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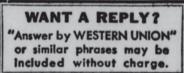
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, 1945-1946.

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

11-6-45



Sidney Hollander National Council Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds New York, N.Y.

REGRET CANNOT ATTENT MEETING IN PHILADELPHIS TENTH AND ELEVENTH. AS YOU KNOW I AM OPPOSED TO NATIONAL BUDGETING.

A H SILVER



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RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER THE TEMPLE

EAST 105 ST EVE= 1945 NOV 5 PM 8 40 NEED FOR IMPOR QUES NL BE CONSIDERED DIRECTORS OF CUMCIL OF ROARD INS. PHHLABELPH OF FR A BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL. HCLUDING REPORT ON DEVE NATIONAL ADVISORY BUDGETING. HOPE YOU ARE PLANNING ATTEND. TO PLEASE WIRE COUNCIL OFFICE FOR HOTEL RESERVATION=

SIDNEY HOLLANDER.

10-11.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc.

FROM: Harold J. Goldenberg, Secretary

1.01 -

December 31, 1945

TO: Member Agencies of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Notice is hereby given of the annual meeting of the Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds to be held February 8-11, 1946 at the Hotel Statler, Detroit, Michigan. The annual election of officers and of members of the Board of Directors to fill vacancies will be held at the meeting on February 10, at 12:30 pm.

> Report of the Nominating Committee for Directors and Officers for the CJFWF With Slate of Nominees being Submitted for Election ______at the Annual Assembly

The Committee appointed to present this slate of candidates consisted of:

Julian H. Krolik, Detroit - Chairman Sol Brachman, Fort Worth E. N. Grueskin, Sioux City Isadore H. Hermann, Camden Milton Kahn, Boston

Edward H. Kavinoky, Buffalo Stanley C. Myers, Miami Dr. H. G. Trimble, Oakland

A. NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS TO SERVE UNTIL 1947 GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President:

Vice Presidents:

Stanley C. Myers, Miami

Harris Perlstein, Chicago William Rosenwald, Greenwich Samuel S. Schneierson, New York David M. Watchmaker, Boston

Secretary:

Treasurer:

Harold J. Goldenberg, Minneapolis

Ira M. Younker, New York

B. FOR MEMBERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THREE YEAR TERM:

Harold J. Goldenberg, Minneapolis Samuel A. Goldsmith, Chicago Sylvan Gotshal, New York Isaac S. Heller, New Orleans Maurice B. Hexter, New York Louis S. Myers, Kansas City Harris Perlstein, Chicago William Rosenwald, Greenwich Daniel Shiman, Newark

Rabbi A. H. Silver, Cleveland William J. Shroder, Cincinnati Edward A. Suisman, Hartford Edward M. M. Warburg, New York James L. White, Salt Lake City Joseph Willen, New York Henry Wineman, Detroit Ira M. Younker, New York Avery Carp, Granite City Donald Oberdorfer, Atlanta Abe Srere, Detroit D. FOR ONE YEAR TERM

John M. Frank, Chicago Norman S. Goetz, New York Milton Kahn, Boston Bernard Kopkind, New Haven Leon C. Sunstein, Philadelphia

D. THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS REMAIN IN OFFICE:

(a) Terms Expiring in 1947

Max H. Block, Seattle Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, New York Milton P. Firestone, St.Paul Samuel Goldhamer, Cleveland Walter S. Hilborn, Los Angeles Sidney Hollander, Baltimore

Leslie L. Jacobs, Dallas New York Albert H. Lieberman, Philadelphia St.Paul Stanley C. Myers, Miami veland Charles J. Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh s Angeles Samuel S. Schneierson, New York timore Ben M. Selekman, Boston Isidore Sobeloff, Detroit

(b) Terms Expiring in 1948

Joseph M. Berne, Cleveland Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore Charles Brown, Los Angeles Major B. Einstein, St. Louis Harry Epstine, Pittsburgh Joseph Goldstein, Rochester Walter A. Haas, San Francisco James Marshall, New York Henry Monsky, Omaha Kurt Peiser, Philadelphia Ben Sadowski, Toronto David M. Watchmaker, Boston Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, New York

(c) Regional Chairmen (during term of office)

Bernard Alexander, Trenton..... Central Atlantic Region Sol Brachman, Fort Worth..... Southwestern States Region E. N. Grueskin, Sioux City..... West Central States Region Isaac S. Heller, New Orleans.... Southeastern States Region Edward H. Kavinoky, Buffalo..... Up-State New York Region Julian H. Krolik, Detroit..... East Central States Region Harry Levine, Leominster..... New England States Region Dr. Harold G. Trimble, Oakland.... Western States Region

(d) On Leave in U. S. Service

Robert J. Koshland, San Francisco

In accordance with the By-Laws of the Council: Independent nominations of candidates for election at the annual meeting may also be made by a letter signed by ten (10) member organizations provided the same is delivered to the Secretary of the corporation no later than the fifteenth day preceding the meeting. Upon receipt of any such independent nominations, the Secretary shall forthwith give notice thereof by mail to all members.

1945

BUDGETING BULLETIN

For Member Agencies

No. B-15

DECEMBER, 1945

SPECIAL BULLETIN ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

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

JDC PROGRAM FOR COLLECTION OF GIFTS IN KIND

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) has launched a program for the collection of gifts in kind to be distributed through JDC staff representatives and cooperating agencies overseas to Jews in displaced persons camps and in other liberated areas where JDC is operating. This is to be a continuous program without any specified time limit. Over a period of the next year or eighteen months, JDC hopes to collect goods which will have a value of about ten million dollars.

Cooperation of National Women's Organizations

The Campaign is being conducted through the cooperation of national women's organizations which will call upon their local chapters to collect the articles that are needed. Organizations which have been represented in JDC's planning meetings thus far include the National Council of Jewish Women, National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations, Women's Supreme Council of the B'nai B'rith, Women's Division of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, Hadassah, Mizrachi Women's Organization, Natioral Women's League of the United Synagogues of America, Ladies Auxiliary, Jewish War Veterans of the U. S. and Infants Welfare League of New York City. Instructions as to types of supplies required, methods of packaging and shipping, etc. have been issued through the national Jewish women's organizations to their local chapters.

Listing of Supplies to be Collected

Types of supplies to be collected will vary at different stages of the campaign. Initially, the following items are being requested:

- 1. Food such as dehydrated soups, malted milk powders, condensed or evaporated milk, coffee, dextrose, dried vegetables, hard candy, packaged sugar.
- Medicines and comfort items including soap, iodine, absorbent cotton, adhesive tape, aspirins, combs, handkerchiefs, razors and razor blades, sewing materials.
- <u>Childrens kits</u> including toys, crayons, picture books, caps, underwear, socks.
- 4. Layettes: aluminum pan, babies' dresses, shirts, soap, crib blanket, diapers, nipples.

The above is merely a partial listing of articles in each category. Detailed lists have been sent to local groups. Contributions are to be limited to supplies specifically mentioned on the lists, since approval for each separate item must be obtained from governmental export authorities. Used clothing will not be actively solicited by JDC until the current UNRRA clothing drive has been completed.

Articles are to be shipped by the local groups to a special JDC warehouse in New York City where all packages will be opened for government inspection and repacked into cartons and crates for shipment overseas. Costs for maintaining the warehouse, processing the articles collected, and shipment overseas are to be borne by JDC.

Local Coordination of Campaign

No definite provision has been made for coordination of collections in local communities. Each of the national organizations has requested its local affiliates to undertake their activities immediately and to work out methods of cooperation with other groups in their local communities. After the campaign has been initiated, it is expected that JDC board members will be called upon to stimulate the local campaigns and to assist in coordinating the efforts of all local groups. Federations, welfare funds, and community councils are also being requested to cooperate in coordinating the activities of local groups.

Fund-raising Barred

It has been emphasized by JDC, in planning the campaign, that no fundraising in any form is to be undertaken for this purpose. While local groups may, if they wish, allocate funds from their treasuries for the purchase of supplies, they will not be authorized to campaign for <u>cash</u> contributions. JDC will not accept cash grants, in view of its obligations under the United Jewish Appeal agreement.

Inasmuch as fund-raising is barred from this campaign, JDC has not undertaken discussion with nor sought official action from the United Jewish Appeal on this project.

Suggestion to Council Agencies

It is suggested that member agencies of the CJFWF may want to participate in the coordination of the campaign in their local communities to increase its effectiveness, to insure cooperative planning among the various local women's organizations, and to avoid any possible conflict between this drive and other community campaigns. Any problems arising in this connection may be referred to Mr. Louis H. Sobel of the JDC.

NOTE: This campaign is in no sense a substitute for women's divisions or women's contributions in welfare fund campaigns. It is <u>supplementary</u> to such activity. The JDC stresses that it must not affect women's division activity and contributions in welfare funds.

AMERICAN FUND FOR PALESTINIAN INSTITUTIONS

The attention of the CJFWF has been drawn by the American Fund for Palestinian Institutions to a possible misunderstanding which may have resulted from the following statement contained in Budgeting Bulletin B-13 (September, 1945), which dealt with the new agreement arrived at between the Vaad Leumi in Palestine and the Federated Council of Palestine Institutions:

> "The AFPI organized originally for the support of modern secular agencies in Palestine of an educational or cultural character, has accepted a number of religious institutions as its beneficiaries."

This sentence should not be interpreted to mean that the AFPI has changed its function, but merely that its activities have expanded since 1944. By-laws of the AFPI adopted in 1940 provide that the organization's purpose is "to facilitate the support from the United States of America of meritorious educational, cultural, <u>religious</u>, scientific research, social service and otherwise constructive Jewish communal activities in or in connection with Palestine." It will be noted that religious organizations were therefore included within the AFPI's original purposes. It was not until 1944, however, that religious institutions began to appear among the organization's beneficiaries.

As indicated in Budgeting Bulletin 3-13, the American Fund includes as beneficiaries only such institutions which have agreed to forego independent solicitation in the United States. The Federated Council of Palestine Institutions accepts responsibility for aiding Palestinian institutions without insisting upon this condition, but seeks through voluntary negotiations with individual fundraising offices to eliminate independent solicitation in federated cities which use the FCPI channel.

Allocations for Non-Beneficiary Institutions

In addition to raising funds for institutions with which it has reached exclusive fund-raising agreements, the AFPI has recently announced its readiness to accept welfare fund allocations on behalf of other traditional institutions not included on its benefidary list. Depending on the designation made by the welfare fund, the AFPI will transmit such allocations to the Vaad Leumi, to Chief Rabbi Herzog, to the individual institutions, or to its own Advisory Board in Palestine for distribution at the discretion of the Board's subcommittee on traditional institutions. The entire amount allocated will be transmitted, without deduction for administrative expenses. The AFPI does not undertake, however, to eliminate independent solicitations by meshullochim of non-beneficiary institutions.

Position of CJFWF

The Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds does not function as an endorsement agency. It therefore takes no position of preference for either the AFPI or the FCPI as a channel for the transmission of allocations to traditional institutions. Recent publicity, circulated among welfare funds, to the effect that the Council had protested against the activities of the American Fund in the traditional field, is therefore unfounded and contrary to the facts.

AFPI Beneficiary List for 1946

A number of traditional institutions have reached agreements with the AFPI for inclusion in the agency's 1946 program. A complete list of traditional beneficiaries for 1946 follows:

> Beth Jacob Schools (8) Horeb Secondary School, Jerusalem Instruction in Talmud in Religious Schools (6) Trade School Torah U-Melacha, Nachlat Yitzhak United Talmud Torah B'nai Zion and Yeshivah Habachurim, Jerusalem Yeshivah Kolel Achiezer, Jerusalem Yeshivah Alumah, Jerusalem Yeshivah Anshe Maamad, Jerusalem Yeshivah Beth Joseph Zvi, Jerusalem Yeshivah Chatam Sofer-Ketav Sofer, Jerusalem Yeshivah Divrei Chaim, Jerusalem Yeshivah Etz Joseph, Jerusalem Yeshivah Hayishuv Hachadash, Tel-Aviv Yeshivah Ohel Moshe, Jerusalem Yeshivah Or Hamizrach (for Yemenite Jews), Kfar Abraham Yeshivah Forat-Joseph, Rehoboth Yeshivah Qol Torah, Jerusalem Yeshivah of Rishon-Lezion, Rishon-Lezion Yeshivah Shevet Sofer, Jerusalem Yeshivah & Talmud Torah Beth Ulfana, Tel-Aviv Yeshivah & Talmud Torah Hatikvah (For Oriental Children) Yeshivah & Talmud Torah Hechareidim, Tel-Aviv Yeshivah & Talmud Torah Ohel Jacob, Tel-Aviv Yeshivah Tel-Aviv, Tel-Aviv Yeshivah Tifereth Israel, Haifa Hashomer Hadati Hachshara Farm Hospital for Insane & Incurable (Ezrath Nashim) Kolel Haavath Zion (Siebenbuergen) Jerusalem Kolel Shomre Hachomoth, Jerusalem (Medical Service Housing Project, Social Service, etc.) Kolel Hibath Jerusalem Galicia, Jerusalem Kolel Yishuv Eretz Israel-Bukovina, Jerusalem Free Kitchen Lechem Larevim, Jerusalem

STUDY OF UJA AGENCIES RELEASED BY PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTER-WELFARE FUND COOPERATION

A report prepared by the Fact-Finding Committee of the Provisional Committee on Inter-Welfare Fund Cooperation and dealing with the programs and budgets of the agencies constituting the United Jewish Appeal is now available for distribution to member agencies of the CJFWF.

The Provisional Committee was organized in February, 1945, at a time when the two major agencies in the UJA, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) and the United Palestine Appeal (UPA) had failed to reach an agreement for 1945 and were embarking on separate campaigns. Representing welfare funds in a number of the larger cities of the United States, the Committee undertook to conduct a study of the agencies' budgets and to make recommendations for the guidance of welfare funds in determining allocations. A fact-finding committee was set up for this purpose under the chairmanship of Harris Perlstein of Chicago. Samuel A. Goldsmith of Chicago and Isidore Sobeloff of Detroit, were appointed as directors of the study.

The report consists of 118 pages of text, preceded by a summary of conclusions by the directors of the study. It contains detailed analyses by Dr. Mordecai Grossman of the work of JDC and of UPA's beneficiary agencies, including historical sketches tracing the development of their programs; and financial analyses by Mr. Henry Bauling, C. F. A., of their finances and budgets for 1945. Dr. Grossman's study and Mr. Bauling's financial analysis of UFA were conducted under the auspices of the CJFWF with funds supplied by the Provisional Committee. Comments by the agencies studied are included as appendices to the report. In addition to the summary of conclusions presented by the study's directors as an introduction to the report, an appendix is included which details a proposal by the directors for a commission to be sent to Europe and Palestine on behalf of American welfare fund communities.

Copies of the report are available to member agencies of the CJFWF upon request to the Provisional Committee on Inter-Welfare Fund Cooperation, 130 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois, at a charge of one dollar per copy.

CAPITAL FUND CAMPAIGNS BY NATIONAL AND OVERSEAS AGENCIES

Campaigns for capital fund purposes are being conducted or planned by a number of national and overseas Jewish organizations. A partial listing of such appeals (see page 11) indicates that over \$35,000,000 is being requested from American Jewish communities for non-local capital needs.

The original capital needs of national agencies were met for the most part a generation ago, prior to the development of Jewish welfare funds. The policy of welfare funds since their establishment, has been to allocate only for current operating needs. Until recently, the capital campaigns of a few national organizations have been handled, in many instances, through negotiations between the welfare fund and the campaigning agency. In general, the pattern has been for agreements to be reached covering methods of campaigning, categories of contributions and size of contributions to be solicited, etc. Direct allocations by welfare funds for capital purposes have been rare exceptions.

In view of the present multiplication of capital fund appeals, some concern has been expressed that the effectiveness of central community fundraising may be impaired and that the pattern developed in the past for the handling of such appeals may prove inadequate to the present situation.

Questionnaire by CJFWF

In order to obtain a pooling of experience and consensus of judgments on this problem, the CJFWF distributed a questionnaire to executives of member agencies. Twenty-five replies have been received to date, from the following communities:

Albany	Erie	Oklahoma City
Atlanta	Houston	Omaha
Boston	Indianapolis	Richmond
Chattanooga	Los Angeles	Springfield, Mass.
Dallas	Miami	St. Joseph
Davenport	Milwaukee	St. Louis
Denver	Minneapolis	Valdosta
Des Moines	Nashville	Worcester
Detroit		

It will be noted that the questionnaire, which is reproduced on page 10, sought to elicit both information on community experience to date and opinions on how capital fund appeals should be handled.

Since most of the agencies are still in the initial stages of their campaigns, the replies, in terms of both experience and judgment, were necessarily inconclusive.

1. SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE TO DATE

A. Jewish Consumptive and Ex-Patients Relief Association (JCRA), Los Angeles -

The JCRA launched its campaign earlier than the other national organizations, and has therefore reached a larger number of communities. Ten of the cities replying to the questionnaire reported that the JCRA had already initiated its efforts to raise capital funds. In all of the cities except Detroit, a specific request had come from JCRA to the welfare fund for either a supplementary capital fund allocation by the welfare fund itself^{*} or for permission to solicit a group of large givers. In Detroit there was no request to the welfare fund, but the JCRA undertook a separate campaign through its local affiliate, raising \$10,000 in 1944-45 and now attempting to raise an additional \$15,000 in 1945-46.

Definite action on the JCRA's request has been taken in only a few cities. In Houston, permission was granted for an independent campaign of \$30,000. Beyond authorizing this goal, the welfare fund did not set any limits or establish procedures as to conduct of the campaign. In Dallas, permission was granted by the welfare fund to the JCRA for an independent drive for \$35,000. It should be noted that the JCRA had requested permission to raise \$50,000, but that the community set \$35,000 as representing its fair share, and obtained the institution's agreement to the goal. The welfare fund of Dallas obtained the approval of the War Chest for the independent campaign. The funds were raised at a special luncheon meeting (to which large givers were invited) and follow-up solicitation by a small committee. The . total raised was \$23,400, representing 58 contributions. Permission has been granted for solicitation of a small group of additional individuals who were not reached originally.

In Milwaukee, the welfare fund decided that the request of the JCRA was valid and reasonable. Permission was granted for the institution to solicit a limited group of large givers and a mutually acceptable goal for the campaign was fixed. No limitation was set on the size of individual gifts to be solicited.

In Chattanooga, Worcester, Des Moines, Oklahoma City, Nashville and Albany, requests have been received but no action has been taken.

- B. Jewish Theological Seminary Four communities reported capital fund campaigns by the Jewish Theological Seminary. In two of them, Richmond and Newark, there has been no discussion or agreement with the welfare fund. In Richmond, the local Conservative synagogue is conducting the campaign on behalf of the Seminary. In Newark, the Seminary conducted a quiet campaign in which it raised \$12,000 to \$15,000. In Atlanta, the welfare fund received a request from the Seminary for permission to conduct an independent campaign for \$15,000. Negotiations are proceeding between the welfare fund and Seminary on the goal and on the size of individual gifts to be solicited, the welfare fund having suggested a lower limit of \$100. The principle of clearance with the welfare fund on this campaign has however been established and accepted by the Seminary. Omaha reports that the Seminary was granted permission to raise \$10,000 for capital needs, the appeal being limited only to members of the local Conservative congregation. The congregation sponsored a fund-raising dinner at which \$7,300 was raised.
- C. <u>Hadassah and Hebrew University Medical School</u> Only Denver reports having received a formal request from this campaign. Permission was granted by the welfare fund for an independent drive, subject to the setting of a date which would be mutually acceptable and which would not interfere with the community's fund-raising.

- D. <u>Hebrew Institute of Technology</u> Permission was granted in Boston for a fund-raising dinner to which a select group was invited.
- E. <u>Regional Hillel Foundations</u> Indianapolis reports having received a request from the B'nai B'rith for \$5,000 for a Hillel Foundation at the University of Indiana. It decided to grant \$2,000 from the welfare fund treasury and it is understood that permission was granted for supplementary solicitation among B'nai B'rith members. Richmond has received a request from the B'nai B'rith for a grant to a regional Hillel Foundation. This is to be considered on its merits but no action has been taken to date.

2. SUMMARY OF OPINIONS ON HANDLING CAPITAL FUND CAMPAIGNS

There is virtually unanimous agreement by executives replying to the questionnaire that all appeals by non-local agencies for capital fund purposes should be cleared through the local welfare fund. It is suggested that each national agency request permission from the welfare fund to conduct its campaign and that the welfare fund take responsibility for evaluating the validity of the appeal in the same way that it evaluates requests for allocations toward operating needs. Should the welfare fund decide that the need has been established and that the campaign is worthy of endorsement, it would then undertake negotiations with the agency on the following matters:

- a. Timing of the campaign so that it will not interfere with the community's drive.
- b. Mutually acceptable decision on the duration of the campaign.
- c. The setting of a goal to be determined on the basis of the community's relative responsibility toward the total need.
- d. Decision on methods of solicitation to be used.
- e. Decision on groups of givers and categories of contributions to be solicited.

Beyond these general suggestions, the following specific proposals were made by some of the executives answering the questionnaire:

Five communities (Miami, Indianapolis, Valdosta, Worcester and Erie) suggested that the CJFWF assume responsibility on a national level for evaluating capital fund appeals and for making recommendations to local communities concerning their validity. St. Louis suggested further that there be some provision for representation by local communities in the planning of such appeals.

Other opinions expressed in the replies were (a) that no appeals separate from the welfare fund should be permitted, (b) that capital needs of local agencies should receive priority over national capital fund appeals and (c) that special interest groups affiliated with the national agencies should take responsibility for capital requirements rather than the community as a whole.

ACTION BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS - CJFWF

At its meeting of November 11, 1945, the Board of Directors of the CJFWF considered this problem. Stress was placed, in the Board's discussion, on the

importance of achieving coordination among the campaigns and of clarifying relationships between the national appeals and local communities. Toward this end, the Board voted to appoint a committee of welfare fund leaders to confer with those national and overseas agencies which are substantially increasing their campaign goals for current maintenance funds or are conducting capital fund campaigns. The committee will seek the cooperation of such agencies in achieving better coordination of fund raising plans. Initial steps have been taken in the organization of this committee.

Data on capital fund programs will be released to member agencies of the CJFWF in budgeting bulletins on the national and overseas organizations, as detailed information is made available by the organization and analyzed by the Budget Research Department.



QUESTIONMAIRE ON FINANCIAL SUFFORT OF NON-LOCAL CAFITAL

FUND CAMFAIGNS

- 1. Which non-local agencies have requested financial support from your local welfare fund for capital (non-operating or long-term) needs?
- 2. Was the request for support in the form of :
 - a) Supplementary allocation?
 - b) Fermission to solicit 'big givers'?
 - c) Other?
- 3. What action has been taken on the request?
- 4. What factors were considered in reaching the decision?
- 5. a) If permission for separate solicitation of big givers was given, what was the role of the federation or welfare fund?
 - b) Was total amount to be raised locally restricted?
 - c) Was total maximum amount to be raised from any giver restricted?
 - d) Did federation or welfare fund supply list of prospects?
 - e) Did federation welfare fund inform 'prospects' of its sanction of campaign?
 - f) How was fund raising of federation or welfare fund affected by this separate campaign?
- 6. a) If the request was turned down, did the national agency comply?
 - b) Did rejection result in withdrawal from welfare fund, separate solicitation, etc.?
- 7. Irrespective of whether you have yet received capital fund requests what do you think should be the reasoning, procedure, criteria, and safeguards to be employed by federations and welfare funds in handling these requests.

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Agency	Campaign Date	Goal	Purpose	Appeal to Wel- fare Fund
Jewish Theological Seminary	1945-1950 \$	15,235,000	Fermanent Founda- tions for Fro- fessorships, Lec- tureships, Fellow- ships, Scholarships Libraries \$6,985,000 (named by donors) Expansion of program \$5,500,000 Reserve Funds \$2,750,000	Requests welfare fund permission to solicit 'big givers'
Hebrew Union College	1945-?	5,000,000	Replenishment of Endowment Fund and Expansion of program	Appeal limited "Frimarily, and almost exclu- sively, to Re- form constitu- ency". 6-3-45
Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary	1945-?	5,000,000	To establish an Endowment and Expansion Fund (for additional buildings)	™o arreal to welfare funds
Medical School - Hebrew University (joint campaign by American Friends of Hebrew University and Hadassah)	1945 -?	4,000,000	To establish a Nedical School	Will seek welfare fund permission to solicit big givers
National Jewish Hospital	1945-?	2,500,000	To replace obsolete buildings, make renovations and increase facilities	"Flans not com- pletely formu- lated" 10-12-45
Jewish Consumptives Relief and Ex-Fat- ients Assn. (Los Angeles)	1945-?	2,100,000	To increase facili- ties by erection of new buildings and renovation of old buildings	Requests per- mission to soli- cit 'big givers'
Jewish Institute of Religion	1945-?	1,000,000	To create Endowment Fund, interest from which is to be used to meet operating deficits	No appeal to Welfare funds
Ner Israel Rabbinical College	1945-?	250,000	To improve and add to buildings in or- der to enlarge capacity,	No decision reached as yet.

FROM: Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds 165 West 46th Street, New York, N. Y. Ben Hanft, Publicity Director

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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SHAPIRO'S OBJECTION TO CHARLES P. TAFT'S SUPPORT OF NATIONAL ADVISORY BUDGETING PROPOSAL CALLED A "NARROW AND PAROCHIAL VIEW" BY HOLLANDER

Declaring that the needs of the Jewish people both abroad and in the United States are at present of deep concern to all Americans, Sidney Hollander, president of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, branded Ezra Shapiro's objection to Charles P. Taft's support of National Advisory Budgeting as a "narrow and parochial view."

Mr. Taft, acting chairman of the President's War Relief Control Board now in the process of liquidation - had written Mr. Hollander that he was glad to learn the Jewish welfare funds and federations were considering a plan to set up a national budget review similar to the one being established under the auspices of Community Chests and Courcils. Such a step, he said, is in line with what his Board hoped private welfare organizations would create on their own volition "to assure the contributing public that effective use is being made of the support provided for charitable enterprises."

Mr. Shapiro characterized Mr. Taft's letter as a "device of applying pressure by non-Jewish governmental agencies on specifically Jewish issues," and charged that it had worked to the disadvantage of the Jewish communities in the past. Previously Mr. Taft had urged the entry of Jewish welfare funds in their local war chests, and the reconstitution of the United Jewish Appeal early last year.

In replying to Mr. Shapiro's charges, Mr. Hollander said: "I do not share the narrow parochial views on Jewish affairs which is apparent in the reaction of Mr. Ezra Shapiro to the interest in national advisory budgeting expressed by Mr. Charles Taft, Acting Chairman of the President's War Relief Control Board. On the contrary I am convinced that the needs of the Jewish people both abroad and at home are at present of deep concern to all Americans. I believe further that at all times cooperation with other American groups is a desirable principle.

- more -

Certainly the efforts currently made by the Zionist Emergency Council and others to enlist general interest and support in the upbuilding of Palestine and the plight of Jewry overseas have met with widespread approval. I therefore welcomed the interest of the President's War Relief Control Board in the reconstitution of the United Jewish Appeal which has been so valuable to all of us.

"As to the question of whether Jewish welfare funds should or should not have joined local war chests, I believe that when the broad aspects of securing general interest in Jewish needs are considered, the results have by and large been favorable. There were also positive material gains. On this subject I should like also to refer Mr. Shapiro to the views of his fellow townsman, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, who responded to Mr. Charles Taft's recommendation made at the Council's 1943 Assembly, that Jewish welfare funds join war chests as follows:

> "'I want to assure you all that the United Jewish Appeal is most eager to enter a United front with all agencies working for the relief of human distress...It has become increasingly clear as a result of the experiences of Detroit, Kansas City, St. Louis and other communities that such a merger of a large national scale is feasible. Therefore, Mr. Taft, this body was prepared to recommend to the Jewish welfare funds to enter into war chests as desirable and in every way laudable, and in so doing make their contribution to a greater integration of American life.

"And so the United Jewish Appeal representing the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service feel clear to recommend to the Jewish communities... that we merge wholeheartedly into joint community efforts. (war chests)!"

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January 9, 1946

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January 15, 1946

Mr. L. L. Lurie, Executive Director Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds 165 W. 46th Street New York 19, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Lurie:

I received this morning the report of the Nominating Committee of the CJFWF. I note that I have been renominated as a member of the Board of Directors.

I feel very honored that the Committee proposed my renomination, but as you know I have been unable to attend the meetings of the Board for nearly two years due to the very great pressure of work upon me. I have taken on some heavy responsibilities in the last few years which make very great demands upon my time and my energies. I feel that I will not be able to do justice to the Council in accepting a position on the Board, for I am afraid that I will not be free to attend its meetings and to keep in close touch with this work.

With all good wishes, permit me to remain,

Most cordially yours,

AHS: GR

Crumsti of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds 165 West 46 St., New York, N.Y.

January 18, 1946

TO: MEMBERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: SIDNEY HOLLANDER, President

I believe you will find Rabbi Trachtenberg's letter to me and my reply of interest to you. It refers to an independent slate of nominations for the Board of Directors which is being circulated by petition among member agencies. In the event that you have not seen this independent slate, I am enclosing a copy for your information.

encl.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF EASTON 660 Ferry Street Caston, Penna.

January 14, 1946

Mr. Sidney Hollander, Pres. Council of Jewish Federations and Welfere Finds 165 West 46th Street New York, No Yo

Deer Mr. Hollander:

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0 P Y

I have your request for approval of the statement that National Budgeting does not involve a threat to Falestine. I regret that I cannot accept this thesis any move than I can express confidence in the Board of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfere Funds.

As I see it, the issue is not only whether or not National Budgeting is sound or unsound, but rather whether the Council of Jawish Federations has developed the kind of Board of Directors which is truly representative of the American Jawish community. It will come as no surprise to you to loarn that I finally believe that the Board of the Council of Jawish Federations is unrepresentative and incensitive to the wishes and interests of the Jawish communities it is supposed to serve. The method of selection and the Jack of community participation have made elections to the Board a modkery and point to the self-perpetuation of a non-representative group.

It is significe at that the Community Councils of major cities are not represented by either lay-leaders or by professionals. The overwhelming number of non and anti-Zionists as exainet Zioniste certainly does not reflect the prevailing sentiment in the Jewish community. It is little wonder that Zionists have joined others in opposing National Budgeting.

It is the contention of the overwholming majority of the Committee to Oppose National Budgeting that the weakness is not in the principle of Mational Budgeting, but in the sponsorship by an organisation which continues to reflect the influence of isolated elements rather than the broad interests of the mass of the Jewish community.

The issue of National Budgeting and all other issues could be resolved if the Council would take upon itself to reorganize its Board so as to incorporate representation of the more democratic Community Councils end the more positive forces in Jewish life.

I hope that the first steps will be taken, at the next General Assembly, to be held in Detroit, in the direction of making the Board more representative and making the Council more responsive to the surge of interest in democratic community organization.

Because of its relationship to National Budgeting, I am sending a copy of this letter to Ezra Shapiro.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Joshua Trachtenberg

JT/gb

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS 165 West 46th Street New York, 19, N.Y.

January 18, 1946

Rabbi Joshua Trachtenberg Jewish Community Council 660 Ferry Street Easton, Pa.

Dear Rabbi Trachtenberg:

I have your letter of January 14th and I must express my great regret at your views which are obviously based on lack of information. The most charitable explanation I can make is that you arrived at snap judgments, because you were unwilling to make the effort to examine the available information. Your statement, "I firmly believe that the Board of the Council in unrepresentative and insensitive to the wishes of the Jewish communities" is a prejeduced belief completely detached from reality.

Had you examined the brief activity statements reported for the 55 members of our Board given on pages 12 and 13 of our recent booklet, "What is National Advisory Budgeting Service?" your fantastic notions might have been completely dispelled. It does not take any involved calculation to learn from this list that 16 of our Board members are currently presidents or campaign chairmen of local member agencies; eight are vice presidents; 12 have been recent local agency presidents and are continuing actively on local Boards; nine are active Board members of their agencies; and nine are the professional executives of the largest cities in our association. More than one half of the men nominated for 1946 are currently presidents of their local organizations.

You are equally without foundation in your criticisms of the methods used for the nomination of Board members. For example, our Nominating Committee this year consisted of the eight regional presidents who had been selected in their regions by the popular vote of local delegates. Any one who attempted to say that they were not truly representative of their respective regions would be laughed at. To charge them as you do is to insult a group of sincere and devoted Jewish leaders.

I believe your private terminology of "community councils" may have been another factor which has led you astray. Not all "community councils" use that name and many agencies called "federations" or "welfare funds" or "united appeals" are organized on a group representation basis. Even if we disregard that and ask you to examine only the list of Board members and their association with "community councils" you will find that our current Board includes the president, vice president, or treasurer of the community councils of Los Angeles (2), Detroit, Atlanta, Newark, Erie and New Haven and Salt Lake City. You certainly have an obligation to withdraw your statement that "Community Councils of major cities are not represented by either lay leaders or professionals". (For your information, the Detroit and Cleveland Jewish Community Councils are not members of our association.)

A major factor in your unfounded criticism is your assumption that the Board of the Council is or should be selected on an ideological quota basis. You are again entirely mistaken in believing that the overwhelming number of our Board are non or anti-Zionists. With very rare exceptions, our Board consists of active Zionist leaders and/or active workers and sympathizers with Palestine causes. They were, however, not selected in accordance with a quota for "ideologists". Individuals become members of the Board of Directors of the Council through their active and devoted local work and only because they are the outstanding local Jewish leaders. The persons that our local member agencies select as their own leaders are the most

COPY

Rabbi Joshua Trachtenberg Easton, Pa.

desirable group from which members of the Board of the Council can be selected. Nominating Committees in the past have invariably consulted with the agencies in the large cities in offering their selections. Our regional organization is the source for suggestions for representatives of smaller cities. Changes in the composition of the Board reflect primarily changes in local leadership.

I firmly believe that the usefulness of the Council as a national association of local community agencies would be completely destroyed if our Board were to be selected on any ideological basis. If such a principle is ever adopted the Council would cease being a non-political association, receptive to the needs of all the complex groups and causes which flourish in the American Jewish community. It would, instead, become an appendage of a sectarian movement.

One of the problems in the selection of the Council Board not generally recognized, arises from the distribution of the Jewish population. We have member agencies in 234 cities but only a very small fraction of Jews -- about 10 to 15 percent live in 200 of the smaller communities. The Board of the Council is naturally weighted by representatives from the larger cities. Even so, the 55 individuals listed, come from 34 cities including 12 who represent smaller Jewish communities.

What most disturbs me about your letter, is the fact that it represents a tendency to act on prejudice and misinformation and the failure to resort to the easily available procedure of first finding out the facts, and then making up one's mind. Is it unreasonable of me to expect this degree of maturity and judicial temperament?

I cannot say that I see any connection with national budgeting in your mistaken thesis about the composition of the Council Board. We have been assured by leaders of the Opposition that they are opposed to national budgeting <u>in principle</u> and they would reject national budgeting irrespective of the composition of the Board of Directors of the Council. For example, Mr. Henry Montor has assured us privately that the UPA would oppose national budgeting even if the budget committee consisted of all 100% Zionists, and Rabbi Heller has stated publicly that the Jewish Agency must be accepted as a quasi-government whose budget decisions are final and not subject to review even by the UPA. As you know, we have suggested that the National Advisory Budgeting Committee could be organized directly by the Jewish welfare funds if they did not wish the General Assembly of the Council or the Board of Directors to act as their agent. This has also been completely rejected by the UPA leaders with whom we discussed the suggested procedures.

Sincerely yours,

SIDNEY HOLLANDER President

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF EASTON 660 Ferry Street Easton, Penna.

January 7, 1946

Dear

The General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds will take place in Detroit on February 8th through 11th. Many matters of vital importance affecting your organization will come before this body for consideration and action. The CJFWF is now becoming one of the most powerful and influential factors in Jewish life in America. Its role and position has and will continue to have considerable influence on Jewish affairs at home and overseas.

From time to time, criticism has been levelled against the Council as being undemocratic and unrepresentative. It is not our intention to examine the merits and demerits of these allegations. We are primarily concerned with the effort to broaden the participation of all elements in an organization which plays so important a role in Jawish life. The election of members of the Board has been a routine procedure with names chosen by the nominations committee, presented to the General Assembly and voted on without discussion or opposition.

We feel the time has come to bring before the organized Jewish communities in America a slate of representatives in whose choice they may have some part. In accordance with the provision in the Constitution of the CJFWF, we are recommending, for the approval of the Jewish communities, a slate of Jewish leaders, who by their devotion to local activities, their interest in Jewish causes and their positive approach to Jewish life, have merited recognition in the national policy-making boay of Jewish federations and welfare funds. We are also requesting communities to suggest additional names of community leaders they feel should be recommended for election to the board of the CJFWF.

The Jewish Community Council of Easton has approved this slate and we urge prompt approval by the Board of your organization. Such approval by your Board will not bind your delegate to the Assembly. It will, however, give the delegates at the General Assembly an opportunity to choose between the formal slate provided by the Committee on Nominations and an independent slate suggested by the communities.

I know you will agree that this will have a salutory effect on the CJFWF and will manifest interest of Jewish communities in the affairs of their organization. Would you be good enough to return the enclosed form within the next few days, because the Constitution requires that independent slates be in the hands of the Secretary of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds within 15 days of the General Assembly

Sincerely yours,

JACK SHER, Secretary JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF EASTON

CCPY

EASTON JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL

We approve the following slate of nominees for the Board of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds to be elected at the General Assembly in Detroit, February 8-11, 1946.

- 1. Dr. Philip Bernstein, Rochester
- 2. Hon. David Diamond, Buffalo
- 3. Ben Dreyer, Canton
- 4. Rabbi Leon I. Feuer, Toledo
- 5. Isaac Franck, Detroit
- 6. Leo Gallin, Los Angeles
- 7. Edward E. Gelber, Toronto
- 8. Harold Goldenberg, Minneapolis (for re-election)
- 9. Sylvan Gotshal, New York (for re-election)
- 10. Benjamin Harris, Chicago
- 11. Isaac Heller, New Orleans (for re-election)
- 12. Dr. James G. Heller, Cincinnati
- 13. Sidney L. Herold, Shreveport
- 14. Gus Kaplan, Harrisburg
- 15. Edmund I. Kaufmann, Washington, D. C.
- 16. Hon. Louis Levinthal, Philadelphia
- 17. Julius Livingston, Tulsa
- 18. Alex Lowenthal, Fittsburgh
- 19. Mortimer May, Nashville
- 20. Leo Rabinowitz, San Francisco
- 21. Albert Schiff, Columbus
- 22. Charles Schwartz, Akron
- 23. Ezra Shapiro, Cleveland
- 24. Daniel Shiman, Newark (for re-election)
- 25. Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland (for re-election)
 - 26. Rudolf G. Sonneborn, New York
 - 27. Michael Stavitsky, Newark
 - 28. Dewey Stone, Brockton
 - 29. Dr. Joshua Trachtenberg, Easton
- 30. Elkan Voorsanger, Milwaukee
- 31. Edward M. M. Warburg, New York (for re-election)
- 32. Herman L. Weisman, New York
- 33. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, New York

We suggest the following additional names for this slate.

Organization...... Signature..... Signature..... Title.....



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. Sidney Hollander Council of Jewish Federations & Welfare Funds 165 West 46th Street New York 19, N. Y. Dear Mr. Hollander:

The views you state in your letter and enclosure of January 10, coincide with mine. I am happy to endorse it, with the understanding that it is not to be construed as a vote for or against the NAB proposal, but merely as an expression of opinion that it envisages no threat to Palestine or to Zionist fulfillment.

> Signature_____Address_____ City & State_____

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL

"Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in harmony"

-OF EASTON

and Vicinity

660 Ferry Street Easton, Penna. Phone 6943

Participating Organizations

Judea Lodge No. 30 B'nai Brith Children of Israel Congregation Congregation B'nai Abraham Cong. B'nai Abraham Sisterhood Daughters of Rebecca Hadassah Jewish Center, N. W. New Jersey Temple Brith Sholom Temple Brith Sholom Sisterhood Y. M.-Y. W. H. A. Y. M. H. A. Men's Club Y. W. H. A. Women's Club Zionist Organization

January 18, 1946

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

Your name has been presented for re-election to the Board of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. We are delighted to learn of this action and we are taking the privilege of endorsing your nomination on our own slate as approved by more than 30 communities.

It is a source of gratification to us that you are one of the outstanding leaders behind whom all elements of the Jewish community can unite.

Sincerely yours.

Joshuab rachtenber Joshua Trachtenberg

JT: IM

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.

OFFICERS

President SIDNEY HOLLANDER, Baltimore Chairman of the Board WILLIAM J. SHRODER, Cincinnati Vice-Presidents STANLEY C. MYERS, Miami WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Greenwich SAMUEL S. SCHNEIERSON, New York DAVID M. WATCHMAKER, BOSTON 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 19, N.Y.

January 22, 1946

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver The Temple E. 105 St. & Ansel Road Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I have your letter of January 15th. I was delighted with the fact that our Nominating Committee wanted you to continue as a member of our Board. They knew of course that pressure of other work has prevented you from being as active in attendance at board meetings as you had been recently. However, I know that they feel that you should continue to be a member of our Board and hope that from time to time you might find it possible to include board meetings in your overcrowded schedule.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially,

H. LURTE

Executive Director

HLL:as

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.

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Executive Director H. L. LURIE Field Service Director Philip Bernstein

National Office: 165 West 46 Street, New York 19, N.Y.

January 24, 1946

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

We have received today an independent slate for nominations to the Board of Directors of the Council which will be mailed to cur member agencies in advance of the Assembly. The independent slate was prepared by the Easton Jewish Community Council and is also signed by an officer of our member agencies in the following cities: Columbus,Ga., Fargo, N.D., Hackensack, N.J., Harrisburg, Pa., Macon, Ga., McKeesport, Pa., Newburgh, N.Y., Niagara Falls, N.Y., Norfolk, Va., Petersburg, Va., Pine Bluff, Ark., Pottsville, Pa., Salem, Ohio, Sharon-Farrell, Pa., Uniontown, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va. The provisions of the Council By-laws concerning independent nominations have been complied with.

You have been included on this slate as one of 25 hominees for a member of the Board of Directors of the Council for a three (3) year term. There are, however, only 17 vacancies to be filled in this category.

In sending our member agencies this independent slate and also the slate appointed by the Nominating Committee we would like to include some identifying material concerning the communal activities and offices held by the individuals who have been nominated. I would therefore very much appreciate your sending me by return mail a brief statement of the offices you have held or are holding in your local agency which is a member of the Council and also any office held in any national and regional Jewish organization.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of the Report of the Nominating Committee of the Council.

Sincerely yours,

H. L. LURIE Executive Director

HLL:as encl.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY . FEBRUARY 8-11 . HOTEL STATLER . DETROIT, MICHIGAN

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.

OFFICERS

President SIDNEY HOLLANDER, Baltimore Chairman of the Board WILLIAM J. SHRODER, Cincinnati Vice-Presidents STANLEY C. MYERS, Miami WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Greenwich SAMUEL S. SCHNEIERSON, New York DAVID M. WATCHMAKER, Boston 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 19, N.Y.

January 24, 1946

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver The Temple E. 105 Street at Ansel Rd. Cleveland, O.

Dear Rabbi Silver :

Your name is also included in the Report of the Nominating Committee of the Council and we are writing to the nominees on the regular slate for similar information.

Sincerely yours,

H. L. Lurie Executive Director

HLL:bt

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF THE CJFWF by H. L. LURIE, Executive Director

Introduction

The purpose of this statement is to evaluate the Council's program through a review and analysis of the activities as a whole. A detailed inventory of Council activities and services for the year will be presented as a Staff Report.

The work of the Council can be classified under two general headings:

- 1. The Council as an agency organized to provide specific services for individual local Jewish communities. These services involve assistance in all of the various aspects of local community organization through the methods of research, consultation, information, studies and surveys.
- 2. The Council as an instrument for collective action, by central communal agencies which have been established in local Jewish communities throughout the United States and Canada.

Council services have been generally satisfactory in activities falling under category (1), which in the main are an extension of services developed by the Bureau of Jewish Social Research since 1917 and incorporated into the program of the Council since 1935.

The program of Council services has been considerably less effective in category (2) though such functions were contemplated as one of the major purposes of the Council when it was established in 1932.

It is pertinent to inquire into the reasons for the differences in the results of Council program in these two categories and to seek to establish the extent to which these differences are due to limitations in Council general planning and staff services which can be overcome, or to factors inherent in the nature of Jewish communal organization which may not be amenable to rapid improvement.

Council Services to Individual Communities

The Council since its establishment has been concerned both with the development of services to existing federations and welfare funds and to the task of helping unorganized communities to achieve an acceptable form of local Jewish communal organization. There were not more than 40 Jewish federations and welfare funds in 1930. There is now some form of central Jewish agency in over 300 cities. This part of our task is practically completed, much of it the result of specific Council services aided by general trends and factors which stimulated Jewish organization. No large or intermediate sized Jewish community and many small cities, (some with less than 500 Jewish population) is without one or more central agencies representing cooperative effort in local planning, fund raising and support of local, national and overseas Jewish causes. Originally motivated by philanthropic aims these central agencies called federations, welfare funds or community councils have gradually been assuming additional interests and functions which relate them to broad aspects of Jewish life in the United States and the adjustment of the Jewish group to the life of the general community.* This organization of local communities and their continued functioning for more than a decade is a significant contribution to American Jewish life.

The major Council services have been directed to the needs of these various types of central agencies for information, for advice on problems and standards of service, for exchange of experience, and for specific studies either on local problems or of the non-local agencies which derive their support from local Jewish welfare funds.

1945 was in many respects a difficult year for the Council program; however, services were expanded during that period. We gave more skilled field service, held more consultations with individual local communities and engaged in more special studies.

Because of turnover in staff personnel, staff vacancies, lack of adequate budget and other factors we experienced some difficulties in maintaining the quality and continuity of our staff services. The sudden unfortunate death in February of Solomon Kuznets, Director of the Budget Research Department was a special handicap in the work of that department. Three of the more experienced members of the Field Service left during the year to accept larger opportunities in local and national agencies. These losses were offset in part through gains in staff services achieved through the extension of publicity and campaign service in March, enlargement of field services in two regions in June and the reorganization of our Social Planning Department in October.

We have been operating under difficult office and staff conditions due to lack of space and insufficient funds, with the result that in some aspects we are not serving our member agencies as effectively as they need to be served. Many of these are difficulties which can be overcome if additional financial support is secured from the member agencies of the Council for a minimum adequate program of services.

Perhaps a larger handicap for our service program in 1945 may is attributed to changing general conditions. For part of the year our country was engaged in the World War; during the latter period we were at peace and were facing the difficult problems of reconversion and readjustment. These general changes brought with them need for adjustment of local programs and affected current and long time planning for local and overseas needs. The Council is attempting to relate itself to these changes both through its regular field and regional services and through the development of the social planning department, extension of campaign and publicity services. We have every indication that in the area of service to local communities there is a continuing and increasing demand on staff resources of the Council. There are services which are generally accepted and there are few controversial issues. Improvement will depend primarily on the competence of the professional staff and the full use of various forms of cooperation which are generously available from the professional and lay leadership of our member agencies.

* Many cities, especially the small and intermediate sized cities, have a single central communal agency which performs all community functions which have been organized. In some of the larger cities there are several organizations dividing the functions of local service programs, non-local fund raising and local "public relation". There is a trend toward consolidation of these several central functional groups into one overall central agency.

The Council as an Instrument for Collective Action

The Council was organized not merely for the purpose of providing central services to individual communities in research, fact finding, guidance, consultation and advice. There was also apparent from the beginning an underlying aim to develop an association of central Jewish communal agencies which could if they desired, act cooperatively in other matters which were of common concern.

The Council with its General Assembly of delegates of local member agencies, its organized regional groups, its zone meetings and special committees is in theory an apparatus which can function not merely as a conference for mutual self education and for the directing of professional services to individual local communities. It is also potentially a form of organization for collective action. The desire has been expressed frequently that the Council function in this way. It is true that the Council By-Laws specifically provide that action by the Assembly is binding only on the Board of Directors and not on the member agencies unless they desire to adopt an Assembly resolution on policy. That is in the nature of a voluntary association. However, the Council record has shown least progress in furthering this aim of cooperative action. Little in the way of voluntary collective action has developed in the course of the fourteen years of Council activity. On the record, it can be answered that the member agencies of the Council have not yet reached the point where they are able to work together effectively as an association. Some of the most serious criticisms of the Council program have come from individuals associated with our member agencies who believe that the Council is weak and lacks the force required to deal effectively with the function of collective action by member agencies. We need to examine therefore whether the proposals for collective action are realistic and whether the failures are due to weaknesses in Council organization or are inherent in the nature of our local member agencies.

We can examine the premise that local Jewish central agencies need to act together cooperatively on some important matters of common interest by reviewing some of the attempts that have been made to secure collective action. Two major attempts are illustrative of the desire of our member agencies to act collectively.

(a) It was generally agreed that the continued maintenance of the United Jewish Appeal was essential for continuing cooperation of all community groups in central welfare funds in many communities. Early in 1945 the UJA was dissolved. A large majority of our member agencies attempted to use the Council as their association to enforce this need on the overseas agencies concerned. The Council as an association and our member agencies individually used every legitimate means at our disposal to attempt to bring about a reconstitution. Persuasion, conciliation, mediation, individual and group pressures were attempted. All of the efforts failed. The UJA was finally reconstituted but only on the insistence of an emergency war time agency of the United States government which had licensing authority to enforce its recommendations. The fact that a united appeal was desired by the Council and by the member agencies may have been a factor in the decision reached by the President's War Relief Control Board but without the latter's intervention it is likely that the JDC and UPA would have conducted separate and consequently competitive campaigns for 1945 and 1946 with the obvious disorganizing effect on local welfare funds.

(b) As another example, -- the results of efforts of the Council to bring about real coordination of agencies dealing with problems of anti-Semitism have been somewhat limited. The NCRAC was established in 1944 as a result of combined pressures by the member agencies of the Council at our General Assemblies. It has made some progress but there are still many potential areas of agency coordination and of relationships between the member agencies of the Council and the NCRAC which have not been adequately developed.

It is constantly demonstrated that the UJA prefers to deal with the member agencies of Council individually rather than through the Council or through any other instrument for collective action. (The experience of the Provisional Committee for Inter Welfare Fund Cooperation illustrate the fact that attempts on the part of member agencies to organize for group action outside of the Council have thus far been similarly fruitless.) The Council is rarely recognized as an association of Jewish welfare funds and there is no organized formal participation of the Council or of welfare funds collectively through any other means in the planning of the UJA campaigns, or of other national and overseas service programs or capital fund campaigns, or other matters which are of direct concern to all of the individual member agencies of the Council.

Resistance to the Council serving as a medium for collective action of the member agencies of the Council on national and overseas problems extends back to the inception of the Council. (This was expressed in 1932 as a fear that the Council might become a "super organization".) This opposition has continued on the part of agencies and groups in this country that do not welcome collective action on the part of welfare funds. Various explanations for the lack of development of cooperative action on the part of the member agencies through the Council or through any other medium designed by them in the face of this resistance may be reviewed as follows:

1. There are sharp cleavages in local communities and the central agencies which are organized in these communities are maintained on the basis of an equilibrium among dissident elements. The stability of central fund raising machinery depends on the maintenance of this equilibrium which frequently requires compromises and adjustments. This equilibrium is fairly secure as a basis for dealing with problems which are essentially local. It is weakest in programs related to national and overseas philanthropic and political controversial issues, whose origin is usually overseas, tend to affect combined local thinking on matters which are important to us as citizens of our communities. This is a great loss.

2. The current leadership in many local communities may not reflect the views of some active local partisan groups, even if through practical expedients all local groups continue to cooperate to collect and distribute funds.

3. The interest and loyalties of a considerable part of the local leadership as well as of the various groups in the communities are attached to specific national and overseas causes. Federations and welfare funds find themselves unable to maintain a position which leaders may believe to be to the advantage of the community as a whole in the face of these loyalties which can be stimulated and directed by national agencies. As a consequence biases which have no real relation to local interests occasionally handicap local decisions.

4. The character of our member agencies varies considerably. There are some well organized communities where local interests are more homogeneous and are less subject to outside partisan influences. In other communities one or another type of outside group interest is preponderant. 5. There are additional problems of difference among Council member agencies due to the variable size of communities ranging from very small to very large cities. The fact that approximately 40 percent of the Jewish population lives in New York, about 75 percent in 10 of the largest American cities -- is an added, but I believe, a secondary factor, since the character of group control is not related to the size but rather to the composition of the communities.

General Conclusions

In view of the underlying situation it is necessary to raise the question of how the Council should continue to operate in the second category of function. There are few problems in its program of services to individual local communities which cannot be solved through proper administrative procedures. The problem of developing the Council as an association for collective action of local communities requires the most careful thought and attention of the Board of Directors. Are the member agencies of the Council so organized that they can serve as units in an association of Jewish communities for collective action? Can the communities be organized on such a basis through new approaches or methods or over a longer period of time? Or are the underlying intra-mural issues in local communities of such gravity and complexity that no such development is possible? These are questions that the Board and the member agencies of the Council should seek to answer in planning the continuing efforts of the Council in this area of work.

It is evident that whether or not the Council or any other medium can function as an instrument for collective action of local communities, the problems which such an association would attempt to solve are likely to continue and to impinge on local communities and on the strength and effectiveness of local community organizations. They are matters which will continue to be discussed in conferences of representatives of local community agencies. To discuss these problems without arriving at constructive solutions is bound to lead to discouragement on the part of local agencies with whatever instrument presumably exists to help member agencies with these problems.

We need also to point out the dangers which exist when attempts are made to promote programs of group action if the local member agencies are not prepared or equipped consistently to support efforts that may be made in respense to the expressed wishes of local leaders of agencies.

- 1. The national and overseas agencies are aware on a realistic basis of the lack of consistent support by the member agencies of an announced policy or they are confident of their capacity effectively to weaken this support which may have temporarily been evidenced.
- 2. The more effective the Council appears to be in representing the expressed desires of its member agencies the more efforts will be made by national and overseas agencies with the help of their local adherents to control the Council politically.
- 3. The danger to the Council increases to the extent that various contending factions are unequal in political or organization strength. These inequalities of political strength are frequently adjusted through the negotiations and compromises made nationally. If they are not arrived at nationally, it is doubtful whether local equilibrium can be maintained.

4. Domination of the Council by a partisan group which does not reflect actual relationship of forces within the local communities is likely to be short-lived, but the carrying out of an attempted domination would be destructive during that period.

The above analysis may appear to present a rather pessimistic outlook for developing the Council as an instrument for collective action by member agencies. There are, however, more favorable aspects which are worthy of consideration as follows:

- 1. Changing conditions will certainly alleviate the tensions and irritations which intensify differences and conflicts among Jewish groups. We have passed through the most catastrophic period in our history and we may be said to be suffering from the traumatic shock reactions of our time. There are parallel aspects of conflicts and uncertainties in the world at large both here and abroad. The tendency for groups to work cooperatively to solve their problems is more intrinsic than the opposite tendency toward group dissension.
- 2. We can hope that in time some of the unsolved Jewish problems both here and abroad will gradually be solved by the operation of general political and social factors and that these solutions will restore more normal conditions for Jews in Europe, in Palestine and in this country. Such solutions will reduce the tensions in our organizations locally and nationally.
- 3. The American Jewish population is rapidly becoming more homogeneous in its composition and its organized activities will increasingly reflect that condition rather than the social and cultural differences of the older elements. Jewish organizations will be under compulsion to change and adapt their leadership to reflect the contemporary scene.

Recommendations

How then should the Council proceed in carrying out the undeveloped part of the two general functions for which it was established? There is no clear or single solution. Following are some recommendations that may merit consideration by the Board:

- 1. Strengthening of the service programs of the Council so that we may be in a better position to assist local communities to organize effective central agencies. This means full utilization of all the programs of research and consultation, regional organization, active and vital national and regional committees, etc.
- 2. We have a responsibility for contributing to the better preparation and education of professional workers for community organization, and our cooperation is needed for an inter-agency plan for the training of Jewish communal workers which will shortly be presented to us.
- 3. Procedures for initiating collective action on the part of member agencies of the Council should emphasize the primary responsibility of the local communities, and should involve formal action by the

Boards of Directors of these agencies. We have had the experience of local Boards reversing themselves or rejecting actions of their local leaders or Executive Committees in response to subsequent pressures. Such experiences greatly handicap the Board and staff of the Council as an instrumentality of our member agencies.

- 4. The Board of Directors could establish a Study Committee on the question of collective action which would report and make recommendations on the general questions and recommend specific procedures to the 1947 General Assembly of the Council.
- 5. We might establish a Joint Study Committee on Relationships Between Local and National Agencies for a full and intensive exploration of the problems and areas of conflict and to evaluate possible methods for establishing better mutual understanding. Such a Committee might consist of twelve individuals carefully selected, six by the Council, of essentially local representatives with primary local interests; six by the national and overseas agencies (possibly two UJA, one other overseas agency, one JDA, one National Council on Tuberculosis, one from cultural and educational agencies). This group of twelve would select a chairman. Funds should be available to this committee for meetings, studies and secretarial services. Hearings with national and overseas agencies and visits to a selected number of local communities might be involved. The product to be expected after intensive study by such a Committee would be a series of recommendations, policies and procedures that would be beneficial to the continuing operation of welfare funds in relation to the beneficiary national and overseas agencies. Such a committee would have a long time program and would not be expected to make rapid progress. It might be set up to function over a two-year period. It should be more than a study committee, and be encouraged to undertake experimentally the working out of some of the less controversial problems in order to gain experience and understanding of the more difficult issues.
- 6. A change in our By-Laws on the procedures for nominations to the Board of Directors of the Council is indicated. On the whole, our Nominating Committees have made excellent recommendations. Our current Board, for example, consists largely of Presidents or Executives or other key leaders of the twenty-two largest cities and the men elected as Chairmen of Council regions. They represent also twelve smaller communities. It would strengthen the Council to have Board members elected directly by the member agencies of the larger cities, plus a representation from smaller communities elected at regional conferences. One method along these lines would be as follows:
 - (a) Six members of the Board selected by the New York Federation, and six by the New York United Jewish Appeal.
 - (b) Member agencies in cities with more than 150,000 Jewish population would each elect 4 Board members. (Chicago, Philadelphia)

- (d) Member agencies with less than 75,000 and more than 30,000 would elect (2) Board members. (Baltimore, Newark, Pitts-burgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, Toronto)
- (e) Cities with less than 30,000 but more than 20,000 would each elect (1) Board member. (Buffalo, Cincinnati, Hartford, Jersey City, Kansas City, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Haven, Paterson, and Rochester)
- (f) The Chairmen of each of our regions (8) (now in effect).
- (g) Each Region would elect one additional Board member, preferably from a community in the region which has less than 20,000 Jewish population.
- (h) Six additional Board members-at-large elected at annual General Assemblies for a one year term each.

These suggestions would give us a total Board of 75 individuals. If two cities with more than 20,000 Jewish population not now members of the Council join, subsequently, (Providence, Montreal), the Board would be increased to 78. We could have a smaller or larger Board by changing the assigned quotas. Under this plan officers of the Council would continue to be elected at Assemblies.

COPY

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc. 165 West 46th Street, N.Y., 19, N.Y.

January 30, 1946

Mr. Ernest E. Barbarash 1720 16th Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Barbarash:

I noted a statement made by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver addressed to Zionists on the subject of national budgeting in yesterday's JTA Bulletin. I understand there was a release sent out on this subject by your office and will be grateful to you if you will send me three copies of the original release.

Sincerely yours,

HLL:as

H. L. Lurie Executive Director

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accept large financial responsibilities for the new immigration and its adjustment in Palestine.

A summary of the 44,000 word report follows:

I. POSITION OF JEWS IN EUROPE*

<u>Germany and Austria</u>: For the 82,000 displaced Jews in these countries, (excluding the Russian zones of occupation), emigration is an immediate urgent necessity and Palestine offers the only present possibility for mass immigration. Return to their Eastern European homelands is impossible because of the economic and social conditions in those countries. The majority of displaced Jews live in camps in the American and British zones. Conditions in the camps vary and might be criticized in several respects. Physical care has improved gradually through the efforts of military authorities, UNRRA, and voluntary agencies. The major problem is however one of morale. A sense of cohesion and purpose has been achieved among displaced Jews only on the basis of their hope to reach Palestine.

The great majority of 27,000 native Austrian and German Jews similarly wish to emigrate, although some few may remain.

> Note that 26,000 of the 39,000 U.S. immigration visas to be made available annually under the terms of President Truman's recent directive are ear-marked, under quota laws, for natives of Austria and Germany.7

In <u>Poland</u>, <u>Hungary and Roumania</u>, Jews are confronted with combined problems of anti-Semitism among the population and economic privation. Governments have passed laws calling for restitution of Jewish property; the execution of such laws is, however, difficult since it encounters resistance from the local populations.

From 50 to 80 percent of the Jews in these countries are dependent upon some form of assistance.

Even anticipating an improvement in general conditions, the Committee estimates that some 200,000 Jews will wish to leave Poland, including a majority of

* See Appendix (Page 8) for Committee's estimates on Jewish population in Europe.

those returning to Poland from the Soviet Union. No estimates could be made for Roumania and Hungary which were not visited. The Committee noted, however, that many thousands of Jews in these countries have registered their desire to enter Palestine.

Hope is held out by the Committee that <u>Italian</u>, and the majority of <u>Yugoslavian and Czechoslovakian</u> Jews will be able, over a period of time, to rehabilitate themselves within their own countries. However, in the Slovakian section of Czechoslovakia, about 60 percent of the 24,000 surviving Jews wish to leave for reasons similar to those prevailing in E.stern Europe. Emigration is also necessary for 16,000 non-Italian Jews in Italy, most of whom are in camps.

In France, Holland and Belgium, no tendency toward large-scale emigration was found. However, the permanent status of 20,000 Jewish refugees in France is still unsettled.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS ON IMMIGRATION AND RESTITUTION

1. <u>100,000 certificates should be granted immediately for Jewish immigra-</u> <u>tion to Palestine; immigration to take place as far as possible in 1946</u>. Priority in awarding certificates is to be given to Jews now in Germany and Austria.

> [The report attaches no qualifications to this recommendation. Bartley Crum, American member of the Committee has stated that the Committee <u>considered and discarded</u> a proviso making immigration conditional on the disbanding of Jewish military organizations.

100,000 certificates will not meet the total need for Jewish emigration, but will provide for the majority of Jewish displaced persons, according to the Committee. Further, this action is intended to help stabilize the total situation.7

Even anticipating improved conditions in Europe, about 500,000 Jews will probably still wish to leave.

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2. No minimum or maximum figure was recommended for Jewish immigration to Palestine after the immediate admission of 100,000. Quotas are to be set by the government in the spirit of the present mandate, which calls for facilitation of fewish immigration "under suitable conditions", with protection of other sections of the population. <u>Economic and political factors</u> will determine the conditions. The view that Arab agreement is necessary for further immigration (as stated in the White Paper) is rejected. Exception is also taken, however, to the position that every Jew has a right to enter Palestine, regardless of legal regulations.

3. All countries should make special provisions to absorb Jewish refugees through temporary relaxation of immigration laws and administrative machinery.

4. <u>Human rights and fundamental freedoms must be protected without dis</u>crimination by giving effect to the United Nations Charter. This is necessary for the "considerable number of Jews" who will continue to live in Europe.

5. <u>Restitution of Jewish property should be effected as quickly as possible</u>. A form of corporate restitution through reparations or other means should be implemented in order to overcome the difficulties that are involved in restoring individual Jewish property.

III. ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE REPORT

A. Impact of Immediate Immigration

The Committee does not estimate costs of immigration to Palestine nor does it recommend a plan for transferring 100,000 Jews from Europe. It suggests, in vague terms, that UNRRA, the Jewish Agency, U.S. and British Governments, and voluntary agencies will assist.

> /The recent Nathan study on Palestine estimates immediate immigration costs at a rough figure of \$200 per immigrant... (\$20,000,000 for an immigration of 100,000 including \$8,000,000 for transit and \$12,000,000 for three months initial maintenance and social service in Palestine). Costs will be higher, however, for children who must be maintained for four years, at about \$1,000 per child. These figures exclude temporary housing which will be required as well as capital development. Total costs will also depend on how quickly immigrants can be absorbed into the economy.7

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B. Land Policy

<u>Removal of British White Paper restrictions on Jewish land purchase is</u> <u>recommended</u>. A policy of freedom in the sale or use of land, regardless of race, community, or creed is substituted. At the same time, the report urges elimination of existing provisions in Jewish National Fund leases which limit employment on JNF land to Jews and also cautions the government against selling too much of its land holdings to the JNF or to analagous Arab agencies.

> /This indicates a policy of encouraging individual land purchases which may, in view of past experience, deter Jewish colonization. Jewish land ownership in Palestine is but six percent of the total, with most of it rural land in the northern part. By 1943, the JNF owned more than half of Jewish rural land. If Jewish immigration for the next decade is 1,000,000 or more, Jewish agriculture will require about 36,000 additional farms having about 250,000 acres. Financial costs are difficult to estimate; in the past, land costs ranged from \$128 an acre for the period 1933-36 to \$470 an acre in 1942. This is more than four times the price of good agricultural land in the United States, and does not include irrigation and land amelioration costs.7

C. Future Economic Development

Recommendations

1. Large-scale economic development, such as the Jordan Valley Authority, should be governmental rather than private enterprises. The report goes on to say, however, that Jewish financing of such projects, under government control, should be encouraged.

2. Cooperation with adjacent Arab states is essential. Present mandatory restrictions on setting of tariffs should be removed to make possible reciprocal trade agreements.

> [The present tariff is not used to subsidize infant industries and works a hardship on Jewish industry. It is a revenue-producing rather than a protective device, as charged by the Arabs.]

3. The report stresses the need for peaceful and cooperative Arab-Jewish relations as a condition for successful economic development. The present disparity between living standards and social services of Jews and Arabs must therefore be removed. Most government revenue should be spent on the Arabs, with Jews continuing to finance their own programs.

> /The Jewish community with 32 percent of the population pays 75 to 80 percent of the taxes and provides virtually all its own social services. The Jewish community receives about 55 percent of the national income.7

Absorptive capacity and costs of economic development

The report offers no prediction on Palestine's ultimate absorptive capacity. Despite uncertainties, and granted peaceful and cooperative conditions, opportunities for further Jewish settlement are envisaged. Jewish financing will be required.

> /The report says nothing about capital requirements for economic development. If the present 100,000 immigrants be considered as the first year's portion of a possible entry of 1,000,000 in the next decade, capital requirements, exclusive of land purchase, would total around 2.7 billion dollars for that ten-year period. However, if immigration after the initial 100,000 is not sustained at the same level, capital requirements will be less. The sources of capital might be as follows:

Sterling balances in London	\$	400,000,000
Domestic savings	At the state of the	360,000,000
Foreign private investment		150,000,000
Jewish national institutions		120,000,000
	Total \$	1,030,000,000

This leaves a large deficit. However, some immigrant funds may come in; this was an important source of capital before the war, although estimates for post-war are difficult to make. Another source may be reparations from Germany. The minimum estimate of Jewish financial losses attributable to Nazi aggression is six billion dollars.

IV. POLITICAL AND COMMUNITY ASPECTS OF THE REPORT

A. Form of Government

The Committee states that neither Jew nor Arab should dominate in Palestine and that Palestine should be neither an Arab nor a Jewish state. Yet Palestine should be able to satisfy the national aspirations of both groups within some kind of constitutional framework. It suggests that the government of Palestine be continued as at present under the mandate pending the establishment of a trusteeship agreement under the United Nations.

B. Arab-Jewish Relations

The Committee deplored the existence of illegal military organizations and urged that they be disbanded. As indicated above, this was not set down as a condition for immediate Jewish immigration.

To counteract "nationalistic propaganda", the Committee recommends that both Arab and Jewish educational systems be brought under government control. Also that the government use a larger proportion of tax funds (raised from both Jews and Arabs) for support of Arab education.

> [Palestine government expenditures on education in the past have represented about four to five percent of its total annual expenditures averaging \$57,000,000.]



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(Reproduced from Committee's Report)

ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION IN EUROPE

1			TABLE A		
1	1939		1946		
COUNTRY	TOTAL	TOTAL	NATIVE	REFUGEE & DISPLACED	NATIONALITY OF REFUGEE AND DISPLACED
Albania	200	300	50	250	Mainly Austrian & Yugoslav
Austria	60,000	15,000	7,000	8,000	75% Polish;11% Hungarian; 6% Czech & 6% Rumanian
Bélgium	90,000	33,000	25,000	8,000	Mainly German, Austrian and Polish
Bulgaria	50,000	45,000	45,000		-
Czechoslovakia	315,000	65,000	60,000	5,000	Mainly Polish; some Hungarian
Denmark	7,000	5,500	5,500	-	a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a
Finland	2,000	1,800	1,800		-
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	20 000	Wedn's Common Australian
France	320,000	180,000	160,000	20,000	Mainly German, Austrian and Polish
Germany	215,000	94,000	20,000	74,000	85% Polish; 5% Hungarian; 4% Lithuanian; 3% Rumanian
Greece	75,000	10,000	10,000	-	-
Holland	150,000	30,000	24,000	6,000	Over 80% German & Austrian
Hungary	400,000	200,000	200,000		-
Italy	50,000	46,000	30,000	16,000	75% Polish; 7% Rumanian; 5%
Lualy				20,000	Czech; 5% Hungarian
Luxembourg	3,500	500	500		-
Norway	2,000	1,000	750	250	Mostly German
Poland	3,351,000	80,000	80,000	Ar .	. ``
Rumania	850,000	335,000	320,000	15,000	Mainly Polish
Yugoslavia	75,000	11,000	11,000		-
,					2
Total-Table A	6,015,700	1, 153, 100	1,000,600	152,500	
1			TABLE B		
	1939		1946		
in the second se				REFUGEE &	NATIONALITY OF REFUGEE
COUNTRY	TOTAL	TOTAL	NATIVE	DISPLACED	AND DISPLACED
United Kingdom	340,000	350,000	300,000	50,000	90% German and Austrian
Portugal	3,500	4,000	3,500	500	Various nationalities
Soviet Union	3,550,000	2,665,000	2,500,000	165,000	150,000 Polish;
BOVIED ONION					15,000 Hungarian
Spain	4,500	4,500	4,000	500	Various nationalities
Sweden	7,500	19,500	7,500	12,000	Mainly Polish, German
					and Austrian
Switzerland	25,000	28,500	18,000	10,500	Mainly Polish, German and Austrian
Total-Table B	3,930,500	3,071,500	2,833,000	238,500	
Total-Table A	6,015,700	1,153,100	1,000,600	152,500	
Total for Europe	9,946,200	4, 224, 600	3,833,600	391,000	

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.

165 WEST 46 STREET · NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Office of the President STANLEY C. MYERS

May 28, 1946

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing you at the next Board meeting of the Council which is being held on Sunday, June 9, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia.

As Directors of the Council we have an important task at this time. We are in a new period of post-war planning and the work of the Council brings with it many questions of administration and policy for Board consideration. A number of committees have been appointed and one of them, the Committee on Council Structure and Organization is going to meet in New York the day before the Board meeting and may be ready to review with us some of the questions on development of the Council which need to be studied at this time.

The Council is continuing its active program of services to local communities and is making considerable progress in extending its services and gearing them more effectively to the needs of our local communities.

All of us have been impressed during the early months of 1946, with the continued vigor of our local community agencies, not only in the phenomenal fund raising of spring campaigns but also in the active planning for local social welfare and communal programs which are proceeding in all of our large and many of our intermediate and small communities. This period of growth and activity is reflected in the reports of the various departments of the Council which cover the period January 1 through April 30, 1946. I am enclosing copy of these reports because I know you will be interested in reviewing in detail the work being done by our organization.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Stanley C. Myers

COOPERATIVE	FOR	AMERICAN	REMITTANCES	то	EUROPE,	INC.
	(A	NON-PROFIT	ORGANIZATION)		

FOOD REMITTANCE APPLICATION

NO AGENTS ARE AUTHORIZED TO ACCEPT PAYMENTS. CHECK OR MONEY ORDER MUST BE MAILED WITH THIS APPLICATION TO:

C. A. R. E.

BROAD STREET

NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

ENCLOSED IS CHECK MONEY ORDER FOR	DOLLARS	
[\$] FOR WHICH PLEASE DELIVER	C.A.R.E. 10-IN-1 FOOD PACKAGE(S) AT \$15.00 PER	
PACKAGE, SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS BELOW.		
SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS (Please Print)	FOOD TO BE DELIVERED TO: (Please Print)	
(NAME)	(NAME)	
(STREET AND NUMBER)	(STREET AND NUMBER)	
(CITY AND STATE)	(TOWN AND COUNTRY)	
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE		
RECEIPT NO. AND DATE	(SIGNATURE OF SENDER)	
	(DATE)	

CONDITIONS OF ORDER AND ACCEPTANCE

C.A.R.E. will endeavor to deliver abroad to the beneficiary named, the number of food packages covered by this order and to return a receipt to the donor. If, at the end of 120 days after receipt of a remittance order by a C.A.R.E. representative overseas, he is unable to locate the beneficiary, or delivery for any other reason is impossible, he will notify C.A.R.E. in New York and the full dollar payment price will be refunded to the donor. THE DONOR WARRANTS THAT THE ADDRESS OF THE BENEFICIARY HEREON IS KNOWN TO BE A RECENT ADDRESS AT WHICH THE BENEFICIARY NOW RESIDES.

NOW RESIDES. The U. S. Government specifications, under which the 10-in-1 packages were packed, called for five assortments, having the following average net food content: solid meat, stews and hashes 9.8 lbs.; cereal and biscuits 6.5 lbs.; sugar and candy 3.9 lbs.; fruit jam and pudding 3.6 lbs.; vegetables 2.3 lbs.; cocoa, coffee and beverage powders 1.1 lbs.; evaporated milk 0.8 lbs.; preserved butter 0.5 lbs.; cheese (included in one assortment) 0.4 lbs. At the time of packing, the government authorized occasional substitutions where certain food items were temporarily unavailable. C.A.R.E. cannot undertake to deliver to a beneficiary any particular assortment. In case of necessity, C.A.R.E. reserves the right to substitute commodities of equivalent food value. A margin, in addition to estimated costs of operation, has been included in the payment charged to cover all unforeseeable contingencies and hazards and the donor agrees that C.A.R.E. may use any balance remaining after all costs and liabilities, for financing further operations and ultimately for gen-eral relief or charitable purposes for the benefit of the various countries in which it has operated. Where distribution arrangements with a local organization are impracticable, C.A.R.E. will endeavor to make delivery directly at its warehouse. To regions inaccessible to these warehouses, C.A.R.E. will, at the written request of the beneficiary, endeavor to arrange delivery through local postal facilities, through express companies or other available services, but C.A.R.E. will assume no responsibility after a package is turned over to such service agency for delivery.

delivery. C.A.R.E. will accept Food Remittance Orders for deliveries only in countries which have agreed to admit C.A.R.E. packages free of duties, talls, and taxes and to consider such packages as supplemental to the existing ration system. C.A.R.E. reserves the right to refuse orders for any country in which it has been unable to make satisfactory arrangements or to limit orders in case of shortage of supplies; in either of such cases the full dollar payment price will

be refunded to the donor. A donor may make out a food remittance order for general charitable distribution and may designate any of the countries in which C.A.R.E. operates, if he desires. American professional, educational or other groups may similarly place orders for a number of packages for distribution among similar groups in such countries. In such cases, C.A.R.E. is authorized to designate needy beneficiaries under the conditions set by the donor, in consultation with the local authorities.

MOORE BUSINESS FORMS, INC. , ELMIRA, N.Y.