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India, 1942-1948.



# INDIA LEAGUE OF AMERICA

17 EAST 48th STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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September  
Nineteenth  
1942

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
342 Madison Avenue  
New York City

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Miss Clare Boothe suggested the other day that in view of the gravity of the situation in India, a full page advertisement should be put in the New York Times under the signatures of thirty to thirty five outstanding Americans, who believe in the mediation in the India crisis by the United States Government.

This matter was taken up with American friends of India, such as Miss Pearl Buck and many others, and they all fully approved of the suggestion of Miss Clare Boothe.

Miss Pearl Buck has been kind enough to draft the proposed advertisement, copy of which I am enclosing herewith.

We would very much like to have your name as one of the signers of the proposed letter.

May I hear from you by return mail or by wire?

Yours very sincerely,

INDIA LEAGUE OF AMERICA

J. J. Singh, President

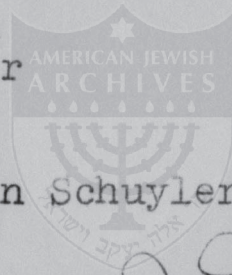
P. S. Incidentally, neither India League's nor any other associations name will appear in the advertisement. We are only doing the clerical work.

P.P.S. Please find enclosed a list of those who have already signified their assent to sign this letter--and acceptance from many others is expected within the next day or so.



List of those who have signified their  
assent to sign the proposed letter.

Miss Pearl Buck  
Miss Clare Boothe  
Mr. Louis Bromfield  
Dr. Frank Kingdon  
Mr. Richard J. Walsh  
Dr. Sherwood Eddy  
Prof. Wm. E. Hocking  
Mr. Wm. L. Shirer  
Prof. Frederick L. Schuman  
Prof. Max Lerner  
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Prof. James B. Pratt  
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Dr. Mary E. Woolley  
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Prof. Robert Livingston Schuyler



JJ Singh



PROPOSED ADVERTISEMENT TO NEW YORK TIMES.

Is India America's business? Yes, because we need India's millions on our side against Japan. The peoples of India do not want Japan. They want freedom. If they can be assured of freedom, they will fight against Japan as China is fighting.

How can Indian peoples be assured? Not by words and not by promises. They fought bravely through the first world war, believing that they would be given freedom through an orderly process of reforms to begin immediately after victory. They waited two years and nothing happened. Then they began their own long struggle of which today is only a part. They will not believe promises again.

Action is required, not promises - and action now, before it is too late. All is not well in India. The independence movement is only beginning in full force. The Tata munition works, which include the greatest steel mill in the British Empire, have been idle since August the twenty-first. General Stilwell says there should be a "quieter India" because "the political situation is having an effect on transportation." There is intimation of worse to come. Our Chinese allies are greatly disturbed and are anxious for the allied cause in Asia.

We believe that the present unrest in India is unnecessary and can be changed. We believe that it must be changed for our common cause, victory for the Allied Nations. The Indians themselves have declared that they are ready for fresh negotiations looking toward a government of all parties and religions as a step towards a federal union which might be like that of the United States. We do not prescribe what that govern-



ment should be but the variety of India's people should not be an obstacle to their union in independence, in view of our own experience as a nation. We are confident that all Indian elements will participate in a provisional government which would be modeled on a federation.

The time for mediation in India is now. Japan is busy exploiting the apathy of a people sinking into hopelessness and sullen rebellion. The leaders of the people who alone might rouse them and unite them into resistance are in jails. It is idle for the United Nations to wait, expecting that to happen which cannot happen unless it is planned and provided for. We are in grave danger lest the disasters of Burma and Malaya be repeated in India with even more effect.

That Indian readiness to negotiate is unchanged is proved by Gandhi's expressed desire to meet the Viceroy before he was imprisoned and again by his recent appeal from prison. It is only to the benefit of the Allied Nations to take advantage of this reasonable attitude shown not only by Gandhi but by other Indian leaders as well.

We therefore urge upon President Roosevelt and upon Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that they recognize the interest of the United Nations in the Indian dilemma and that they use their good offices to ask the British government and the National Congress of India to open new conferences, with mutual determination to find that way of action which will most speedily bring India into the ranks of our allies by beginning now the program of her independence.

We urge all those who are in sympathy with this statement to express it in all ways open to free American public opinion.



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DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

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For Immediate ReleaseSTATEMENT ON INDIA

The people of the United States view the situation in India with great alarm because it threatens the victory of the United Nations. With increasing numbers of our troops and vast quantities of our supplies in India, we have been offered and have accepted a large share of her defense which may involve the fate of China and her continued ability to participate in the war. Failure to use the full might of India's 400 million people in the all-out war effort against the Axis would be paid for by the lives of Americans and of our allies.

We are well aware of the efforts of all parties to reach a solution and of the immense difficulties involved. We are bound by the closest ties with our British allies in their gallant struggle for human freedom. We are in fullest accord with the people of India in their legitimate aspirations for self-government.

We therefore urge that President Roosevelt tender the good offices of the United States in cooperation with other members of the United Nations to obtain the full participation of the Indian people in the war and to assure their political freedom.

Committee

Dr. Guy Emery Sipler, Chairman  
425 Fourth Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

Robert Norton, Secretary

Signatories

(All sign as individuals. Other information is given for purposes of identification only.)

Louis Adamic, author, Milford, N. J.

E. F. W. Alexanderson, chief engineer, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Luigi Antonini, president, Italian-American Labor Council, New York City.

Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, general secretary, World Alliance for International  
Friendship Through the Churches, New York City.

Boris Artzybasheff, artist, New York City.

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Dr. A. J. Barnouw, Queen Wilhelmina professor of Dutch language, Columbia  
University, New York City.

Leon Barzin, musical director, National Orchestral Association, New York City.

Rev. Albert W. Beaven, former vice-president of Baptist World Alliance,  
Rochester, N. Y.

August Bellanca, labor leader, New York City.

Rev. W. Russell Bowie, professor, Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

Louis Bromfield, author, Lucas, Ohio.

Van Wyck Brooks, author, Westport, Conn.

Dr. Arlo Ayres Brown, president, Drew University, Madison, N. J.



Colvin W. Brown, publisher, New York City.  
Pearl S. Buck, author, Perkasio, Pa.  
Henrietta Buckmaster, author, New York City.  
Robert J. Caldwell, cotton merchant, New York City.  
Dr. Walter B. Cannon, professor of physiology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary president, League of Women Voters, New Rochelle, N.Y.  
Mrs. Samuel McCrea Cavert, church leader, Bronxville, N. Y.  
William F. Cochran, treasurer, Church League for Industrial Democracy, Baltimore, Md.  
William R. C. Corson, insurance executive, Hartford, Conn.  
Dr. J. Harry Cotton, president, Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill.  
Richard J. Cronan, lawyer, New York City.  
Samuel H. Cross, chairman, Dept. of Slavic Languages and Literature,  
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
Rev. Gerald Cunningham, rector of St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn.  
Dr. John R. Cunningham, president of Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.  
Rev. Raymond Cunningham, rector of Trinity Church, Hartford, Conn.  
Virginus Dabney, editor The Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.  
Walter Damrosch, conductor and composer, New York City.  
Rev. Henry Darlington, rector of Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City.  
Rt. Rev. Cameron J. Davis, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Western New York,  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Dr. Mark A. Dawber, home missions executive, New York City.  
Dr. Lee deForest, radio inventor, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Dr. Tyler Dennett, former president of Williams College, Hague, N. Y.  
W. E. B. DuBois, professor of sociology, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.  
Will Durant, author, Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.  
Mrs. C. S. Demaree, civic leader, Kansas City, Mo.  
Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, president of Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.  
John Elliott, investment counsellor, New York City.  
Emanuel Elston, educator, New York City.  
William Emerson, professor of architecture, emeritus, Massachusetts Institute  
of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.  
John Erskine, author, New York City.  
Rev. Frederick L. Fagley, associate secretary, National Council of Congre-  
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Stephen Fritchman, executive director of Unitarian Youth Commission, Jamaica  
Plains, Mass.  
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Roger S. Greene, former vice-president of Rockefeller Foundation, Worcester, Mass.  
E. Snell Hall, chemist, Jamestown, N. Y.  
Rev. Lewis O. Hartman, editor of Zions Herald, Boston, Mass.



Oscar W. Haussermann, lawyer, Boston, Mass.  
Lillian Hellman, playwright, Pleasantville, N. Y.  
John V. L. Hogan, president of Interstate Broadcasting Co., New York City.  
Sidney Hollander, manufacturer, Baltimore, Md.  
Herbert S. Houston, editor, New York City.  
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Mission, Philadelphia, Pa.  
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Williamstown, Mass.  
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Hugh Moore, manufacturer, Easton, Pa.  
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Boston, Mass.  
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Cambridge, Mass.  
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Hon. Charles Poletti, Lt. Governor of New York State, Albany, N. Y.  
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Prof. Liston Pope, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.  
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Lee Pressman, general counsel of C. I. O., Washington, D. C.  
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Martin Quigley, publisher, New York City.  
A. Philip Randolph, president of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, New York City.



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Ordway Tead, editor, chairman of Board of Higher Education, New York City.  
Rose Terlin, secretary for economic education, national board of Y. W. C. A.,  
New York City.  
Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of colored department, National Council  
of Y. M. C. A., New York City.  
Dr. Henry Trust, president of Bangor Theological Seminary, Bangor, Me.  
John R. Tunis, writer, Rowayton, Conn.  
Dr. V. B. Van Etten, former president of American Medical Association,  
New York City.  
Sidney Wallach, public relations counsel, New York City.  
Richard J. Walsh, editor of Asia Magazine, New York City.  
Sidney A. Weston, general secretary of Congregational Publications Society,  
Boston, Mass.  
Walter White, secretary of National Association for Advancement of Colored  
People, New York City.  
William Allen White, editor, Emporia, Kansas.  
Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur, former Secretary of the Interior, Stanford University, Calif.  
Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of American Jewish Congress, New York City.  
Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president emeritus of Mt. Holyoke College, Westport, N. Y.



# American Round Table on India

425 Fourth Avenue, Room 1700  
Telephone Ashland 4-9570  
New York, N. Y.

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September 7, 1943.

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The appointment of Field Marshall Wavell as Viceroy of India and of Lord Louis Mountbatten as Commander-in-Chief in southeast Asia seems to indicate that Great Britain is concerned with the Indian problem principally from the military standpoint. Since winning the war is properly the first order of business, the appointment of these able soldiers meets with the heartiest approval in this country. However, it is obvious that in addition to the soldierly qualities for which they are renowned, statesmanship of the highest order is essential that the dead-lock which is hampering the war effort in India be broken. For India's greatest military need is the complete mobilization of the manpower and the immediate strengthening of the morale of her people.

In the hope of bringing Great Britain and the United States closer by strengthening the bonds between them, a statement of the opinions of a group of Americans active in promoting the closest ties between the two countries may help attain this purpose.

India is a most important area strategically in the war against Japan. However, in terms of her potentialities India is not fully in the war because she has not been fully accepted as a partner in the common cause. For India is at present in a state of discontent and the leaders of one of her two major political groups have been arrested and held incommunicado.

From sources whose authenticity is beyond question we have learned that it is possible to minimize the areas of friction between the British government and the Indian people by two major actions. Firstly, a promise of Independence for India as a member of the British Commonwealth after the war, carrying with it the right of secession, should be made not only by the British government but also by the King of England who is the Emperor of India. Secondly, a provisional coalition government should be formed representing the various political parties and groups. As a matter of military necessity and for the well-being and security of the American soldiers now stationed in a restless and economically depressed India we urge that the government of our Ally, Great Britain, instruct her new Viceroy to take the necessary steps at once for the formation of a representative Indian government with sufficient power to recruit a mass army consistent with the size of the population and to mobilize fully the economic strength of the country for the common war effort.

AMERICAN ROUND TABLE ON INDIA

By

Chairman



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PEARL S BUCK RICHARD J WALSH. 11-50



# INDIA LEAGUE OF AMERICA

40 EAST 49th STREET

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

HONORARY PRESIDENT:

DR. LIN YUTANG

April  
Sixth  
1944

RECEIVED	
NOTED BY	REFER TO
DATE	DATE
APR 7 1944	
ANSWERED	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

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RUSTOM D. WADIA

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
342 Madison Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

Both in the Senate and the House of Representatives, bills have been introduced to authorize immigration and naturalization of Nationals of India.

These bills, if passed, will provide (1) that Nationals of India may become citizens of the United States, (2) that about 75 Nationals of India may enter the United States annually as immigrants.

Passage of these bills would grant Indians the same privileges as have been accorded to the Chinese recently.

We are holding a public meeting on April 13th in Town Hall, New York, to obtain support for this legislation. The speakers will be:

EMANUEL CELLER, member House of Representatives,  
co-author of pending legislation  
FANNIE HURST, novelist and civic leader  
DR. FRANK KINGDON, author, educator, radio commentator  
REV. ELMORE M. McKEE, D.D. Rector, St. George's  
Protestant Episcopal Church

ROGER N. BALDWIN, Director, American Civil  
Liberties Union

If you are in sympathy with this legislation, we will be most grateful if you will kindly send us a message.

Very sincerely yours,  
INDIA LEAGUE OF AMERICA

J. J. Singh, President

JJS:rd  
Enc.



NEW YORK TIMES  
February 9th. 1944

#### IN JUSTICE TO INDIA

One of the undeniable achievements of the present Congress was the repeal last year of the Chinese Exclusion Acts and the modification of other statutes prohibiting the immigration of Chinese and their admission to citizenship. The long heroism of the Chinese people, our comrades in war, prompted this retraction. The annual quota of Chinese immigrants is but 105. The Chinese don't deny our right to restrict immigration. They resented the stigma that marked all of them, a people of ancient civilization, as undesirable and inadmissible. They were gratified by its removal.

Another ancient people, the people of India, is still subject to our taboo. Indian soldiers, mighty good soldiers too, have fought for us in Burma and North Africa. They are fighting for us now in Italy. In land operations against the Japanese in southeastern Asia their aid will be of great value. Are the Indians not entitled to ask, as they are asking, no longer to be excluded from entry into the United States and from American citizenship? They seek this enlargement of right as a token. Their yearly quota of immigrants would be about seventy-five.

The removal of a mark justly offensive to their pride and self-respect will be not merely testimony of our gratitude for their armed aid but a matter of justice and equality of treatment. We have lifted the bars for the Chinese. We can afford to do the same for the Indians. We can't afford to do otherwise.

*Distributed by*  
**INDIA LEAGUE OF AMERICA**  
40 EAST 49th STREET  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

BALTIMORE SUN  
February 22nd. 1944

#### Why Not Equal Status For The People Of India?

Back in December the bill to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Acts became law. Subject to quota restrictions, the Chinese now have the right of entry into the United States; and persons of Chinese origin may be admitted to citizenship.

The repeal of these restrictions on the citizens of one of the United Nations removed a piece of discrimination that had been a source of chronic irritation and was most certainly in conflict with the lofty declarations of the Atlantic Charter. But this repeal only serves to emphasize the continued existence of another restriction of similar character.

This is the restriction on the nationals of India, to which the full force of the Immigration Act of 1924 and the Nationality Act of 1940 still applies. Indians are denied entry into the United States, except as tourists, students, and so on; and persons of Indian origin may not be admitted to citizenship.

Now that the discriminations against the Chinese have been removed, it is difficult to find any reason for discriminating against the nationals of India. Their contributions to the war, in money, in materials and in fighting men, have been substantial. Indians fought the Japanese in Burma, the Germans and Italians in Africa. Indian contingents are now fighting the Germans in Italy, alongside American troops. And the rebirth of nationalist sentiment among the people of India makes the continued existence of these discriminations a rich source of grievance and suspicion of our motives. If the motives which led to the repeal of our discriminations against the Chinese are sound, then the same motives apply in the case of India.

To repeal these exclusions would not of course, mean special status for the Indians. Quotas would apply to them, as to all other countries (and the Indian quota would allow the entry of about seventy Indians a year). But simple justice suggests that the least we do is to grant them the same status as the Chinese. Until this is done, the professions of scorn so often encountered in the United States in connection with the British treatment of India will sound very hollow.



April 11, 1944

Mr. J. J. Singh, President  
India League of America  
40 East 49th Street  
New York 17, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Singh:

I am happy to learn that resolutions have been introduced in the Congress of the United States authorizing the immigration and naturalization of Nationals of India. I hope that these bills will be overwhelmingly approved by our representatives in Congress. It is an act of simple justice in consonance with the basic traditions of America and in the spirit of the great ideals of human brotherhood which are behind the colossal sacrifice which free men are making in the world today. We recently righted the wrong involved in the Chinese Exclusion Acts. We must now do it in the case of the people of India.

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK



INDIA LEAGUE OF AMERICA  
40 EAST 49th STREET  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

HONORARY PRESIDENT:

DR. LIN YUTANG

June  
19th  
1944

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S. S. SARNA  
RUSTOM D. WADIA

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
342 Madison Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

We are reorganizing and expanding the League and  
League's activities.

Our executive committee has asked me to request you  
to join our National Advisory Board.

ADVISORY BOARD:

DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE  
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VINCENT SHEEAN  
NORMAN THOMAS  
OSWALD G. VILLARD  
DR. J. MAX WEIS

I know, sir, that you are a very busy man, but let  
me assure you that joining our Advisory Board will  
not entail any work on your part. We do not expect  
to hold any meetings of the National Advisory Board.  
When some important issue will arise, we will com-  
municate by mail and seek your advice and opinion.

I am very glad to inform you that besides the names  
that appear on this letterhead, the following have  
just joined the National Advisory Board:

Congressman Emanuel Celler, New York  
John L. Childs, president Liberal Party, New York  
Prof. Lewis Corey, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O.  
Henry R. Luce, New York  
Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. James P. Warburg, New York  
Joseph Willen, New York

We are planning to invite several others. My col-  
leagues and I will deem it a great pleasure and  
privilege to have you on our National Advisory Board.  
I do hope, sir, that you will be able to accept our  
invitation.

With best personal regards,

Yours very sincerely,

INDIA LEAGUE OF AMERICA

J. J. Singh, President

*Quarrel within league. Political differences.  
Differences bet. Pres. and  
head of research dept. Latter pro-2ivist (Dr. Singh)  
J.J. Singh unfriendly to 2<sup>nd</sup>.*

RECEIVED			
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INDIA ASSOCIATION FOR AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP, INC.

113 WEST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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KHANDAR KHAN

Washington, D. C. Advisors:  
DR. SYUD HOSSAIN  
DR. ANUP SINGH

JOSEPH TENNER, Counsel

Honorable Sir:

September 8, 1944

Senator Langer has wired us that Senate Subcommittee has set hearings Wednesday morning Sept. 13th 1944 at 10:30 a.m. on Citizenship Bill.

Your presence is urgently requested.

Kindly pass this information along to anyone that you think would be interested in helping us put this Bill Through.

Sincerely

*N. R. Checker*

President



CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS  
PRESIDENT

1220

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

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H4 NL PD=NEWYORK NY 1

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

TS=

1946 APR 2 AM 7 47

INDIA IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION BILL HR3517 WHICH WAS PASSED BY HOUSE ON OCTOBER 10 1945 HAS BEEN REFERRED TO SUBCOMMITTEE OF SENATE IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE CONSISTING OF SENATORS BURNET R MAYBANK, JAMES O EASTLAND, J W FULBRIGHT, JOSEPH H BALL, HOME FERGUSON, YOU SUPPORTED THIS BILL IN THE PAST. IT WOULD NOW BE GREAT HELP IF YOU WROTE OR WIRED ALL SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS URGING FAVORABLE AND IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION. TIME IS SHORT. BILL MAY DIE WITH SENATE ADJOURNMENT. YOUR PROMPT ACTION WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED=

J J SINGH PRESIDENT INDIA LEAGUE OF AMERICA  
40 EAST 49 STREET.

HR3517 10 1945 40 49.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE





# THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

WASHINGTON 13, D. C.

Office of the President

January 20, 1948

My dear Dr. Silver:

"Many times a year the people turn to the Red Cross; -- once a year the Red Cross turns to the people."

These words were spoken by the President of the United States last February 28, in opening the 1947 Fund Campaign of the American National Red Cross.

Once again the time is drawing near for the Red Cross fund appeal. In March, 1948, the organization will ask the American people for \$75,000,000 to finance the many programs and services through which it fulfills its responsibilities to the victims of disaster, the veterans of our wars, our armed forces and to the communities of America.

Moreover, the new National Blood Program which is now on its way is the most far-reaching peacetime service in the field of health ever offered by the American Red Cross. Ultimately it will make available blood and blood fractions to all the people of our country without charge for the products.

The Red Cross has always been fortunate in the warm expressions of approval voiced by leaders of public opinion throughout America. Your endorsement of past fund campaigns has been a source of inspiration to all Red Cross workers and we should value highly a statement from you for use during our 1948 campaign.

For any possible assistance we are attaching a brief fact sheet giving the highlights of our many services to the American people for which we seek funds. Since our 3,751 chapters will wish to have copies of your statement, we shall greatly appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

President

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
President  
Central Conference of American Rabbis  
Ansel Road & East 105th Street  
Cleveland 6, Ohio





# THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
WASHINGTON 13, D. C.

FUND CAMPAIGN - MARCH 1 TO 31, 1948

The magnitude of the American Red Cross job is not always fully recognized. It has a clearly defined and continuing responsibility under its congressional charter for relief in time of disaster and for rehabilitation of disaster victims. Under the charter, it must also provide an extensive welfare program for United States Servicemen here and abroad and for the veterans of our wars. It must maintain and strengthen the close relationships that exist between the American Red Cross and the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.

The demonstrated value, in peace and war, of the First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention program; of the Nursing and Nutrition Services, of all the Volunteer Services and of Junior Red Cross, requires us to maintain these programs at full strength.

These are the identical services the American Red Cross gave to the nation prior to World War II. However, in terms of numbers served and expense, it is a much greater program today than it was ten years ago and makes much heavier demands on the organization's resources.

The program for veterans is nearly twelve times greater. For the Armed Forces it is nearly five times greater. Relief and rehabilitation in major disasters, which formerly were financed through special fund appeals, are now financed out of the one annual Red Cross Fund Campaign.

Because of the changed economic condition of the nation all the expenses of the Red Cross have doubled, just as they have doubled for business and the average American family.

In the face of rising costs and in a time of great uncertainty we have assumed a new responsibility, the National Blood Program. We have added this program to our traditional services on the recommendation of medical, hospital and public health authorities, and because we believe it is essential to the well-being of the American people.

We are asking the American people for 75 million dollars in the 1948 Fund Campaign although the huge overall program will cost 97 million dollars in the fiscal year 1948-49. This budget was arrived at after effecting every reasonable economy. The 22 million dollars difference between budget and campaign goal will be made up by using uncommitted surpluses held by chapters and the national organization.

THIS IS THE JOB

## DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

The experience of the past year shows what an enormous outlay of money



and effort can be required by such disasters as the Texas City explosion, the Florida and Gulf Coast hurricane and floods, the Texas-Oklahoma tornado and the New England forest fires. This was the most destructive series of disasters ever recorded in one year.

The Disaster program of the American Red Cross is very much like an iceberg in that the greater part of it is not visible to the casual observer. As a rule the public is aware only of the great effort required by the first emergency stage of disaster operations. What many people do not realize is the huge expense required for long range rehabilitation which in some cases carries orphaned children and the seriously injured far into the future. As the Red Cross rolls up, year after year, a greater total number of disasters attended the expense of long range rehabilitation increases since each year we add new responsibilities to old ones that must be continued.

Last year the Red Cross allocated more than 10 million dollars for the disasters of 1947 but, for the reasons given above, even this large sum will not necessarily discharge our full responsibility. 1947 seriously depleted our disaster reserves and these must be built up again out of this year's campaign funds.

#### THE NATIONAL BLOOD PROGRAM

Medical, health and hospital authorities as well as the Army and Navy recommended the establishment of a National Blood Program to provide whole blood and blood products for our entire civilian population.

World War II emphasized the tremendous value of blood. Records show that 97.3 percent of the wounded survived and the military medical authorities believe that the blood collected by the Red Cross in the wartime program was a major factor in this low mortality figure.

The purpose of the National Blood Program is to provide blood and blood derivatives to any person needing them regardless of his race or creed. No charge will be made for the blood or its products. Hospitals and physicians may charge a reasonable fee for administration.

The program will develop gradually. It is estimated that from three to five years will be required to have it in full operation. It is expected that five centers will be in operation early in 1948. These will be located in Washington, D. C.; Rochester, New York; Atlanta, Georgia; Stockton, California; and Louisville, Kentucky. It is planned that by January 1949 approximately 50 fixed centers and 60 mobile units will be in operation.

In the coming fiscal year the National Blood Program may cost from 5 to 10 million dollars and when it has developed to the point where it covers the nation it may cost as much as 15 million a year.

#### THIS IS AN ESSENTIAL PROGRAM BECAUSE:

There has been no national agency to supply the blood needed by doctors for their civilian patients. Surveys showed that only 35 percent of the hospitals in the country had private blood banks, and that these banks were not able to supply the total amount of blood needed for the hospitals.

There is no provision for a national supply of blood to be used in case



of disaster or national emergency.

THIS MUST BE A NATIONAL PROGRAM BECAUSE:

The cost of starting such a program and of buying and installing the equipment is far beyond the reach of most communities.

The purchasing of equipment on a large scale reduces the cost of the equipment for each center.

The national aspect of the program provides for the availability and distribution of the blood and blood derivatives on a nation-wide scale. This provides for supplying areas where disasters or emergencies occur.

SERVICES TO VETERANS

The American Red Cross has a continuing responsibility to the veterans of our wars. More than 18 million veterans, who with their families comprise 32 percent of our population, have emerged from World War II alone. Many of them bring their personal and family problems to Home Service in Red Cross chapters. Home Service also assists in the filing of claims for government benefits and the assembling of evidence to support them.

More than 2 million veterans' cases were handled by Home Service in 1946-47 and nearly 12 million dollars was disbursed in financial assistance to veterans and servicemen.

In Veterans' Administration Hospitals a professional staff coordinates the work of thousands of Red Cross volunteers who bring entertainment, instruction and friendly acts of service to hospitalized veterans.

The Veterans' Administration anticipates an increase of nearly 75% in the number of veterans hospitals. This means that in the future the Red Cross program for hospitalized veterans must expand correspondingly.

There can be no early reduction of Red Cross services to veterans.

SERVICES TO THE ARMED FORCES

The Armed Forces of the United States totalling 2 million men in today's Army, Navy and Air Force, guard the peace from Central Germany to the 38th Parallel in Korea. The Red Cross is with them. Approximately 2,000 Red Cross field directors and hospital workers remain on duty to assist servicemen with their personal problems and with recreation in hospitals.

THE HEALTH AND SAFETY SERVICES

The traditional programs of the American Red Cross including Nursing Service, Junior Red Cross, First Aid, Accident Prevention, and Water Safety, Nutrition Service, Volunteer Services, College Units must remain staffed and supplied at full strength, not only to continue their valuable educational programs for the American people but to strengthen and cooperate with Disaster Service, the National Blood Program and our Services to the Armed Forces and to Veterans.



January 26, 1948

Mr. Basil O'Connor, President  
American National Red Cross  
Washington 13 D.C.

My dear Mr. O'Connor:

Your letter of January 20 to Dr. Silver has been referred to the writer. Dr. Silver is not at present in the country and will not return to his pulpit until sometime during the latter part of April, therefore, it will be quite impossible for him to comply with your request for a statement for you to use during your 1948 campaign. I know that if he were present in the city, that he would be very happy to endorse everything that the Red Cross does.

I would also like to have you correct your records. Dr. Silver is no longer president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. His successor is Dr. Abraham J. Feldman of Hartford, Connecticut, and perhaps if you would care to write to him, he would be delighted to give you the statement that you request.

Sincerely yours,

THE TRIPLE

H. A. Levy  
Executive Secretary

HAL:AF



EMBASSY OF INDIA  
CHANCERY  
2107 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

7th February 1948

35316

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,  
c/o Hotel Commodore,  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Silver:-

We are very grateful to you for accepting  
our invitation to participate in the Memorial Services for  
Mahatma Gandhi.

The Services will be held at 4:00 p.m. on  
Wednesday, February 11th, in the Departmental Auditorium on  
Constitution Avenue between 12th and 13th Streets, Washington.

Since President Truman will not be able to  
stay more than 45 minutes, we are requesting all the speakers  
to confine their remarks to five minutes. We would very much  
appreciate your letting us have advance script by Tuesday at  
the latest.

Yours sincerely,

Anup Singh / *for st.*  
.....  
Dr. Anup Singh,  
Public Relations Officer.

AS:SHS