconsider the question of national budgeting. It was decided by the Board that this should be referred to the Budget Research Committee.
 - b. The Committee on Civic Protective Organization had been discharged by action of the Board on Saturday. With unanimous action of the Assembly the proposal for the establishment of the Community Relations Council had been adopted and an Interim Committee named to put the resolution into effect.

The Board authorized the Interim Committee to serve as its representative, asked that it keep the Board and member agencies advised of developments, and that it report to the next meeting of the Board following the original meeting of the proposed Community Relations Council.

It was agreed that a Committee on Civic Protective Organization would continue to be listed as a Board Committee but would not be organized for the present, other than the Interim Committee noted above.

The Interim Committee would operate only until the first meeting of the National Community Relations Advisory Council, and would have no further responsibility for the proposed new agency beyond the first session, which ~~was~~ planned for March. The Board authorized also the use of Council staff and office facilities to arrange the first session.

- c. The Committee on Community Education to be continued.
- d. The Committee on Local Community Organization to be continued.
- e. A new Committee on Financing of Jewish Welfare Programs to concern itself with fund raising problems, War Chest relationships and reserve fund and capital financing developments.
- f. The Committee on Council Finances to consist of the National Finance Chairman and Regional Finance Chairmen.
- g. A Committee on the Council Budget, to have responsibility for changes or modifications in operation which arise during the year, and to study the proposed plan for retirement and pensions being developed by the Community Chests and Councils, Inc.
- h. A new Committee on Post-War Problems, as requested by an Assembly section, to give attention to functional needs of federations and their local agencies.
- i. Interim Nominating Committee - Pending the appointment of the 1945 Nominating Committee, it was suggested that the Chairman appoint an Interim Committee to review the Board's membership needs, possibility of enlarging the Board, suggestions for filling the vacancy caused by the death of EUGENE WARNER, suggestions on replacement of officers, and the need for turnover in official responsibility.
- j. 1945 General Assembly Program Committee - The President on motion was authorized, with the assistance of the staff, to establish and complete the personnel of the Committees as above.

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The meeting was then adjourned.

6/2/44

RESOLUTION PASSED AT TRI-STATE ZONE MEETING

Steubenville, Ohio

February 20, 1944

WHEREAS, the President has just appointed a War Refugee Board to assist in the task of rescuing Jews from occupied countries, and

WHEREAS, this War Refugee Board will not only supplement but help the agencies supported by the Jewish Community of America, and

WHEREAS, it seems desirable to channel all of the contact between the American Jewish Community and the War Refugee Board through one organization,

Therefore, BE IT RESOLVED that the Tri-State Jewish Welfare Council, through the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, take immediate steps to arrange a meeting of all organizations in the field of overseas relief and rehabilitation, to the end that one organization may be designated as the official agency to represent the American Jewish Community.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, because this resolution is made necessary by the conflicting claims of organizations now appealing to local welfare funds for financial assistance, whose programs seem to be duplicatory in effort,

That the Tri-State Jewish Welfare Council, through the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds take immediate steps to provide complete budgetary information on agencies engaged in the field of overseas relief and rehabilitation.

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RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT REGIONAL CONFERENCE

SOUTHEASTERN REGION

Atlanta, Georgia

March 19, 1944

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Southeastern States Regional Conference express its approval of the Pittsburgh General Assembly's action with reference to a re-study of national budgetary advising.

June 9, 1944

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT REGIONAL CONFERENCE
CENTRAL ATLANTIC STATES REGION
Trenton, New Jersey
March 19, 1944

I. WHEREAS, in the past few years we have seen the development of a sharp increase in the multiplicity of agencies appealing to communities for funds, and a sudden rise in budgetary demands; and

WHEREAS, communities are finding themselves poorly equipped to evaluate properly the validity of the agency programs, the justification of the size of their budgets, and their conflicting claims;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Central Atlantic States Region of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, in conference assembled, call upon the Board of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds to develop a more active program of community budgetary guidance; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds be urged to determine specifically the validity of agency claims, the need for the agency, any possible overlapping or duplication of service, and the justice of its budget demand, and that communities be given frank and forthright advice.



II. BE IT RESOLVED that the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds be urged to take an aggressive role on behalf of communities to bring about merger and/or coordination of Jewish national agencies now functioning in similar fields to the end that these agencies shall have an integrated, efficient and economical program of meeting Jewish needs, and that through such a program there shall be developed the maximum utilization of the funds received through Federations, Welfare Funds, and other sources.

June 9, 1944

March 20, 1944

RESOLUTION CREATING THE NATIONAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL

PURPOSE

RESOLVED that pursuant to the resolution passed at the General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds in Pittsburgh on February 6, 1944, and since then agreed to by the four national civic protective agencies and fourteen local communities, the NATIONAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL be and is hereby formed for the purpose of formulating policy in civic protective work in the United States, but with no authority over fund raising or the organizational structure of the member agencies.

As recommended by the Resolution, the Membership shall consist of one lay representative and the professional head of each of the civic protective agencies represented in the Community Relations Conference and two Officers and three representatives of each of the four national civic protective agencies,

The local communities affiliated with the NCRAC are the following:
Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Detroit, St. Louis, Minnesota, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Milwaukee.

SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES

The selection of the representatives of the local and national agencies shall be made and their terms of service shall be determined by the respective agencies, provided however that the persons designated to attend the March 18th meeting shall serve as members of the Council for one year or until their successors are appointed.

MEETINGS

The Council shall hold at least three stated meetings during each calendar year on such dates as the Executive Committee may determine, of which at least 20 days notice shall be given by mail or telegram.

Emergency meetings may be called at any time by the Chairman or the Executive Committee on such notice as the Chairman shall deem proper.

AGENDA

The agenda for each of the stated meetings shall be prepared by the Executive Committee and transmitted to each member together with the notice of the meeting.

The CRC, consisting of the professional representatives of local agencies and of the national agencies shall be given the opportunity before each stated session of the Council to study the Agenda and to make recommendations with respect thereto.

OFFICERS and COMMITTEES

The Officers of the Council shall consist of a Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer, which latter two offices may be filled by the same person.

At the first stated meeting in each calendar year, the NCRAC shall elect from its membership an Executive Committee of eight (8), one from each of the four national civic protective agencies, to be named by them respectively, and four to represent the local communities.

In addition, eight (8) alternates shall be elected in the same manner.

The Officers of the Council shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

A member of the Executive Committee representing a national agency, unable to attend any meeting, may be replaced by his alternate.

A member of the Executive Committee representing the communities, who cannot attend a meeting, shall promptly notify the Chairman, who shall then designate one of the alternates to take his place.

The Executive Committee shall meet at such times and place as it may determine.

The Council at its meetings, from time to time, may create such committees as may be appropriate, in connection with subjects under discussion at such sessions.

NOMINATIONS

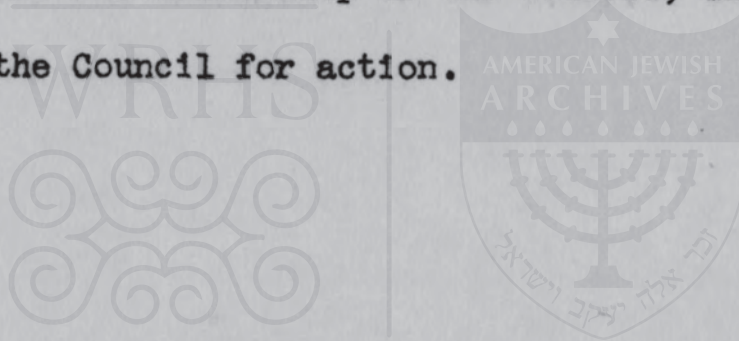
Except for the March 1944 meeting, the Executive Committee shall 60 days before the first stated meeting in each year appoint a Nominating Committee of five, whose duty it shall be to nominate Officers and members of the Executive Committee.

The report of the Nominating Committee shall be included in the notice of the meeting at which the election is to take place.

Additional nominations may be made from the floor.

MEMBERSHIP

The Executive Committee shall be charged with the responsibility of receiving applications for membership in the Council, and shall report its recommendations to the Council for action.



1944

GIVING AND GIVERS

to

Federation and Welfare Fund Campaigns

in 1943

CAMPAIGN BULLETIN

For Member Agencies

No.

C - 5

April 28, 1944

The year nineteen hundred and forty-three established an all-high record in local central fund raising for the support of local, national and overseas needs. One hundred and fifty-seven federations and welfare funds, members of the CJFWF, reporting complete campaign returns for the past two years raised \$24,224,316 in 1942 and \$32,729,232 in 1943 -- an increase of 35.1 per cent.* These totals are exclusive of war chest and community chest allocations.

Of these 157 campaigns, six reported increases of 100 per cent or more over their 1942 campaign totals; 17 from 50 to 100 per cent, and 117 from ten to 50 per cent. Decreases were reported only by six campaigns.

Favorable campaign results have been attained in large as well as in small communities. Large communities with campaigns for \$500,000 and over bettered their 1942 record by 40.8 per cent. A somewhat higher increase -- 43.4 per cent -- was reported by the very small communities, with campaigns for less than \$10,000. In intermediate cities, average increases varied from 24.9 to 32.9 per cent. (Table 1)

Trends in Amounts Raised, 1939-1943

The 1943 increases represent a sharp upward trend in federation and welfare fund fund-raising. One hundred and twenty-three federations and welfare funds reporting campaign returns continuously since 1939, raised slightly less in 1940 than in 1939. They showed small upward trends in 1941 and 1942 but rose sharply in 1943. (Table 2)

Rate of Increase

The rate of increase during these five years varied with the size of campaigns. Striking gains were made by communities with campaigns for less than

* For detailed listing of the amounts raised by 200 federations and welfare funds in campaigns held in the calendar year 1943, see CJFWF Campaign Bulletin, C-1, 1944.

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

\$25,000. For every \$100 raised in such communities in 1939, \$200 or better was raised in 1943. In intermediate communities the gains were less marked -- 54 to 62 per cent in campaigns for \$25,000 to \$100,000, and 53 per cent for campaigns of \$100,000 to \$500,000. The very large campaigns -- for \$500,000 or more -- showed an average gain of about 24 per cent. It may also be of interest to note that during the entire five-year period there were recessions in giving in 1940 only for the average of cities raising more than \$100,000, and in 1941 only for the \$500,000 and over group. (Table 3)

The upward trend in federation and welfare fund fund-raising, while largely the result of improved economic conditions, is due in part also to the steadily expanding sphere of interest of local central fund-raising agencies and the inclusion in welfare fund budgets of a variety of causes that used to be supported by independent appeals. Improved campaign organization and increased taxes, of advantage to tax exempt philanthropic giving, were added factors. These factors may also account for the indicated differences in the rate of increase of campaign results between the larger and smaller communities.

Contributors to 1943 Campaigns

Eighty-two federations and welfare funds reporting number and size of pledges received in 1943 a total of \$16,888,572 from 261,654 contributors.*

Lack of accurate Jewish population statistics, differences in degree of inclusiveness of campaign appeals and variations in campaign methods and campaign accounting, especially with regard to "joint" contributions (corporations, partnership, husband and wife, organizations, schools, etc.) make it difficult to determine what proportion of the Jewish population is participating in federation and welfare fund campaigns. Note may, however, be made of the following rough approximations.

On the basis of available estimates of the Jewish population** covered by these 82 campaigns, it would appear that about seven out of every 100 persons in the Jewish population made contributions to the 1943 local campaigns. There were marked deviations from this average in communities of different size.

Large communities, with campaigns for \$500,000 received contributions at the rate of about six per one hundred population; and communities with campaigns for \$100,000 to \$500,000 at the rate of about 12 per 100. The broadest coverage was attained in intermediate and small communities where 17 to 20 persons in each 100 population were contributors to the local campaigns. (Table 4)

Of the total number of contributors to these 82 campaigns, 12 out of every 100 gave \$100 or more; 42 gave \$10 to \$100 and 46 less than \$10.

Deviations from this distribution is shown by campaigns for less than \$10,000. These campaigns show 19 per cent of contributions of \$100 or more and 19.8 per cent of contributions of less than \$10. (Tables 5a - b)

Note is to be made in this connection that campaign coverage is affected not only by the economic status, and giving traditions of the population to which the campaign appeal is made, but also by considerations of campaign economy, i.e., by the extent to which the limitations of campaign manpower and campaign costs make it feasible and desirable to concentrate on reaching the unorganized small con-

* The term "contributor" as used in this and other sections of this analysis represents both individuals as well as corporations.

**Population figures as given in the American Jewish Year Book, 1943-44.

tributor. Group giving in which the contribution may be listed either as a unit or by the number of givers is a complication to be kept in mind in interpreting these statistics which are not prepared on a uniform basis. Account is also to be taken of the fact that in some of the larger cities, arrangements with the non-sectarian central fund raising agencies (e.g. the Greater New York Fund) of which Jewish agencies are beneficiaries precludes solicitations of employees who constitute a potentially large group of contributors.

Trends in Number of Contributors

Available data for 25 federation and welfare fund campaigns reporting since 1939 show that the number of contributions increased 3.3 per cent between 1942 and 1943, and 22.0 per cent since 1939.

A striking characteristic of the 1943 campaigns is the decline in the number of small contributions and the marked rise in the number of "upper bracket" contributions -- of \$100 and over. By comparison with 1942, the number of \$100 and over contributions increased 15.3 per cent, increases being especially marked (19.7 to 26.0 per cent) in contributions of \$500 and over; appreciable increases (10.8 to 12.5 per cent) were also recorded for the \$25 to \$100 category of contributors; the number of \$10 to \$25 contributors had, on the other hand, remained practically stationary, while the number of very small contributors -- of less than \$10 -- dropped 2.3 per cent. On the whole, there has been a steady moving up of contributions to upper brackets reflecting, no doubt, the improved economic status of all categories of contributors. (Tables 6a - 6b)

Size of Contributions

Close to 82 (81.7) per cent of the total raised by 82 federations and welfare funds in 1943 came from contributions of \$100 and over, and 44 per cent of it from contributions of \$1,000 and over. Small contributions (under \$10) yielded 2.5 per cent of the total. As indicated above, "big givers" (\$100 and over) constituted about 12 per cent, while the small contributions (less than \$10), a little over 46 per cent of the total number of contributors.

The proportion derived from "big" gifts (\$100 and over) varied according to the size of the campaign. In campaigns for \$500,000 and over, "big" gifts yielded 83.3 per cent of the total raised; in small campaigns -- for less than \$10,000 -- 70.8 per cent. In campaigns of intermediate size, the proportion derived from \$100 and over contributions ranged from 71.3 to 78.8 per cent.

Top Gifts

A little over 44 per cent of total raised in 1943 came from 3,114 contributors of \$1,000 and over, and 17.1 per cent of it from 306 contributors of \$5,000 or more.

The proportion derived from top gifts of \$1,000 and over was in direct relation to the size of the campaign. In the large campaigns, for \$500,000 and over, 47.9 per cent was derived from such "top" gifts; in intermediate campaigns -- from \$25,000 to \$500,000 -- it ranged from 40.2 downward to 28.9 per cent. In the smaller campaigns -- for \$10 to \$25,000 and for less than \$10,000 -- the yield from "top" gifts was 19.2 and 9.9 per cent respectively.

Trends in Size of Contributions

An analysis of the experience of these 25 federations and welfare funds shows that local central fund raising agencies have been raising during the past five years (1939-1943) approximately the same percentage of their funds (81.6 to 83.3 per cent) from "big" gifts (of \$100 and over) and from about the same percentage (11.1 to 13.5) of the total number of contributors. Between 1942 and 1943, the proportion derived from "big" gifts rose from 81.9 to 83.3 per cent and the ratio of contributors from 12.1 to 13.5 per cent.

TABLE 1 - AMOUNTS RAISED BY 157 FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS
IN 1942 AND 1943, BY SIZE OF CAMPAIGN

Size of Campaigns	No. of Campaigns	Amount Raised		Per cent Average Increase
		1943	1942	
\$500,000 and over	7	\$23,800,215	\$17,215,878	✓ 38.2
100,000 - 499,999	16	4,232,470	3,399,470	✓ 24.5
50,000 - 99,999	26	2,276,357	1,787,383	✓ 27.4
25,000 - 49,999	28	1,287,650	953,059	✓ 30.7
10,000 - 24,999	38	781,045	590,579	✓ 32.3
Under \$10,000	42	351,195	245,947	✓ 42.9
Total	157	\$32,729,232	\$24,224,316	✓ 35.1

TABLE 2 - AMOUNTS RAISED BY 123 FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS
REPORTING CONTINUOUSLY, 1939 - 1943

Year	Amount Raised	Per cent Change
		From Previous Year
1938 - 39	\$21,949,395	--
1939 - 40	21,736,144	- 1.0
1940 - 41	22,208,099	✓ 2.2
1941 - 42	23,054,040	✓ 3.8
1942 - 43	29,191,364	✓ 26.6

TABLE 3 - AMOUNTS RAISED BY 123 FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS
FOR THE YEARS 1938-39 THROUGH 1942-43 BY SIZE OF CAMPAIGNS

Size of Campaign	No. of Cam- paigns	A m o u n t R a i s e d					Increase 1943 over 1939
		1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	
\$500,000 and over	8	\$17,011,530	\$16,477,523	\$16,271,002	\$16,569,791	\$21,120,315	24.2
100,000-499,999	10	2,024,773	2,003,869	2,306,905	2,501,557	3,098,265	53.0
50,000- 99,999	23	1,616,176	1,765,169	1,938,932	2,089,040	2,617,104	61.9
25,000- 49,999	19	620,471	659,646	713,555	787,623	961,343	54.9
10,000- 24,999	31	485,927	572,739	700,162	801,879	1,024,191	110.8
Under \$10,000	32	190,518	257,198	277,543	304,150	370,146	94.3
Total	123	\$21,949,395	\$21,736,144	\$22,208,099	\$23,054,040	\$29,191,364	33.0

TABLE 4 - NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTORS PER 100 POPULATION COVERED BY 82
FEDERATION AND WELFARE FUND CAMPAIGNS
BY SIZE OF 1943 CAMPAIGNS

Size of Campaigns	Number of Contributors per 100 Population
\$500,000 and over	5.9
100,000 - 499,999	12.1
50,000 - 99,999	19.4
25,000 - 49,999	17.5
10,000 - 24,999	17.8
Under \$10,000	19.7
Total (82 Campaigns)	7.5

**TABLE 5-a - CONTRIBUTIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS TO 82 FEDERATION AND WELFARE FUND
CAMPAIGNS* IN 1943, BY SIZE OF CAMPAIGNS**

Size of Campaigns	\$500,000 and Over	\$100,000 to 499,999	\$50,000 to 99,999	\$25,000 to 49,999	\$10,000 to 24,999	Under \$10,000	TOTAL
Number of Campaigns	6	17	19	16	15	9	82
Amount and Number of Individual Contributors							
<u>\$5,000 and over</u>							
No. of contributors	233	58	12	2	1	-	306
Amount Raised	\$2,414,621	\$ 386,807	\$ 70,440	\$ 15,000	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$2,891,868
<u>\$1,000 - 4,999</u>							
No. of contributors	1,976	455	244	99	29	5	2,808
Amount Raised	3,279,230	727,285	364,817	151,731	42,100	5,300	4,570,463
<u>\$ 500 - 999</u>							
No. of contributors	2,421	600	330	152	63	7	3,578
Amount Raised	1,415,964	354,109	193,417	88,763	39,950	4,150	2,096,358
<u>\$ 100 - 499</u>							
No. of contribuors	16,177	4,076	2,494	1,094	522	152	24,515
Amount Raised	2,784,662	716,053	429,484	194,512	87,123	28,520	4,240,354
<u>\$ 100 and over</u>							
No. of contributors	20,307	5,189	3,080	1,347	620	164	31,207
Amount Raised	9,894,477	2,184,254	1,058,158	450,011	174,173	37,970	13,799,043
<u>\$ 50 - 99</u>							
No. of contributors	12,039	3,303	1,971	816	500	120	18,749
Amount Raised	676,131	190,113	111,738	47,737	28,420	6,969	1,061,108
<u>\$ 25 - 49</u>							
No. of contributors	20,667	5,512	2,960	1,254	687	154	31,234
Amount Raised	563,293	156,917	83,751	35,502	19,213	4,555	863,231
<u>\$ 10 - 24</u>							
No. of contributors	38,761	11,438	5,814	2,240	1,202	255	59,710
Amount Raised	480,184	147,551	74,611	28,829	15,636	3,338	750,149
<u>Under \$10</u>							
No. of contributors	77,355	27,496	10,070	3,759	1,903	171	120,754
Amount Raised	262,607	92,144	39,005	13,748	6,752	785	415,041
TOTAL							
No. of contributors	169,629	52,938a	23,895b	9,416c	4,912	864	261,654
Amount Raised	\$11,876,692	\$2,770,979a	\$1,367,263b	\$575,827c	\$244,194	\$53,617	\$16,883,572

Footnotes follow Table 5-b.

TABLE 5-b - PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS TO 82 FEDERATION AND WELFARE FUND CAMPAIGNS IN 1943, BY SIZE OF CAMPAIGNS

Size of Campaigns	\$500,000 and Over	\$100,000 to 499,999	\$50,000 to 99,999	\$25,000 to 49,999	\$10,000 to 24,999	Under \$10,000	TOTAL
Number of Campaigns	6	17	19	16	15	9	82
Amount and Number of Individual Contributors							
\$5,000 and over							
No. of contributors	0.2	0.1	0.1	#	#	-	0.1
Amount Raised	20.3	14.0	5.2	2.6	2.0	-	17.1
\$1,000 - 4,999							
No. of contributors	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.1
Amount Raised	27.6	26.2	26.7	26.3	17.2	9.9	27.1
\$ 500 - 999							
No. of contributors	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.3
Amount Raised	11.9	12.8	14.1	15.4	16.4	7.7	12.4
\$ 100 - 499							
No. of contributors	9.5	7.7	10.4	11.6	10.6	17.6	9.4
Amount Raised	23.5	25.8	31.4	33.8	35.7	53.2	25.1
\$ 100 and over							
No. of contributors	12.3	9.8	12.9	14.3	12.6	19.0	11.9
Amount Raised	83.3	78.8	77.4	78.1	71.3	70.8	81.7
\$ 50 - 99							
No. of contributors	7.1	6.2	8.3	8.7	10.2	13.9	7.2
Amount Raised	5.7	6.9	8.2	8.3	11.6	13.0	6.3
\$ 25 - 49							
No. of contributors	12.2	10.4	12.4	13.3	14.0	17.8	11.9
Amount Raised	4.7	5.7	6.1	6.2	7.9	8.5	5.1
\$ 10 - 24							
No. of contributors	22.8	21.6	24.3	23.8	24.5	29.5	22.8
Amount Raised	4.1	5.3	5.5	5.0	6.4	6.2	4.4
Under \$10							
No. of contributors	45.6	52.0	42.1	39.9	38.7	19.8	46.2
Amount Raised	2.2	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.8	1.5	2.5
TOTAL							
No. of contributors	100.0	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c	100.0	100.0	100.0
Amount Raised	100.0	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c	100.0	100.0	100.0

Footnotes follow:

FOOTNOTES to Tables 5-a and 5-b.

* Federations and Welfare Funds included, by amount raised:

\$500,000 and over:	Boston CA; Chicago JC; Cleveland JWF; Los Angeles UJWF; New York FSJPS; Pittsburgh UJF.
\$100,000 - 499,999:	Akron JWF; Atlanta JWF; Columbus UJF; Hartford JWF; Louisville CJO; Miami GMJF; Minneapolis FJS; Paterson JCC; Richmond JCC; Rochester JWF; San Francisco JNWF; Seattle FJF; Syracuse JWF; Toledo UJF; Winnipeg JWF; Worcester JWF; Youngstown JF.
\$ 50,000 - 99,999:	Allentown UJC; Bridgeport JCC; Canton JWF; Des Moines JWF; Duluth JWF; Elizabeth UJA; Fort Wayne JF; Illinois JF of Southern Ill.; Nashville JWF; Oakland UJWF; Oklahoma City JCC; Peoria JWF; Portland OJWF; San Antonio JSSF; Springfield, Mass. UJWF; Trenton JF; Tulsa JCC; Wilkes-Barre WVJC; Wilmington JF.
\$ 25,000 - 49,999:	Binghamton JCC; Camden FJC; Chattanooga JWF; Fall River UJA; Fort Worth JF; Gary JWF; Johnstown UJA; Little Rock JWF; New Bedford UJA; Salt Lake City JWF; Schenectady UJA; Shreveport JF; Sioux City JF; Springfield, Ill. JF; Terre Haute JWF; Utica UJA.
\$ 10,000 - 24,999:	Alexandria JWF; Bay City JWF; Brockton UJA; Elgin JWF; Fargo WF; Huntington FJC; Lincoln JWF; McKeesport UJF; Niagara Falls JF; Phoenix JCC; Pontiac FJC; Pottsville UJC; St. Joseph FJC; Troy JWF; Uniontown UJF.
Under \$10,000:	Corsicana JF; Helena FJC; Hibbing FJC; Selma JWF; Sheboygan FJC; Sioux Falls JWF; Tacoma FJC; Tuscaloosa FJC; Vicksburg JWF.

- Less than one-tenth of one percent.

- a - Exclusive of \$352 raised by the Junior Division of one campaign; \$3,764 raised by the Junior Division and \$11,832 raised by the Women's Division in one campaign; exclusive of \$2,243 raised by organizations in another campaign.
- b - Exclusive of \$1,375 raised by the Junior Division of one campaign.
- c - Exclusive of \$365 raised by 10 organizations in one campaign.

TABLE 6-a CONTRIBUTORS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO 25 FEDERATION AND WELFARE FUND CAMPAIGNS*
BY SIZE OF CONTRIBUTIONS - 1939 THROUGH 1943

Size of Contributions	Contributions and Contributors					Percent Distribution				
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
\$5,000 and over										
No. of Contributors	144	140	147	152	182	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Amount Raised	\$1,433,361	\$1,601,576	\$1,576,524	\$1,570,671	\$1,857,076	20.1	21.4	20.3	18.9	19.1
\$1,000 - 4,999										
No. of Contributors	1,089	1,089	1,103	1,247	1,571	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2
Amount Raised	1,824,461	1,843,125	1,853,939	2,079,212	2,569,678	25.6	24.6	23.9	25.0	26.5
\$ 500 - 999										
No. of Contributors	1,398	1,460	1,561	1,717	2,098	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6
Amount Raised	822,689	868,473	923,191	1,010,148	1,232,636	11.6	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.7
\$ 100 - 499										
No. of Contributors	10,389	10,913	11,390	12,260	13,881	9.7	9.9	8.9	9.7	10.6
Amount Raised	1,793,551	1,887,619	1,973,512	2,140,456	2,430,908	25.2	25.1	25.5	25.8	25.0
\$ 100 and over										
No. of Contributors	13,020	13,602	14,201	15,376	17,732	12.1	12.3	11.1	12.1	13.5
Amount Raised	5,374,062	6,200,793	6,327,166	6,800,487	8,090,298	82.5	82.7	81.6	81.9	83.3
\$ 50 - 99										
No. of Contributors	7,723	8,019	8,541	9,203	10,200	7.2	7.2	6.7	7.3	7.8
Amount Raised	433,040	452,391	484,224	521,153	576,560	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.9
\$ 25 - 49										
No. of Contributors	12,617	13,037	14,184	14,967	16,836	11.7	11.8	11.1	11.8	12.9
Amount Raised	343,141	359,184	392,080	412,186	463,864	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.8
\$ 10 - 24										
No. of Contributors	24,319	25,179	27,337	30,717	30,916	22.7	22.8	21.3	24.2	23.6
Amount Raised	301,209	311,085	338,853	375,635	387,304	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.0
Under \$10										
No. of Contributors	49,660	50,797	63,761	56,517	55,220	46.3	45.9	49.8	44.6	42.2
Amount Raised	170,584	170,326	209,778	193,661	199,327	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.0
TOTAL										
No. of Contributors**	107,339	110,634	128,024	126,780	130,904	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Amount Raised**	\$7,122,036	\$7,493,779	\$7,752,101	\$8,303,122	\$9,717,353	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Footnotes follow Table 6-b

**TABLE 6-b PERCENT CHANGE IN CONTRIBUTORS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO 25
FEDERATION AND WELFARE FUND CAMPAIGNS,*
BY SIZE OF CONTRIBUTIONS - 1939 THROUGH 1943**

Size of Contributions	Percent Change 1939 - 100				Percent Change Over Preceding Year			
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1939-40 over 1938-39	1940-41 over 1939-40	1941-42 over 1940-41	1942-43 over 1941-42
\$5,000 and over								
No. of Contributors	-2.8	+2.1	+5.6	+26.4	-2.8	+5.0	+3.4	+19.7
Amount Raised	+11.7	+10.0	+9.6	+29.6	+11.7	-1.6	-0.4	+18.2
\$1,000 - 4,999								
No. of Contributors	0.0	+1.3	+14.5	+44.3	0.0	+1.3	+13.1	+26.0
Amount Raised	+1.0	+1.6	+14.0	+40.8	+1.0	+0.6	+12.2	+23.6
\$500 - 999								
No. of Contributors	+4.4	+11.7	+22.8	+50.1	+4.4	+6.9	+10.0	+22.2
Amount Raised	+5.6	+12.2	+22.8	+49.8	+5.6	+6.3	+9.4	+22.0
\$100 - 499								
No. of Contributors	+5.0	+9.6	+18.0	+33.6	+5.0	+4.4	+7.6	+13.2
Amount Raised	+5.2	+10.0	+19.3	+35.5	+5.2	+4.6	+9.5	+13.6
\$100 and over								
No. of Contributors	+4.5	+9.1	+18.1	+36.2	+4.5	+4.4	+8.3	+15.3
Amount Raised	+5.6	+7.7	+15.8	+37.7	+5.6	+2.0	+7.5	+19.0
\$50 - 99								
No. of Contributors	+3.8	+10.6	+19.2	+32.1	+3.8	+6.5	+7.8	+10.8
Amount Raised	+4.5	+11.8	+20.3	+33.1	+4.5	+7.0	+7.6	+10.6
\$25 - 49								
No. of Contributors	+3.3	+12.4	+18.6	+33.4	+3.3	+8.8	+5.5	+12.5
Amount Raised	+4.7	+14.3	+20.1	+35.2	+4.7	+9.2	+5.1	+12.5
\$10 - 24								
No. of Contributors	+3.5	+12.4	+26.3	+27.1	+3.5	+8.6	+12.4	+0.6
Amount Raised	+3.3	+12.5	+24.7	+28.6	+3.3	+8.9	+10.9	+3.1
Under \$10								
No. of Contributors	+2.3	+28.4	+13.8	+11.2	+2.3	+25.5	-11.4	-2.3
Amount Raised	+0.2	+23.0	+13.5	+16.8	+0.2	+23.2	-7.7	+2.9
TOTAL								
No. of Contributors	+3.1	+19.3	+18.1	+22.0	+3.1	+15.7	-1.0	+3.3
Amount Raised	+5.2	+8.8	+16.6	+36.4	+5.2	+3.4	+7.1	+17.0

Footnotes follow

FOOTNOTES to Tables 6-a and 6-b

* Federations and Welfare Funds included, by amount raised:

\$500,000 and over: Cleveland JWF; New York FSJPS.

\$100,000 - 499,999: Louisville CJO; Minneapolis FJS; Portland OJWF; Rochester JWF.

\$ 50,000 - 99,999: Akron JWF; Atlanta JWF; Des Moines JWF; Hartford JWF; Miami BMJF; Seattle FJF; Syracuse JWF; Trenton JF; Winnipeg JWF; Worcester JWF; Youngstown JF.

\$ 25,000 - 49,999: Allentown UJC; Fort Worth JF; Tulsa JCC.

\$ 10,000 - 24,999: Chattanooga JWF; Niagara Falls JF.

Under \$10,000: Elgin JWF; Tacoma FJC; Vicksburg JWF.

** These totals are exclusive of the following omissions in reporting contributions and number of contributors:

Junior Divisions omitted by two welfare funds in 1939; five in 1940; two in 1941; three in 1942 and one in 1943;

Women's Division omitted by one welfare fund in 1940; 1941 and 1942;

Organizations omitted by one welfare fund in 1940, 1941 and 1942; and

Undistributed amount by one welfare fund in 1939.

1944

NATIONAL
EDUCATIONAL - CULTURAL
(Theological Seminaries)

BUDGETING BULLETIN

For Member Agencies

No. B - 10

May 8, 1944

JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION
40 WEST 68 STREET NEW YORK CITY

(Data obtained from the Secretary of the Institute)

The Jewish Institute of Religion (JIR) was founded in 1922 by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and chartered in New York "to train in liberal spirit, college graduates for the Jewish ministry, research and community service..." The JIR states that it "does not commit its teachers and students to any special interpretation of Judaism." Courses of study are offered in the departments of Biblical Literature, Hebrew and Cognate Languages, Education, History, Music, Public Speaking and Homiletics, Philosophy, Practical Rabbinics, Problems of the Ministry, Social Service and Talmudic Literature.

Students with a B.A. degree from an institution of recognized standing and who have a satisfactory preparation in Hebrew, general knowledge of Jewish history, ceremonies, etc., are admitted to the Institute. The term of study for regularly enrolled students is four years. No tuition fee is charged.

Administration

A Board of Trustees of 30 members appoints officers, elects members of the faculty, votes degrees and maintains and controls the property of the organization. Of the 30 trustees serving during 1942-43, 22 reside in New York City or its vicinity, and the others in Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Washington, D.C.; Rochester, N.Y.; Cambridge, Mass.; and Ft. Worth, Texas.

Changes in Program, 1942-43

1. In the Departments of Education and Practical Rabbinics the duties of the Rabbi in a war-torn world as well as in civilian life were emphasized.

2. The course of senior students was accelerated again to enable them to fill "duration pulpits" left by rabbis who have enlisted in the military forces as chaplains. The first War-time Commencement was held February, 1943; previous commencements were held in June.

3. "Values", an address delivered in 1931 by Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo was published, in response to many requests from laymen, USO Directors and army chaplains.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

NATIONAL OFFICE: 165 WEST 46th STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Plant and Staff

The Institute is housed in its own four-story building containing an auditorium, chapel, class rooms, library, offices and social hall. The library contains more than 46,000 bound volumes and more than 3000 pamphlets. The faculty includes five full-time and six part-time members, in addition to five persons with administrative and secretarial duties.

Student Body and Graduates

The academic year 1942-43 was begun with 38 students carried over from the preceding year and 8 new students admitted in October. In February 1943, 5 new students were admitted and 7 graduated. Taking account of 2 withdrawals, the number of students in the Spring term 1943 was 42, as compared with 60 in the Spring term 1942. This reduction is stated to be due to the exigencies of war. The distribution of the 42 students by cities of residence was as follows:

Boston metropolitan area	3	Spring Valley, N.Y.	1
Canton, Ohio	1	Washington, D.C.,	
Chicago	2	metropolitan area	1
Cleveland metropolitan area	2	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1
New Haven, Conn.	1	Wilmington, Del.	2
New York metropolitan area	25	Winnipeg, Canada	1
Philadelphia	1	Worcester, Mass.	1

The academic year 1943-44 was begun with 34 students carried over from the preceding year, and 9 new students admitted in October. In January 1944, 11 men were graduated, and 5 new students admitted in February.

It is stated by the JIR that of 151 men graduated since 1926, when the first commencement was held, nearly 100 are serving as rabbis in reform, conservative and orthodox pulpits and as advisers to Jewish students at universities and approximately one third are in the armed forces as chaplains.

Finances and Budget

Funds are raised from individuals, congregations and federations. The President of the Institute is responsible for fund raising. No paid agents are employed.

In the year ended August 31, 1943, expenditures amounted to \$77,033, an increase of nearly \$10,300 over the preceding year. Apart from higher instructional cost due to the rising cost of living, the increase is accounted for mainly by insurance premium payments on the life of the President. This policy, of which the Institute is a beneficiary, is carried in lieu of salary to the President.

For 1943-44 the budget of the Institute calls for an outlay of \$80,929. To meet this budget some \$74,000 will have to be obtained in contributions, as compared with about \$58,000 in 1942-43.

Apart from the regular budget, President Stephen S. Wise is engaged in raising a fund of \$1,000,000 as a permanent endowment for the Institute, a change from the original plan for a fund of \$100,000. By the end of the fiscal year 1942-43, a sum of \$18,175 was raised for this purpose (see statement of assets, liabilities and reserves at end of report).

Officers of the Board of Trustees

Acting Chairman	Joseph M. Levine*, New York
Treasurer	H. M. Kaufmann, New York
Assistant Treasurer	F. L. Guggenheimer, New York
Honorary Secretary	Maxwell Steinhardt, New York
President of Faculty	Stephen S. Wise, New York

*Formerly Vice-chairman, replacing Julian W. Mack, deceased, chairman for many years.

* * *

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

for fiscal years ended August 31, 1943, and August 31, 1942
(Based on auditor's report)

	<u>1942-43</u>	<u>1941-42</u>
<u>CASH RECEIPTS</u>		
Contributions		
Federations and welfare funds	\$ 8,505	\$ 6,038
Individuals, congregations, etc.	49,176	52,072
Interest on invested funds	4,908	4,843
Miscellaneous	116	188
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$62,705	\$63,141
<u>DISBURSEMENTS</u>		
Instruction	\$43,831	39,706
Library	9,523	9,321
Field Activities*	5,105	7,158
Administration and overhead	8,707	10,020
Life insurance premiums	9,867	558
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$77,033	\$66,763
Deficit	\$14,328	\$ 3,622

* Places graduates and students of the Institute; furnishes advice, courses of lectures and speakers to congregations; and arranges for intercongregational meetings, at least once a year.

ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND RESERVES
(based on auditor's report)

	Aug. 31 <u>1943</u>	Aug. 31 <u>1942</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash	\$ 27,077	\$ 2,724
Loans Receivable	1,104	1,189
Marketable Securities (at cost)	9,175	9,175
Life Insurance Policies (cash surrender)*	64,311	58,453
Other Investments (mortgage, etc.)	150,144	120,144
Equity in Real Estate**	<u>103,649</u>	<u>249,621</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$355,460</u>	<u>\$441,306</u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>	<u>\$ 632</u>	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
<u>NET WORTH</u>	<u>\$354,828</u>	<u>\$436,306</u>
<u>RESERVES</u>		
Restricted Fund Reserves	\$165,495	\$165,116
Other Fund Reserves		
Alumni Insurance Fund	27,885	24,364
Student Loan Fund	2,339	2,339
Unrestricted Endowment	170,517	274,651
Special Fund***	<u>18,175</u>	<u>--</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$384,411</u>	<u>\$466,470</u>
Less: General Fund Reserve Deficit	<u>29,583</u>	<u>30,164</u>
NET	<u>\$354,828</u>	<u>\$436,306</u>

* Includes policies on life of president and policies taken out by alumni for the benefit of the Institute. See "alumni insurance fund" under reserves.

** Reduction in this item is due to sale at a loss of real estate which yielded no income. The loss is reflected in reduction of net worth.

*** Part of the \$1,000,000 permanent endowment which Dr. Wise is attempting to raise (see text).

GRANTS FROM FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS
September 1, 1942 - August 31, 1943

(Submitted by Secretary of the Institute)

STATE AND CITY	GRANT	STATE AND CITY	GRANT
ALABAMA		MASSACHUSETTS	
*Birmingham, UJC	\$ 50	Haverhill, UJA	\$ 400
*Tuscaloosa, FJC	50	Pittsfield, JWF	50
		Springfield, JTF	200
ARIZONA		MINNESOTA	
*Phoenix, PJCC	275	*Minneapolis, FJS	250
ARKANSAS		*St. Paul, UJF	125
Fort Smith, JCF	25	NEBRASKA	
Hot Springs, JWF	150	Omaha, JP	100
CALIFORNIA		NEW JERSEY	
*Fresno, JNWF	75	*Bayonne, JCC	50
*Los Angeles, UJWF	650	*Jersey City, UJA	550
*Oakland, UJWF	125	Millville, UJA	50
*San Francisco, JNWF	300	NEW YORK	
CONNECTICUT		Lynbrook, JCS	200
Danbury, UJA	50	*Newburgh, UJC	150
Greenwich, JWF	125	*Troy, UHC	50
Stamford, UJA	500	NORTH CAROLINA	
DELAWARE		*Asheville, FJC	112
*Wilmington, JF	225	OHIO	
FLORIDA		*Youngstown, JF	125
*Miami, GMJF-JWF	300	OKLAHOMA	
Orlando, FJWF	25	*Tulsa, JCC	75
GEORGIA		PENNSYLVANIA	
*Atlanta, JWF	125	Barnesboro, UJA	15
ILLINOIS		*Johnstown, UJA	550
Aurora, JCD	250	Wyoming Valley, WVJC	500
INDIANA		*Williamsport, FJC	200
*Hammond, UJA	50	TEXAS	
*Indianapolis, JWF	100	*Austin, JF	75
St. Joseph Valley, JWF	100	*Dallas, JWF	100
IOWA		*El Paso, JF	300
Davenport, UJA	188	*Ft. Worth, JF	75
LOUISIANA		T O T A L	\$8,505
*Alexandria, JWF	150		
*New Orleans, N.O.JWF	115		
MARYLAND			
Cumberland, JCD	100		
Hagerstown, AJC	100		

* Member of CJFWF

NATIONAL
Civic-Protective

MAY 1944

1944

BUDGETING BULLETIN

For Member Agencies

No. B - 11

JOINT DEFENSE APPEAL
119 WEST 57 STREET
NEW YORK CITY

The Joint Defense Appeal was organized in March 1941 as an exclusive fund-raising instrumentality for the American Jewish Committee (AJC) and the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith (ADL). Previous to the joinder the AJC made an independent appeal for funds and the ADL was supported by the B'nai B'rith Wider Scope Committee and its own direct fund raising.

Agreement 1943-46

The campaign period runs from March 1 through February 28 following. The agreement constituting the current campaign covers the period of three years from and after March 1, 1943, unless terminated by either contracting agency not later than December 1, of any given year. A section of the contract provides that:

1. A Committee of Six, three each named by the AJC and the ADL shall carry on the joint fund-raising program to finance the educational defense activities of the two organizations.
2. The Committee of Six shall: name the finance committee; fix campaign quotas, pass upon all necessary arrangements for campaign activities to be undertaken by the fund-raising committee; designate a treasurer; perform such duties as may be necessary to carry out plans including supervision, control and veto power with respect to the programs of the two agencies in the field of educational defense activities in the USA and devise means to coordinate activities and eliminate unnecessary duplication.
3. All funds received after March 1, 1943, after the deduction of fund-raising costs, shall be apportioned 30 percent to the AJC and 50 percent to the ADL. In previous campaigns the division was: 60 percent for AJC and 40 percent for ADL in 1941-42, and 55-45 in 1942-43.
4. The funds received by the two agencies from the JDA are to be used only for American education defense activities. However, the AJC may use up to \$100,000 annually for other activities and the ADL may appropriate up to \$100,000 annually to the B'nai B'rith Wider Scope Committee. This is

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NATIONAL OFFICE: 165 WEST 46th STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

in lieu of independent campaigns in New York City and Chicago or appeal to welfare funds for purposes other than American defense education activities by the AJC; and in lieu of separate drives by the Wider Scope Committee in New York City and Chicago.

Fund-Raising

Funds are raised through welfare funds and independent campaigns. Fund-raising offices are maintained in Chicago and New York City. The fund-raising staff is headed by the Executive Director and four Directors of Divisions: Women's Director; Publicity Director; Welfare Fund Director; and Director of the Chicago office. In addition the staff includes six year-round field men; ten field men employed for five months; and 25 assistants and clerical workers, some of whom are employed only for part of the year.

Principal Officers

Chairmen: National - Nathan M. Ohrbach, New York
 Welfare Fund Campaign- Samuel S. Schneierson, New York
 Chicago Campaign - Modie J. Spiegel, Jr., Chicago
 New York City Campaign - Max J. Schneider, New York
 Public Relations Committee - Ira M. Younker, New York

Treasurer: A. C. Horn, New York

Associate Treasurer: Earl Morse, New York

Executive Director: Philip Chasin, New York



STATUS OF CAMPAIGNS, AS OF FEBRUARY 29, 1944
(Based on certified financial audit)

Campaigns of:	1941-42 (incl. prior)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45 (Advance)
Campaign goal	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000
Net pledges	1,480,610	1,484,125	2,064,914	106,732
Collections total	1,473,792*	1,453,252*	1,870,062	47,630
From welfare funds	421,951*	445,230*	519,811	30,970
B'nai B'rith**	55,604	48,479	25,244	115
Individuals & groups:				
New York City	655,432	734,216	1,001,335	12,570
Chicago	204,006	188,245	299,048	3,940
Elsewhere	136,799	37,082	24,624*	35

* The amount of \$37,880 collected from welfare funds and originally credited to the 1941-42 campaign has been transferred to the 1942-43 campaign.

** Includes only contributions received directly from lodges, auxiliaries and districts.

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 29, 1944 AND FEBRUARY 28, 1943
(Based on certified financial audit)

	1943-44	1942-43
CASH RECEIPTS		
Contributions against pledges		
of current campaign	\$1,849,973	\$1,299,263
of prior campaigns	131,368	181,681
of advance campaigns	46,430	21,290
TOTAL	\$2,027,771	\$1,502,234
DISBURSEMENTS		
Allocated to American Jewish Committee	\$ 863,751	\$ 749,378
Anti-Defamation League	861,251	612,630
Brooklyn Jewish Community Council	3,000	9,000
Other	3,000	-
Expenses for fund-raising, publicity, and promotion*	173,323	123,534
TOTAL	\$1,904,325	\$1,494,542

* Includes salaries of \$90,478 in 1943-44 and of \$61,869 in 1942-43.

ALLOCATIONS 1943 FROM FEDERATIONS, WELFARE FUNDS AND JOINT APPEALS,
AND QUOTAS FOR 1944

CITY AND STATE	ALLOCATION 1943	QUOTA 1944	CITY AND STATE	ALLOCATION 1943	QUOTA 1944
ALABAMA			CONNECTICUT		
Bessemer UJA	\$ 50	\$ 250	Ansonia UJA	\$ 50	\$ 350
*Birmingham UJF	500	5,000	*Bridgeport UJCofJCC	500	3,000
*Dothan JWFC	70	200	Bristol UJA	50	200
*Florence-Sheffield JFC	150	450	Derby-Shelton JCC	150	200
Gadsden FJC	235	250	Greenwich JWF	125	400
Jasper WCBWF	100	300	*Hartford JWF	5,000	15,000
Mobile JWF	250	1,200	*Meriden JWF	50	500
*Montgomery JF	2,000	2,500	Middletown UJA	300	500
*Selma JWF	250	750	New Britain UJA	150	1,500
*Tuscaloosa FJC	300	400	*New Haven JWFofJCC	2,000	10,000
			New London UJA	200	1,200
ARIZONA			Stamford UJA	500	1,000
*Phoenix JCC	200	1,000	Torrington UJA	100	250
*Tucson UJA	300	1,000	Wallingford UJA	50	200
			*Waterbury JFA	250	2,000
ARKANSAS			DELAWARE		
Camden UJA of JCF	75	150	*Wilmington JF	750	4,000
Fort Smith JCF	75	300			
Helena FJC	50	350	FLORIDA		
Hot Springs UJF	125	500	*Jacksonville JCC	4,500	5,000
*Little Rock JWF	750	2,500	*Miami GMJF	4,000	10,000
*Pine Bluff JFC	25	300	Orlando JF	50	500
Texarkana JF	300	300	*Pensacola FJC	50	600
			St. Augustine FJC	25	300
CALIFORNIA			St. Petersburg UJA	100	600
*Bakersfield UJWF-KC	350	500	Tallahassee FJC	400	500
*Fresno JNWF	350	1,000	*Tampa JWO	750	1,000
*Long Beach UJWF	1,000	1,000			
*Los Angeles, UJWFofJCC	45,000	70,000	GEORGIA		
Modesto JWF	275	400	*Atlanta JWF	7,000	10,000
*Oakland UJWF	3,000	5,000	Augusta UJA	50	750
Ontario UP UJA	120	250	Columbus JWF	500	800
*Riverside UJWF	200	600	Macon FJC	200	1,000
*Sacramento UJWF	800	1,000	*Savannah UJA	1,000	2,000
*San Bernardino UJA	250	750			
*San Diego UJF	1,000	3,000	IDAHO		
*San Francisco JNWF	23,000	35,000	Pocatello UJA	50	200
*San Jose JF & CC	1,000	1,500			
San Pedro JWF	500	500	ILLINOIS		
*Santa Ana UWF-OC	125	275	*Aurora JCD	300	500
Santa Rosa JCF	-	250	Champaign CUFJC	900	750
*Stockton NJWF	600	1,000	Danville JCC	250	250
Vallejo JWB	-	150	*Decatur JF	500	500
			*Elgin JWC	675	750
COLORADO			Galesburg JA	300	350
Denver AJC	6,500	6,500	*Joliet JWC	650	750
Pueblo UJA	500	750	Kewanee UJC	100	100
			*Peoria JWF	2,500	3,000
			Quincy UJA	100	300
			*Rockford FJC	800	1,500
			*Rock Island UJC	500	1,000
			*So. Illinois, JF of So.		
			Ill. 3,150		6,000
			*Springfield JF	2,000	2,000
			Waukegan WAC	350	600

* Member of CJFWF

ALLOCATIONS 1943 FROM FEDERATIONS, WELFARE FUNDS AND JOINT APPEALS,
AND QUOTAS FOR 1944 (CONT'D)

CITY AND STATE	ALLOCATION 1943	QUOTA 1944	CITY AND STATE	ALLOCATION 1943	QUOTA 1944
INDIANA			MAINE		
Anderson JWA	\$ 200	\$ 500	Bangor JWF	\$ -	\$ 1,500
Crawfordsville JF	75	100	Lewiston-Auburn UJA	100	1,200
East Chicago UJA	420	750	*Portland JF	400	3,000
Elkhart JWF	50	200	Rockland UJA	100	200
*Evansville JCC	2,500	2,500	MASSACHUSETTS		
*Fort Wayne JF	2,500	4,000	Beverly UJA	200	300
*Gary JWF	500	2,000	*Boston UJC	24,000	40,000
*Hammond UJA	1,000	1,200	*Brockton UJA	300	1,500
*Indianapolis JWF	10,000	12,000	*Fall River UJA	3,000	3,500
Kokomo JWA	100	200	*Fitchburg-Leominster		
*Lafayette FJC	2,500	2,500	JCC	1,000	2,000
Marion JF	250	400	Franklin JCF	100	200
Michigan City UJWF	350	750	Gloucester UJA	200	200
Muncie JWF	500	600	Haverhill UJA	500	2,000
(Shelbyville	450	500	Lawrence JCC	100	1,200
(Columbus JWF			*Lowell UJA	1,750	2,000
*South Bend JWF	1,600	2,500	*Lynn UJA	150	2,000
*Terre Haute JWF	-	1,750	*New Bedford UJA of JCC	600	2,000
IOWA			North Adams UJA	200	350
Cedar Rapids AJC	300	600	Northampton UJA	75	300
Clinton MDC	50	100	Peabody UJA	100	500
Council Bluffs AJC	300	400	*Pittsfield JWF	675	1,000
Davenport UJA	400	1,000	Salem JC	300	1,000
*Des Moines JWF	3,500	5,000	*Springfield JWF	900	3,500
Iowa City UJC	100	150	Taunton AJC	300	600
Mason City JC	200	300	*Worcester JWF	1,000	6,000
*Sioux City JF	900	2,500	Gardner	25	200
Waterloo UJA	350	500	MICHIGAN		
KANSAS			*Bay City JWF	700	1,000
Topeka UJA	-	300	Benton Harbor JCF	300	600
*Wichita JWF	2,000	2,000	*Detroit JWF	25,000	50,000
KENTUCKY			*Flint FJC	600	1,000
Harlan UJA	100	100	*Grand Rapids JCF	750	1,200
Henderson UJA	100	100	Jackson JF	300	400
Lexington FJC	150	1,500	Kalamazoo UJA	500	500
Louisville CJO	4,500	9,000	*Lansing FJC	600	1,000
Paducah FJC	150	500	*Muskegon UJC	500	750
LOUISIANA			*Pontiac FJC	480	1,000
*Alexandria JWF	1,200	1,200	*Saginaw JWF	500	600
Baton Rouge JWF	83	400	MINNESOTA		
Lake Charles JC of LC	1,000	1,000	*Duluth JWF	1,000	5,000
*Monroe UJC	600	1,000	Eveleth FJS	25	200
*New Orleans JWF	5,000	8,500	*Hibbing FJC	200	250
*Shreveport JF	2,500	3,000	*Minneapolis FJS	7,200	12,000
MARYLAND			*St. Paul UJF	2,500	8,000
*Baltimore JWF	35,000	50,000	*Virginia FJS	175	400
*Cumberland JCF	15	500	Winona	60	100

*Member of CJFWF

ALLOCATIONS 1943 FROM FEDERATIONS, WELFARE FUNDS AND JOINT APPEALS,
AND QUOTAS FOR 1944 (CONT'D)

CITY AND STATE	ALLOCATION 1943	QUOTA 1944	CITY AND STATE	ALLOCATION 1943	QUOTA 1944
MISSISSIPPI			NEW JERSEY (cont'd)		
Cleveland CJD	\$ 300	\$ 500	Passaic JCC	\$ 900	2,500
Columbus TPD	76	150	*Paterson JCC	4,000	6,000
Greenville UJAD	300	400	Perth Amboy UJA	700	2,500
Greenwood UJC	100	300	Plainfield UJA	75	1,000
Hattiesburg JWF	75	200	Summit UJA	25	100
Jackson JWF	200	500	*Trenton JF	2,000	6,000
Laurel UJA	100	100	Vineland UJA	500	750
Meridian JWF	50	400	Westfield UJC	50	250
Natchez UJA	100	150			
*Vicksburg JWF	225	500	NEW MEXICO		
MISSOURI			*Albuquerque FJC	200	750
Jefferson City JWF	50	150	Sante Fe UJA	150	250
*Joplin JWF	250	600	NEW YORK		
*Kansas City JWF	9,000	12,000	Binghamton UJC	500	1,500
*St. Joseph FJC	750	1,500	*Buffalo UJF	3,750	7,500
*St. Louis JWF	14,000	32,000	Dunkirk JRF	50	200
Sedalia JWF	100	200	Ellenville JAS	100	500
Springfield JCF	200	300	*Elmira UJA of JWF	100	1,000
MONTANA			Gloversville JCF	500	1,500
Billings JCC	50	100	Kingston JCC-UJA	100	500
*Butte JWC	600	750	*Middletown UJA	75	600
NEBRASKA			*Newburgh UJC	100	1,000
*Lincoln JWF	1,000	1,500	Port Chester JCC	100	1,000
*Omaha FJS	4,500	6,000	*Poughkeepsie JWF	375	750
NEVADA			*Rochester UJWF	2,700	10,000
Reno UJA	-	250	Rome UJA	200	200
NEW HAMPSHIRE			*Schenectady UJA	750	1,500
Berlin UHC	64	250	So. Fallsburg URHC	750	1,000
Concord UJA	100	100	*Syracuse JWF	2,800	6,500
Franklin FJC	5	100	*Troy JWF	750	1,500
Manchester UJA	100	750	*Utica UJA of JCC	350	1,500
Nashua UJA	50	250	Yonkers UJA	200	1,000
NEW JERSEY			Watertown JFC	60	500
*Atlantic City FJC	2,000	3,000	*Niagara Falls JF	500	1,000
*Bayonne UJC of JCC	750	2,000	NORTH CAROLINA		
Bridgeton UJA	300	500	*Asheville FJC	350	500
*Camden AJA of FJC	750	2,000	Chapel Hill UJA	20	150
Dover UJA	50	1,500	*Charlotte FJC	100	500
Elizabeth UJA	1,200	3,000	Durham FJC	-	300
Englewood UJA	100	400	Goldsboro JCF	525	750
Hackensack UJA	250	750	*Greensboro UJC	32,500	25,000
Hoboken UJA	250	750	Raleigh FJC	50	350
*Jersey City UJA	1,250	5,000	Wilmington UJA	50	3,000
Long Branch UJA	100	1,500	*Winston-Salem JCC	150	350
Morristown UJA	75	750	NORTH DAKOTA		
*Newark UJA	13,000	30,000	*Fargo FWF	500	500
New Brunswick UJA	250	1,500			

ALLOCATIONS 1943 FROM FEDERATIONS, WELFARE FUNDS AND JOINT APPEALS,
AND QUOTAS FOR 1944 (CONT'D)

CITY AND STATE	ALLOCATION 1943	QUOTA 1944	CITY AND STATE	ALLOCATION 1943	QUOTA 1944
OHIO			PENNSYLVANIA (cont'd)		
*Akron JWF	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	Coatesville CJF	\$ -	\$ 400
Alliance UJA	100	200	Connellsville JCF	100	200
Ashtabula JWF	150	300	Corry JWS	25	100
Bellaire JWC	300	350	Donora UJA	50	250
*Canton JWF	2,070	3,500	*Easton JCC	200	1,000
Chillicothe BIC	25	150	*Erie JWF of JCC	500	2,000
*Cincinnati JWF	20,000	25,000	Greensburg GJR	300	350
*Cleveland JWF	24,000	50,000	*Harrisburg UJC	250	5,000
*Columbus UJF	21,050	20,000	Hazleton JWD	400	1,000
*Dayton UJC	6,000	6,000	Homestead HDAC	50	400
East Liverpool WF	200	300	Indiana WF	75	200
Elyria FJC	400	300	*Johnstown UJA	350	2,000
Hamilton JWF	800	700	Kittanning UJA	-	200
*Lima AJA	1,200	1,200	Lancaster OJC	250	1,500
Lorain JWF	750	750	Lebanon UJA	150	400
Mansfield UJA	450	500	Lewistown UJA of JCC	100	200
Massillon JWF	150	200	Lock Haven FJC	250	250
Middletown JDC	350	400	*McKeesport UJF	150	1,000
Piqua UJR	500	500	Meadville JCF	150	200
Portsmouth JWA	250	300	Midland JRF	-	100
*Salem JF	75	200	Mt. Carmel UJC	150	200
Springfield UJWF	1,000	2,500	New Castle UJA	200	1,000
*Steubenville JCC	300	2,500	New Kensington UJF	25	400
*Toledo UJF	4,000	6,000	Norristown UJA	200	500
*Warren JF	200	1,000	Oil City UJA	40	400
*Youngstown JF	5,275	6,000	*Philadelphia AJA	30,000	75,000
Zanesville JCF	200	300	*Pittsburgh UJF	18,000	40,000
OKLAHOMA			*Pottsville AJCA	250	500
*Ardmore JF	300	300	*Reading JCC	450	2,000
Oklahoma State JDA	589	1,500	*Scranton UJC	1,500	3,000
*Oklahoma City JCC	3,000	3,500	*Sharon SV-JF	300	750
Ponca City NOFC	-	100	State College UJF	25	100
Seminole JCF	25	150	Sunbury UJA	300	350
*Tulsa JCC	1,250	3,500	*Uniontown UJF	300	1,000
OREGON			Warren FJC	125	200
*Portland OJWF	4,500	6,000	Washington FJC	50	300
PENNSYLVANIA			*Wilkes-Barre UJA	1,850	5,000
*Allentown UJC	1,250	3,000	*Williamsport FJC	1,000	1,000
Aliquippa UJA	125	350	*York UJA	-	1,000
*Altoona FJP	1,750	2,000	RHODE ISLAND		
Ambridge UJA	75	250	Newport JCF	500	500
Barnesboro UJA	50	150	Pawtucket UJA	1,500	1,000
Beaver Falls UJA	200	600	Providence UJA	1,000	5,000
Bethlehem UJA	200	1,000	Woonsocket UJA	600	750
Bradford JCF	250	350	SOUTH CAROLINA		
*Butler JWF	200	750	Columbia UJA	300	500
Canonsburg JC	-	400	Spartanburg JWF	-	100
*Chester UJA	75	1,000	Sumter JWF	50	750

* Member of CJFWF

ALLOCATIONS 1943 FROM FEDERATIONS, WELFARE FUNDS AND JOINT APPEALS,
AND QUOTAS FOR 1944 (CONT'D)

CITY AND STATE	ALLOCATION 1943	QUOTA 1944	CITY AND STATE	ALLOCATION 1943	QUOTA 1944
SOUTH DAKOTA			WASHINGTON		
Aberdeen CC	\$ 100	\$ 100	Aberdeen JCF	\$ -	\$ 150
*Sioux Falls JWF	400	500	Centralia-Chehalis JWF	-	200
TENNESSEE			Longview CCF		100
*Chattanooga JWF	800	2,500	Olympia JFF	250	200
*Knoxville JWF	300	700	*Seattle FJF	9,100	12,000
*Memphis JWF	7,500	7,500	*Spokane JWA	1,500	1,500
*Nashville JCC	1,125	5,000	*Tacoma FJF	675	750
TEXAS			Yakima JWF	200	200
Amarillo JWF	25	300	WEST VIRGINIA		
*Austin JF	150	500	Bluefield UJC	250	400
Beaumont UJA	500	1,000	*Charleston FJC	1,300	3,000
*Corpus Christi JWF	500	1,000	Fairmont JFC	100	300
*Corsicana CJF	400	500	*Huntington FJC	600	1,500
*Dallas JWF	11,333	12,000	Morgantown UJA	-	100
*El Paso JF	1,250	1,500	Parkersburg JWA	250	300
*Fort Worth JF	750	2,500	*Wheeling JCC	250	1,000
Galveston UJWA	725	1,500	Williamson UJC	300	300
*Houston UJC	2,500	7,500	WISCONSIN		
*Port Arthur FJC&WF	300	500	*Appleton UJC	200	500
*San Antonio JSSF	2,500	3,500	Beloit UJF	150	250
Tyler FJC	500	750	Eau Claire CV-RF	150	350
*Waco UJA	900	1,000	Fond du Lac JWF	300	300
Wharton JF	75	200	Green Bay JWF	500	500
UTAH			*Kenosha JWF	300	500
Ogden JWF	200	350	*La Crosse JWF	200	250
*Salt Lake City UJC	1,800	2,500	*Madison JWF	350	1,000
VERMONT			Manitowoc JF	300	300
Bennington BHC	100	200	*Milwaukee JWF	10,000	15,000
Burlington JCF	400	750	Oshkosh JWF	350	500
Rutland JCR	200	400	*Sheboygan FJC	263	500
VIRGINIA			Superior JF	150	500
Charlottesville UJA	150	250	Waukesha JWF	30	150
Danville UJA	250	350	Wausau UJA	300	500
*Lynchburg JCC	500	500	WYOMING		
*Newsport News JCC	400	1,500	Cheyenne FJC	250	500
*Norfolk UJF	3,500	3,500			
*Petersburg UJCF	600	650			
Portsmouth UJWF	300	1,000			
*Richmond JCC	7,500	7,500			
*Roanoke UJA	250	750			

* Member of CJFWF

NATIONAL

Health - Welfare

1944

BUDGETING BULLETIN

For Member Agencies

No. B - 12

May 1944

RELIEF AND SUBVENTION FUND CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

(Information obtained from Rabbi Harry S. Margolis of St. Paul, in charge of subventions)

The Relief Fund for assistance to Rabbis has been in existence since the Central Conference of American Rabbis (Reform) began its activities in 1889. Relief grants are given to superannuated Rabbis (or their widows) who have at one time been members of the Conference. Subventions are granted to "worthy scholars to carry on their cultural activities." These grants are not limited to former Conference members, but are extended to Orthodox and Conservative scholars as well.

Relief

A Committee on Relief, appointed by the President of the Conference, with the approval of the Executive Board, investigates the applicants and makes the recommendations to the Board of the Conference as to whether relief should be granted. Final authority rests with the Board. During 1942-43, 13 individuals residing either in the United States or Palestine received relief from the Fund. In the past years, relief was extended from the Fund to refugee Rabbis and scholars. At the beginning of the present fiscal year (June 1, 1943) the refugee aid program was turned over to the National Refugee Service.

Subventions

It is stated by the organization that worthy scholars pursuing Jewish cultural interests, who are in need of financial assistance, are eligible for subventions. During 1942-43 ten individuals were assisted. In addition, 12 Jewish organizations and institutions located in Palestine and this country received contributions from the Subvention Fund. Some of the organizations receiving grants were the Hebrew University, Hadoar, Academy of Jewish Research, Kirjath Sofer, Palestine Historical Society, and Pro-Falashas.

Pension Fund

The capital of the Relief and Subvention Fund was valued as of May 31, 1943 at \$167,844. Of this amount \$150,000 has been earmarked for a pension fund, to be augmented by an annual contribution of \$5,000. The Pension Fund of the Central Conference of American Rabbis together with the pension fund of the Union of American

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS
NATIONAL OFFICE: 165 WEST 46th STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Hebrew Congregations is being used as a basis for establishing a pension plan, underwritten by a commercial insurance company. The plan is to be open to the members of the Conference who officiate in congregations affiliated with the Union or who serve as chaplains in the armed forces. The individual policies, premiums on which are payable by the rabbi (3 percent of salary) and his congregation (7 percent) and supplemented from the pension funds of the Central Conference and the Union, provide life insurance coverage (for those under 60 who are medically insurable) and a retirement annuity.

It is anticipated that after the pension plan begins operating, the retirement annuities and life insurance payments to survivors will gradually replace relief. In the meantime, relief grants will be made almost entirely from contribution income while the income from investments will be allocated to the pension fund and to cover the cost of operation of the Rabbinical Pension Board in charge of installing and administering the pension plan.

Finances and Budget for 1943-44

The outlay from the Relief and Subvention Fund in the fiscal year ended May 31, 1943, amounted to \$13,390, of which \$6,270 was in aid for refugee rabbis. In the current fiscal year - to end May 31, 1944 - no aid to refugees is provided for. Instead of the budget of \$14,875, a total of \$5,000 is to be added to the Pension Fund and \$1,500 used for administrative expenses of the Pension office. In addition to \$7,425 in income from investments and one-half of membership dues, the Relief and Subvention Fund anticipates for 1943-44 an income of \$7,500 from contributions.

Fund Raising

The Conference has a standing Committee on Solicitations whose purpose it is to raise funds from federations and welfare funds, individuals and congregations. No salary costs are involved in the administration of the Fund.

Officers of the Relief and Subvention Fund

Chairman, in charge of relief	- Rabbi Samuel M. Gup, Columbus, ..
Sub-chairman, in charge of subventions-	Rabbi Harry S. Margolis, St. Paul.
Sub-chairman, in charge of refugee aid-	Rabbi Felix A. Levy, Chicago: ..

Comment

In response to CJFWF inquiry whether there are no available social service programs to meet the needs of the individuals receiving relief grants, the organization states: "I do not know if there is any available social service program to meet the needs of these people, but I do know that in several instances, local communities have refused to assume any responsibility."

Other relief funds for needy rabbis and scholars are: the Ezras Torah Fund for the orthodox group, and the Relief Fund of the Rabbinical Assembly of America (graduates of the Jewish Theological Seminary) for their own members.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
 For fiscal years ended May 31, 1943 and May 31, 1942
 (Based on financial statements submitted by organization)

	<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1941-1942</u>
RECEIPTS		
Contributions	\$ 12,575	\$ 7,781
One-half membership dues	1,120	972
Interest on investments of		
Relief & Subvention Fund	6,425	6,121
Bequest	<u>930</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	\$ 21,050	\$ 14,874
DISBURSEMENTS		
Relief for superannuated rabbis		
and their widows	\$ 5,100	\$ 5,370
Aid to refugee rabbis	6,270	11,430
Subventions	<u>2,020</u>	<u>3,295</u>
TOTAL	\$ 13,390	\$ 20,095



GRANTS BY JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS
June 1942 - August 1943
(Data submitted by organization)

CITY AND STATE	ALLOCATION	CITY AND STATE	ALLOCATION
ALABAMA		LOUISIANA	
*Dothan JWF	\$ 20	*Alexandria JWF	\$ 40
*Mobile JWF	200	*New Orleans JWF	375
*Montgomery JF	25		
*Selma JWF	50	MARYLAND	
		*Cumberland JCF	10
ARIZONA		MASSACHUSETTS	
*Tucson UJA	71	*Worcester JWF	25
ARKANSAS		MICHIGAN	
Helena FJC	50	*Grand Rapids JCF	50
Hot Springs JWF	25	*Pontiac FJC	15
*Little Rock JWF	50		
*Pine Bluff JFC	25	MINNESOTA	
CALIFORNIA		*Minneapolis FJS	75
*Los Angeles UJWF	300	*St. Paul UJF	150
CONNECTICUT		MISSISSIPPI	
Danbury JWF	25	Natchez JAF	10
Greenwich JWF	10	*Vicksburg JWF	25
FLORIDA		MISSOURI	
Fort Lauderdale UJA	10	*Joplin JWF	25
*Jacksonville JCC	50	NEBRASKA	
*Pensacola FJC	10	*Lincoln JWF	30
*Tampa UJA	30		
GEORGIA		NEW YORK	
*Atlanta JWF	100	*Niagara Falls JF	50
*Columbus JWF	44(a)	*Troy UHC	15
ILLINOIS		NORTH CAROLINA	
Quincy UJA	25(b)	Raleigh FJC	40
*Rockford FJC	10	*Winston-Salem JF	20
*Springfield JF	50		
INDIANA		OHIO	
Evansville JFC	50	*Cincinnati JWF	250
*Fort Wayne JF	100	*Columbus UJF	100
IOWA		*Dayton UJC	50
*Des Moines JF	75	*Lima AJC	75
*Sioux City UJA	25	OKLAHOMA	
KANSAS		*Oklahoma City JCC	100
Topeka JC	10	*Tulsa JCC	50
KENTUCKY		PENNSYLVANIA	
*Louisville CJO	100	*Allentown UJC	50
		*Johnstown UJA & JCC	50
		*Lancaster OJC	110
		*Scranton UJC	50

CITY AND STATE	ALLOCATION
TEXAS	
*El Paso JF	\$ 50
*Fort Worth JF	100
Galveston UJWA	25
*San Antonio JSSF	325
UTAH	
*Salt Lake City JWF	50
WASHINGTON	
*Seattle FJF	200
*Spokane UJF	100
WEST VIRGINIA	
*Huntington FJC	25
WISCONSIN	
*Milwaukee JWF	78

- (a) Including Congregation B'nai Israel
 (b) Including Temple B'nai Sholom
 * Member CJFWF



COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.

June 13, 1944

To: MEMBERS OF BUDGET RESEARCH COMMITTEE

From: JACOB BLAUSTEIN, CHAIRMAN

The attached draft of a CJFWF report (budgeting bulletin) on the Vaad Hahatzala is submitted for your review because it involves important issues bearing on the Council's budgetary service to its member agencies.

The facts as such, outlined in the report, have been checked with the Vaad and no question is involved as to their accuracy. The comments as drafted have not been submitted to the Vaad. There is little doubt that the JDC is fully competent to perform and does in fact perform the services comprised in the program of the Vaad Hahatzala.

The actual reasons for a separate Vaad program seem to be:
(a) more generous relief to rabbis and Yeshivah scholars than the JDC has given in the past, even when it discriminated in favor of Torah scholars; and (b) the desire of certain orthodox groups to gain and keep control of a portion of the rescue effort overseas. Obviously the first of these reasons is not as important as the second, and could be eliminated by relatively minor changes in the apportionment of JDC funds. The major issue is the desire for an independent effort by orthodox groups and a consequent distrust of the established community agency, the Joint Distribution Committee. As to this, there appears to be no early prospect of having the Vaad and the JDC come to an understanding.

The staff and I do not see how the Council can escape its responsibility to the member agencies in clarifying the situation for them, but I want the opinions of the members of the Budget Research Committee as to this. For some time now the Council has been under pressure from the communities to take a definite stand. On the other hand, it must be recognized that certain portions of the statement as drafted will provoke vigorous attacks on the Council and probably on the welfare funds themselves. In many of them, the orthodox Jewish groups for various reasons are not represented proportionately to their number in the particular communities.

Please let me have your reaction to this matter by June 22. Do you believe the report should be issued as drafted, or what changes do you suggest? As mentioned above, there is strong pressure for an official report soon.

Enclosed for reference purposes is also a copy of the 1943 report on the Vaad. Please note that the 1944 draft is confidential.

BUDGETING BULLETIN

For Member Agencies

No. B - 16

June 1944

VAAD HAHATZALA
132 Nassau Street
New York 7, N. Y.

(Based on information submitted by the Vaad)

The Vaad Hahatzala was organized in 1939 by the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada to raise funds for the yeshivah in Lithuania and yeshivah scholars who fled from Poland to Lithuania. The subsequent changes in the program through 1942 are traced in budgeting bulletins for previous years (B-27, 1941; B-13, 1942; B-49, 1943).

Activities in 1943

1. Addresses of some 900 individuals or families, most of them of former yeshivah scholars who had found refuge in Siberia, Turkestan and other provinces of Asiatic Russia, are known to the Vaad Hahatzala in this country. Additional addresses are in the possession of the Vaad representatives in Teheran and Palestine. Together these are estimated to cover about 4000 persons. To this group the Vaad Hahatzala sent during 1943 a total of 3101 packages of food, clothing and similar items at a cost of \$113,771. The shipments were made mainly through Teheran and Palestine. Because of inadequate facilities and higher cost, a smaller number of parcels were shipped directly from the United States. A few packages were also shipped through India.

2. Cash remittances to the same group amounted for the year to \$48,778. The funds were to be used in major part for the payment of customs duties on the parcels, stated to be about \$10 per package, for the purchase of additional supplies, and to cover transportation to areas with a warmer climate and closer to the Persian border.

3. During the year \$90,710 was made available to 465 yeshivah students and rabbis in Shanghai. Some 250 of them were formerly associated with the yeshivah of Mir, and others are scholars of other yeshivah. All are reported to continue functioning as an institution of learning.

4. Relief was also given in small amounts to refugee scholars in Palestine, San Domingo and other areas, and incidental funds provided for their transportation. The total expenditure during the year for this purpose amounted to \$12,820.

5. Efforts were made at rescue from and within occupied territory, which are stated to have saved as many as 1000 people. This activity took the form of removing individuals to non-Axis territory and protecting the lives of persons while still under Axis control. The expenditure for this purpose amounted to \$54,895, of which \$46,950 was made available through Switzerland.

6. Attempts were made through American and other diplomatic channels and through the Vatican to obtain the release from the Soviet Union of 500 rabbis and also of the 465 individuals from Shanghai. The incidental expenses for this purpose (cables, transocean telephone, etc.) totalled \$4,040 during the year.

Finances

In addition to expenditures on the program amounting to \$325,014, the Vaad Hahatzala expended during 1943 \$42,177 for administration, promotion, fund-raising and the like. Thus, total disbursements for 1943 were \$367,191. Of the administrative expense \$26,340 is specifically fund-raising cost. It is probable that at least half of the remainder, or about \$7,920, must also be charged to promotion and fund raising. The total fund-raising expense may be estimated therefore at \$34,260.

Income for 1943 totalled \$372,607. The composition of this total is reported as follows: federations and welfare funds - \$158,971, campaigns - \$193,860, and donations - \$119,776.

Program and Budget for 1944

At the annual conference of the Vaad held in January 1944, it was decided after considerable discussion to re-orient the program in the direction of general rescue work. Admitting that the Vaad was originally established for "rescue work and rehabilitation of refugee yeshivoh, rabbis, scholars and communal leaders," the Conference felt that "the great extent and scope of the Jewish rescue problem makes it obvious that no single organization or even government is in a position to solve the problem in its entirety. What one organization may be unable to accomplish in one manner, can oft be achieved by the initiative of another group working through other methods or channels." On this basis, it was resolved "to arouse the American Jewry to the special and added needs of the rescue program" by calling upon every Jew to contribute as Kofer Nefesh (redemption of soul) a week's wages or expenses and upon the wealthier to assume responsibility for rescuing at least one life (\$400) upon every rabbi to organize a local Vaad Hahatzala committee, and every synagogue to devote one week and one of the holidays to campaigning for the rescue program. It was emphasized that the objects of rescue were to be Jews of any kind and not merely rabbis, scholars or leaders. (All quotations above are from literature issued by the Vaad).

The budget for 1944 is set at \$1,250,000 as compared with a budgetary goal of \$750,000 for 1943, and actual disbursement of about \$367,000. The components of this 1944 budget are as follows:

1. For 2100 parcels monthly to the 4,000 persons in the Soviet Union \$414,000. Included in this number are 1200 parcels monthly shipped from New York through Russian War Relief; no shipping costs or customs duties are levied on them. On March 30, 1944, Mr. Fred Myers, Executive Director of Russian War Relief, in confirming the existence of this arrangement, stated that "since the distribution of the Vaad Hahatzala packages is dependent upon many war factors, I cannot say how long the arrangement will be possible." The Vaad reports that 1200 parcels were shipped monthly through the Russian War Relief in February - May and that a license has been obtained to cover shipments in June - September at the same rate. In 1943 the expenditure for packages was as indicated above about \$114,000.
2. For cash remittances to substantially the same group in the Soviet Union \$60,000, as compared with nearly \$49,000 remitted in 1943.
3. For incidental relief in Palestine and elsewhere \$16,000 as compared with about \$13,000 expended in 1943.
4. For relief to the 465 yeshivah students in Shanghai \$180,000 as compared with about \$90,000 made available in 1943.
5. For general rescue work in Europe, a minimum of \$500,000 as compared with about \$55,000 spent in 1943, and a contingency reserve of \$30,000.
6. For administration and fund-raising \$50,000, as compared with an expenditure of about \$41,000 in 1943.

For its activities within the first three months of 1944, the Vaad Hahatzala submitted the following tentative statement:

For rescue work in Europe remitted to Switzerland	\$120,943
Other	5,424
For relief --	
Parcels to Soviet Union shipped or money remitted for same	37,116
Remitted to Soviet Union	17,931
Remitted to Shanghai	46,500
Miscellaneous Remittances	<u>9,104</u>
TOTAL	\$237,018

Officers

Close supervision over the activities of the Vaad Hahatzala is exercised by a Presidium, consisting of rabbis: Israel Rosenberg, Eliezer Silver, B. Levinthal, J. Konvitz, I. M. Gordon (of the Lomzer Yeshivah) and J. Levinson. The treasurers are Rabbi A. Kotler (of the Kletzker Yeshivah), Rabbi Ch. Bloch, and Mr. Abraham Cohen. Policies are determined by the Administrative Committee, consisting in addition to the officers mentioned above, of 10 rabbis (among them the deans of the Yeshivah of Radun, Kamenetz, Bialystok, Slabodka and Mir) and 10 lay people (among them persons prominently associated with the Mizrahi Organization, Agudath Israel and the National Council of Young Israel). Mr. Joseph Shapiro, a member of the Administrative Committee, is also chairman of the Budget Committee. All the officers are residents of Greater New York.

Comments

1. Activities of the Vaad Hahatzala planned for 1944 overlap the current programs of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) which has been active since 1914 in the task of overseas relief, rescue and rehabilitation. The JDC also ships parcels to Russia - at a rate of over 6,000 monthly which is expected to be raised to 20,000 - finances refugee relief activities in Shanghai, and engages in a comprehensive rescue program. There is therefore a basic question as to the need for a separate continuing program by the Vaad which was originally started as a special American relief and rescue program for rabbis, yeshivah scholars, etc.

The JDC assists and has assisted Torah institutions and their leadership and has frequently granted aid to yeshivah leaders and groups on a level substantially higher than that extended to other needy persons. There is, however, a disparity between the Vaad and the JDC relief levels. For example, relief to the yeshivah students in Shanghai given by the Vaad in 1943 was on a scale probably eight times as high as that available to refugees there through the JDC; the 1944 Vaad budget provided for a doubling of the 1943 relief in Shanghai to the same group of 465 men. Since both programs are financed from general community funds, the disparity in relief standards to the religious group indicates the lack of coordination in overseas budgeting.

2. The position of the Vaad in regard to its rescue program is that it pioneered in new and untried, often dangerous, methods of rescue, expects to continue doing so to the limit of its financial ability, and is prepared to disregard any consideration other than the rescue of the maximum possible number of Jews. The JDC denies outright this claim to pioneering and maintains that it does not shun any method of rescue which promises effective results, even if it does not publicize such procedures. Clearly claims of this type on the part of the Vaad cannot be readily tested. It is pertinent in this connection that the only other American Jewish organization engaged in a significant rescue effort in Europe, mainly through its connection with the socialist and labor underground - the Jewish Labor Committee - reports that it cooperates closely with JDC representatives and committees abroad. No cooperation in rescue work exists between the Vaad and either the JDC or the Jewish Labor Committee.

3. The Vaad Hahatzala represents an attempt on the part of certain religious leaders to mobilize orthodox Jewry under their own auspices for a relief and rescue program. Separate groups of this type are constantly being organized. Within the last year, for example, the Vaad Haezra, connected with the organization of Chassidic rebes, is reported to have carried on a program of relief (packages to Russia) and rescue for their own group, and is currently planning a substantial expansion. It is generally accepted that separate group efforts which duplicate the work of a competent established agency should be discouraged. Where the claims of these groups are valid, they should not be met through independent and competing projects - which are bound to reduce the effectiveness of the fund raising and, even more, of the rescue and relief effort itself - but by cooperative agreement preferably through adaptation of the programs of established agencies. Though present needs brook no delay, the current emergency does not justify a departure from the principles of integrated and planned action.

4. The JDC, which is the beneficiary of the United Jewish Appeal, is equipped to deal with all the projects which the Vaad is undertaking in the general area of rescue and relief. We believe further that in its program of assistance to religious individuals and groups abroad the JDC is prepared to consider the special needs of orthodox Jewry for which the Vaad has organized an independent program. The Vaad should therefore be urged to discuss and integrate its aims and functions with those of the JDC.

FROM: JACOB BLAUSTEIN, CHAIRMAN

TO: MEMBERS OF BUDGET RESEARCH COMMITTEE

You will recall that there was considerable discussion by the delegates at the 1944 General Assembly of the Council in Pittsburgh on the subject of budgeting, and that this resulted in the adoption of a resolution as follows:

"RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds be asked to reconsider the subject of national budgeting."

At the meeting of the Board which followed, the Budget Research Committee was asked to assume responsibility for the study of this question and to submit its recommendations with respect thereto.

Consequently, the Budget Research Committee has before it this year the task of studying the problems and experiences of the local member agencies and the national and overseas organizations and of making recommendations to the Council. I would like, therefore, to get your suggestions as to the procedures which should be undertaken by our committee in order to carry out these responsibilities.

You may be interested in knowing how this subject came up at the Assembly and what materialized in the discussions.

The Assembly section concerned with Welfare Financing and Budgeting heard a paper presented by Mr. Samuel Gerson, Executive Director of the Jewish Welfare Fund, St. Louis, on the problems of local budgeting for local and for national and overseas needs. He pointed to serious weaknesses and inadequacies in local budgeting, cited the experience of the National War Fund as a successful project in national budgeting and raised the question whether it was not possible to institute an advisory national budgeting service on Jewish overseas and national appeals. This paper called forth vigorous discussion. The reactions, generally, seemed to indicate that reports without recommendations are inadequate, and that forthright and specific national advice is needed by the communities if they are to do a really intelligent local budgeting job. There was, however, an undercurrent of fear that the subject might reopen undesirable controversies.

In addition to the experience of the National War Fund, the point was made in the sessions that something approaching national budgeting, in the sense of budgets being apportioned nationally by national agencies, was in effect in some fields of Jewish work. UJA budgets the National Refugee Service, as well as arrives at decisions on relative allocations to the UPA and the JDC. The JDA is a joint budgeting and fund-raising organization for the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith. The American Fund for Palestinian Institutions determines the allocations to the 52 separate agencies for whom it raises funds.

It was also pointed out that while these procedures, which make budgetary decisions on some agencies nationally rather than locally, were considered to have some advantages, they still leave open the major problem of locally determining relative needs in various fields of work and the budgets of the independent unaffiliated organizations (particularly the new organizations which are arising in every field of work and making appeals).

Since the Assembly, there has been additional experience on the part of the large national and overseas organizations themselves with new competing groups. We do not know to what extent they are finding local budgeting procedures satisfactory but the Council continues to receive complaints from national and overseas organizations that unjustifiable allocations of funds are being made in many instances to new organizations, at the expense of the major causes.

In the meantime, the reporting services of the Council have been expanded and, I believe, are proving increasingly satisfactory to the member agencies--but there has not been removed the main complaint from numerous sources that our organization reports fail to provide local communities with advice as to what would be a legitimate contribution from a given local community. They say that a full factual and analytical report on the work and finances of an organization does not materially help, especially in the case of small communities, to determine whether a proposed grant is adequate, insufficient or exorbitant. Few local communities are in a position to do the detailed work required to arrive at equitable decisions. They cannot themselves undertake to do the complex tasks locally which are required if budgeting is to be more than a gesture. The larger cities depend, to some extent, on budget hearings at which representatives of the various organizations press their claims, but it appears that neither they nor the national and overseas organizations consider these methods sufficiently adequate for the purposes of arriving at local allocations.

Since the General Assembly, the subject of budgeting has been discussed at several of the Council's regional conferences, and resolutions urging reopening of the subject were adopted by the Central Atlantic, the Tri-State Council and the Southeastern regions. These are attached.

I shall very much appreciate receiving your reactions and suggestions as to what the procedures of the Budget Research Committee should be in order to enable it to make a proper analysis and recommendation. For instance, shall we sound out the member agencies and the national and overseas organizations of the various questions?

P.S. Since this letter was drafted, it was presented as part of my report to the Board of Directors at its session on June 10 in New York. The Board was not requested to take action, but the reaction in the discussion was entirely favorable to an exploration of the subject with member agencies as well as the national and overseas organizations.

June 13, 1944

1944

OVERSEAS

BUDGETING BULLETIN

For Member Agencies

No. B - 15

June 1944

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF AND RESETTLEMENT
OF YEMENITE JEWS
1133 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

(Data secured from Executive Director of Committee and other sources)

Purpose

The American Committee was organized in 1938 through the efforts of the President of the United Yemenite Organization in Palestine, Mr. Zacharia Gluska, now serving also as executive director of the Committee. The purpose of the Committee is to raise funds for the United Yemenite Organization in Palestine to assist the latter in supplying relief to the Jews in Yemen and in facilitating their emigration to and settlement in Palestine.

Administration

The American Committee has no program other than fund raising nor a membership supervising its activities. The activities of the executive director, Mr. Gluska, are supervised by the Executive Committee, which meets on the call of its chairman "when matters of importance require their attention." The Executive Committee co-opts by its own action new members.

Yemenite Problem

Mr. Gluska reports that there are at present 42,000 Jews in Yemen in a state of degradation and virtual serfdom under Arab rule. Those desiring to emigrate to Palestine must flee across the border to Aden, a British protectorate. In Aden, where many of them arrive without any means of maintaining themselves, they may have to wait for months for an opportunity to enter Palestine. It is stated that despite these difficulties 24,000 Yemenite Jews reached Palestine in the last 22 years. In Palestine, it is claimed, the Yemenites must be assisted in establishing themselves and in maintaining their schools.

A survey of the Yemenite problem published in the Palestinian press was summarized in a recent dispatch by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. Since April 1943, the survey reveals, some 3,700 Jews from Yemen arrived in Aden. Of them 1,300 were brought to Palestine, 500 were repatriated to Yemen because they were found ineligible for Palestine certificates, several hundred have been absorbed into the Aden community.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS
NATIONAL OFFICE: 165 WEST 46th STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

and 1,600 were quarantined because a typhus epidemic developed among the refugees. The large influx, particularly after June 1943, created a serious shelter and relief problem.

Support from Sources other than the American Committee

In 1943 the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) spent \$54,240 for transportation of Yemenites from Aden to Palestine, and appropriated \$11,460 for relief of Yemenites in Aden. In 1944, a medical mission of a physician and three nurses, financed with JDC funds, was sent from Palestine to Aden to bring under control the typhus epidemic. In addition to earlier 1944 appropriations for relief in Aden, which amounted to \$16,060, the JDC appropriated \$4,040 for hostels and equipment and \$24,000 for the support of refugees in quarantine. A further sum of \$60,000 was appropriated in March to cover the relief needs of the 1,600 Yemenites for a six-month period after their release from quarantine. Over and above these sums the JDC appropriated \$40,000 as its share of the transportation costs to Palestine of Yemenites now in Aden.

In Palestine Yemenites participate in the social welfare programs of the Jewish Agency and the Vaad Leumi, i.e. relief, education, work projects, agricultural settlement, etc. The Jewish Agency also maintains Yemenite immigrants in hostels and finances part of the transportation costs from the hostel to place of ultimate settlement. Yemenite children, arriving without their families, are maintained like other refugee children from Youth Aliyah funds collected in this country by the Hadassah. In addition, a number of Yemenite schools in Palestine are supported from several American sources such as cultural grants of the Joint Distribution Committee, and contributions through the Vaad Leumi, the Federated Council of Palestine Institutions and the American Fund for Palestinian Institutions. The Yemenite organization maintains that the support to Yemenite schools is inadequate, and that for various reasons the aid received from the Jewish Agency and the Vaad Leumi is likewise insufficient.

Disposition of Funds Collected through the American Committee

The funds sent to Palestine by the American Committee are intended to supplement those obtained by the United Yemenites from their own membership and other sources in Palestine. The disposition of the American funds is the responsibility of a special board composed of members of the United Yemenites and headed by Rabbi Ouziel, chief rabbi of the Sephardic community friendly to the Yemenites. However, the board acts under agreement with the American Committee. In the past, this agreement has provided for allocation in proportions varying from year to year to the following three purposes: (1) relief and education in Yemen and assistance to widows and orphans in fleeing from Yemen; (2) loan fund which is intended to assist in financing maintenance of refugees in Aden and part of the transportation cost from Aden to Palestine; and (3) settlement of new arrivals in Palestine and maintenance of Yemenite schools in Palestine. For 1944 the agreement is reported to have provided for the following distribution of American funds: 30 percent for Yemen, 50 percent for loan fund, and 20 percent for Palestine.

In an early draft of this report, a question was raised as to the need at present for separate fund raising on behalf of the Yemenites in Aden and Palestine. Shortly after this draft was submitted for clearance to the American Committee, the following statement was received from its executive director:

"Due to the alarming reports from Yemen, concerning the starving condition of Yemenite Jewry there, our Committee has decided to distribute our funds this year as follows:

- 50 percent for relief in Yemen
- 30 percent for loan society; the purpose of this society is to help the Yemenite Jews in Palestine to borrow from said loan society to help their relatives in Yemen
- 20 percent to be used for aid in the escape of widows and orphans from Yemen."

Finances

In the calendar year 1943, a total of \$9,617 was received in contributions, of which \$5,451 was from welfare funds. In addition, the organization reports that \$1,321 was sent directly to Palestine by various contributors. For 1944 the organization plans to increase its income through traditional appeals such as Moas Hitim (Passover) and Rosh Hashonoh (New Year's).

Comments

1. The very recent change in the program of the American Committee may be regarded as an admission that there is little justification at present for separate fund-raising for Yemenites in Aden and Palestine.

2. The attitude to relief in Yemen may depend upon the consideration whether the problem is one of chronic poverty or is in the nature of a temporary emergency. The present condition of the Jews in Yemen is not new - oppression and impoverishment date to the replacement of Turkish rule by Arabs at the conclusion of the first World War. However, it may be that the position of Yemenite Jews will be improved as a result of post-war political changes in the Middle East or of the transplantation of substantial groups of Jews from Yemen to Palestine.

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR CALENDAR YEARS
1943 and 1942

(Based on certified financial audit)

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1942</u>
CASH RECEIPTS		
Federations and welfare funds	\$ 5,451	\$ 3,670
Individuals	3,570	1,873
Congregations, schools, sisterhoods	<u>596</u>	<u>643</u>
TOTAL*	\$ 9,617	\$ 6,186
DISBURSEMENTS		
Transmitted to Palestine	\$ 6,923	\$ 3,635**
Fund-raising	<u>3,566***</u>	<u>2,876</u>
TOTAL	\$10,489	\$ 6,511
Balance at end of period	\$ 290	\$ 1,162

* The organization reports that federations and individual contributors sent directly to Palestine (to United Yemenite Organization) \$266 in 1942 and \$1,321 in 1943.

** In the 1942 report this figure was shown as \$5,235, because of inclusion by error of a \$1,600 grant by the Joint Distribution Committee.

*** Includes \$972 chargeable to 1941 and 1942.

ALLOCATIONS FROM WELFARE FUNDS 1943
(submitted by Executive Director of Organization)

STATE AND CITY	ALLOCATION	STATE AND CITY	ALLOCATION
ALABAMA		NEW YORK	
*Birmingham UJF	\$ 20	*Schenectady UJA	\$ 100
		*Troy UHC	25
CALIFORNIA		NORTH CAROLINA	
*Oakland UJWF	50	*Asheville FJC	5
CONNECTICUT		OHIO	
*Bridgeport UJC	75	*Akron JWF	200
Danbury UJA	50	*Cincinnati JWF	100
*New Haven JWF	25	*Cleveland JWF	50
*Waterbury JFA	50	*Columbus UJF	50
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		Lorain JWF	15
*Washington UJA	1,000	*Toledo UJF	100
		*Youngstown JF	50
FLORIDA		OREGON	
*Jacksonville JCC	50	*Portland FJS	250
*Miami GMJF	50		
ILLINOIS		PENNSYLVANIA	
Champaign FJC	10	*Allentown UJC	25
*Peoria JWF	25	*Butler JWF	10
*Springfield JF	50	Coatesville FJC	25
		*Easton JCC	20
IOWA		*Johnstown UJA	50
*Sioux City JF	50	*Lancaster OJC	20
		New Kensington	25
KENTUCKY		*Philadelphia AJA	500
*Louisville CJO	25	*Reading UJC	25
Paducah	50	*Scranton UJC	75
		*Wilkes Barre WVJC	50
LOUISIANA		*York JFC	25
*New Orleans JWF	25		
MASSACHUSETTS		RHODE ISLAND	
*Brockton UJA	25	Providence UJA	250
Lawrence UJA	50		
*Lowell UJA	35	TENNESSEE	
Somerville UJA	10	*Nashville JWF	25
Taunton UJA	25		
*Worcester JWF	100	TEXAS	
		*El Paso JF	100
MICHIGAN		Galveston UJWA	10
*Flint JCC	25	*Houston JCC	12
*Grand Rapids JCF	50		
MINNESOTA		VIRGINIA	
*Saint Paul UJF	50	Portsmouth UJWF	25
*Virginia FJS	15		
MISSOURI		WISCONSIN	
*Kansas City JWF	100	*Milwaukee JWF	50
NEW JERSEY			
Asbury Park UJC	25		
Kingston	50		
New Brunswick UJA	100		

* Member of CJFWF

GRANTS BY FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS 1943
(From the records of the National Labor Committee for Palestine)

STATE AND CITY	GRANT	STATE AND CITY	GRANT
ALABAMA		DELAWARE	
Bessemer	\$ 50	*Wilmington JF	\$ 650
*Birmingham UJA	375		
Florence MSJFC	100	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Huntsville	150	*Washington UJA	11,700
Jasper	25		
*Mobile FJC	100	FLORIDA	
*Montgomery JF	150	Hollywood	100
*Selma JWF	7	*Jacksonville JCC	600
*Tuscaloosa FJC	75	*Miami GMJF	1,800
		*Pensacola FJC	125
ARIZONA		*Tampa JWO	50
*Phoenix JCC	25		
*Tucson JCC	200	GEORGIA	
ARKANSAS		*Atlanta JWF	658
Forrest City	50	Augusta	175
Hot Springs	25	*Savannah UJA	200
*Little Rock JWF	100		
*Pine Bluffs JFC	25	ILLINOIS	
CALIFORNIA		*Aurora JCD	100
*Fresno UJWF	150	East St. Louis	1,080
*Long Beach UJWF	100	Harvey	25
*Oakland UJWF	625	*Peoria JCCWF	50
*Sacramento UJWF	144	*Rockford FCJ	10
*San Diego UJF	500		
*San Francisco JNWF	3,750	INDIANA	
*San Jose JFCC	50	Crawfordsville	100
CANADA		Columbus & Shelbyville	25
Vegreville, Ont.	265	*East Chicago & Indian Harbor JWC	400
COLORADO		*Gary JWF	2,300
Denver	500	*Indianapolis JWF	300
CONNECTICUT		*Lafayette FJC	400
Ansonia	120	Muncie	400
*Bridgeport JCC	4,000	*South Bend JWF	800
Bristol	150	*Terre Haute JWF	100
*Hartford JWF	2,500		
Middletown	50	IOWA	
New Britain	475	*Des Moines JWF	406
New London	400	Iowa City	200
*South Norwalk JCC	278	*Sioux City JF	600
Stamford	1,000	Waterloo	100
Torrington	75		
*Waterbury JFA	1,250	KANSAS	
Willimantic	250	*Wichita MKJWF	187
*New Haven JCC	1,562		
		KENTUCKY	
		*Louisville CJO	1,250
		LOUISIANA	
		*Alexandria JWF	100
		*New Orleans JWF	595
		*Shreveport JF	250

* Member CJFWF

GRANTS BY FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS 1943 (Continued)

STATE AND CITY	GRANT	STATE AND CITY	GRANT
MAINE		NEBRASKA	
*Bangor JWF	\$ 550	*Lincoln JWF	\$ 180
Biddeford	106	*Omaha FJS	975
Lewiston-Auburn	700		
*Portland JF	1,093	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
		Nashua	150
MASSACHUSETTS		Portsmouth	200
Athol-Orange	100		
Beverly	25	NEW JERSEY	
*Brockton CUJA	450	Asbury Park	2,460
*Fall River UJA	1,000	*Camden AJA	900
*Fitchburg-Leominster JCC	200	*Elizabeth JC	167
Greenfield	50	Farmingdale	100
Haverhill	650	Flemington	32
Holyoke	290	*Hackensack UJA	25
Lexington	50	Hoboken	91
Lawrence	500	Jersey Homesteads	743
*Lowell UJA	700	Lakewood	1,275
*Lynn UJA	572	Millville	219
Malden	1,600	New Brunswick	1,140
Milford	50	*Newark ECCJA	7,500
*New Bedford JCC	589	*Passaic JCC	750
Newburyport	100	Perrineville	133
North Adams	100	*Perth Amboy CJO	550
Northampton	25	Plainfield	175
Peabody	400	Rahway	12
*Pittsfield JWF	175	South River	600
Somerville	125	Toms River	842
*Springfield JWF	1,000	*Trenton JF	644
Taunton	125	Vineland	250
Waltham JWF	25		
*Worcester JWF	2,750	NEW MEXICO	
MICHIGAN		*Albuquerque FJC	30
*Flint JCC	600		
*Pontiac FJC	50	NEW YORK	
		*Binghamton JCC	1,680
MINNESOTA		Monticello	35
Brainerd	90	*Newburgh UJC	50
Chisholm	50	*Niagara Falls JF	100
*Duluth JWF	450	*Poughkeepsie JWF	200
Eveleth	150	*Rochester UJWF	2,250
Little Falls	55	*Schenectady JCC	350
Marshall	200	*Syracuse JWF	3,850
*St. Paul UJF	3,750	*Troy JWF	229
*Virginia FJS	20	*Utica JCC	250
		Yonkers	500
MISSISSIPPI			
Clarksdale	100	NORTH CAROLINA	
Cleveland	110	Goldsboro	25
Jackson	50	Wilmington	68
Natchez	20		
MISSOURI		NORTH DAKOTA	
*Kansas City JWF	3,925	*Fargo WF	25

* Member CJFWF

GRANTS BY FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS 1943 (Continued)

STATE AND CITY	GRANT	STATE AND CITY	GRANT
OHIO		TENNESSEE	
*Akron JWF	\$ 3,000	*Memphis JWF	\$ 820
*Canton JWF	826	*Nashville JCC	400
*Cincinnati JCC	3,800		
*Columbus UJF	740	TEXAS	
*Dayton UJC	200	*Austin JF	100
Massillon	50	Beaumont	300
*Steubenville JCC	15	*Fort Worth JF	175
*Toledo UJF	1,300	Galveston	100
*Youngstown JF	975	Goose Creek	100
		*Houston JCC	1,600
OKLAHOMA		Miranda City	25
*Oklahoma City JCC	325	*Port Arthur FJC	50
*Tulsa JCC	637	Victoria	40
		*Waco UJA	250
OREGON		Wharton	100
*Portland OJWF	562		
		UTAH	
PENNSYLVANIA		*Salt Lake City UJC	250
*Allentown UJC	737		
Barnesboro	15	VERMONT	
Braddock	5	Rutland	50
*Butler JCC	40		
Canonsburg	400	VIRGINIA	
Carbondale	50	Hampton	100
*Chester JCC	25	*Newport News JCC	75
*Easton JCC	150	*Norfolk UJF	600
*Erie JCC	50	Portsmouth	200
*Harrisburg UJC	200	*Richmond JCC	1,337
*Johnstown UJA	500		
New Kensington	250	WASHINGTON	
Oil City	250	*Seattle FJF	1,000
*Reading JCC	750	*Tacoma FJF	100
*Scranton UJC	1,500		
*Sharon SVJF	100	WISCONSIN	
*Uniontown UJF	300	Green Bay	100
Washington	100	*Madison JWF	300
*Wilkes Barre WVJC	4,250	*Milwaukee JWF	4,987
Warren	25	Superior	200
WEST VIRGINIA			
Morgantown	25		
Weirton	200		
RHODE ISLAND			
Newport	110		
Pawtucket	1,100		
Woonsocket	125		

* Member CJFWF