



Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

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MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.

Series I: General Correspondence, 1914-1969, undated.

Sub-series A: Alphabetical, 1914-1965, undated.

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United Jewish Appeal, United Palestine Appeal,
American Red Cross, 1940-1941.

HADASSAH MEDICAL ORGANIZATIONS

June 11, 1940

LIST D

C
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P
Y

Mrs. S. W. Halprin, Chairman
Palestine Committee of Hadassah
New York City

Dear Mrs. Halprin:

E X T R A C T

"To our regret we do not have many American catalogues to which to refer for this type of outfit. The one we have on hand is Catalogue No. 165 of Sharp and Smith (Hospital Division A.S. Aloe Co.) St. Louis, Mo. On the basis of this catalogue, page 165, we can give you the following specifications:

1. Electro Operative Bone Surgery Motor of the latest design; for cranial, mastoid, nasal, plastic and general bone surgery. The motor should be concealed, eliminating the danger of sparking. There should be a foot switch and a flexible shaft. The metal parts should be chromium plated. As you know, the voltage in Palestine is 220 Alternating Current. The shaft should be detachable for autoclaving.

2. Set of Cranial instruments:

- a) Universal Chuch
- b) Trephine for skull
- c) Spiral Osteotome

As per Cat. Nos. HB 1563
HB 1564
HB 1566

3. Forward Cutting Counter Rotary Saw with easy spacing of blades, as per Cat. No. HB 1561, with four reserve blades.

4. Twin blade circular saw and handle, with 4-6 separators and 6 reserve blades, as per cat. No. HB 1524.

5. Single blade circular saw, as per Cat. No. HB 1528 "

(Signed) H. Yaseky, M.D.
Director

Dr. G. H. Silver

Sept

1940

REFERENCE YOUR TELEGRAM SEPTEMBER 20 WE DESIRE TO BE HELPFUL IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY IN RELIEF WOMEN MEN AND CHILDREN MADE HOMELESS BY DESTRUCTION FROM BOMBING IN TEL AVIV AND PALESTINE BUT PRESENT POLICY IS TO SEND RELIEF IN SUPPLIES RATHER THAN CASH. HOWEVER BECAUSE OF EMERGENCY WHICH EXISTS HAVE ALLOTTED 25,000 DOLLARS TO HELP MEET ELEMENTARY MEDICAL FOOD AND SEHTER NEEDS. WILL DISCUSS WHOLE PROBLEM FULLY WITH MR. EDMUND I. KAUFMANN WHEN HE CALLS MONDAY MORNING. PLEASE ADVISE FULL NAME ADDRESS OR OF COMMITTEE HANDLING RELIEF TO WHOM FUNDS SHOULD BE TRANSMITTED.

NORMAN H. DAVIS



T E L E G R A M

6

SEPTEMBER 20, 1940

NORMAN DAVIS
RED CROSS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HAVE RECEIVED URGENT PLEAS FOR ASSISTANCE BY AMERICAN RED CROSS FROM JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE FOR PALESTINE, SUPREME REPRESENTATIVE JEWISH PEOPLE IN PALESTINE AND RECOGNIZED AS SUCH BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT AS MANDATORY POWER FOR PALESTINE. DESTRUCTION IN TEL AVIV AND CRITICAL EMERGENCY RELIEF NEEDS COMPEL JEWISH AGENCY TO CABLE US TO RELAY TO AMERICAN RED CROSS PLEA FOR IMMEDIATE CASH APPROPRIATION IN ORDER THAT ASSISTANCE MAY NOT BE DELAYED IN MEETING PITIFUL NEEDS OF GREAT NUMBERS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN MADE HOMELESS AND REQUIRING ELEMENTARY MEDICAL FOOD HOUSING ASSISTANCE DUE PARTICULARLY TO RECENT ITALIAN AIRRAIDS.

MEMORANDUM BEING PREPARED SUPPLYING INFORMATION REQUESTED BY MR. ERNEST SWIFT AT MEETING AT WASHINGTON WITH MR. HENRY MONTOR MY ASSISTANT. IN RELAYING PLEA OF JEWISH AGENCY FOR AMERICAN RED CROSS APPROPRIATION AM NOT INTENDING TO OVERLAP REQUESTS FOR URGENT MEDICAL FOOD CLOTHING AND SIMILAR SUPPLIES WHICH MAY BE MADE AVAILABLE OUT OF FIFTY MILLION DOLLAR GRANT OF THE CONGRESS SPECIFICALLY FOR SUPPLIES. EARNESTLY HOPE THAT IN VIEW WIDESPREAD IMMEDIATE NEEDS RED CROSS MAY SEE ITS WAY CLEAR TOWARD APPROPRIATION TO JEWISH AGENCY FOR PROMPT RELIEF OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WANTON BOMBING OF NON MILITARY OBJECTIVES AND SUFFERING CAUSED TO JEWS IN PALESTINE HAS ALREADY AROUSED ATTENTION AMERICAN PUBLIC. AM CONFIDENT THAT AS ALWAYS RED CROSS WILL RESPOND BY ALLEVIATING DISTRESS. IN VIEW OF EMERGENCY SITUATION AND NECESSITY PROMPT ACTION AM ASKING MR. EDMUND I. KAUFMANN OF WASHINGTON TO CALL UPON YOU ON MONDAY TO DISCUSS REQUEST

ABBE HILLEL SILVER

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
41 E. 42 Street
New York, N. Y.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Sunday
September 23 1940

FROM: HENRY MONTOR

To expedite action I am herewith sending you, air mail special delivery, a draft of a memorandum to be forwarded to Mr. Norman Davis, Chairman of the Red Cross.

In addition to the material herewith attached, there is an 8-page memorandum drawn up by Rahaviah Lewin Epstein, describing transportation facilities. Not having copies of this at home, I have not sent it, but I can assure you it is a good piece of work.

If you have any corrections to make, could you telegraph or telephone me sometime on Monday? If I do not hear from you by the end of the day I shall assume that it is satisfactory to send off the material to Mr. Davis in your name.

You will note that you are prepared to meet with Mr. Davis. I believe that the matter involved, if it reaches the final stage, would be important enough to warrant a visit by you to Washington.

Montor

HM:BG

September 23, 1940

Mr. Norman Davis, Chairman
American Red Cross
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Davis:

When Mr. Henry Montor, my assistant, met at Washington on September 9th with Mr. Ernest Swift and with Mr. Nicholson, to amplify the appeal I had addressed to you for extension by the American Red Cross of assistance to Palestine Jewry to enable it to meet its war relief and emergency problems, it was suggested that a written memorandum be submitted subsequently.

In accordance therewith, I am sending you a more detailed statement dealing with questions raised by Mr. Swift.

Since September 9th, the needs in Palestine have assumed new urgency. The bombing of Tel Aviv, great Jewish community of some 200,000 souls, with its wanton destruction of non-military objectives and scores of little children and young women, has sharply reminded us that in engaging in war the totalitarian powers are not deterred by any humanitarian impulse.

Because of the sacred character of Palestine and because of the constructive nature of the resettlement of hundreds of thousands of refugees seeking to escape persecution and extermination in European lands, the Jewish community there is especially unprepared for the hazards and the violence of warfare.

The American Red Cross, which symbolizes so admirably the will of America to succor innocent victims of war-time as well as peace-time disaster, can render an historic service in enabling the 500,000 Jews of Palestine to solve the extraordinary tasks confronting them as a result of the war.

These tasks include:

- (1) assistance for the evacuation of children from danger zones, their feeding and maintenance;
- (2) feeding of thousands of men, women and children refugees who have entered Palestine since the war began, using every means to escape from a continent in which a normal existence for Jews is swiftly becoming well-nigh impossible;
- (3) assistance to thousands of refugees who, landing on the shores of Palestine without visas, have been interned and subsequently released on the understanding they would not become public charges. Failure to meet that responsibility would thrust these hapless people into incalculable dangers;
- (4) assistance to men, women and children stranded in various European centers, who are now on their way to Palestine and will be utterly without means on their arrival;

September 23, 1940

- (5) all forms of medical aid for a population removed from normal centers of residence; for victims, adult and child, of bombings; for evacuees; and to meet the problems of sanitation and health that are dangerously peculiar to war.

The attached memorandum deals with two questions:

- (a) the requirements of supplies and
- (b) the means of transportation

During his conversation with Mr. Montor, Mr. Swift referred to the ratio of costs of shipping to costs of the supplies themselves. It is natural that costs should have risen, but I feel confident that if aid is necessary and if masses of human beings are in peril, the Red Cross will not ^{halt} ~~halt~~ in its errands of mercy and healing because the costs of bringing help ^{are} higher than they might be in peace-time. The Red Cross is in a position which cannot be paralleled by any other body and, therefore, it is in a uniquely fortunate position to answer on behalf of the American people the plea for assistance which now comes to it from the Jewish community of Palestine.

Some of the needs herein described could be met through the shipment of supplies. Others might more conveniently be made available through the forwarding of funds. I know that the Red Cross will keep both factors in mind in dealing with this memorandum. On September 20th, I telegraphed to urge that an amount of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars be sent by the Red Cross to the Jewish Agency to permit it to cope with the emergency problems that had to be met immediately. Undoubtedly the most thoughtful consideration is being given to that request.

In view of the swiftness with which modern war moves and the promptness of action that is necessitated if a maximum number of people are to be saved from the hazards of the war, may I ask that as soon as this memorandum has been studied I may have an opportunity to meet with you.

Five hundred thousand Jews in Palestine, who have been striving to build a free, secure life in their homeland, are patiently and valiantly endeavoring to cope with war-time problems. The American people, who have so often through their Presidents and public and civic leaders as well as through Congress, expressed their sympathy with the rebuilding of the Jewish homeland in Palestine, can now in this hour of great need--manifest ~~the~~ ^{their} sympathy and good will through the beneficent intervention of the American Red Cross.

Very cordially yours,

Abba Hillel Silver

AHS:BG

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

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

Morning
September 23, 1940

yes this whole act

Norman H. Davis, Chairman
American Red Cross
Washington, D.C.

WRHS

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

DEEPLY GRATEFUL FOR YOUR PROMPT AND WHOLE HEARTED RESPONSE TO THE APPEAL WHICH HAS COME FROM PALESTINE FOR RELIEF OF CIVILIAN POPULATION OF TEL AVIV SUFFERING FROM THE RECENT BOMBING. YOUR ASSISTANCE WILL NOT ONLY HELP PEOPLE IN DESPERATE PLIGHT BUT WILL STRENGTHEN THE MORALE OF THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY OF THE HOLY LAND NOW IN THE ACTIVE WAR ZONE. THIS IS ANOTHER EVIDENCE OF THE GREAT HUMANITARIAN SERVICES ~~RENDERED~~ OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS. I HAVE INFORMED MR. ELIEZER KAPLAN TREASURER OF THE JEWISH AGENCY JERUSALEM OF YOUR GENEROUS ACT.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Sent after long distance conversation with Mr. Davis.

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

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September 25, 1940

My dear Rabbi Silver:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 23 submitting a memorandum requesting assistance for Palestine Jewry in connection with emergency problems caused by the war. May I compliment you on the very careful and complete presentation of the needs which you have submitted.

I do not need to tell you that our interest is deep and sympathetic in the problems with which the people of Palestine are faced, and you may be assured that we will give your request the the most careful and immediate consideration.

I was very glad to be able to respond to your telegraphic appeal of September 20 with an appropriation of \$25,000 to be used to help meet the emergency caused by the bombing of Tel Aviv which brought distress to the Jewish community of 200,000 persons. These funds will be available immediately. We are now endeavoring to arrange for the disbursement of these funds, and I hope to be able to give you this information either today or tomorrow.

Very sincerely yours,

Norman Davis

PROPOSED REPLY TO LETTER

THANK YOU FOR YOUR LETTER OF SEPTEMBER TWENTY-FIFTH. I AM
ASKING MR. HENRY MONTOR MY ASSISTANT TO ACCOMPANY MR. EDMUND
I. KAUFMANN IN MEETING YOU IN WASHINGTON FRIDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN A.M.,

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

41 EAST 42nd STREET

MEMORANDUM

CONFIDENTIAL

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Date September 27, 1940.

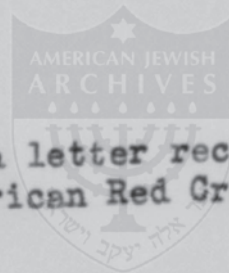
To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

From Henry Montor

Subject

Attached herewith is a copy of a letter received from Norman H. Davis,
with reference to the memorandum to the American Red Cross.

WRHS



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

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

AMERICAN RED CROSS
Washington, D.C.

September 25, 1940.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 23rd, submitting a memorandum requesting assistance for Palestine Jewry in connection with emergency problems caused by the war. May I compliment you on the very careful and complete presentation of the needs which you have submitted.

I do not need to tell you that our interest is deep and sympathetic in the problems with which the people of Palestine are faced and you may be assured that we will give your request the most careful and immediate consideration.

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Very sincerely yours,

Norman H. Davis (signed)

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
National Chairman
United Palestine Appeal
New York City

(et 9/26/40)

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CONFIDENTIAL

From: Henry Montor

Memorandum of a conference to discuss American Red Cross aid for Palestine, at Red Cross headquarters, 17th Street, Washington, D. C.

Friday, September 27, 1940; time of interview: 11:00-11:45 a.m.

Present: Norman H. Davis, Chairman, Ernest J. Swift, Vice-Chairman, American Red Cross; Edmund I. Kaufmann, Rabbi Isidor Breslau, Henry Montor.

After an exchange of pleasantries, Mr. Davis stated that the Red Cross had engaged in discussions with the State Department, following receipt of Dr. Silver's messages asking Red Cross aid for Palestine. The State Department had pointed out that it was necessary to avoid embarrassment to the British Government in distinguishing between Jews and Arabs. In fact, the Arabs in Haifa had suffered more than the Jews in Tel Aviv. The resolution of that difficulty was now engaging the Red Cross. They had cabled to Mr. George Wadsworth, American Consul General, and the latter had already replied that he had met with Jewish Agency officials to discuss the situation.

Mr. Montor pointed out that in Haifa 60% of the population were Jews, and that if there were relief needs there the Jews and Arabs alike were affected. However, there was no desire to discriminate between Jews and Arabs. There was appreciation of the needs of Arabs as well as Jews.

Insofar as the Jewish community is concerned, it is well organized. It is represented by the Jewish Agency which can call upon established facilities. There was a body like Hadassah which had the experience, personnel and equipment to deal with emergency problems. However, the Arabs were not organized on the same lines, so that Mr. Wadsworth would probably have to deal with a number of organizations or individuals.

Mr. Davis said that he appreciated the cooperative discussion with Rabbi Silver, who had indicated his full understanding of the position of the Red Cross in that it must extend aid to all peoples of a country in which it operated.

Mr. Kaufmann said he was astonished, pleasantly astonished, by the sympathetic attitude taken toward the Palestine needs. The Jews had always taken care of their own and were not frequently given sympathetic consideration for their problems. He was delighted now to have this new experience of a cordial discussion of Jewish needs and offer of help.

Mr. Davis remarked that the Jews were known to take care of their own, and therefore people generally felt that the only ones to be helped were others than Jews. Thus the Jews by establishing a reputation for themselves of taking care of their own, dissuaded others from taking an interest in their problems.

Mr. Swift said that the memorandum of Palestine needs submitted by Dr. Silver was very excellent and unusual. The Red Cross officials were studying it thoroughly.

Mr. Davis said that the principal problems facing the Red Cross was how to give the aid, and yet not establish distinctions between groups. Later on, he remarked that two days ago he had discussed the situation with the President to tell him that the Red Cross was planning to purchase supplies for Palestine from the \$50,000,000 fund voted by the Congress, the supplies to be available to Jews and Arabs both. The President approved.

Mr. Davis wondered why Tel Aviv had been bombed.

Mr. Montor said that Tel Aviv had some 200,000 Jews, with no military objectives except the spirit of the Jews. Tel Aviv represented the constructive enterprise of the Jewish people. It was, therefore, a target for Italians and Germans.

Mr. Davis had thought as much. He knew what a fine achievement Tel Aviv was.

Mr. Montor said that Dr. Magnes, noted American, ("Yes, a fine man", interjected Mr. Davis) in Palestine, had suggested that a Red Cross unit come to Palestine to survey the situation. We had only one purpose: to describe the needs in Palestine. It was for the Red Cross to determine the method. We wanted to cooperate in any program best fitted to Red Cross requirements. A Red Cross unit in Palestine would undoubtedly be welcomed.

There was an immediate emergency situation. Perhaps it could be met if funds were cabled to Mr. Wadsworth. Insofar as the Jews are concerned, the Jewish Agency could be used for its distribution. As regards the Arabs, Mr. Wadsworth would find the channels to use most effectively. The Red Cross unit after it made a survey of the needs later, would know best how to proceed thereafter.

Rabbi Breglau asked if there was any Red Cross agent in Europe who could be sent quickly to Palestine.

Mr. Davis said they had been thinking along these lines. There was somebody in Marseilles or Geneva who might be sent. He was glad to see that the idea of a Red Cross unit was desired. He inquired whether there was a Red Cross in Palestine.

Mr. Montor replied that there was a British Red Cross Society in Palestine, but its main object was to raise funds for British needs abroad. The same was true of the Order of St. John.

Mr. Kaufmann commented on the fine things being done by the Quakers.

Mr. Davis remarked that the Red Cross had done much more for the Jewish people, although it couldn't speak about it. It had spent \$250,000 in Poland for Jews. The Poles in America were raising most of the money; after some months they came to the Red Cross and said they knew aid was being given to the Jews and Poles alike in Poland. Were the Jews doing anything? Mr. Davis spoke to Paul Baerwald, and said the Red Cross was being embarrassed, although the American Poles had been very nice in their attitude. The JDC had then contributed \$50,000 to the Red Cross.

Mr. Kaufmann said he had spoken to Baerwald and Hyman a few days ago, and they had said the JDC was stymied. They could not operate in any of those countries, nor could the Red Cross.

That was true, said Mr. Davis.

Mr. Swift remarked with a laugh, that the JDC had given \$50,000 to the Red Cross. Now the Red Cross was turning around and planning to give substantial sums to Palestine.

Mr. Montor asked if Mr. Davis knew George Vauchers of the International Red Cross of Geneva, who was now in Palestine.

Neither Mr. Davis nor Mr. Swift recalled the name, but said they might think of utilizing his services.

Rabbi Breslau felt that a Red Cross representative would be better able to judge the needs than Mr. Wadsworth, who had many other duties.

Mr. Kaufmann, too, said that Mr. Wadsworth might not be able to judge the situation fully.

Mr. Montor said that an organization like Hadassah typified the American attitude toward Palestine's needs. Its facilities had always been available to Arabs, as well as Jews. It had helped the health of the whole country. It had helped lower the Arab infant mortality rate.

Mr. Davis thought that perhaps a Jewish organization might even be able to look after some of the Arab needs, because it had the experience and the organization which the Arabs lacked.

Mr. Montor asked if the \$25,000 referred to by Mr. Davis in his telegram to Dr. Silver had already been cabled to Mr. Wadsworth.

No, it hadn't, because a statement was awaited from Mr. Wadsworth, who was trying to work out the Arab angle. The money would be cabled in a few hours after Mr. Wadsworth asked for it.

Rabbi Breslau remarked that the Red Cross was taking on a larger task than it may have originally anticipated. The memorandum of needs that had been submitted was for purely Jewish needs. If the Arab population was to be considered, much more substantial aid would be required.

Mr. Kaufmann said that his firm had contributed \$4,000 to the Red Cross. He was not mentioning this in any way as a basis of discussion, but merely to remark that right after the Red Cross campaign was through he had had to concern himself, as did other Jews, with the Palestine problem. The American Jews gave

not only for their own, but for every worthy cause. They could not do more.

Mr. Davis recognized that. The Red Cross was ready to help as much as possible considering of course that it would have to deal with the whole of Palestine.

Mr. Montor inquired what the next step was.

Mr. Davis said the Red Cross was in touch with Mr. Wadsworth. It would await his advice and then get in touch with us immediately.

Mr. Swift said that even if a Red Cross unit went to Palestine, it would use the agencies already in existence there.

Mr. Montor asked if he could summarize the discussion: that the Red Cross, in recognition of the immediate emergency, needs, and in view of the slowness of transport of supplies, would cable ample funds to Mr. Wadsworth, to be distributed through the Jewish Agency for Jewish requirements, and through such Arab sources as Mr. Wadsworth might determine; and (2) that the Red Cross was planning to ship supplies to Palestine, and that it might send a Red Cross unit to Palestine to survey and administer the needs or might decide on some other procedure.

Mr. Davis said that was correct. The Red Cross realized that money would be needed before supplies could arrive, and was prepared to act accordingly as soon as Mr. Wadsworth gave the word. Perhaps Mr. Wadsworth might use Jewish agencies to help distribute aid to the Arabs, or he might form a relief committee on which Jews and Arabs would be represented. That might prove very helpful to the Jews themselves.

The Red Cross was very sympathetic to the Jewish refugee problem. In Europe it had been so loaded with political dynamite that it could do nothing. It was a problem for governments.

Mr. Montor thought it important to point out that all Jewish groups interested in Palestine supported the memorandum that had been submitted. Jews were often charged with unity, but it was rarely true. In this instance, it was.

Mr. Davis didn't think that even anti-Zionists would object to the Red Cross giving the requested aid. And even if they did, the Red Cross wouldn't care,

Rabbi Breslau said the anti-Zionists were an extinct breed.

Mr. Kaufmann said he was sure the J.D.C. would approve the action. He was a director of the J.D.C., and also President of the Zionist Organization of America, and thus symbolized the attitude of both groups.

As the meeting was concluding, Mr. Montor said that Dr. Silver had asked him to convey his cordial personal regards to Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis was happy to receive them. He thought very highly of Dr. Silver. He remembered with gratitude the favor that Dr. Silver had done the

Red Cross last May, when he addressed it. He thought that he had rarely heard such a classic utterance.

Mr. Swift said that he would keep in touch with Mr. Montor, and was glad to know from Rabbi Breslau that the latter had an office in the city.



Court House
Orion Skin

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

41 EAST 42nd STREET

MEMORANDUM

Date October 10, 1940.

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

From Henry Montor

Subject

I send you herewith a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the sub-committee of the Emergency Committee to deal with the Red Cross, which meeting was held on Wednesday, October 9, 1940.

et

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE
PALESTINE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH THE
RED CROSS, HELD AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNITED
PALESTINE APPEAL, 41 EAST 42 STREET, NEW YORK.

Wednesday, October 9, at four p.m.

Present: Rabbi Isador Breslau, Rehabiah Lewin-Epstein, Henry Montor.
No representative of Hadassah attended, nor was an excuse
offered for the absence.

There was presented to the meeting a copy of the Memorandum which
had been drawn up by Mr. Montor on the conferences which Rabbi Breslau and he
had had on Tuesday, October 8, with Norman H. Davis and Ernest Swift of the
American Red Cross, and with Messrs. Murray, Childs and Alling of the Near
East Division of the State Department, at Washington.

It was agreed that no further action could be taken at this time, insofar
as the Red Cross is concerned. It was agreed, however, that Rabbi Breslau
should meet with Mr. Justice Brandeis, who is a friend of Mr. A. A. Berle of
the State Department, in whose hands formally rests the problem of the near
eastern relations.

It was decided to send a cable to Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, hinting to him of
the necessity of action in Jerusalem, which cable read as follows:

"KAPLAN JEWISH AGENCY JERUSALEM OCTOBER 9, 1940.
RED CROSS AID SUSPENDED PENDING CLARIFICATION ASSUME
MAGNES INFORMED REGARDING WADSWORTH CHIEF SECRETARYS
ATTITUDE NECESSITY FUNDS. MONTOR."

(et 10.10.40)

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
111 FIFTH AVENUE

MEMORANDUM

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Date Oct. 11, 1940

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

From Henry Montor

Subject

Attached herewith is a copy of a memorandum which Dr. Wise addressed to me, of which he asked me to send you a copy.

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C O P Y

MEMORANDUM

October 10, 1940.

To: HM

From: SSW

Thanks so much for sending me the memorandum of your conversation with the State Department.

Murray is one of our subtlest and most dangerous foes. We will never have a square deal in the Near East until Murray goes. If there were any intelligence among American Jews -- and, of course, there is not; and, least of all, among American Zionists -- we would demand now that Mr. Murray have a Jewish coadjutor in the Near East department. Whether the State Department would give such a man four or five thousand a year, I do not know; but he should be subsidized by us as Oscar Straus was subsidized, when first he went to Turkey, by a group of rich Jews. Even Germany thirty years ago had a Jew in its Foreign Office. The exclusion of Jews from the State Department is a shameful condition -- not to say a crime. We ought to fight for it, and fight vigorously, as we know how to fight when we really care for something.

Murray is the arbiter of our fate, and the Wadsworths are his creatures and under his tutelage. We ought to make -- Lipsky, Silver, Goldman, Kaufmann and I -- a stiff fight until we get a worthwhile Jew into the State Department to act on all Jewish questions, he to be the first to be consulted, and then he, in turn, to consult with us.

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Henry Montor

Memorandum of a telephone conversation between
Henry Montor and Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Vice-Chairman
of the American Red Cross

Wednesday, October 2, 1940, at 11:45 A. M.

Mr. Swift telephoned from Washington, D. C. to report on a discussion that had been had between Mr. Davis and himself on a cablegram received from Mr. George Wadsworth, American Consul General in Jerusalem. Mr. Wadsworth reported to the Red Cross on an interview which he had had with the Secretary of the Palestine Government.

The Secretary is reported to have said to Mr. Wadsworth that the situation in Tel Aviv and Haifa was not of such emergency character as to require assistance from outside, for the needs of those affected by the bombings of the two municipalities have already been provided by the social welfare organizations of the two cities. This was illustrated by gifts of £500 each by Hadassah and by the Tel Aviv municipality.

The Secretary continued to the effect that the government was preparing a scheme for the payment of compensation to civilian victims.

There was no Palestine Red Cross, but the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John had made grants of £500 each in Tel Aviv and Haifa.

In the light of this telegram, Mr. Swift said, Mr. Davis had wished to talk to Mr. Edmund I. Kaufmann or Rabbi Isador Breslau in Washington. However, neither was in the city; therefore Mr. Swift called me in New York City.

The proposal which Mr. Davis was inclined to make was on the following lines:

A. That the American Red Cross send \$10,000 to Mr. Wadsworth for distribution through local committees in Palestine.

B. That the American Red Cross make an outright contribution of \$10,000 to be forwarded to Dr. Silver, for distribution by him in Palestine as he thought necessary.

Mr. Swift asked my suggestions on these proposals.

I indicated to him that the attitude of the Secretary of the Palestine Government reflected two situations which must be taken into account by the American Red Cross.

1. That the Government, as indicated in the original memorandum which we submitted to the American Red Cross, had not felt it necessary to fulfill its full share of responsibility for the social welfare and emergency needs of the population of Palestine.
2. That undoubtedly the Palestine Government, like any Government engaged in war, was inclined to minimize the consequences of the war on its population. Apparently an admission that Palestine needs large additional funds for supplies might be taken as a confession of weakness in the conduct of the war. However, the Red Cross could surely not take into account such purely political and extraneous considerations, when the lives and welfare of human beings were involved.

I could offer no specific comment as to whether the proposals made by Mr. Davis were appropriate. This was rather for the Red Cross to say. It ~~was~~ understood the situation, and had before it a memorandum of the requirements.

I did, however, again urge upon Mr. Swift the despatch by the American Red Cross of an emissary or unit to Palestine, so that this authoritative representative could make a survey of his own to determine what the actual requirements in Palestine are. This would certainly offer more expert material than was provided in the conversation between the Secretary of the Palestine Government and Mr. Wadsworth.

I told Mr. Swift that before offering comment on the proposals, I would communicate with Dr. Silver and call him back. It was at this point that Mr. Swift suggested that Mr. Davis would telephone Dr. Silver in Cleveland to get his observations directly.

* * * * *

The above represents the gist of the conversation which I had with Mr. Swift. It was very clear, however, that Mr. Swift had not read the entire contents of what must have been a very lengthy cablegram from Mr. Wadsworth. It was evident from the manner in which Mr. Swift had spoken that the Secretary of the Palestine Government, on the one hand, and Mr. Wadsworth, on the other, had made it clear to the American Red Cross that the provision of large scale assistance to Palestine was not required or desired.

At the same time, the Red Cross had already entered into a commitment, in its dealings with Dr. Silver, that \$25,000 would be immediately appropriated for the Tel Aviv needs. Apparently Mr. Davis and Mr. Swift felt that the position of the Red Cross would be embarrassed if these original commitments were not carried through.

It is evident that the cabled report from Mr. Wadsworth has caused serious misgivings at the American Red Cross, which was prepared to give large-scale assistance, as evidenced in (a) written correspondence with Dr. Silver; (b) telephone conversations with Dr. Silver and Mr. Montor; and (c) in conversations held in the offices of the American Red Cross in Washington between Messrs. Davis and Swift and Messrs. E. I. Kaufmann, Isador Breslau and Henry Montor.

Whatever subsequent action the American Red Cross may take will be dependent upon two factors:

1. Further reports from Mr. Wadsworth
2. Reports from American Red Cross representatives who may be sent to Palestine for a survey of the situation.

I believe that it is fair not merely to infer but to state that Mr. Wadsworth's lukewarm, if not hostile, attitude, may jeopardize if not estrange the provision of American Red Cross assistance to Palestine, both to Jews and Arabs.

HM:ET

Extremely Confidential - Not to be Circulated

From: Henry Montor

A memorandum on a conversation of Rabbi Isador Breslau and Henry Montor with (a) Norman Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, and Ernest Swift, Vice Chairman and (b) with Messrs. Murray Alling and Childs of the Near Eastern Division of the U.S. State Department, Tuesday, October 8, 1940 - Washington, D.C.

A. - With American Red Cross

As the result of a telephone conversation between Mr. Swift and Mr. Montor on the afternoon of October 7, Mr. Montor was asked to come to Washington the following day to receive a personal explanation of the difficulties surrounding the extension of Red Cross aid to Palestine. The subject was presented on the evening of October 7, to the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs by Dr. Silver. At the close of that evening Mr. Montor invited Rabbi Breslau to accompany him to Washington. He also invited Mrs. David de Sola Pool, President of Hadassah. Mrs. Pool discussed the problem with Mrs. Rose Jacobs, Mrs. Rebecca Shulman, and Mrs. Schoolman. They invited Mrs. Rose Halpern to go to Washington to represent Hadassah. But no representative of Hadassah came to Washington for the interviews hereinafter described.

From 12:20 P.M. to 1:15 P.M., Messrs Breslau and Montor met with Messrs. Davis and Swift at the Red Cross Building.

Mr. Davis reviewed the steps taken since the receipt of a memorandum on Palestine needs from Dr. Silver and of a telegram asking for cash funds in the interim. The Red Cross, moved by the human equation, had responded promptly. But, later, in consulting the State Department it found itself involved in unforeseen difficulties.

Mr. Swift had previously read from the text of an opinion which had apparently been submitted to the Red Cross by the State Department. This memorandum described the interview of U.S. Consul Wadsworth of Jerusalem with the Chief Secretary of the Palestine Government. In the first place, the needs were not such as to require outside aid. In the second place, far more ramified issues were involved. Alexandria, too, had been bombed. The place of Egypt in the Near Eastern equilibrium was a vital consideration. Moreover, there was Arab opinion to be considered in Iraq, Yemen and Saudi Arabia. There was even word of the restlessness of Ibn Saud. Considering the desire of the U.S. Government to do nothing that would unbalance an already delicate situation in the Near East, the Red Cross was cautioned to proceed slowly.

In view of this opinion of the State Department, the Red Cross was in a quandary.

It was evident from Mr. Davis' manner and words that he was embarrassed. He had sent a precipitate telegram to Dr. Silver and now, as he put it, he was "out on a limb".

Rabbi Breslau stated that there was an understanding of the Red Cross position. Mr. Davis need not feel bound by the telegram he had sent. If the circumstances were such as to forbid action, that would be appreciated. Perhaps the best thing to do for the time being would be to let the matter of an immediate remittance stand in suspense until there was further clarification. He again urged that the Red Cross send its own representative to Palestine to study the situation. It could then determine Arab and Jewish needs.

Mr. Montor reiterated some of the points he made at the previous session with the Red Cross. There were two points to be considered: (1) was help needed in Palestine? (2) should extraneous political considerations determine the question?

There was of course, concern with the Palestine community. But transcending that was our desire to meet the wishes of the American Government. We believed that help was needed. It was reflected in the memorandum that had been submitted to the Red Cross. But we did not ask that that be considered the last word. Let the impartial investigation of the Red Cross determine the situation. Mr. Davis had remarked that Alexandria had suffered scores of bombings and the need there was much greater. Was the situation really comparable? Egypt had a government which could levy assessments for the social welfare of its citizens. In Palestine, some 300,000 of the Jewish community had entered in the last 7 years. The Government had not assumed its full obligations. They themselves had limited means. They had to depend on the Jewish people outside to help them meet emergency needs.

In the extended discussion that followed it quickly became evident that the Red Cross had been given definite instructions by the State Department to take no action in the matter. Rabbi Breslau, during a discussion of the relationship between the Red Cross and the U.S. Government, asked a hypothetical question. If the State Department decided as a political measure in relation to Japan that aid now being extended to China by the Red Cross should be withdrawn, even if the Red Cross felt it necessary to give such aid, would the Red Cross be bound by the State Department views? Mr. Davis said yes. The Red Cross is actually an arm of the government and must respond to its political necessities.

Again and again, Mr. Davis said that he was "on the defensive". He could not get it out of his mind that he had given his word to Dr. Silver and could not redeem it, because he was "stymied". He was assured that he need have no bad conscience in the matter.

Mr. Davis said that the Red Cross had eagerly welcomed the opportunity to do something in Palestine. For years it had wanted to do something for the refugees in Europe - but the problem had assumed governmental proportions. At last a chance to express itself seemed at hand - but even this was apparently to be surrounded with difficulties.

Rabbi Breslau then remarked that it had been felt that since the State Department had been referred to, it might be valuable to get the viewpoint of the State Department and ask its cooperation.

This was eagerly welcomed by Messrs. Davis and Swift. Rabbi Breslau said that an appointment had been arranged for that afternoon.

The session was closed with an expression of appreciation by Mr. Davis of the cooperative attitude that had been evidenced in understanding of the Red Cross position.

B. With State Department

On the morning of October 8, Rabbi Breslau arranged a meeting for 2:30 that afternoon with Mr. Wallace S. Murray, Chief of the Near East Division of the State Department.

When Rabbi Breslau and Mr. Montor arrived, there were also present J. Rives Childs, head of the section on Egypt, and Paul H. Alling, Assistant to the Chief of the Near East Division.

The position, as stated by Mr. Murray throughout an hour and a half session, was substantially as follows:

The American Government was concerned with the position of the British Government in the Near East. It was recognized that this was one of the critical arenas of war. The capture of Suez could be regarded as second only to the invasion of England itself in its effect on the British Empire.

It was recognized that the Moslems were an uncertain element. No one knew which way Egypt would go. It had not to date indicated full adherence to the British cause. Under these conditions, any action affecting the Near East must be considered most carefully.

It could not be forgotten, for example, that at the time of the London Conference, Ibn Saud had written a letter to President Roosevelt saying that America had not understood or sympathized with the Arab aspirations. The Arabs had expected more appreciation from the American democracy of their desire to rule their own countries.

The latest reports now indicated that Ibn Saud was being swayed to Hitler. It was interesting to note that only recently St. John Philby adviser to Ibn Saud, had been interned in India.

A gift to Palestine by the Red Cross might be misinterpreted. This point was especially emphasized by Mr. Childs, who said that Egypt had suffered far more. Some 250,000 people had had to be evacuated from the Alexandria area. A contribution to Palestine at this time would cause serious repercussions.

Mr. Murray continued by saying that the Red Cross had sent only \$5,000 to Turkey when 40,000 people had been killed in an earthquake. Would it not be "out of focus" to give substantial aid to Palestine when its neighbor, Egypt, far more seriously affected, was not being considered in a Red Cross program?

The State Department had cabled to Cairo to learn what the position is in Egypt with respect to needs. It had advised the Red Cross not to take any further action until that time.

Mr. Montor reviewed for Mr. Murray the steps leading up to the present status. He emphasized that the bombing of Tel Aviv was not what had evoked the appeal to the Red Cross, a misconception under which he seemed to be laboring. Dr. Silver, many months ago, had addressed himself to the President, when consideration was being given by Congress to an appropriation of \$50,000,000 for relief abroad. The President had directed Dr. Silver to the Red Cross. There then followed correspondence and conversations which reached a climax in the submission of a memorandum of requirements. Throughout it had been indicated that although we could speak only for the Jewish community of Palestine, we understood the position of the Red Cross with respect to provision for all elements of the population. Not only did we not object; we approved.

But now political considerations had been raised. Whatever the State Department declared was to the best interest of our Government would, naturally, be our guide for action. However, certain factors might be kept in mind. A great portion of the Jews of Palestine were new immigrants. They had to depend on the outside Jewish world for assistance in emergencies. The Palestine Government had never fully assumed its responsibilities for the social welfare needs of the country, either for Jews or Arabs. Since we were not pressing the plea for aid as an exclusively Jewish enterprise but were asking that the Red Cross survey the total needs of the population, were the objections valid?

The United States Government was interested in the position of the British Government in the Near East. Ought not a long-range consideration of the facts keep the following in mind: that there were two factors, the Arab population--a variable, and the Jewish population, a constant. The Jews were unreservedly with Britain and, regardless of past differences, the Jews of Palestine understood the necessities of British political action though they might not perhaps agree to the wisdom of certain steps considered necessary. Since the Arab element was regarded as unstable and uncertain, was it wise to permit the weakening of the Jews who could constitute a bulwark of strength for the British? The Jews had volunteered for army service to the limit of allowance. They were prepared to offer a number of divisions if the Government would accept them. There was unemployment in Palestine, with almost 100,000 people affected. It would be desirable to prevent demoralization by assisting that community in this critical period. The memorandum submitted to the Red Cross dealt with the broad problems arising out of war and not merely incidentals of bombing, Mr. Montor said.

But the Chief Secretary of the Palestine Government, Mr. Murray declared, has stated that \$25,000 sent to Palestine at this time by the Red Cross would be far too generous in relation to the actual needs. The Palestine Government was taking all proper steps.

Mr. Murray continued that the Red Cross would have to consider its obligations to the Near East as a whole. If it sent \$25,000 to Palestine, how much would it have to send to Egypt, for example, where the need was really so much wider? To rush into aid for one community, considering the delicate problem of Arab relations with the British Government, would not at all be helpful.

Moreover, were the Jews of Palestine in such need? Regardless of the difficulties that immigrants had in getting to Palestine, regardless of the circumstances that faced them when they reached the country weren't they much better off than the Jews of Europe or the people who had to hide in squalid cellars to escape bombing? "Spoken like a Zionist", Mr. Montor remarked, in tribute to Mr. Murray's eloquent statement of the improved position of Jews in Palestine as compared to Europe. Mr. Murray grinned.

After all, the bombing in Tel Aviv was negligible in comparison with the daily bombings in London, Mr. Murray remarked. Mr. Montor said that the Jews were not unconcerned with the bombings in London. Incidentally, the Jews there too had had their share, since a great many of the bombs had fallen in the East End where many Jews lived. Mr. Murray thought there were not many Jews in England to be affected. Mr. Montor said that there were 300,000 Jews in England, a majority of whom lived in London.

Mr. Murray said that the entire problem was being handled by Mr. A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State. He was now in touch with Cairo. It was his feeling that the Egyptian situation was so critical that nothing should be done to upset it.

In any event, Mr. Murray asked, was not the need of the Jews in Europe greater? How could there be a concern with the much smaller group of Jews in Palestine?

Rabbi Breslau pointed out that it was difficult, if not impossible, for any of the organizations, including the Red Cross, to operate in Continental Europe. Nevertheless, the Red Cross had not stopped operating in other lands merely because circumstances did not permit to operate in one section of the world. The same situation confronted the Jews. They were certainly greatly concerned about the plight of millions of Jews in Europe. They were trying to extend whatever aid was possible. But merely because they were estopped from doing a maximum in Europe was no reason why they should not give aid to Palestine, where it was possible to work. Moreover, in working for Palestine, the Jews were making a definite contribution to the easement of the Jewish plight in Europe.

Rabbi Breslau continued to the effect that much had been made of the needs of other countries in the Near East. If Mr. Murray would urge and encourage the Red Cross to send a representative to Palestine he could also go into Egypt or elsewhere and study the needs. Mr. Murray had said that the appeal for aid for Palestine had first brought to a head the whole question of assistance for the Near East. The Jews on their part would feel happy if any action of theirs would bring assistance to other groups; thus, perhaps even the Egyptians might benefit from the action that had been initiated by the Zionists here.

But Mr. Childs felt that aid to Palestine would be misconstrued. Just as the giving of aid to Jews and not Arabs in Palestine would arouse resentment, so the granting of assistance to Palestine would have repercussions in neighboring lands.

Mr. Montor reiterated that no objection was being entered to the giving of aid to all groups and peoples which needed it. It was rather unfortunate, however, that the Jews of Palestine were being penalized doubly. First they

were penalized when they were expelled from Europe solely because they were Jews. Now they were being penalized when aid could be extended to them in Palestine but was being withheld because they were Jews.

The Red Cross would have to go slowly and get a picture of the total situation in the Near East, Mr. Murray said. It was important for Palestine itself that the Egyptian situation be protected. If there was any fighting to be done, the attack would be on Egypt and on Alexandria. If morale was to be sustained, that of the Egyptians would seem to come first, particularly when it was remembered that the attitude of the Arabs to begin with needed encouragement and stimulation. Their tendency to the Italian or German Governments had to be counteracted.

Speaking on the subject of Arab-Jewish relations, which Mr. Murray said had long been a source of concern, Mr. Montor said that some years ago when it was being said that the incitement of the Arabs in Palestine was due largely to German and Italian agents this was written off as chauvinist Zionist propaganda. Now that the Germans and Italians had been expelled or interned, the hostilities had subsided. The bombings had done much to bring Jews and Arabs closer together, in understanding of their common danger.

Mr. Murray felt that the presence of British troops was probably responsible for the decline of the terrorism in Palestine. Mr. Montor did not agree. After all, there had been a great many soldiers brought in during the disturbances. The British deserted many points in the face of terrorist activity. It was Jewish supernumeraries who played an important part in suppressing the terrorism.

Commenting on the military situation in Palestine, Mr. Childs said that he had had information only last week that there were now less than 30,000 British soldiers in Palestine. The rest had been moved up to Egypt, where the British still numbered less than the Italians.

Was the British Government as such offering objections to the giving of aid to Palestine, Mr. Montor asked. The Secretary of the Palestine Government had clearly indicated the position to Mr. Wadsworth in Jerusalem, Mr. Murray replied. Mr. Wadsworth was an experienced officer who had a great deal of sympathy for the situation.

Rabbi Breslau indicated that in view of the observations made by the State Department, the sending of money to Palestine at this time might be waived, pending a more thorough report by the Red Cross. He urged that Mr. Murray encourage the Red Cross to dispatch its emissary to Palestine for an investigation.

The conversation continued along this line for the rest of the interview, with repetitions and embroideries of the points of view above described. It was clear, however, that it was felt by the three officers of the State Department that, on the basis of present information at any rate, the extension of aid to Palestine was neither desired nor wise.

Mr. Murray closed the meeting by saying that he was awaiting clarifying word from Cairo and that, afterwards, a decision on the problem might be made.

As the meeting was breaking up, there were a few moments of personal chit-chat, during which Mr. Murray inquired about the new leadership in the American Zionist Organization. He seemed familiar with the fact that there had been changes. He asked if Dr. Wise had taken an "honorary" post, Rabbi Breslau remarked that Dr. Wise was not the man to take an "honorary" post at any time.

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UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

41 EAST 42nd STREET

MEMORANDUM

Date October 29, 1940.

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

From Mr. Montor

Subject

Attached hereto is a copy of a letter received from Mr. Wallace Murray, Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs, in regard to the status of assistance for Palestine by the Red Cross.

et

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington

In reply refer to
NE 867N. 48/39

October 24, 1940

My dear Mr. Montor:

I have received your letter of October 21, 1940, and regret that there appears to have been some misunderstanding with regard to letting you know the result of our communication with the Legation in Cairo concerning Red Cross relief in the Near East.

We have received a reply to our telegraphic inquiry of the Legation in Cairo, and a paraphrase of it was made available to the Red Cross under date of October 17. As any action to be taken on the telegram would properly emanate from the Red Cross, we had assumed that the Red Cross would communicate with you.

I hope that this letter will suffice to clear up any misunderstanding, and the better to assure that end I am making available to the Red Cross copies of your communication to me and of this communication.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

(signed) WALLACE MURRAY
Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs

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

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C O P Y

AMERICAN RED CROSS
Washington, D.C.

Chairman's Office

October 29th, 1940

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
National Chairman
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I regret there has been a necessary delay in reaching a decision in regard to a grant of funds to assist in relief of the victims of recent air raids in the city of Tel Aviv, Palestine. Fortunately the pressing needs, so we are informed, have been cared for by the effective assistance of the Jewish agencies and the officials of the municipality.

It is difficult to know just how to deal with the situation which you have brought to our attention. Although the pressing need in Tel Aviv has at present been taken care of the outlook in the Near East is rather gloomy and with the development of military action in that area we may shortly face a very great and a very real problem. In the meantime, we are endeavoring, through the State Department, to keep informed of developments with a view of determining how best to render assistance if and when the occasion arises. Under the circumstances, I am sure you will agree with me that it is better to withhold any grant until it is possible to see more clearly just what should be done, and how best to do it.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Norman H. Davis

(fe)

"Give Today --- Tomorrow May Be Too Late"

—DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN

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UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)
For the Settlement in Palestine of Jews of Germany, Poland, Rumania and Other Lands

41 EAST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK CITY

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Executive Director

Henry Montor

October 30, 1940

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

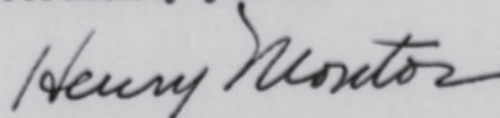
Dear Dr. Silver:

Attached herewith is a copy of a letter
from Norman Davis, Chairman of the Red Cross.

I am also submitting a proposed reply
to Mr. Davis. Will you let me know whether this
letter has been sent off to Mr. Davis and what
modifications have been made in it.

If the letter to the Red Cross is sent
off, may I circulate copies to those involved?

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:fe

"Give Today --- Tomorrow May Be Too Late"

—DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)
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Honorary Secretary

Charles Ress

Executive Director

Henry Montor

October 30, 1940

Draft
Mr. Norman H. Davis, Chairman
American Red Cross
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Davis:

This will acknowledge your letter of October 29th with reference to the situation in Palestine.

I must say to you in all frankness that I have not been able to understand the position taken by the State Department with respect to assistance to be given to Palestine. I cannot comprehend how anyone could object to the extension of assistance to a community in need, particularly when it is emphasized that the distribution of aid is on a non-sectarian and non-political basis.

Yesterday I received a cable from Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, which is the supreme representative of the Jewish people in the upbuilding of the Jewish homeland, who reported on a visit which he had with the Chief Secretary of the Palestine Government and with Mr. Wadsworth, the American Consul General at Jerusalem.

The Chief Secretary of the Palestine Government informed Mr. Kaplan that he had been approached by Mr. Wadsworth only with respect to the relief victims of the past air raids. He had replied that this contingency was already met, but added that "the Government would welcome relief for the general distress."

You will recall that in the memorandum submitted to the Red Cross with respect to the assistance that might be given to the Palestine population, the air raids were a negligible incident in the total description of needs. Rather, there was the presentation of the larger picture involving the general distress incident to war, caused by external and internal factors.

You will be interested to learn that Mr. Wadsworth advised Mr. Kaplan that on September 27th he had cabled to

October 30, 1940

Mr. Norman H. Davis

the State Department of the United States and had said in part:

"Palestine Jewry is faced with a real financial emergency in its efforts to meet various war-born problems, the absorption of indigent refugees and unemployment resulting from economic dislocation as well as those of air raid precautions, possible urban evacuation, medical aid and direct relief for air raid victims."

The views of the Chief Secretary of the Palestine Government and of Mr. Wadsworth, as described in this cable from Mr. Kaplan, bear out the point of view that we have endeavored during these weeks to make available to you.

In his cable to me Mr. Kaplan emphasizes that there are "larger issues" involved insofar as relief of distress is concerned than intermittent air raids. Substantial sections of the Jewish and Arab populations have been severely affected by a variety of factors arising out of the war. Among the Jews the position has been aggravated by the presence of considerable numbers of wartime refugees, Mr. Kaplan emphasizes.

It is to be regretted that political considerations have been injected into a purely humanitarian issue. It seems to me that the extent of the aid required is a problem that can easily be determined by an examination on the spot by a representative of the Red Cross. That we have urged consistently.

May I suggest another early meeting to go more thoroughly into the issues involved? I do not think that we have any grounds for delay based merely on information that does not seem to be corroborated by an inquiry in Jerusalem.

As you point out, the war is approaching closer to the Palestine front. Preparation now with the assistance of the Red Cross can avoid distress and disaster to the population of a country whose requirements have the sympathetic interest of all peoples. I am sure that the Red Cross, when the crisis in Palestine arises, will not wish it to be said that avoidable delay prevented its action in time.

Very cordially yours,

Abba Hillel Silver
National Chairman

AHS:mfe

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UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
41 East 42 Street,
New York City

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O
P
Y

very all

November 5, 1940

Mr. Ernest J. Swift
American Red Cross
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Swift:

We have received from Mr. Eliezer Kaplan of the Jewish Agency for Palestine in Jerusalem supplementary lists of the medicines and medical instruments of which the community is in great need. I am attaching hereto a copy for your information and, I hope, eventual action.

You will recall that at one of our early meetings you asked questions as to the functions of some of the local institutions in Palestine with respect to first aid work. I am sending you herewith a statement forwarded to us by the Jewish Agency, describing the functions and activities of the Magen David Adom, which performs the services which normally would be undertaken by the Red Cross.

In submitting to you the material on this particular branch of Palestine's needs, I must again emphasize that the total program in which we are concerned involves not merely relief arising out of bombings or other war incidents with which the Magen David Adom, or Hadassah, or other bodies might concern themselves, but with the far larger tasks of enabling the community, which consists of so large a number of refugees, to carry on during these critical days.

It is my earnest hope that the Red Cross will be able to give prompt consideration to the plea for the medical supplies and medicines referred to in the attached memoranda.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor (signed)
Executive Director

HM:ET

COPY

Catheters Nelston with funnel:

NN. :	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>
Piec.	150	150	150	150	100	200	200	250	100	50	50	50	50

Catheters Tiemans:

NN.	<u>16</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>24</u>
Pieces	100	100	100

Catheters Pezzers:

NN.	<u>18</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>26</u>
Pieces	50	100	200	100

Catheters Urethral Cyndrique for X-ray, Opaque shades uninterrupted
Charriers 4 5 6
30 200 24

Rectal Tube, antiseptic eye with two side eyes, funnel end, 12 inch.
long:
10 12 stomach
150 250

Cesophageal Tube, antiseptic eye with two side eyes, funnel end
30-40 inch. long:
mm. 8 10 12 14
50 50 200 25

Catheters T-shaped Kehr's Bileduct

NN.:	<u>18</u>	<u>22</u>
Pieces	100	200

20 pieces Rubber Water beds "36" x "36"
200 Hot Water bottles for 3 litres
50 Circular Air Cushions "16" inch
200 " " " "18" "
200 Ice caps 9 inch
1500 pairs Surgeons Gloves N. 6½
2000 " " " 7
2000 " " " 7½
1000 " " " 8
50,000 pieces Latex Cots Tissue



Drainage tubing pure rubber sterilisable:

<u>1</u> x <u>1</u>	<u>1</u> x <u>1</u>	<u>3</u> x <u>1</u>	<u>5</u> x <u>1</u>	<u>3</u> x <u>1</u>	<u>7</u> x <u>1</u>
<u>16</u> <u>32</u>	<u>8</u> <u>24</u>	<u>16</u> <u>16</u>	<u>16</u> <u>12</u>	<u>8</u> <u>10</u>	<u>16</u> <u>9</u>
Libres 5	20	30	100	150	100

500 Pieces Rubber Douche Tubes with both ends 50 inches long for irrigator
200 " Breast relievers
100 " Double spray bellows
50,000 " Eye droppers
50 " Rubber Cuff for use with sphygmomanometers, blood pressure
" " " " " " apparatus
for children
500 " Martins Bandages para rubber wides 3 inch., long 200"
1000 yards Waterproof bed sheetings
1500 pieces Hypodermic syringes 2 cc.

500 pieces Hypodermic syringes 5cc.
 1500 " " " 10 "
 300 " " " 20 "

Hypodermic stainless steel needles

Size:	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{12}{10}$	$\frac{12}{20}$	$\frac{14}{20}$	$\frac{16}{20}$	$\frac{18}{10}$
Gross:	10	10	20	20	20	10

Record Hypodermic stainless steel needles short point

Size:	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{2}{15}$
Gross:	15	15

Hypodermic needles, stainless steel

30 doz.	length	100 mm.	diam.	0.8 mm.	
30 "	"	120 "	"	0.8 "	
10 "	"	60 "	"	1.0 "	
10 "	"	60 "	"	1.2 "	
12 "	"	60 "	"	0.8 "	
10 "	"	80 "	"	1.8 "	short points
10 "	"	100 "	"	1.5 "	
15 "	"	100 "	"	1.5 "	short points
10 "	Strauss with finger plate, length 40 mm. diam. 1.8 mm.				
20 "	Lumbal puncture, length 100 mm. diam. 1.0 Barker				
20 "	Infusions with 2 holes length 80 mm. diam. 1.8 mm.				
10 "	Bulbtipped of diam. 0.9 for intravenous infusion				

5 " Pneumothorax needles stainless steel
 100,000 pieces Suture clips Michels 16 mm.
 3,000 " Hospital thermometers centigrade
 50 " Anaesthesia masks Schimmelbusch

Bard Parker Blades

NN. :	$\frac{10}{20}$	$\frac{15}{10}$	$\frac{22}{100}$
gross:	20	10	100

100 pieces Handles to Parker Blades	NN. :	$\frac{3}{30}$	$\frac{4}{70}$
	pieces:	30	70

300 Rustless steel operating Scissors $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch. and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch. One blunt and one sharp straight

70 "	"	Lister Bandage scissors "8"
70 "	"	scissors curved one flat $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches
200 "	"	Pean $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch. straight
200 "	"	Kocher $5\frac{1}{2}$ " mouse toothed
300 "	"	Forceps anatom. $5\frac{1}{2}$ "
30 "	"	Needle holder Mathren 7"
30 "	"	Michel combined applying removing forceps
20	sets four nested trokarts	
15	pieces Plaster Paris shears $14\frac{1}{2}$ " Stille's	
15 "	Sichel Iris knives, rustless steel	
10 "	Trachoma Forceps " "	
50 "	Paracentesis needles " "	
50 "	Iris Scissors straight 4" "	
50 "	" " curved on flat 4" "	
30	sets Boucheron ear specula each 3 sizes	

rk, 100 cc
1000 "

Surgeons silk in bundles of 5 lb.									
NN.	$\frac{000}{1}$	$\frac{00}{1}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{5}{2}$	$\frac{6}{2}$
Kg.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	3	3	3	2	2

Each Cylinder: 200 pieces			
NN.	0	1	2
Pieces:	200	200	200

500 pieces "Y" Connection tubes, with constricted ends, diam. 3/8
500 " Connecting Reducing tubes, diam. 1/2 to 1/4

500 pieces Murphy Drip
 200 " "T" Connection Tubes, diam. 3/8 mm.
 2000 " Medicine glasses, 1 oz - 30 Ml.
 2000 " Porcelain Feeding Cup
 5000 " Graduated Nursing bottles
 500 doz. X-ray Films 13 x 18
 300 " " " 18 x 24
 400 " " " 24 x 30
 300 " " " 30 x 40
 50 gross Double Dental Film packed 2 doz. in tins

Bottles with narrow mouth and glass stoppers for solution:

Oz. :	4	8	16	32	64	100	164
doz. :	20	100	100	100	20	20	20

Bottles with wide mouth for powder with glass stoppers:

Oz.:	2	4
doz.:	100	50

Burettes for analytical work with an angel glass stopcork with Scheibach blue line on back:

cc. :	10	25
pieces:	50	50

Measure Cone Shape with cc. graduation:

cc. :	15	30	250	500
pieces :	500	500	600	100

1000 pieces Centrifuge tubes 15 cc. Pyrex
 2000 " Petri dishes diam. mm. 100 ./.
 300 " Graduated, (measuring glasses) Beaker shape 8 oz
 300 " " " " " 16 oz
 500 " Salvarsan tubes graduated diam. 1 5/8 inch. 250 cc.
 500 " Erlenmeyer Flasks Pyrex 500 cc.
 500 " " " 250
 500 " " " 100 cc
 100 " Coverglasses for Haemocytometer
 500 boxes " 18/18 mm. in boxes of 50 pieces
 100 " " 20/20 " " " " " "
 300 pieces Irrigators with graduated metal, rubber tubing and 3
 hard rubber nozzles
 500 " Dropping bottles 4 oz., brown glass
 300 " Clamps Hoffman Pinchock for rubber tubing
 200 " Kjeldal flasks
 200,000 empty ampuls of 1 1/2 cc. brown
 200,000 " " " 2 " "
 10,000 " " " 5 " "
 10,000 " " " 10 " "
 100 pieces Bed Pans with covers, stainless steel
 300 " Pus Emesis or dressing basins, stainless steel
 50 " Duodenal tubes Rehfuess
 50 " Drainage sheets corrugated
 200,000 " Applicators birchwood, peerless, 30 cm. long

C O P Y

<u>NAME OF ITEM</u>	<u>PACKING</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>
Ac. acetylosalicylic.	Glass	Kg. 500
" nicotinic.	"	" 2
" boric. cryst.	wooden casks	" 1,000
" " pulv.	" "	" 500
" carbolic. cryst.	bottles	" 100
" tannicum	carton	" 200
Amp. Abrodyl	"	pieces 600
" Adrenalin 1:1000	"	" 10,000
" Atropin 0.001	"	" 20,000
" Emetin 0.02	"	" 3,000
" " 0.05	"	" 10,000
" " 0.10	"	" 6,000
" Ergotin 1 cc.	"	" 6,000
" Ephedrin	"	" 3,000
" Evipan (Pentotal sodium)	"	" 2,000
" Gynargen 1 cc.	"	" 5,000
" " 0.5	"	" 5,000
" Lipijodol syn. 5 cc.	"	" 1,000
" Lobelin 0.003	"	" 3,000
" " 0.01	"	" 1,000
" Luminal sod. synt.	"	" 20,000
" Morphium 0.01	"	" 100,000
" " 0.02	"	" 50,000
" Neosalvarsan syn. 0.15	"	" 1,000
" " " 0.30	"	" 1,500
" " " 0.45	"	" 1,500
" " " 0.60	"	" 500
" Novalgin syn. 2,2	"	" 50,000
" Novurit syn. 1 cc.	"	" 3,000
" " " 2 cc.	"	" 3,000
" Perabrodyl syn.	"	" 1,000
" Pitocin 0.5	"	" 5,000
" " 1 cc.	"	" 3,000
" Sulfanilamid (Soluseptacin)	"	" 15,000
" Strophantin or Strophosid or Onbain	"	" 5,000
" Soludagenan syn.	"	" 10,000
Adalin synon.	"	Kg. 20
Adrenalin cryst. in amp. of 1 gr.	amp.	Gr. 250,0
Aether pro narcosi	bottles	Kg. 1,000
Agar-Agar	paper	" 15
Alcohol methylic	bottles	" 100
Alumen pulv. pur.	wooden casks	" 1,500
Anesthesin sinon.	bottles	" 30
Antipyrin	"	" 50
Argent. nitric. cryst.	"	" 20
Argyrol sinon.	"	" 10
Atropin sulfur.	"	" 12
Balsam peruv.	"	" 200

WRHS



NAME OF ITEM	PACKING	QUANTITY
Bandages 5 cm 1 quality		pieces 150,000
" 7 cm " "		" 150,000
" 12 cm II "		" 60,000
" 15 cm II "		" 30,000
" Ideal 8 cm		" 3,000
" " 10 cm		" 5,000
" " 20 cm		" 2,000
" Amylan 6 cm		" 2,000
" " 8 "		" 10,000
" " 10 "		" 10,000
" " 15 "		" 6,000
Parvum sulfuric	Casks	Kg. 1,000
Benzidin pur.	Bottles	" 2
Bismuth subgalic	carton	" 200
" subnitric	"	" 200
" sol. for inject. in fl.		
of 15 cc (Bismogenol)	Flac.	Flac. 600
Fromural syn.	Bottles	Kg. 50
Brillant cresyl blau	"	Gr. 100,0
" grun puriss.	"	Kg. 2
Butyr. Cacao	Cases	" 1,500
Butter milk powder in lb. tins	Tins	Lb. 6,000
Benzol	Bottles	Kg. 200
Charta filtrata (Cheets) loxlo inc. Fol.		20,000
Chinin bimuriatic	Bottles	Kg. 10
" muriatic	"	" 15
Chloraethyl	"	Fl. 4,000
Chloralhydrat	"	Kg. 10
Chloroform pro narcosa in bottles	"	" 400
of 1 ounce	"	" 10
Cinaberis	"	" 2
Cocain mur.	"	" 25
Codein phosphoric.	"	" 50
Coffein pur.	"	" 300
Collodium	"	" 400
Collophonium	Barrels	" 30
Cuprum sulfuric. puriss.	Bottles	" 100 x 100 kg.
Cod Liver oil medicinal	Barrels	" 3
Cotton in packing of $\frac{1}{2}$ kg.		tons 150
Digilanid syn.	Bottles	Kg. 2,000
Dextramaltose N. 2	Tins of 1 lb	Tins 1
Dionin	Bottles	Kg. $\frac{1}{4}$
Eserin salicylic	"	" 10
Ephedrin mur.	"	" 25
Extr. Belladonnae spiss. non vivid	"	" 4
" " SLCC	"	" 100
" Secali Cornuti in fl.	Flac.	" 50
Fuchsin cryst. puriss.	Bottles	" 500
Formalin	Demijohns of 25 kg"	
White absorbent Gauze in packets		
90 cm x 100 metre folded		Metres 30,000
Glucose puriss. pro inject.	Bottles	Kg. 500
Glummi mastic	Barrels	" 200

NAME OF ITEM

- 3 -
Packing

Quantity

Hydrargyr. bichlorat. corasiv	Bottles	Kg.	10
" oxycyanat	"	"	10
" pp. alb.	Carton	"	50
" pp. fl.	Bottles	"	20
" vivum	"	"	30
Homatropin hydrobromic	"	Gr.	200.0
Yatren syn.	"	Kg.	8
Jodoform pulv.	"	"	10
Jodum pur.	"	"	60
Insulin 100 E. in fl.	Flac.	Fl.	4,000
" 200 E " "	"	"	6,000
" Protamin sinc. 200 E.	"	"	3,000
" " " 400 E	"	"	3,000
Kali Caustic. puriss.	Carton	Kg.	40
" Hypermanganic	Tins	"	160
" Jodat. pur.	Bottles	"	100
" Metabisulfit	"	"	30
" Carbonic	"	"	20
Klotogen Caps.	"	Pieces	2,000
Bilein	"	"	4,000
K. vitamin sy. in amp.	Amp.	"	1,000
Lachgaz N. 20, in ballons of iron	Ballons	Ballons	25
Lanolin anhyrdic.	Tins	Kg.	1,000
Leucoplast 5 cm. / 5 mtr.	Roals	Rolls	10,000
Lignin - Cellulose wadding	"	Tons	6
Luminal pulv.	Carton	Kg.	40
" natr.	Bottles	"	20
Magnes. Sulfuric	Wooden barrels	"	
	of 100 Kg.	Tons	2
" Ustae	Tins	Kg.	200
Menthol	Bottles	"	30
Methylenblau	"	"	1
Morphium mur.	"	"	3
Mercurochrom cryst.	"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$
Natr. sulfit. pur.	Wooden barrels	"	1,000
" carbonic	" "	"	700
" hyposulfuras	" "	"	700
Noviform sy.	Bottles	"	6
Natr. bicarbonic.	Casks	Kg.	3,000
" bromatum	Bottles	"	250
" caustic.puriss.	"	"	100
" chlorat. puriss. p. inject.	"	"	300
" citric. pur.	"	"	200
" nitroprussic.	"	"	2
" sulfuric. sicc	Carton	"	200
" wolframic.	Bottles	"	4
Novocain sin.	"	"	30
Ol. Cadini	"	"	100
Ol. Cedrae thick	"	"	15
" paraffini in iron drums of 200 kg.	Tons	Tons	6
" Ricini	Tins	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Opium pulv.	Bottles	Kg.	20
Papaverin	"	"	15
Paradimethylaminobenzoaldehyd	"	"	2

NAME OF ITEM

PACKING

QUANTITY

Perhydrol 33%	Demi-johns of 25 Kg.	Ton	1
Pilocarpin mur.	Bottles	Kg.	2
Pix liquid	"	"	100
Pix lithantracis	"	Kg.	200
Plumb. acetic.	Casks	Ton	1
Pyramidon pulv.	Tins	Kg.	500
Protein milk in boxes of 1 lb	Boxes	Box	500
Procain hydrochlor. for spinal anaesthetic. in amp.	Amp. cont. 200 mgr. Amp.		2,000
Resorcin	Bottles	Kg.	60
Saccharin cryst.	"	Kg.	15
Semen Sabadillae	Carton	"	15
Scopolamin hydrobromin	Bottles	Gr.	30,0
Santonim cryst.	"	Kg.	1
Ser. Antidyphter. 3,000 E	"	N.	1,500
" " 6,000 E	"	"	1,500
" " 10,000 E	"	"	2,000
" " Hammel 2000 E	"	"	1,000
" " " 3,000 E	"	"	1,000
" Antigas Gangrene	"	"	1,000
" Antimenigococ	"	"	200
" Antiscorpion	"	"	400
" Antitetanus 3,000E	"	"	15,000
" " conc. 10,000E	"	"	1,500
" Antivenimeux	"	"	1,500
" Dyphtheria anatoxin prophyl.	portions		30,000
" Tetanus " "	N		200,000
" Peritonitis " "	"		500
Sol. Nitroglycerin 1 %	Kg.		3
Sulfur pp. pulv.	"		500
" pulv.	"		200
Tabl. Chinin mur. 0,30	"		150
" Carbasan Lily	Tin boxes		30,000
" Pill. Yatren 0,25	Bottles	N.	30
" Plasmochin	"	Kg.	100,000
" Sublimath 1,0	Tins	N.	50,000
" Saccharin llo fach	Bottles	N	4 millions
" Sulfanilamid 0.4	"	M	200
" Dagenan (Sulfayridine) 0,5	"	Kg.	60
Tartar. stibist.	"	"	1
Tannalbin	Bottles	"	100
Thymol	Carton	"	10
T-ra Belladonnae	Bottles	"	150
" Opii simpl.	"	"	60
Ung. Hydrargyr. ciner. 50%	E	"	50
Vaselin alb.	Jars	"	2
" fl.	Barrels	Tons	20
Veronal	"	"	50
Vigantol (Vitamin D) in fl. of 1 kg.	Bottles	Kg.	15
Vitamin A.	Flac.	Kg.	4
Vitamin B I Thiamin & Riboflavin (tabl. & amp.) tabl.	Bottles	"	
amp.		N.	5,000
		Amp.	2,000



<u>NAME OF ITEM</u>	<u>PACKING</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>
Zinc. Oxydat	Wooden casks	Tons 5
" Sulfuric. puriss.	Bottles	Kg. 100
Urethan		" 55
Xylol	Bottles	" 100
Lysol	Iron drums	Tons 5
Chlor. Calc.	Wooden barrels	Tons 2
Ac. mur. pur.	Demijohns	Kg. 1,000
" picricum	Bottles	" 10



COPY

For Hospitalpieces

100	Haemostat	Kocher (or Ochsner)	14 cm.	straight
30	"	"	"	curved
50	"	"	18 "	straight
20	"	"	24 "	"
50	"	Spencer Wells	14 "	"
20	"	"	21 "	"
40	"	"	21 "	curved
10	"	"	24 "	"
25	Mosquito Forceps	Halsted, smooth	straight	12 cms.
25	"	"	curved	" "
25	"	"	Toothed	straight 12 cms.
25	"	"	curved	" "
14	Crushing clamp	Wertheim	straight	
14	"	"	curved	
15	Aneuzysma needle,	angled, blunt	(right hand)	
30	Peritoneum forceps,	(Mickulicz)		
18	Intestinal forceps	(grasping, protected)		
10	Anastomosis clamp	Doyen, straight		
10	"	"	curved	
10	Intestinal crushing forceps	(Payer)	small	
10	"	"	large (stomach)	
5	Euterotribe	(Dupuytren)		
21	Bile-Duct probes	(Dosjordin), 3 sizes,	assorted	
15	Gallbladder scoops,	3 sizes,	assorted	
15	Currettes (Uterus)	Sharp, 3 sizes		
15	"	blunt	3 "	
15	Vulsellum forceps	(Luer), 6 inches		
5	Simps speculum			
5	Cervix dilatoers	(Hegar) complete set		
12	Male catheter	(German silver) 3 sizes		
15	Vulzillum forceps	5 inches		
15	Mouth Gag	(Mason)		
30	Swab-holder	(for Anaesthetist)		
40	Towel clips			
20	Sponge holders	(prep.)		
15	Amputation knives	(blade 8 inches)		
40	Scissors	straight 14 cms.		
40	"	curved blunt 14 cm.		
15	"	" 21 cm.		
10	"	Mayo straight 17 cms.		
10	"	curved 17 "		
10	"	(eye surgery), curved blunt	10 cms.	
10	"	" pointed	10 "	
45	Dissecting forceps	14 cm.		
30	"	18 "		
14	"	30 "		
45	Tissue forceps	$\frac{1}{2}$ tooth, 14 cm.		
30	"	$\frac{3}{4}$ " 14"		
30	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 18 "		
30	"	$\frac{3}{4}$ " 18 "		
10	Eye fixation forceps	$\frac{1}{2}$ tooth		
10	"	smooth		

pieces

40	Probe blunt 14 cms.
40	" " 25 "
15	" grooved 14 cm.
10	" Kocher's (Goiter)
10	" Uterus (graduated)
15	" eyed 18 cm.
30	Retractor Langenbeck 3 sizes
10	" Roux (double ended)
10	" Fritsch (Abdominal)
10	" Volkmann 2 teeth
10	" " 3 "
10	" " 4 "
10	" " 6 "
10	" deep abdominal, narrow
10	" " " broad
10	Strabismus hook blunt
12	Iris hook 2 teeth
47	Bone Spoon (scoop) sharp 6 sizes
14	Butcher's saws with 2 spare blades
120	Gigli's wire saws 30 cms.
10	Handles for Gigli's saw
10	Lion tooth forceps
15	Bone gouge forceps (luer) 3 sizes
15	" cutting scissors (Liston) 3 sizes
5	" mallet
15	" chisel 3 sizes
15	" Gouge 3 "
5	Osteotome (Mac Ewen) 20 mm.
5	Chisel broad 40 "
150	Bone nails 5.8.12.15.cm., assorted
400	feet Bone wire (stainless) 3 sizes each
5	Complete skeletal traction set (Kirschner) including
	a) 8 stirrups different sizes (each set)
	b) 1 wire tightener
	c) 1 nut tightener
	d) wires (taut) 60 each set
5	Bone drill (Hand driven, adapted for Kirschner wire and burs),
	complete with each 5 burs and 5 drills in different sizes
5	Tracheostomy tubes (Chevalier Jackson) complete set
5	Needle - boxes (sterilizing)
10	Air way's (anaesthesia) Mayo 2 sizes each
30	Dressing scissors (Lister) angled
15	Needle holders (Mayo-Hegar) 20 cm.
5	" " " " 17 "
20	Michel clips inserting forceps
20	Michel clips remover
50,000	Michel clips 12 - 16 mm.
10	Rib-Respiratory (Doyen), left and right assorted
5	Rib Elevatorium (Friedrich)
5	Scissors Shoemaker
5	" small size (children)
5	Bone respiratory Foraboeuf 3 sizes

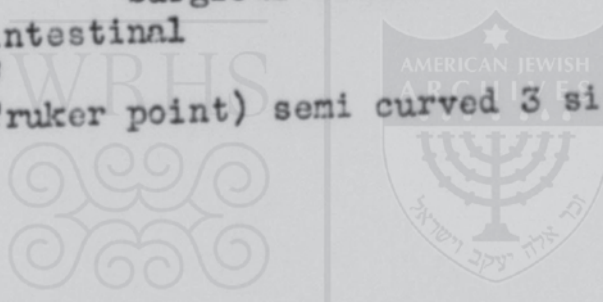


pieces

5	Bone elevator (Periosteal) 3 sizes
10	" hook (sharp, Langenbeck)
8	Instrument sterilizers (Military type for Petrol-burner etc.)
	large sized
12	" " small for syringes, needles etc.
	(alcohol burner)
3	Dressing sterilizers (Autoclave), petrol, heating, middle size
15	Operating table (if possible pliable) military type, arranged for Treudelenburg position.
15	Janet syringes, all metal, 150 cc.
400	Tube pressure clips (Hoffman(s)
36	Glassboxes for sterile syringes
36	Nail scissors
36	" cleaners
15	Trokart Abdominal, 3 sizes, assorted
200	Spinal puncture needle (Barker)
15	Vulsellum forceps (heavy, Collin), 3/3 tooth
5 set	Bougie Lister (Urethral) complete set
200	Needles for intravenous infusion (blunt or olive tipped) adaptable for record syringes conus
50	Dressing scissors (nurses) straight 15 inches

Surgical Needles

500 doz.	1) Straight intestinal
1000 "	2) curved
1000 "	3) Fistula (Truker point) semi curved 3 sizes each



Magen David Adom (Red Shield), Palestine.

1. M.D.A. is the only Jewish first-aid organization in Palestine, and is officially recognized by Government and Jewish authorities. The organization is supervised by the Health Section of the Vaad Leumi (General Council of the Jewish Community of Palestine).
2. Local M.D.A. societies have been established in the following towns and larger colonies: Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Tiberias, Rechovot, Ramat Gan, Petach Tikva and Hedera. The local societies have regular first-aid stations equipped with ambulances, other means of transportation, and trained medical staff. Special M.D.A. buildings have been erected in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Rehovot. In Jerusalem there is a central first-aid station controlled jointly by the Hadassah Medical Organization and the M.D.A. Every local society has a volunteer organization, including properly trained physicians, nurses and orderlies. The total number of volunteers throughout the country is 2,000. Special groups of volunteer blood donors have been organized by the larger societies, and the members of these groups, all of whom have passed a blood examination, are ready for service in blood-transfusions at the first call.
3. During the recent disturbances (1936-9), the M.D.A. dealt with many thousands of cases of injured persons in all parts of the country with exceptional devotion and courage, irrespective of race or religion. The organization won the confidence and appreciation of Government and the public.
4. Upon the outbreak of war, all emergency duties usually devolving upon the Red Cross were assumed by M.D.A. All matters relating to first-aid, transport of wounded persons, and work in clearing stations in all Jewish urban and rural settlements were centred in M.D.A., in accordance with a plan agreed upon by Government and the Jewish authorities.
5. All services were extended and adapted to meet emergency needs. With the help of the Vaad Leumi and the Hadassah Medical Organization, additional equipment, such as stretchers, bandages and surgical supplies, was obtained. Owing to lack of ambulances, facilities were arranged in trucks to transport the wounded.
6. During the recent air-raid on Haifa and Tel Aviv, M.D.A. successfully fulfilled its duties, treating and transporting hundreds of wounded. Government expressed its deep appreciation to M.D.A., and the British Red Cross donated a special gift of LP. 500 to M.D.A. in Tel Aviv.
7. M.D.A. income is principally derived from private contributions, and last year totalled LP. 6000. This amount is very small in the light of increased emergency needs. Now that the war front is approaching the shores of Palestine, the urgent need for extension and equipment of M.D.A. services becomes apparent.

Needed immediately: 5 additional ambulances (present number of M.D.A. ambulances is 13), motor-cycles with stretchers, stretchers on wheels, bandaging material, medicaments and serums (anti-tetanus, anti-gangrene, narcotics), various surgical instruments and financial means to maintain the services.

The sum required to meet these needs is conservatively estimated at about LP. 5,000.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington

⑩

In reply refer to
NE 867N.48/46

November 16, 1940

My dear Mr. Montor:

I wish to thank you for your letter of November 6, 1940, enclosing an exchange of correspondence between Mr. Davis and Rabbi Silver in regard to the question of a grant by the American Red Cross to the Jewish Agency for relief work in Palestine.

Upon receiving your letter we telegraphed Mr. Wadsworth, our Consul General in Jerusalem, that in a letter which Rabbi Silver had addressed to the Chairman of the American Red Cross the statement was made that he informed Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, that on September 27 he had telegraphed the Department:

"Palestine Jewry is faced with a real financial emergency in its efforts to meet various war-born problems, the absorption of indigent refugees, and unemployment resulting from economic dislocation as well as those of air-raid precautions, possible urban evacuation, medical aid and direct relief for air-raid victims."

In as much as no such passage appears in the telegram which the Department received under that date from Mr. Wadsworth, the full text of which, as received by the Department, was furnished the Red Cross on September 30, Mr. Wadsworth was requested to telegraph the facts in order to enable us to comment on the statement.

The Department is now in receipt of a reply from Mr. Wadsworth, a copy of which is being made available to the Red Cross, from which it appears that the only portion of the text quoted by Rabbi Silver which was received by the Department in Mr. Wadsworth's telegram of September 27 was the phrase "evacuation, and, finally, medical aid and direct relief to air raid victims." This appeared as paragraph four of the telegram and was interpreted from the context as a subject heading rather than a portion of a paragraph, the previous text of which had been inadvertently omitted.

In conclusion, I note that there is some misconception on the part of Rabbi Silver in the sixth paragraph of his letter in attributing to me as a personal view an opinion, which I was at pains to explain to you on the occasion of your visit was one which represented the considered opinion of the Department. I may add that the opinion of the Department on the subject of the unfortunate political repercussions likely to follow the granting of American Red Cross assistance exclusively to Palestine at a time when almost the whole of the Near East is in the shadow of war is one which is shared by the Department's officers in the field who have been consulted. Nothing has been received in the meantime by the Department to change that view but, on the contrary, further additional information has been received which fortifies it.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Wallace Murray

Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs

Mr. Henry Montor,
United Palestine Appeal,
41 East Forty-second Street,
New York, New York.

11/20/40
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UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

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

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November 20, 1940

Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Vice-Chairman
American Red Cross
National Headquarters
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Swift:

Thank you for your letter of November 14th which I have not been able to acknowledge earlier because of my absence from the city.

The question raised by Dr. Silver in his recent letter to Mr. Davis seemed to me of far-reaching significance. Inevitably questions must arise. I am confident that the splendid spirit of cooperation and sympathetic understanding which have characterized the attitude of Mr. Davis and yourself will be brought to bear on the representations that have been made by Dr. Silver.

Do you think a purpose would be served by my coming to Washington to discuss the subject further with Mr. Davis and yourself in the light of recent developments?

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor
Executive Director

**PALCOR NEWS AGENCY
CABLES**

not all
**50 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY**

VOLUME VII -- Number 135

Friday, November 22, 1940

BRITAIN TO DEPORT 1,771 JEWS ENTERING PALESTINE ILLEGALLY

Jerusalem, November 22 (Palcor Agency) -- The Palestine Government announced yesterday that it is deporting 1,771 Jewish refugees fleeing Nazi Europe who entered Palestine illegally on two boats early this month. They will be sent to one of the British possessions.

The extraordinary action was publicized through an official communique broadcast over the Jerusalem radio. The Government announcement said:

"Early this month two steamers, carrying 1,771 Jewish passengers, were intercepted off the coast by a police patrol. The vessels were brought to Haifa Harbor. There is no doubt that these persons must be classed as illegal immigrants -- namely, that they are persons seeking entry into Palestine against the known law.

"His Majesty's Government do not lack sympathy for refugees from territories under German control but they are responsible for the Administration of Palestine and are bound to see that the laws are not openly flouted. Moreover, they can only regard the renewal of illegal Jewish immigration at the present juncture as likely to affect adversely the position of the country and to prove a serious menace to British interests in the Middle East.

"Accordingly, the Government have decided that the passengers and the steamers, Pacific and Mylos, will not be permitted to land in Palestine but will be deported to a British colony as soon as arrangements can be made for safe transport and accommodation there, where they will be detained for the duration of the war.

"Their ultimate disposal will be deferred for consideration until the end of the war; but it is not proposed that they remain in the British colony to which they will be sent or that they shall go back to Palestine. Similar action will be taken regarding further parties which succeed in reaching Palestine with a view to entering illegally."

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It was rumored here that the British colony to which it is now proposed to deport the 1,771 illegal refugees caught off the Palestine shore is the island of Mauritius, about 500 miles east of Madagascar, which has frequently been referred to as the colony to which Hitler would consign Europe's Jews. Mauritius is 720 square miles in area and has a population of approximately 400,000.

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AMERICAN RED CROSS WITHHELD PALESTINE AID ON BRITISH ADVICE

London, November 22 (Palcor Agency) -- The American Red Cross, appealed to for aid to Palestine, (Continued on Page 2)

withheld relief at the advice of the British Government, it was revealed in the House of Commons yesterday, through a question raised by Geoffrey Mander, Liberal.

Clement Attlee, former Labor Opposition leader who is now Lord Privy Seal and a member of Prime Minister Churchill's inner War Cabinet, answering Mr. Mander's query as to why the Government had refused the assistance of the American Red Cross for the air-raid victims of Italian bombings in Tel Aviv and Haifa, stated that Mr. George Wadsworth, American Consul General at Jerusalem, had informed the Government of appeals that had been addressed to the American Red Cross for the relief of such victims and had inquired whether Red Cross funds should be diverted for use in Palestine.

In replying to Mr. Wadsworth, the Government had said that it appreciated the offer but it felt that as of that date the emergency did not warrant assistance from abroad, since the immediate needs of the victims and their dependents were provided by local organizations, supplemented by Government grants.

Answering Mr. Mander's further questions as to whether in the future sympathetic consideration would be given to outside assistance if the situation became worse, Mr. Attlee assured him that it would.

The possibility that American Red Cross offers of assistance had been rejected because of the frictions that might be developed between Jews and Arabs in Palestine was mooted by Mr. Mander. Commenting on Mr. Mander's demand that assurance be given that such was not the case, Mr. Attlee said that he had never heard of such a suggestion.

Another query with respect to Palestine was answered by Colonel Evans, Assistant Postmaster General, who stated that every effort was being made to expedite mail for Palestine.

The discussion in the House of Commons brought into the open one of the most sensational developments of relations between Palestine and the United States since World War II began. It is understood that Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, American-Jewish leader, had urged the American Red Cross to examine into the general requirements of Palestine related to all wartime and emergency problems, and not merely air raids. An immediate acceptance of the proposal by the Red Cross was later dropped, apparently as a result of advice from the American Consul General at Jerusalem.

Rumors arising out of the House of Commons debate were full of the charge that Mr. Wadsworth and officials of the United States Department of State had believed that acquiescence in Dr. Silver's proposal for emergency relief measures in Palestine would be construed as favoritism to Jews and be resented by Arabs. It was emphasized by Jewish leaders here, however, that Dr. Silver had specifically urged that assistance be distributed among Arabs and Jews alike, as the needs required.

The question raised in the House of Commons directed attention to the possibility that the American Red Cross, a humanitarian organization, was being utilized either by the British Govern-

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officials of the American Red Cross had themselves been most sympathetic but had been prevented from acting by outside pressure.

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DR. WEIZMANN CALLS ON AMERICAN JEWS TO ENLARGE SUPPORT OF PALESTINE

London, November 22 (Palestine Agency) -- Declaring that in the future as in the past the fate of the Jewish people "will lie first of all in our own hands," Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, addressed a message to American Jews in which he said that "the tragic necessities of the moment must not distract our attention from our ultimate goal, which is the full liberation of our people through the establishment of a Jewish National Home on a sound and enduring basis."

In the message, which he sent to the 1940 Yearbook of the United Palestine Appeal to be issued next Wednesday on the occasion of the seventh annual "Night of Stars," Dr. Weizmann called upon the Jews in the United States to increase their support of Palestine in a measure that will make up for the elimination of many European-Jewish communities from active participation in the rebuilding of the Jewish homeland.

The following is the text of Dr. Weizmann's appeal:

"Now more than ever before Palestine is the only center for the salvation of great masses of Jews and for the resurrection of the Jewish nation. American Jewry, the only great free Jewish community in the world, must now more than ever bear the burden of the major responsibility.

"Though we are fully confident of the ultimate victory of Great Britain and her allies, supported by the growing help of your great democracy, we must realize that the post-war Jewish problem will neither solve itself nor be solved by any political formula -- not even by the decency or good will of the Gentile nations, vital as these are. In the future, as in the past, the fate of our people will lie first of all in our own hands; and the tragic necessities of the moment must not distract our attention from our ultimate goal, which is the full liberation of our people through the establishment of a Jewish National Home on a sound and enduring basis.

"Our first duty with regard to Palestine today, therefore, is help to the Yishuv -- which heroically withstood years of attack and whose economic life has shown itself to be fundamentally sound and to possess great power of resistance -- in maintaining and developing its achievements even in time of war, so that after the conflict we may be able to continue and accelerate the upbuilding work in proportion to the need which lies clearly before us.

"I can assure you that we are not overlooking the problems connected with our future work. I am happy in the feeling that in this work I have the full understanding and co-operation of your leaders in America. But (Continued on Page 4)

11.22.40

the lasting importance of any political achievement depends in the highest degree on the concrete foundations upon which it rests.

"During the past twenty years the Keren Hayesod, together with the other great national fund, the Keren Kayemeth, has made the most substantial contribution in laying firm foundations for our historic tasks. I trust that now when many Jewish communities, great and small, are against their will denied the privilege of taking part in our effort, those Jewries still free, especially the great American community, will know how to take over from them the additional burden and will rise to the full responsibilities of the hour."

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JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE DISAGREES WITH RUTENBERG, IT IS LEARNED

New York, November 22 (Palcor Agency) -- It was learned here from reliable sources today that the Executive of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem was unaware of the program announced by Mr. Rutenberg and did not agree to it when it was made public.

It was also learned that the statement made by Mr. Rutenberg that the American-Jewish press should not interfere in Palestine affairs represented his personal views. It was reported that Mr. Rutenberg was not authorized by the Executive to make such a statement and that his views are neither shared nor supported by the Executive.

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JEWISH NATIONAL FUND LAND PURCHASES

Total Land Possessions Now 518,200 Dunams

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Jerusalem (Palcor Agency) -- During the first eleven months of 5700 -- from October 1, 1939 through August 31, 1940 -- the Jewish National Fund purchased land comprising an area of 32,502 dunams, or 84.5 per cent of the total 38,432 dunams bought by Jews generally in that period. In other words, only 5,930 dunams, or 15.5 per cent, were purchased privately. Yet about 5,000 dunams of the latter total was obtained through the Jewish National Fund by individuals.

During the first five months of the period -- that is, prior to the enactment of the new land legislation in February, 1940 -- purchases amounted to 23,430 dunams, and in the latter six months to only 16,000 dunams. In the coastal area purchases were 18,927 dunams; in the Gaza region 2,983 dunams; in the northern Huleh 6,500 dunams; in the Beisan Valley 305 dunams; in the mountain areas 9,717 dunams. As the Keren Kayemeth, in addition to the foregoing purchases from non-Jews, also acquired 5,033 dunams from Jewish companies and 35 dunams of urban land, its total accessions were 37,550 dunams, bringing the total land possessions of the Fund on August 31, 1940 to 518,200 dunams.

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C O P Y

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Washington, D. C.
November 25, 1940

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

Dear Mr. Montor:

Your letter of November 20th crossed mine of
November 23rd, in which I enclosed a copy of a letter from
Mr. Davis to Rabbi Silver.

I would say that for the moment no useful
purpose would be served by a further conference. However, a
little later on it might be well for you to come in, particular-
ly if you should be here in Washington on any other matter.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

(Signed) Ernest J. Swift
Vice-Chairman

(fe 11/26/40)

[1940?]

S U M M A R Y

O F M E M O R A N D U M

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By Whom Submitted)

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Purpose of Memorandum)

1

The Background)

1

THE REQUIREMENTS:

Evacuation of children

\$882,000

2

Feeding

1,673,760

3

Interned Refugees

136,080

4

Immigrants on Way

200,000

5

Medical Assistance

5

Supplies Needed:

6

Food Materials

7

Clothing and Materials

8

Other Materials

8

Medical Materials and Supplies

8

Operating Agents in Palestine

9

Dependence on Red Cross

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Local Agencies

10

Transportation Facilities

12 ff.

Appendices:

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B
C
D



M E M O R A N D U M

Detailing the Assistance Required of the American Red Cross

By the Jewish Community of Palestine

By Whom Submitted: This memorandum is submitted by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, on behalf of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the body recognized in the League of Nations Mandate for Palestine--held by Great Britain--as the supreme representative of the Jewish people in Palestine. The memorandum has the concurrence of the Palestine Emergency Committee, comprising the leading American bodies concerned with the emergency problems of Palestine: the Zionist Organization of America; Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America; the Mizrahi Organization of America; and the Labor Zionist Organization of America.

The Purpose of the Memorandum: The American Red Cross is being called upon to make available to the Jewish Agency for Palestine, for use by the Jewish community in Palestine, such supplies, in materials and/or cash, as are required to enable it to deal with the problems caused by war.

The Background: Insofar as the war is concerned, Palestine is being administered as a part of the British Empire. It is, therefore, subject to attack. Haifa and Tel Aviv, its two great Mediterranean cities, have been bombed. Its import facilities have been sharply reduced. Its export markets have been drastically curtailed. A small country, in the midst of pioneering growth, its capital resources have been severely affected by the war. Since the rebuilding of the Jewish homeland in Palestine has involved the settlement of hundreds of thousands of men, women and children who escaped from European lands with little or no funds, assistance from outside to deal with war-relief and emergency problems is especially urgent. Some of the supplies and materials needed can be purchased only abroad; others might be available more quickly either in or near Palestine.

T H E R E Q U I R E M E N T S

I

Evacuation of Children

The bombing of Tel Aviv, in which fifty-five young children were killed, emphasizes the need of carrying out a broad evacuation scheme promptly. Up to the present, the Palestine Government has insisted that this is a responsibility that must be borne by the Jewish community. But the community does not have the resources to cope with the situation. It is held essential that at least 15,000 children be removed from Haifa and Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, Safed, Tiberias and other points. This involves:

(a) transportation

(b) shelter

(c) maintenance

The costs include the following:

(1) temporary housing, which includes tents and sanitary installations. A tent costs in Palestine from £8 to £10, into which three and, if necessary, four children can be placed.

For this item alone, therefore, the cost is

tents:	£57,500	
installations:	75,000	
	<u>£112,500</u>	\$450,000

(2) The feeding and maintenance of the children is another item. Children of parents with means could be provided for. But the overwhelming majority of the 15,000 being planned for come from poor homes.

The cost of feeding children three meals per day has been put per capita at 40 mils (approximately 16 cents). For 15,000 children, this involves \$2,400 per day or \$72,000 a month. Establishing a budget for a six-month period, the cost would total:

For shelter:	\$450,000
feeding:	<u>432,000</u>
	\$882,000

55
123
178

WRHS



There are the additional costs of transportation. A great many of the vehicles in Palestine could be mobilized for this purpose. In addition, station wagons that might be made available as auxiliary trucks for the medical service could relieve the pressure in this field too.

Feeding of Adults and Children

There are three categories in this division:

(a) In addition to the children who must be evacuated, an urgent relief and feeding problem exists for thousands of other children who will remain in the large centers. War has thrown great numbers of the employed out of work. Since these people have never had any resources on which to fall back upon, the problem of feeding them is critical. This is particularly true of the children, for whom the dangers of malnutrition should be avoided.

As an indication of the extent of the problem, there are 10,200 children in Tel Aviv alone who must be fed. This number includes 1,200 youngsters up to 3 years of age, 1,000 between the ages of 4 and 17, the balance between 5 and 14. A survey of the feeding requirements in the larger centers indicates at least 8,000 additional children who must be cared for. At the rate of 40 mils (c.16 cents) for three meals per day per capita, this would entail a cost to feed 18,200 children of c. \$2,912 a day or \$87,360 a month. A six-months feeding program entails an outlay of \$524,160.

(b) Although the feeding of the children is the gravest necessity, the relief problem also affects thousands of adults. The sharp limitation of traffic on the Mediterranean, with an almost total elimination of commercial shipment, has crippled the citrus industry, a pillar in the economic life of Palestine, and various other enterprises dependent on contact with the outside world for maintenance. Early in September, 1940 there were 25,000 unemployed individuals affecting 100,000 people, for whom relief provision in some form or other had to be made. It has been estimated that this program requires about £30,000.

a month (c.\$120,000). The Palestine Government is being pressed to provide £5,000 a month for this purpose. The Jewish community of Palestine, already taxing itself to the limit with its meagre resources, might make another £5,000 a month available. This would require £20,000 a month, or £120,000 (\$480,000) for six months, from outside to maintain this urgent relief program. Failure to cope with this need must bring the inevitable consequences of malnutrition and epidemics.

(c) The bombing of Tel Aviv creates a feeding problem for a community dependent on outside resources and unable to engage in normal occupations. A survey indicates, for example, that 45,000 people in Tel Aviv alone require assistance with food costing 10 mile (approximately 4 cents) a day. The cost of this one item would be \$54,000 a month.

(d) The group which has been most severely affected by the war comprises some 12,000 people who have escaped from European lands into Palestine since the outbreak of war in September, 1939. Completely without resources, they have been unable, in the face of the extraordinary conditions of war-time, to adjust themselves to the economy of Palestine which has created severe problems even for those who have been longer in the land. In every sense of the word, these 12,000 people can be described as victims of the war and refugees from the war. For them there are problems not only of feeding but of housing and particularly of medical assistance. Their feeding requirements could be met in part from the program described in (b). This phase of the program would involve an expenditure of some \$57,600 a month.

Refugees Released From Internment

Since July 1, 1940, the Palestine Government has released from internment camps 3,600 Jewish refugees, men, women and children, on the understanding that their feeding and shelter would not become a Government responsibility. These refugees, suffering such terrible hardships in Europe that they were prepared to brave the most hazardous forms of transportation because they had no immigration certificates for Palestine, were seized by the Government on their

arrival. Traveling for weeks and even months on crowded, unseaworthy boats, all of them came without living facilities, including clothes; many of them were ill and diseased when they finally landed.

Urgently needed facilities have been delayed because of the lack of funds. For them are needed beds and mattresses (estimated at £1 per head); shorts and shirts and labor clothes (estimated at £1.25 per head). This involves a total expenditure of \$32,400. Because of their status in the country, they cannot be employed, even if avenues of employment were available. They constitute a serious feeding problem, involving per month \$17,280.

The provision of hospital beds, medical attention and supplies ~~are~~ particularly urgent for this large group, many of whom will have to be nursed for months before they can be restored to health.

Immigrants On Way to Palestine

For many Jews remaining in Europe is virtual death. Therefore, if valid immigration certificates are available any failure to utilize them represents catastrophe for the individuals involved. There are at the present moment 5,000 Jews in various European centers who are on their way to Palestine with immigration certificates made available by the Jewish Agency. These include 2,000 people utterly without means, such as workers, rabbis and children. Their cost of transportation represents a serious problem of financing for the Jewish Agency. Upon their arrival, they will need first aid assistance and maintenance. This cost has been estimated at £26 per head. Counting only the 2,000 completely helpless people, this involves an expenditure of approximately \$200,000.

Medical Assistance

The bombing of Tel Aviv and Haifa, and the probability of further attacks on these and other Palestine cities, have effects in two directions: (a) civilian casualties in need of medical and surgical aid; and (b) destruction of homes involving provision of shelters for aid-raid victims. The absence of subterranean

passages, such as exist in large European centers in the form of subways and underground basements of great public buildings, make this problem especially acute.

A survey of the requirements indicates the need for the immediate provision of at least 1,500 beds for first aid for air-raid victims, to be distributed in various parts of the country. This is in addition to the facilities now available in the general hospitals of the country, maintained by the Government, by Jewish municipalities or by Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, whose network of health and medical activities, maintained for a period of some thirty years, has been greatly responsible for the remarkable advances registered in the general health of Palestine. This particular item of 1,500 beds would involve an initial cost of £10,000 (\$40,000). In addition, there is required a wide variety of drugs, materials, instruments and mechanical facilities, such as ambulances and mobile dressing stations.

In the foregoing paragraphs there has been a description of the general requirements, with an indication of the costs involved, on the basis of the purchase of supplies in or near Palestine.

It is noted that the facilities that might be made available by the American Red Cross would come from two sources (1) an appropriation by Congress of \$50,000,000 whose use is restricted to the purchase of supplies in the United States and (2) cash funds of the war relief campaign conducted by the Red Cross in addition to the normal resources of the Red Cross.

It is for the Red Cross to determine from which source it is best able to extend the aid so urgently required in Palestine. The listing of supplies, of food, clothing and medical materials, is preliminary in character. Additional information, following more detailed surveys, will be forthcoming from Palestine and will be made available to the Red Cross as quickly as it is received.

(A)

FOOD MATERIALS

Meats, etc.

Meat
Salmon
herring
kippers
canned fish
(sardines, tuna, etc.)

Condiments

Cocoa
Tea
Coffee
Oil (olive oil and sesame)
Vanilla essence
Baking powder

Fruit

Dried apples
" prunes
" apricots
Raisins
Tomato juice
Preserves

Vegetables

Tinned peas
" stringbeans
" spinach
Tomato sauce
Sauerkraut
Potatoes
Vegetable oils

Dairy

Milk-condensed and powdered
Brick cheese
Egg powder
Butter
Butter substitutes

Miscellaneous

Wheat
Wheat flour
Barley
Rye
Rye flour
Cereals
Sugar
Rice



Quantities in each case are determined by the numbers of persons to be fed, as described in the previous sections of this memorandum. For example, powdered, skimmed milk, which, at least until recently, could be purchased in Palestine, cost £65 (\$260) per ton. It has been estimated that it would take 8 tons to feed 5,000 children for 4 months. On that basis, there would be required at least 72 tons to provide for 30,000 children for a six month period, at a cost of \$18,720.

(B) CLOTHING AND MATERIALS

Boots and shoes	(30,000 pair for adults and children)
Socks	(60,000)
Stockings	(20,000)
Underwear	(60,000)
Shirts	(60,000)
Shorts	(60,000)
Slickers	(30,000)
Rubbers	(15,000)
Sweaters	(15,000)
Light overcoats	(15,000)
Trousers	(60,000)
Woolen yard goods	
Cotton yard goods	
Blankets	(25,000)
Hospital garments	(5,000)

(C) OTHER MATERIALS

Tents for shelter (5,000 -- of type to house 3 or 4 people)
 Cots and mattresses (30,000 each)
 Materials for sheeting
 Pillows
 Materials necessary for water supply, toilets, showers - pipes, fixtures, etc.
 Mobile canteen units - for feeding of adults and children

(D) MEDICAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES

Medical supplies (fully described in Attached Lists A, B and C)
 40 complete ambulance units (containing ambulance and operating room equipment)--estimated at £750 (\$3,000) each.
 75 dressing stations (£150 -- \$600 each) to serve the Jewish colonies in the remote northern districts and the isolated southern villages
 20 trucks to distribute food and medical supplies to the several hundred Jewish settlements and colonies
 Bandages and dressings
 2 outfits for brain surgery (complete bone and cranial instrument outfits, including motors, instruments, saws, etc. (Described in List E)

Operating Agents in Palestine: The Jewish Agency for Palestine, as the supreme representative of the Jewish people in Palestine, is the authorized instrumentality through which all supervision and administration of assistance would be given. The Jewish Agency might undertake to use the facilities and personnel of bodies affiliated with it. Chief among these for medical purposes is Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America, which has for three decades been responsible for many aspects of health, medical and sanitation work in Palestine. Through its subsidiary, Hadassah Medical Organization, and other activities, the Hadassah would be peculiarly qualified to cooperate in this work, especially since it is a completely American organization.

The Hadassah has established a Hadassah Emergency Committee which is headed by three American citizens in Palestine, Dr. Judah L. Magnes, President of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Julius Simon, President of the Palestine Economic Corporation of New York, and Miss Henrietta Szold, beloved American social worker who has concerned herself recently with the reception of refugee children in Palestine.

The Hadassah Emergency Committee has been in communication with the United States Consul in Jerusalem who has indicated the desirability and necessity of Red Cross support, particularly to help avoid epidemics.

If funds and supplies would be made available to the Jewish Agency for Palestine, assurance could be given to the American Red Cross that the most efficient methods of administration and the most competent personnel would be entrusted with the administration and distribution of such funds and supplies.

Dependence on Red Cross: Eliezer Kaplan, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, cabled from Jerusalem: "Help of Red Cross most important, particularly in view of air raids."

Dr. Judah L. Magnes and Julius Simon, after visiting Tel Aviv and reporting on "the pitiful sights, the majority of the casualties being young women and

children" cabled to "appeal to Red Cross send moral and material support."

These typical sentiments of leaders of the Palestine Jewish community echo the profound concern of Americans that thousands of innocent men, women and children in Palestine may be saved, in morale and body, through the help offered by the American Red Cross.

Local Agencies: The nature of the relationship of the Jewish community of Palestine to the Palestine Government, over a period of some thirty years, must be understood to appraise the present needs and sources of support. The Palestine Government has placed upon the Jews the burden of responsibility for the maintenance of their social welfare and medical requirements. The Jewish Agency has, ever since the war broke out, urged the Government to assume that share of the burden which it felt justified by the extraordinary ^{emergency} needs. The Government has responded at the most half-heartedly, both because of its past history of contributions to Jewish social welfare, and also because it has pleaded financial burdens to maintain the war machine.

The Jewish community of Palestine has made heroic efforts to maintain and build up an adequate social welfare and health system. But it must be remembered that some 400,000 Jews have come into Palestine since 1920. The great majority were without means and Palestine has not given them wealth. During the years, therefore, the support of Jewish communities outside, and especially of America, has been counted upon to supply the difference between what the local community could do and what was needed. The responsibility of America is greater today than ever in the past--first, because war has struck violently at the economic resources of the Palestine Jews and secondly, because other Jewish communities, in Europe and elsewhere, have been eliminated, by the war and other circumstances, from sharing in the maintenance of the pioneering community in Palestine.

In Palestine, then, are some 500,000 Jews who look to America to aid them in the most critical period of their history. The needs are far beyond the capacities of the funds which American Jews normally raise to carry on upbuilding

activities in Palestine. Therefore, the American Red Cross is called upon, in the traditional appeal to its humanitarian activities, to share in saving a great Jewish community in dire distress by reason of war.



LIST A

	<u>Quantities Required</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Acetone	10 Kilo	in 1 Kilo bottles
2. Acid Acetylsalicyl. Pulv	5 "	in 1 Kilo boxes
3. " Boric Crist.	50 "	in 1 Barrel
4. " " Pulv.	5 "	in 1 Pkge.
5. " Hydrochlor.C. Pur/	36 lbs.	in 6 lb. bottles
6. " Picric	1 Kilo	in 250 gram bottles each
7. " Tannic Pulv.	5 "	in 2½ Kilo pkges.
8. Adeps Lanae Anhydrous	25 "	in 5 Kilo tins
9. Aether Sulfuric	240 lbs.	in 50 lb drums
10. Alcohol Absolut	25 Kilo	in 1 Kilo bottles
11. " Methyl	25 "	in 1 Kilo bottles
12. " Pur 96°	3 tons	in 300 Kilo drums
13. Atropin Sulph.	50 grams	in 10 gram bottles
14. Bismuth S. Gallate	5 Kilo	in 1 Kilo boxes
15. Benzol	20 "	in 1 Kilo bottles
16. Garbo Animal P. Uso Interno	10 "	in 1 Kilo pkgs.
17. Chloroform Pur.	10 "	in 1 Kilo bottles
18. " Pro Narcose	10 "	in 100 gram bottles
19. Copper Sulfate	10 "	in 1 Kilo pkges
20. Dextrimaltose Meads No. 2 Salt Free	300 lbs.	in 5 lb tins
21. Eserin. Salicyl.	5 grams	the gram
22. Ferrum Reductum	2 Kilo	in 1 Kilo bottles
23. Flores Chamomil. Vulg.	25 Kilo	in 2½ Kilo pkges.
24. Formaldehyd. Solut. 40%	150 Kilo	in 25 Kilo Garboys
25. Galatin Pulv.	10 "	in 1 Kilo pkges.



	<u>Quantities Required</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
26. Glycerin. Pur.30 BeSp.Gr.1250	250 Kilo	in 2 Kil tins
27. Glucose A nhydr. C.P.	100 "	in 2½ Kilo bottles
28. Hydrarg. Ammoniated Pulv.	2 "	in 500 gram bottles
29. " Cycyanid	2 "	in 500 gram bottles
30. Iodum Pur.	5 "	in 2½ Kilo bottles
31. Lead Acetate	20 "	in 5 Kilo pkges.
32. Liq. Gresol Saponat	1000 "	in 250 Kilo drums
33. Mastic	8 "	in 1 Kilo pkges.
34. Methyl Green	100 gram	in 1 bottle
35. Procaine	2 lbs.	in 1 lb bottles
36. Oleum Ricini Extra Fleur	100 Kilo	in 25 Kilo tins
37. " Thdobromat	10 "	in 2½ Kilo tins
38. Papaverin. Hydrochlor.	250 grams	in one bottle
39. Paraffin Solid 62°	10 Kilo	in 1 Kilo pkges.
40. " Liquid for Internal Use	100 Kilo	in 20 Kilo tins
41. Pepsin Pur.	5 Kilo	in 1 Kilobottles
42. Pilocarpin. hydrochlor	50 gram	in 5 gram "
43. Potass Bromide	4 Kilo	in 1 Kilo bottles
44. " Hydroxyd. Pellets	3 "	in 1 Kilo "
45. " Iodide	2 "	in 1 Kilo "
46. Pyramidon (Amidopyrin)	5 "	in 1 Kilo pkge.
47. Pantocaine (B-Dimethylaminoethyl * Ester of 4-Butylamino- benzoic Acid)	100 "	in 25 gram bottles
48. Scarlet Red	300 "	in 25 gram "
49. Serum Anti-Diphtheria 3000 Units	25 Ampoules	per ampoul
50. " " 6000 "	40 "	" "
51. " " 10000 "	25 "	" "
*47a Rivanol (2-Ethoxy-6:0 Diaminoacridine Lactate	250 gram	in 25 gram bottles



		<u>Quantities Required</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
52.	Serum Anti-Meningococcus	50 Ampoules	10 cc each
53.	" Polyvalent Anti- Peritonitis	25 "	10 " "
54.	" Anti-Gas-Gangrene (Polyvalent)	25 "	
55.	" Anti-Dysentery (Shigs)	25 "	
56.	" Antitetanus 3000 Units	1000 bottles	
57.	" " 20000 "	25 "	
58.	Sod. Bicarbonate	150 Kilo	in 50 Kilo barrels
59.	" Carbonate sic (photo)	50 "	in 5 Kilo bottles
60.	" Chlorid C.P.	20	in 2 kilo bottles
61.	" Citrate A.R.	12 "	in 1 Kilo bottles
62.	" Hydrox Pellets	10 "	in 1 Kilo "
63.	" Iodide	1 "	in 250 gram bottles
64.	Spirit. Nitroglycerin 1%	250 gram	in 1 bottle
65.	Solut. Adrenalin 1%	3 Kilo	in 250 gram bottles
66.	Sulf. Sublimat.	5 "	in 1 Kilo pkge
67.	Theobromine Pur.	500 gram	in 100 gram pkges
68.	Xylol	20 Kilo	in 1 Kilo bottles
69.	Calc. Bromidi Pulv.	2 "	in 500 gram "
70.	Extr. Belladonnae Spiss	200 gram	in 2 jars
71.	" " Siccum Pulv.	200 "	
72.	Orobilopac Meurice (instead of Iode-Tetragnoste)	100 bottles	4 gram each bottle
73.	Insulin	500 "	100 units each 5cc
74.	Amp. Tuberculin Old (Human & Bovin)	100 of each	
75.	Amp. Neocarephenaimin 015	100	Clinic Pkge
76.	" " 030	100	" "
77.	" " 045	50	" "

	<u>Quantities Required</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
79. Amp. Gynergen	1000	Clinic pkge.
80. " Lipiodol 5 cc	250	" "
Oil Poppyseed Iodised		
81. " Lobelin 0.003	300	" "
82. " Sevenal 020	1000	" "
Phenobarbitone Soluble		" "
83. " Pitocin	600	" "
84. " Pituitrin 05cc	1500	" "
85. " Osmon. Chloride	3 Kilo	in 1 Kilo bottle
86. Homatropin Hydrobrom	5 gram	in 1 gram bot
87. Gentian Violet	200 "	in 2 bottles 100 gram each
88. Sod. Tourocholal	500	in 1 bottle
89. Zinc Cement, Powder & Liquid obtainable Firm of Stratford & Cookson	10 lbs.	
90. Barium Sulph. for Xray use	150 Kilo	5 Kilo pkges.



LIST B

	<u>Quantities Required</u>
1. Haemocytometer a/Thoma	6
2. " Pipets No. 825 Red	36
3. " " No. 826 White	36
4. Pipets Measuring a/Mohr	144
5. " " "	144
6. " " "	50
7. " " "	50
8. Cover Glasses Microscopical 18 mm 2980 (Square	5000
9. CoverGlasses Microscopical 20 mm 2980 (Square	5000
10. Cover Glasses for Haemocytometer 0.4 mm thick 22x22 mm	100
11. Eye Rods - ball bottom Spatula top 4" long	3000
12. Glass Connectors Sims Nozzles 5"	3 Gross
13. Funnel Chemical Short Stem 2" No. 2230	144
14. Funnel Chemical Short Stem 4" No. 2230	144
15. Alcohol Lamps 2 oz. capacity No. 2780	50
16. Alcohol Lamps 2 oz. capacity No. 2790	50
17. Litmus Paper Blue No. 2860	60 booklets
18. " " Red "	60 "
19. Spatulas "Glasco" 5" No. 3450	12
20. " 6" "	12
21. " 8" "	12
22. Applicators 30cm Wooden	30,000



	<u>Quantities Required</u>
23. Tooth Picks	300 boxes
24. Aseptic Thermo Indic.	5 booklets
25. Safety Razors	24
26. Steel Wool 1 lb. pkges	500 pkgs.
27. Oil Cloth White 131 cm. wide	100 Metres
28. Sewing Thread White Strong	2 gross spools
29. " " Black "	1 gross spools
30. White Tape Wide (1") 100 Metres each	200 Rolls
31. White Tape Narrow (1/2") 12 Hanks of 2 yds each per pkg.	3 gross
32. Filter Paper (Good Quality) 40 cm x 40 cm	2000 sheets
33. Toilet Paper Weighing approx. 200 gr.	5000 Rolls
34. Hand Soap (White) (Odorless) Weighing 50 gr each	12000 Cakes
35. Tongue Blades (Wooden)	30000
36. Dappen Dishes	20
37 Water Syringes	4



LIST C

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>	<u>DIATOP</u>	<u>DIA. BOT.</u>	<u>DEPTH INSIDE</u>
<u>Water Pitchers</u>	1½ Qts.			
#954	1½ Qts.			
#956	¾ "			
<u>Solution Cups</u>				
# A-344	1/16 Pt.	3-1/10	1-15/16"	2-3/32"
<u>Solution Bowls</u>				
# B-130		6" (Dia. Inside)		2 3/4"
<u>Bowls</u>				
# 336	1 Pt.	5-11/16"	3"	
<u>Emesis Basins</u>				
# A-744		3-5/8 x 8"	2-1/8 x 6½"	1 3/4"
# A-745		3-5/8 x 9-15/16"	3 x 8-3/8"	1 7/8"
<u>Tumblers</u>				
# A-2138	5/8 pts.	2-7/8"	2-9/16"	¾"
<u>Irrigators</u>				
# A-742	2 Qts.	4 3/4" (Dia. Inside)		7-7/32"
<u>Trays</u>				
# A-345		12½ x 9-3/8"		3/4"
# A-346		12 5/4 x 9-3/8"		3/4"
# A-347		16-3/8 x 12"		7/8"
# A-348		17-13/16 x 13-15/16"		7/8"
# A-349		22½ x 16-9/16"		1"
		8 x 5½"		3/4"
<u>Solutions Basins</u>				
# AB-160		14½"		4 3/8"
<u>Dressing Pails</u>				
#A-1010	10Qts.	10½"	8-1/16"	9½"
		9½"	6½"	8"
# 9112	12 "	11-5/16" (inside)	8½" (inside)	9-1/8"
<u>Sterilizing Trays</u>				
		18½ x 14½"	17 x 13½"	2½"
		12 x 9½"	10½ x 7½"	
<u>Instrument Sterilizer</u>				
# A- 1120				

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter
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HW78 PAID TWS 3=XJ NEWYORK NY 14 1144A

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

THE TEMPLE DELIVER ANSEL RD AT E105=

BELIEVE THOSE OF US OPPOSED TO ESTABLISHMENT NATIONAL
BUDGETING COMMITTEE WHO ARE ON BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF COUNCIL
OF FEDERATIONS OUGHT TO CONSIDER OUR POSITION BEFORE
SESSION BEGINS SATURDAY MORNING. COULD YOU MEET WITH ME AND
FOUR OTHERS AT BREAKFAST SHERRY NETHERLAND HOTEL NEWYORK
EIGHT THIRTY SATURDAY MAY 17TH. KINDLY WIRE. REGARDS=

CHARLES J ROSENBLOOM ROOM 1110 41 EAST 42ND
STREET NYC.

17 1110 41 42

PANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

POSTAL ** NIGHT LETTER

SEPTEMBER 20, 1940.

NORMAN DAVIS
RED CROSS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HAVE RECEIVED URGENT PLEAS FOR ASSISTANCE BY AMERICAN RED CROSS FROM JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE FOR PALESTINE, SUPREME REPRESENTATIVE JEWISH PEOPLE IN PALESTINE AND RECOGNIZED AS SUCH BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT AS MANDATORY POWER FOR PALESTINE. DESTRUCTION IN TEL AVIV AND CRITICAL EMERGENCY RELIEF NEEDS COMPEL JEWISH AGENCY TO CABLE US TO RELAY TO AMERICAN RED CROSS PLEA FOR IMMEDIATE CASH APPROPRIATION IN ORDER THAT ASSISTANCE MAY NOT BE DELAYED IN MEETING PITIFUL NEEDS OF GREAT NUMBERS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN MADE HOMELESS AND REQUIRING ELEMENTARY MEDICAL FOOD HOUSING ASSISTANCE DUE PARTICULARLY TO RECENT ITALIAN AIRRAIDS.

MEMORANDUM BEING PREPARED SUPPLYING INFORMATION REQUESTED BY MR. ERNEST SWIFT AT MEETING AT WASHINGTON WITH MR. HENRY MONTOR MY ASSISTANT. IN RELAYING PLEA OF JEWISH AGENCY FOR AMERICAN RED CROSS APPROPRIATION AM NOT INTENDING TO OVERLAP REQUESTS FOR URGENT MEDICAL FOOD CLOTHING AND SIMILAR SUPPLIES WHICH MAY BE MADE AVAILABLE OUT OF FIFTY MILLION DOLLAR GRANT OF THE CONGRESS SPECIFICALLY FOR SUPPLIES. EARNESTLY HOPE THAT IN VIEW WIDESPREAD IMMEDIATE NEEDS RED CROSS MAY SEE ITS WAY CLEAR TOWARD APPROPRIATION TO JEWISH AGENCY FOR PROMPT RELIEF OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WANTON BOMBING OF NON MILITARY OBJECTIVES AND SUFFERING CAUSED TO JEWS IN PALESTINE HAS ALREADY AROUSED ATTENTION AMERICAN PUBLIC. AM CONFIDENT THAT AS ALWAYS RED CROSS WILL RESPOND BY ALLEVIATING DISTRESS. IN VIEW OF EMERGENCY SITUATION AND NECESSITY PROMPT ACTION AM ASKING MR. EDMUND I. KAUFFMAN OF WASHINGTON TO CALL UPON YOU ON MONDAY TO DISCUSS REQUEST.

ABRA HILLEL SILVER