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

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74

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26

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1631b

United Jewish Appeal, United Palestine Appeal, Council of Jewish
Federations and Welfare Funds, 1941-1942.

Loss of Service

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

FR. M. WHITE

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

WESTERN UNION

104

SYMBOLS

Discussion

NT=Ovarian Tumor

LE = Estimated Cells

NLT=Cable News Letter

Abstract

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

NB409 40 DL=EJ NEWYORK NY 14 430P

14 mg/mL $\times 5$ g/0.5

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

THE TEMPLE 105 ST AT ANSEL RD CLEVE=

HENRY MONTOR HAS EXPLAINED TO YOU PURPOSE OF
CONFERENCE THAT DAVID WATCHMAKER WOULD LIKE TO HAVE WITH
YOU. PLEASE GIVE ME CHOICE OF EARLIEST DATES WHEN YOU CAN
BE IN NEWYORK AND WILL TRY TO CONCLUDE ARRANGEMENTS FOR
DAVID WATCHMAKER=

: H L LURIE.

① gl 2980 no
gl 0150 Temple
The Gap. Md
① WO, 525PR

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



COUNCIL OF
JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, Inc.
165 WEST 46th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

I shall _____ attend the meeting of the Board of
shall not _____

Directors of the Council to be held November 15-16, 1941,
at the Commodore Hotel, New York City..

Please make hotel reservations for me:
Specifications:

Signed: _____

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds,

Inc.

including the Bureau of Jewish Social Research

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

OFFICERS: *President* SIDNEY HOLLANDER, Baltimore • *Chairman of the Board* WILLIAM J. SHRODER, Cincinnati
Vice-Presidents WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Greenwich • HENRY WISEMAN, Detroit • IRA M. YOUNKER, New York
Secretary ELIAS MAYER, Chicago • *Treasurer* SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN, New York
Executive Director H. L. LURIE • *Associate Director* GEORGE W. RABINOFF

November 19, 1941

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman
Jewish Welfare Fund
Ansel Road and East 105th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

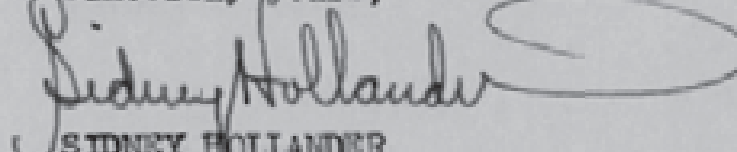
Final arrangements have been completed for the 1942 General Assembly which is to be held in Chicago, January 31 - February 1-2 with headquarters at the Drake Hotel.

As Mr. Lurie advised you several weeks ago, the plan for the 1942 General Assembly represents a departure from previous practice in that invitations will be extended only to accredited delegates designated by the member agencies and no general individual invitations will be issued by the Council. This procedure is planned to provide more opportunity for discussion by delegates than has been possible in previous Assemblies.

The attached memorandum explains in detail the procedure for the designation of delegates and I would ask you to see that the delegation which is to represent your agency is named at the earliest possible moment. I would call your attention particularly to the provision for voting and non-voting delegates and urge the importance of having as representative a group as you can enlist from your community.

It is important that the list of your delegates (names and addresses) be in the hands of our office by December 29, so that we can send them the reports of the committees which will constitute the basis for the discussions at the Assembly meetings. If your agency has not already done so, will you please make it a point to see that the list is forwarded at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely yours,


SIDNEY HOLLANDER
President

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

(Form for certification of delegates)

To the Credentials Committee of the 1942 General Assembly:

This is to certify that the _____
(agency)
of _____ has designated the following as delegates to the
(city)
meeting of the General Assembly (Chicago, January 31 - February 2):

Names

Addressee

1) Voting Delegates

2) Alternates



3) Non-Voting Delegates

Date: _____

(signed by president or executive officer)
(name) (title)

(To be returned to CJWF, 165 W.46 St., New York City, before December 29)

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

(Form for certification of delegates)

To the Credentials Committee of the 1942 General Assembly:

This is to certify that the _____
of _____ (city) _____ (agency)
has designated the following as delegates to the
meeting of the General Assembly (Chicago, January 31 - February 2):

Names

Addresses

1) Voting Delegates



2) Alternates

3) Non-Voting Delegates

Date: _____

(signed by president or executive officer)
(name) [title]

(To be returned to CJFWF, 165 W. 46 St., New York City, before December 29)

November 19, 1941

MEMBER AGENCY REPRESENTATION AT 1942 GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds is a national cooperative association now made up of 217 member federations, welfare funds and community councils. Under its By-Laws, the General Assembly is the policy making body of the CJFWF, so that the General Assembly this year will consist primarily of delegates named by the member agencies. The national agencies and other special groups may be invited to send representatives for consultation or such other services as may be helpful to the Assembly.

- - - -

BY-LAWS PROVISIONS FOR VOTING BY MEMBER AGENCIES

According to the By-Laws each member agency is entitled to two votes at the General Assembly, with additional votes depending on size of the Jewish population of the city within which the agency operates. At the 1941 Assembly at Atlanta this provision was found to need clarification and therefore revisions of the By-Laws will be submitted to the forthcoming Assembly for action and if adopted will become operative thereafter. Until such action has been taken, the present By-Laws requirements prevail. The enclosed list indicates the number of votes to which each member agency is entitled under the PRESENT By-Laws.

Please remember that member agency representation is not limited to voting delegates. Alternates will be needed for voting purposes and non-voting delegates will also be welcome.

The present By-Laws permit unit voting by delegations and proxy voting by non-present delegates. These By-Laws provisions are among those on which questions have been raised and which the By-Laws revisions are seeking to clarify.

The manner in which member agencies shall select delegates to the General Assembly is not fixed by the By-Laws and therefore each member agency may determine upon the method of selection best suited to its own requirements. Some member agencies elect their delegation by action of their boards or executive committees, in other instances delegates are named by the presiding officer.

MEMBER AGENCY DELEGATIONS

It has been found desirable to include in the delegation the most representative leadership of the agency, including such key officers as the campaign and budget chairmen, the chairmen of the women's and youth divisions and those responsible for community planning and interpretation. The General Assembly being a deliberative body, reviewing the many aspects of the several Jewish communal programs, it is important that delegations be sufficiently representative in character to reflect the attitudes of their communities.

Delegations should be large enough to be representative in the terms described above and therefore no rigid limit has been set as to size. However, the By-Laws make specific provision as to the number of votes to which each member agency is entitled. It will be necessary, therefore, to designate both voting, alternate and non-voting delegates.

DELEGATE CREDENTIALS

All delegates, voting and alternates, will be required to present written credentials to a Credentials Committee upon registration at the Assembly.

To facilitate the work of the Credentials Committee, lists of accredited delegates and alternates should be submitted to the central office of the CJPWF on or before December 29th. Supplementary lists of delegates may be submitted up to and including January 20th. The Credentials Committee may accept delegates accredited subsequent to that date.

(The draft of proposed revisions of the By-Laws
will be mailed to you on December 20, for action
by the General Assembly.)



LIST OF MEMBER AGENCIES AND NUMBER OF ASSIGNED VOTES

<u>City and Member Agency</u>	<u>No. of Votes</u>	<u>City and Member Agency</u>	<u>No. of Votes</u>
AKRON, OHIO - JSSF...JWF	4	FLINT, MICH. - FJC	2
ALBANY, N.Y. - JCC	2	FORT WAYNE, IND. - JF	2
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. - JFC	2	FORT WORTH, TEXAS - JF	2
ALEXANDRIA, LA. - JWF	2	FRESNO, CALIF. - JNWF	2
ALLENTOWN, PA. - UJC	2	GARY, IND. - JWF	2
ALTOONA, PA. - FJF	2	GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. - JCF	2
APPLETON, WIS. - UJC	2	HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA - JSS..UJWF	4
ASHEVILLE, N.C. - FJC	2	HAMMOND, IND. - UJA	2
ARDMORE, OKLA. - JF	2	HARTFORD, CONN. - JWF	3
ATLANTA, GA. - FJSS...JWF	4	HELENA, ARK. - FJC	2
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. - FJC	2	HOLYOKE, MASS. - UJA	2
BAKERSFIELD, CALIF. - UJWF	2	HOUSTON, TEXAS - JCC	2
BALTIMORE, MD. - AJC...JWF	6	HUNTINGTON, W.VA. - FJC	2
BAY CITY, MICH. - NMJWF	2	HARRISBURG, PA. - UJC	2
BAYONNE, N.J. - JCC	2	INDIANAPOLIS, IND. - JF...JWF	4
BIRMINGHAM, ALA. - UJF	2	JACKSONVILLE, FLA. - JCC	2
BOSTON, MASS. - AJP...UJC	6	JOHNSTOWN, PA. - UJA	2
BRIDGEPORT, CONN. - JWB & CS...JCC	4	JOLIET, ILL. - JWC	2
BROOKLYN, N.Y. - FJC	6	JOPLIN, MO. - JWF	2
BROCKTON, MASS. - UJA	2	KANSAS CITY, MO. - JWF...UJC	5
BUFFALO, N.Y. - JFSS...UJF	5	KNOXVILLE, TENN. - JWF	2
BAY CITY, MICH. - NEM-JWF	2	LA CROSSE, WIS. - JWF	2
BUTLER, PA. - JCC	2	LAFAYETTE, IND. - FJC	2
BUTTE, MONT. - JWC	2	LANCASTER, PA. - OJC	2
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. - JCC	2	LIMA, OHIO - AJA	2
CAMDEN, N.J. - FJC	2	LINCOLN, NEB. - JWF	2
CANTON, OHIO - JWF	2	LITTLE ROCK, ARK. - JWF	2
CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.-AJC	2	LONG BEACH, CALIF. - UJWF	2
CHARLOTTE, N.C. - FJC	2	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.-FJWO...JCC	6
CHATTANOOGA, TENN. - JWF	2	LOUISVILLE, KY. - CJO...JWF	4
CHICAGO, ILL. - JC...JWF	8	LYNCHBURG, VA. - JCC	2
CINCINNATI, OHIO - JCC...UJSA	5	LOWELL, MASS. - UJA	2
CLEVELAND, OHIO - JWF...JWFund	6	LYNN, MASS. - UJA	2
COLUMBUS, GA. - JWF	2	MADISON, WIS. - JWF	2
COLUMBUS, OHIO - UJF...JWF	2	MEMPHIS, TENN. - FJWA...JWF	2
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS - JWF	2	LANSING, MICH. - FJC	2
CORSICANA, TEXAS - JF	2	MIAMI, FLA. - GMJF	2
DALLAS, TEXAS - JFSS	2	MILWAUKEE, WIS. - JWF	3
DAVENPORT, IOWA - JC	2	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. - FJS	3
DAYTON, OHIO - JFSS...UJC	4	MONROE, LA. - UJC N.E. La.	2
DES MOINES, IA. - JWF	2	MONTGOMERY, ALA. - JF	2
DETROIT, MICH. - JWF	4	MCKEESPORT, PA.- UJF	2
DULUTH, MINN. - JWF	2	NASHVILLE, TENN. - JCC	2
EASTON, PA. - JCC	2	NEWARK, N.J. - ECCJA	4
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA - JF	2	NEW BEDFORD, MASS. - FJO	2
ELGIN, ILL. - JWC	2	NEW HAVEN, CONN. - JCC	5
EL PASO, TEXAS - JF	2	NEW ORLEANS, LA. - JC&KF...JWF	4
ERIE, PA. - JCC	2	NEW YORK, N.Y. - FSJPS	6
EVANSVILLE, IND. - JCC	2	NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y. - JF	2
FARGO, N.D. - FWF	2	NEWBURGH, N.Y. - UJC	2
FITCHBURG-LEOMINSTER, MASS.-JCC	2	NORFOLK, VA. - UJF	2

City and Member Agency	No. of Votes
OAKLAND, CALIF. - JF...UJWF	4
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. - JCC	2
OMAHA, NEB. - FJS	2
PASSAIC, N.J. - JCC	2
PEORIA, ILL. - JWF	2
PETERSBURG, VA. - UJCF	2
PHILADELPHIA, PA. - FJC...AJA	7
PHOENIX, ARIZ. - JCC	2
PITTSBURGH, PA. - FJP...UJF	6
PITTSBURGH, PA. - TRI-STATE CB	2
PONTIAC, MICH. - FJC	2
PORTLAND, ORE. - FJC...OJWF	4
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y. - JWF	2
PROVIDENCE, R.I. - JFSS	3
READING, PA. - JCC	2
RICHMOND, VA. - JCC	2
RIVERSIDE, CALIF. - UJWF	2
ROANOKE, VA. - RCBOR	2
ROCHESTER, N.Y. - UJWF	3
ROCKFORD, ILL. - FJC	2
ROCK ISLAND, ILL. - UJC	2
SACRAMENTO, CALIF. - UJWF	2
SAGINAW, MICH. - JWF	2
SALEM, OHIO - JF	2
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH - UJC	2
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS - JSSF	2
SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF. - UJA	2
SAN DIEGO, CALIF. - UJF	2
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. - FJC..JNWF	5
SAN JOSE, CALIF. - JWF	2
SANTA ANA, CALIF. - UWF-OC	2
SAVANNAH, GA. - UJA	2
SCHENECTADY, N.Y. - UJA	2
SCRANTON, PA. - JF...UJA	4
SEATTLE, WASH. - FJF...JWS	4
SELMA, ALA. - JWF	2
SHARON, PA. - UJA-SV	2
SHEFFIELD, ALA. - MSJFC	2
SHREVEPORT, LA. - JF	2
SIOUX CITY, IOWA - FJSS	2
SIOUX FALLS, S.D. - JWF	2
SOUTH BEND, IND. - JWF	2
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS JWF	2
SPOKANE, WASH. - JWA	2
SPRINGFIELD, ILL. - JF	2
SPRINGFIELD, MASS. - JSSB...JWF	4
ST. LOUIS, MO. - JF...JWF	5
ST. PAUL, MINN. - UJF...JWA	4

City and Member Agency	No. of Votes
STEUERENVILLE, OHIO - JCC	2
STOCKTON, CALIF. - NJWF	2
SYRACUSE, N.Y. - JWF	2
TACOMA, WASH. - FJF	2
TAMPA, FLA. - JWO	2
TOLEDO, OHIO - JF...UJF	4
TEFRE HAUTE, IND. - JF	2
TOFONTO, ONT., CANADA - UJWF	3
TRENTON, N.J. - JF	2
TRCY, N.Y. - UHC	2
TULSA, OKLA. - JCC	2
TUSCALOOSA, ALA. - FJC	2
TYLER, TEXAS - FJC	2
UNIONTOWN, PA. - UJF	2
UTICA, N.Y. - JCC	2
VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA-JAC..JWF	2
VICKSBURG, MISS. - JWF	2
VIRGINIA, MINN. - FJS	2
WACO, TEXAS - JFC...UJA	2
WARREN, OHIO - JF	2
WASHINGTON, D.C.-JSSA...JCC...UJA	4
WATERBURY, CONN. - JFA	2
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.-FJC...PBC	2
WHEELING, W.VA. - JCC	2
WICHITA, KAN. - M-K JWF	2
WILKES-BARRE, PA. - WV-JC	2
WILLIAMSPORT, PA. - FJC	2
WILMINGTON, DEL. - JFD	2
WINDSOR, ONT., CANADA - UJWF	2
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA - JWF	2
WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. - JCC	2
WORCESTER, MASS. - JWF	2
YORK, PA. - JOC	2
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO - JF	2

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds,

Inc.

including the Bureau of Jewish Social Research

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

OFFICERS: *President* SIDNEY HOLLANDER, Baltimore • *Chairman of the Board* WILLIAM J. SHROGER, Cincinnati
Vice-Presidents WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Greenwich • HENRY WINEMAN, Detroit • IRA M. YOUNKER, New York
Secretary ELIAS MAYER, Chicago • *Treasurer* SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN, New York
Executive Director H. L. LURIE • *Associate Director* GEORGE W. RABINOFF

November 28, 1941

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairman
United Palestine Appeal
East 105th St. at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

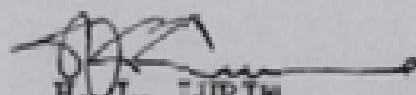
Earlier this year we addressed a request to the United Palestine Appeal for a contribution to the Council in behalf of the New York Campaign of the United Jewish Appeal. As the New York Campaign is constituted the Council cannot directly secure from that agency a proportionate share of the costs of maintaining the Council program for organizing local communities. Since our general program is equally important to New York as well as to other communities we must turn to the beneficiary agencies of the New York United Jewish Appeal for a proper contribution.

Thus far we have received a favorable response from the Joint Distribution Committee and the National Refugee Service. The J.D.C. has made a contribution of \$5,000.00. The N.R.S. has responded with \$2,500.00 which we expect to receive within a few days. We have not yet had a reply from the United Palestine Appeal.

We hope that you can take favorable action on this since the funds are needed for the current budget of the Council.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,


H. L. LURIE
Executive Director

HLL:S

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee - consisting of Solomon Lowenstein, New York, Chairman; Amos S. Deinard, Minneapolis; S. Mason Ehrman, Portland, Oregon; William Goodman, Memphis; Charles J. Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh - presents the following nominations:

For Officers for the Year 1942

President	Sidney Hollander, Baltimore
Vice-Presidents	William Rosenwald, Greenwich Henry Wineman, Detroit Ira M. Younker, New York
Secretary	Elias Mayer, Chicago
Treasurer	Solomon Lowenstein, New York

For Members of Board for 3-Year Term

Irvin Bettmann, St. Louis	Charles Brown, Los Angeles
Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore	Henry Monsky, Omaha
Joseph Goldstein, Rochester	Kurt Peiser, Philadelphia
James Marshall, New York	Charles A. Riegelman, New York
Mrs. Sieg. Herzog, Cleveland	Jesse H. Steinhart, San Francisco
Donald Kaffenburgh, Hartford	Eugene Warner, Buffalo
David M. Watchmaker, Boston	

For Member of Board for One-Year Term Isaac Heller, New Orleans

For Member of Board for Two-Year Term Leslie Jacobs, Dallas

- - - - -

The following present members of the Board of Directors hold terms which expire in 1943 or 1944:

George Backer, New York	Solomon Lowenstein, New York
Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, New York	Elias Mayer, Chicago
Arthur Brin, Minneapolis	Charles J. Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh
Fred M. Butzel, Detroit	William Rosenwald, Greenwich
S. Mason Ehrman, Portland, Ore.	Edwin J. Scharfharber, Columbus
A. Richard Frank, Chicago	Ben M. Selekman, Boston
I. Edwin Goldwasser, New York	William J. Shroder, Cincinnati
Samuel Goldhamer, Cleveland	Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland
Sidney Hollander, Baltimore	Edward M. M. Warburg, New York
Robert J. Koshland, San Francisco	James L. White, Salt Lake City
Albert H. Lieberman, Philadelphia	Henry Wineman, Detroit
Joseph P. Loeb, Los Angeles	Joseph Willen, New York
	Ira M. Younker, New York

The By-Laws make provision for independent nominations of candidates for election at the annual meeting, as follows:

ARTICLE V - Sec. 5

The Board of Directors shall annually appoint not less than five (5) persons to constitute a Nominating Committee. It shall be the duty of such Committee to nominate a list of candidates to be voted upon at the annual meeting of the General Assembly for the offices of directors and officers of the corporation. The nominations made by this Committee shall be filed with the Secretary of the corporation no later than forty (40) days preceding the date of each annual meeting. The list of candidates so nominated by the Nominating Committee shall be sent by the Secretary to the members, together with notice of the annual meeting. Independent nominations of candidates for election at the annual meeting may also be made by a letter signed by five (5) members, provided the same is delivered to the Secretary of the corporation no later than the fifteenth day preceding the meeting. Upon receipt of any such independent nominations, the Secretary shall forthwith give notice thereof by mail to all members.



12/8/41

December 24, 1941

Mr. H. L. Lurie, Executive Director
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds
165 West 48th St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Lurie:

I received the memorandum which you sent out to the members of the Board of Directors of the Council containing among other things a tentative report on the 1942 UJA negotiations. I do not believe that such reports should be issued to the members of the Board of Directors until definite agreements are reached, and without the knowledge and approval of all the UJA negotiators. Such reports issued can only contribute to confusion and to the making more difficult of final agreements. The agreement between the UJA and the JDC has not been initialed. It was made prior to America's entry into the war, and conceivably, the whole subject may be re-opened. As far as the NRS is concerned, Mr. Rosenwald's last statement, if you will recall, indicated clearly that he is not prepared to give his organization's final assent to the proposals.

We have always been very careful before anything was put down in writing and presented to a body outside of the small group of men charged with carrying on the negotiations.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:EK

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds,

Inc.

including the Bureau of Jewish Social Research

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

OFFICERS: *President* SIDNEY HOLLANDER, Baltimore • *Chairman of the Board* WILLIAM J. SHRODER, Cincinnati
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Secretary ELIAS MAYER, Chicago • *Treasurer* SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN, New York
Executive Director H. L. LURIE • *Associate Director* GEORGE W. RABINOFF

December 26, 1941

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105 St. at Ansel Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

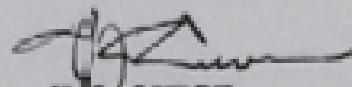
Dear Rabbi Silver:

I have your letter of December 24th in which you raise objections to some of the information included in a recent confidential memorandum to the members of our Board. I regret very much that it included any statements which were inadvisable or which were incorrect. I have a responsibility for keeping the Board informed of developments and I do want to make this information in consonance with the requirements of any situation for careful handling.

You will be interested to note that Mr. William Rosenwald also raised similar objections to the statement. I had been hoping the negotiations would be concluded, in which case a final announcement could be made. Since some delay is indicated, it may be desirable for me to send out an interim statement which in part can correct any of the shortcomings of the previous memorandum. Shall I ask Mr. Montor whether he will be good enough to set the present stage in the negotiations which could be used as a basis for my memorandum?

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially,


H. L. LURIE

HLL/eds

Charge to the account of _____ \$

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
CODING TELEGRAM	NIGHT LETTER
SPECIAL SERVICE	WIRE RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary radiogram.

WESTERN UNION

1304-B

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. G. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

December 26, 1941

H. L. Lurie
165 West 46th St.
New York, N.Y.

IN REPLY YOUR LETTER DECEMBER 24, UPA CAN NOT AGREE POPOSITION CONTAINED THEREIN. WE AGREE ONLY TO PROPOSALS CONTAINED IN WATCHMAKER MEMORANDUM.

SILVER

December 29, 1941

Mr. H. L. Lurie, Executive Director
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds
165 West 46th St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Lurie:

Permit me to acknowledge your letter of December 28. I do not see that any purpose is to be served by sending out at this time a correction of your earlier announcement about the progress of negotiations. Nothing should now be done until the negotiations are completed when you will be in a position to send out the official announcement.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

ANALYSIS OF CONTENTS 1940-41 YEAR BOOKS

Community	Foreword by President	Officers and Governing Body	Beneficiary Agencies		Contributors' Lists				Analysis of Contributions	Minimum Pledge	List of Memorial Donations	Women's Division Listed Separately	Juniors Listed Separately
					Balance								
			Descriptions	Allocations	Current Year Pledge	Due Current Pledge	Previous Year Pledge	Balance Previous Year					
Boston AJP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	\$5	Yes	Yes	No
Chattanooga JAF	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	All	No	No	No
Chicago JC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	\$1	Yes	No	No
Detroit JAF	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$10	No	No	No
Duluth JAF	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ^a	No	Yes	Yes	No	All	No	No	No
Hamilton UJWF	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	All	No	No	No
Los Angeles JCC - UJWF	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ^b	No	No ^b	No	Yes	\$5	No	No	No
Louisville UJC	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	All	No	Yes	Yes
Memphis JAF	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes ^c	Yes	No	No	No	All	Yes	No	Yes
Milwaukee JAF	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	All	No	No	Yes
Minneapolis FJS	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	All	No	No	No
Montreal FJP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	\$10	No	No	No
Portland JAF	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	All	No	No	No
Syracuse JAF	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	All	No	No	No
Toronto UJWF	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ^a	No	No	No	Yes	All	No	No	No
Washington, D.C. UJA	Yes ^d	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	All	No	No	No
Wilmington JF	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Does not	publish amounts contributed			Yes	e	No	No	No
Worcester JAF	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	f	Yes	No	No	All	No	No	Yes
Youngstown JF	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	f	No	No	Yes	All	No	Yes	Yes

- a. Special list of organizations and amounts contributed.
b. Persons who made no payment on current or last year's pledges are omitted from listing.
c. Includes special lists for contributions from \$100-\$2,500.

- d. Letter by co-chairman of UJA campaign.
e. Does not publish amounts contributed.
f. Title column "amount paid to date".

1942

ADJUSTMENTS TO WAR PROBLEMS

GENERAL BULLETIN

For Member Agencies

No. **C - 2**

January 13, 1942

The state of war in which we are involved will necessarily have profound effects upon all types of national and local programs, but their full implications will not be evident for some time. Some immediate questions have been directed to the Council, which are probably arising in other local communities, such as - What new responsibilities should be assumed by our local welfare services? What is the status of immigrants and visitors who are aliens from enemy countries and what responsibilities are apt to result for the agencies dealing with refugees? What effects will the opening of hostilities have on the overseas programs? Should we plan a Spring welfare fund campaign? Will there be war chests and should welfare funds join them?

A clearer understanding of these problems and of their solutions is being evolved gradually. The Council is keeping in touch with national sources of information and will relay information as quickly as available*. Meanwhile, the following policies appear to be basic in determining answers to these questions:

1 - FEDERATIONS, WELFARE FUNDS AND FUNCTIONAL AGENCIES should continue with their normal activities and with their immediate planning for future campaigns. Experience in other countries has indicated that continued attention to the welfare job in hand is the best contribution that most of us can make as agencies, professional workers or lay leaders. The emergency conditions that arise locally will have to be met, in large measure, by the established local agencies.

2 - UNQUESTIONABLY, THE AMERICAN WAR EFFORT will demand great sacrifices of every segment of the population. New needs will arise and will have to be met. The leadership of federations and welfare funds will be burdened with additional duties and responsibilities. Some of its time and energies will be diverted to the emergency non-sectarian appeals.

* The effects of the war on the various agency programs, local national and overseas, will be further clarified at the forthcoming General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds in Chicago, January 31st - February 2nd.

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

Appeals by national non-sectarian agencies, such as the American Red Cross and the United Service Organizations, will be intensified. Jews along with other elements of the population, will support these appeals. The Board of Directors of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds has consistently maintained that these appeals should be supported generously by Jews as individuals, rather than through organized welfare funds. This statement of policy, it is believed is applicable also to the current situation.

The National Information Bureau, in a bulletin just issued, predicts that free-will giving will be much greater in 1942 than in many previous years, -- but it will be spotty. National campaign goals already brought to the attention of the NIB total over \$100,000,000, which is more than gifts to community chests in 1941. They suggest that in 1942 almost every American, except those on relief, will be asked to contribute to philanthropic causes. The NIB reports also that new sources are being tapped, citing the fact that the National CIO Committee plans to ask its members to give \$1,000,000 a month for philanthropic aid. A number of communities have formed local war appeal review committees according to the NIB report, composed of representative community leaders, to study all proposed local war and foreign relief appeals, to aid proper ones, to prevent undesirable ones, to check local goals, to bring about local combinations of appeals, to maintain basic standards and to furnish "reliable information to citizens as to merit of appeals which may be made to them for war and foreign relief".

3 - THE RED CROSS is engaged in a \$50,000,000 drive. No national steps have been taken to associate this drive with other war appeals. In some cities local community chests are lending their fund-raising facilities to the Red Cross. In Providence, the chest is directing the drive. In Boston, the Red Cross and USO quotas are incorporated into the current community chest appeal. In the same city, the Allied Jewish Campaign has undertaken to canvass all Jewish contributors of \$100 or more.

In Pittsburgh, the Community Fund established, for the duration of the emergency, a United Fund which will combine the needs of all-time social services with those of war-time and other emergency services.

4 - COMMITTEES OF THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY* are helping to organize government and voluntary services and programs to meet defense needs. One Committee is formulating plans for an intensive program of local community organization in relation to defense, in which the Office of Civil Defense, the Social Security Agencies, the Housing Agencies and the Office of Production Management will join. Various federal agencies such as the Office of Civilian Defense, the Office of Defense, Health, Welfare and Related Activities, and the State and local Defense Councils are rapidly mobilizing governmental and voluntary resources for the new tasks of civilian welfare, morale and protection.

5 - JOSEPH E. DAVIES, CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON WAR RELIEF AGENCIES, issued a statement on December 11th in which he declared that the state of war existing between the United States and the Axis countries does not alter the desirability of endeavoring to meet the urgent relief requirements of foreign countries associated with the United States in the war effort. It is the Committee's view that the American people will want not only to meet their own relief requirements but also to continue assistance to the countries associated with them in the common cause.

* The Executive Director of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds is a member of several of these Committees.

There has been much duplication of effort, Mr. Davies said, and the Committee has endeavored with increasing success, to enlist the support of the various agencies in coordinating their activities. He added that the responsibility for the elimination of duplication and waste should be undertaken on a voluntary basis by the relief agencies themselves in consultation with the Committee. Mr. Davies expressed the view of the Committee that for the time being, at least, foreign war relief functions and activities should be kept distinct from domestic relief work, which is being carried on by the Red Cross, the United Service Organizations and other existing agencies.

6 - THE EFFECT OF THE WAR ON OVERSEAS RELIEF ACTIVITIES was the subject of an inquiry conducted by the Council among a few major overseas agencies. All report that America's entry into the war has increased, rather than diminished, their immediate needs. That adjustments in the various overseas programs will have to be made is a foregone conclusion. The extent and direction of these adjustments will be determined by future developments, agency spokesmen stressed, and cannot be foretold. A summary of their reports follows:

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and the Axis powers, the UPA made public a cable from the Jewish Agency in Palestine calling upon American Jewish communities to provide the largest share of an \$8,000,000 budget to promote Palestine's agricultural and industrial contribution to the war. The budget called for LP 1,180,000 for the Jewish Agency and LP 827,000 for the Jewish National Fund. The UPA message stressed that Europe, which up to the war provided 31 percent of the total budgetary needs in Palestine, is now unable to give virtually anything.

The statement disclosed that the Jewish Agency has applied to the Palestine Government for 6,000 immigration certificates. Opportunities exist today for bringing immigrants into Palestine from Syria, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Yemen and Australia. There are also prospects for immigration of Polish Jewish refugees from Russia. In applying for additional immigration certificates, the Jewish Agency emphasized the need for more skilled labor to deal with the war-time industrial and agricultural requirements of the country. \$600,000 has been budgeted for colonization; \$600,000 for security measures and similar activities; \$200,000 for education and culture; \$528,000 for the stimulation of trade, industry, artistry and small trades, with particular regard to the war effort; \$80,000 to promote new industrial and agricultural corporations and \$448,000 to meet commitments for aid to industrial and agricultural projects.

The Jewish National Fund budget includes \$1,528,000 for the purchase and safeguarding of new land; \$480,000 for reclamation, afforestation and settlement and development of the new land and \$1,300,000 for amortized payment on land previously acquired.

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

More than a year ago JDC notified its local committees overseas that in the event communication with the United States was cut off, they were authorized to borrow and spend money at the same rates as in previous months, with the assurance that the JDC will pay these obligations when feasible, without aiding the enemy. Faced with similar conditions during the first World War, the JDC instituted this procedure, repaying after the war debts incurred by local committees. The JDC executive committee, meeting immediately after the outbreak of war, authorized an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for a six months period for this part of their program.

The JDC representative recalled that the JDC Warsaw office was cut off from contact with the rest of the world from September 1, 1939 (when the Nazis invaded Poland) to the end of that year. Nevertheless, by utilizing unexpended balances and the free funds of various Jewish affiliated institutions and agencies in Poland, the Warsaw office spent 12,000,000 zloty (10 zloty to the dollar at official rate of exchange) during that period.

In addition to the occupied countries, JDC continues working in Portugal, unoccupied France, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Iraq and North Africa. They believe that immigration to the Western Hemisphere will continue, since many of the Jewish refugees stranded in Lisbon, Marseilles and Casablanca are Polish, Czech, Belgian, or Dutch nationals, and, as such, are eligible for visas to the United States. For German nationals, certain South and Central American countries remain open. Demonstrating that emigration will continue, the JDC reported that the Portuguese ship "GUINE" left Lisbon on December 17th, en route to Cuba and the United States with 50 passengers. Arrangements have been completed for two additional sailings from Lisbon during January with a total of 1,100 refugee passengers. The JDC has already secured a treasury license for \$380,000 in connection with the sailing of one of these boats, the S.S. "SERPA PINTO".

A new sphere of JDC activity will be Soviet Russia, where there are approximately one-half million Polish Jewish refugees among the million and a half Polish nationals. The JDC has made an initial appropriation of \$100,000 to the Polish Government-in-exile, which has reached an agreement with the Soviet Government whereby clothing, shoes, medical supplies and concentrated foods will be shipped free of charge on Russian boats and will be distributed on a non-sectarian basis among Polish nationals. The exiled Polish Government has appointed eighteen local committees to supervise the distribution of the supplies. Each of the eighteen committees has at least one Jewish representative.

Indications are that the JDC program in South America, including relief, resettlement, economic and child care, medical care and other activities, will be expanded in 1942, on behalf of the 120,000 Jewish refugees in South America.

NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE

Representatives of the NRS have been in close contact, since our involvement in the war, with officials of the Department of Justice on all questions concerning the status of refugees affected by alien enemy regulations. It is hoped that the procedures for dealing with enemy aliens will be retained in the Department of Justice, involving the usual civil channels of investigation, hearings, trials and appeals. Up to Thursday, January 8th, 3,234 Axis nationals had been apprehended by the FBI, including 1,680 Japanese, 1,313 Germans and 241 Italians. This represents a negligible fraction of the more than 1,100,000 Axis nationals estimated in the United States. Hearings will be held in each judicial district under the supervision of the United States District Attorney, with the aid of civilian boards, to decide whether aliens are to be released, conditionally paroled, or turned over to the Army for further detention. The Attorney General's office retains the right of rejecting recommendations of the civilian boards.

Both President Roosevelt and United States Attorney General Francis Biddle have appealed to employers not to discriminate against aliens of any nationality who are employed or seek employment. It is hoped that these appeals will remove the fear of wholesale dismissals of refugees and other aliens. Meanwhile, local refugee committees who are in doubt about the status of refugees in their midst, are advised to contact the NRS for further information.

Since December 15th, NRS has been issuing spot information bulletins of latest developments affecting refugees in the United States to local communities concerned with emigré matters, and clearing questions raised by the communities.

The basic NRS program, including relief grants and case work service to refugees, employment service and retraining in new skills will of course be carried on. Resettlement of all refugees who are not enemy aliens (German, Austrian, Italian and Japanese nationals) is being continued. Pending further clarification of recent regulations regarding the movement of enemy aliens, NRS is discussing resettlement plans with persons in this category, but no formal date of departure is being set. There are a number of families available for resettlement at the present time who will be resettled to other communities if and when the new regulations permit it.

HEBREW IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY

The HIAS offices in Lisbon, Casablanca and Marseilles are continuing to function with no difficulties experienced in contacting New York headquarters. American workers in the Lisbon HIAS Bureau are returning to the United States and that office is being staffed by Europeans. As in the case of the JDC and the World Ort Union, HIAS committees in enemy-occupied countries, which include Japanese-occupied Shanghai, are operating by borrowing funds from local sources. HIAS is continuing to help American relatives and friends in the preparation of affidavits for submission to the State Department. The HIAS transportation department is still receiving funds from Americans for the transportation of their kin overseas.

HIAS will continue its pier and shelter services and its Ellis Island bureau to assist those immigrants who manage to reach the United States, and assist in the naturalization process of aliens. The HIAS bureau in Washington will continue to obtain clarification of latest procedures and to keep informed of immigration, naturalization and enemy alien regulations.

HIAS also plans additional activity in Central and South American countries where HIAS is assisting refugees in clarifying their status and in helping others who went there en route to the United States to reach these shores. The HIAS Remittance Bureau was discontinued last May, at the request of the British Government, which felt that the transmission of funds and food packages to Nazi-occupied countries aided German economy. Since America's entry into the war, of course, it has become illegal to send funds to enemy countries.

WORLD ORT UNION

An arrangement similar to the one effected by the JDC will enable the ORT to continue its present program in Nazi-occupied countries. In the neutral countries of Europe and in those countries that are accessible, including England, Australia, Canada and Latin America, the American ORT Federation will continue its support. In Poland, ORT has been heading the vocational training program developed by local Jewish communities.

In addition to the ORT Vocational School functioning in Argentina (opened in April, 1941), the Latin American ORT Federation contemplates opening similar schools in other South American countries where both native Jews and refugees will receive training in agriculture and industrial trades.

ORT is establishing workshops for Jewish boys in internment camps in Canada and Australia. ORT now reports three institutions in England: the ORT Technical School for Boys and the Adult Vocational Training Center in Leeds, and

the Vocational Training Center for Women in Chesham. Plans call for the establishment of a new training center in London.

PALESTINE AND EUROPEAN TRADITIONAL YESHIVOTH AND
CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS AND REFUGEE YESHIVOTH PEOPLE

The Yeshivoth and charitable institutions in Palestine are continuing with their programs and welfare funds can transmit funds to these organizations. The Social Service Department of the Vaad Leumi cabled the CJFWF on January 1, 1942, that its activities are proceeding and that its negotiations are continuing with other agencies in Palestine interested in the Vaad Leumi plan which serves as a central distributing agency for welfare allocations to Palestine institutions.

As a result of the war, there is no possibility of transmitting funds to Yeshivoth institutions in Hungary and Rumania and to refugee Yeshivoth people in Shanghai.

The Emergency Committee for War-Torn Yeshivoth (Vaad Hahatzala) and the American offices of the former Polish and Lithuanian Yeshivoth have received cables and letters for financial assistance from individual Yeshivoth people (exact number unknown), who, they state, were evacuated from Lithuania to Siberia and other parts of Russia at the outbreak of the Russo-German War. These organizations are soliciting funds to provide food, clothing, etc. for their respective Yeshivoth people. (Note JDC program in Siberia, which includes Yeshivoth people). (See Council Members Bulletin # B-7-1942 on the present status of the Advisory Committee on Palestine Institutions. Memo also available on current appeals of Yeshivoth groups in Europe and Asia.)

Notes and News

JANUARY 14, 1942 NO. 71

Our War Responsibilities

Federations Mobilize

A Philadelphia Story

Chicago — The Host City

Refugee Work Enters New Phase

The First Wartime Assembly

ISSUED BY

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

Notes and News

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Our War Responsibilities

By WILLIAM J. SHRODER

Chairman of the Board, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds

SINCE the last Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, we have entered a second world war. This is a fact so stupendous that the mind cannot grasp at once its vital significance. Every person in the United States, citizen and alien, man, woman and child, is going to live differently because of it. The life of the nation and of every one in it must be centered on a single objective—to win the war and to win the peace. What this means to the individual will be measured in terms of personal sacrifice. There is no limit to what may be demanded. Personal ambition, money-making, physical comforts are the least of the sacrifices which may be demanded.

The programs and activities of organizations, except as they will help to win the war, are now of trifling importance. All they are and all they do must be centered on this one purpose.

Democracy of Stake

And what applies to organizations generally, applies with even greater force to Jewish organizations. This is necessarily so because Judaism feeds its roots from the same soil as does the democratic way of life. The stake for which the United States is fighting is solely this democratic way of life. The fate of Judaism is one with the fate of our country. Because of this, the so-called distinctly Jewish problems, except so far as their solution will help to win the war and help to make the peace, are as toys to be put aside until happier days are again here.

It is impossible to state concretely just what this means. No one has the foresight to predict the turn of events. From our present limited vision it would appear that the first thing demanded of us is that we suspend our differences and plan and act together. National unity is essential to victory and there can be no national unity when important groups within the nation remain divided.

Social Programs Vital

Secondly, all of our organizations devoted to inculcating the fundamentals of religion, to education and training for citizenship and a productive life, to the preservation of the family, to the up-building of character, to the maintenance and improvement of health, must not only go on with their present programs — they must carry them through in larger volume and with better results. This is true because each of these organizations maintains and improves morale. This is the most essential requirement of a nation at war. The morale of the soldier and sailor in service depends not so much on his military activities as upon the knowledge that his loved ones at home are protected and cared for. The morale of the non-combatant citizenry, their will to suffer, to work, to sacrifice, is equally dependent upon this morale—on the consciousness that the life for which we are fighting is worth these sacrifices.

As a corollary to this second requirement, the national and local organizations programmed to coordinate func-

tional activities, to raise standards, to stimulate action, to develop unity, to achieve united planning and action, must continue and enlarge their efforts. In these categories are the great religious and educational national groups, the national agencies in the functional fields, and not least, our organization, whose efficiency in developing harmonious community relations for the attainment of all of these vital objectives has been proven.

Inter-Group Unity Needed

A field of effort which must be maintained is that of these agencies devoted to developing unity between all groups in the United States, as distinguished from unity within our own groups. The work of such agencies in developing mutual understanding so that no minority group may become the object of suspicion, prejudice, hatred and discrimination is a front-line service at all times and especially when events take bad turns and when sacrifice approaches the breaking point.

Finally, while this war is selfish in that we are fighting for our own way of life, it is unselfish in that we wish to afford all peoples who desire our way of life full opportunity for its enjoyment. We were making lesser sacrifices for the victims of aggression throughout the world long before it became certain that we should be forced to fight for the principles for which they suffered. Our heterogeneous people springs from many nations and races. They have blood ties throughout the world. In some measure their values of life and their morale depends upon what our nation continues to do to help those abroad who want the life we value. These generalizations have their specific applications to Jewish organizations devoted to helpfulness outside our bound-

aries, and to the preservation of those values which are equally American and Jewish. They, of course, include the agencies supported by the United Jewish Appeal.

It does no harm to repeat that the American way of life is a resultant of the culture and ideals of many groups reacting upon each other. Each is making an essential contribution to the whole. In this time of war, with all we are and all we have devoted to a single and united purpose, it is essential that our group make its full contribution. This can be done best through the efforts of existing organizations which will reshape their programs to the attainment of victory and peace.

G. A. Exhibit Judges Named

An advertising executive, a welfare fund chairman and a federation executive director have been designated judges of the Council's exhibit of the best campaign and other printed materials used by member welfare funds and federations, which will be held at the General Assembly in Chicago.

The judges are D. G. Schneider, vice-president of Young and Rubicam Co., Chicago; Morris E. Jacobs, chairman of the 1941 Jewish Welfare Fund campaign, Detroit, and Samuel Gerson, executive director of the Jewish Federation of St. Louis.

Junior Jewish Welfare Fund.—The Cleveland Bureau of Jewish Education has issued a 47-page pamphlet entitled: "The Junior Jewish Welfare Fund—A Project in Teaching Jewish Community Problems and Organization." Based on material evolved in Cincinnati two years ago and successfully used in Cleveland and Pittsburgh during the past year, the pamphlet contains material designed to educate children (and incidentally parents) as to the aims, scope and function of the Welfare Fund and the various subsidiary agencies of the Fund.

Federations Mobilize

By GEORGE Z. MEDALIE

President, Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, New York

THIS war will ask of our federations not only most of their present services but new ones. It will require new and swift changes. It will place a strain on their financial resources.

Prophecy is futile but preparation for what may happen is in order. We are geared to high campaign goals. Perhaps we have not reached the zenith, but we are probably close to it. Higher taxes and heavy defense bond purchases are ahead of us. These will be met uncomplainingly. But the citizen's financial assistance cannot end there. In Democracies, government must and will require the citizen to keep alive the spirit of voluntary effort where, as in charity, he is the creative force. Otherwise he becomes a mere robot of totalitarian effort, abandoning everything to the state. In a war, the urge to keep this spirit alive finds its best outlet in a philanthropic community effort, of which the federation ideal is a most useful expression. Federation leaders will find that not the least of their tasks is the stimulation of the will to give cheerfully for the accustomed local needs and the new needs, no matter what else is required.

Readjustments Inevitable

Among services, questions of priority will arise, for the stream of funds is not endless. These will concern both local fund-raising needs and those for other areas. Locally there are bound to be readjustments. The hospitals and the community centers may need more than ever before. Family welfare work may require new extensions as well as reorganization. The strain of local demands

may bring conflicts with overseas needs. In the larger communities non-federated institutions, performing work of primary importance, may be unable to compete in fund-raising. Many of them cannot be permitted to lapse. It is not impossible that there will be total and partial casualties within and outside the federation area. It is enough that these things can happen. Before they do, the field must be surveyed and the new positions mapped, even if only tentatively. It is better that our directors and trustees prepare for these problems long before the day that comes too suddenly for their solution.

Higher Costs Create Problems

Everywhere the voluntary hospitals are causing great anxiety. Their financial load is staggering. The sharp rise in costs has created great problems. Food, linens, surgical supplies, wages, upkeep, all have raised problems even without war adjustment. They face the possibility of emergency admissions on a mass basis. They may need to consider, too, the physical rehabilitation of men presently rejected for military service. Their physicians and nurses may be called away. They may be organized for large scale instruction to the medical profession, nurses and the civilian population. They may need to spread out beyond their existing buildings. One cannot say what the government will ask. This, at least, is predictable—their services cannot be curtailed; they are certain to be enlarged.

To much of this the community must contribute. It is possible that, wholly

or partly, in many cases the national administration may take over. It is possible, too, that grants in aid may come from Washington or the State Capitol or the city treasury. Hospital directors will concern themselves with these things and every federation will consider what is the community's share in money and adjustment.

New Needs Will Arise

It is not likely that the family welfare agencies will be the victim of war priorities. Their function in direct relief should decline as their case work service increases or at least continues. There will be new needs whatever happens to the old. Wage earners will be transplanted; there will be new and strange hours in the overtime, multiple-shift war effort; the woman in many cases will serve where the man is insufficient, and some will slack and sulk and break down. To the skilled case worker, it is all in the day's work and the nation's enlightened leadership will doubtless welcome the work and even require it. Perhaps here, too, there will be negotiation for public funds.

The need exists for immediate appraisal of the war-time case work of agencies dealing with delinquency. The war will bring to the very young of both sexes a new set of urges and stresses and unaccustomed outlets. To neglect these is to poison the future. The delinquency area in federation belongs largely to post-war planning. We must do our best with every sacrifice to keep alive this vital work.

The aged, many of whom are hospitalized, are concentrated in single institutions. A bombing scare may bring us to the problem of evacuation. Here the burden may be reduced by boarding out or distribution of small groups in apartments or homes. Should the gen-

eral evacuation of all children be ordered from our seaboard cities, the professional staffs of our welfare agencies will be inadequate. There the full-time woman volunteer will be called upon to supplement the Government official and federation professional worker. Whether or not this is sure to come, plans must be prepared, and somehow the funds provided. Community centres will doubtless assume tasks working with the Jewish Welfare Board, the USO, and Government agencies for mass recreation and instruction and for dealing with the large influxes of soldiers and sailors who will come to our cities and need cheer and good will. Here, again, is a probable demand for priority on community funds, suggesting that readjustment in service to meet first calls underlies the whole subject of the federation trustee's thought.

As the answers to these and many other questions are given, there will loom up newer and equally challenging problems. They will deal, not with a return to normalcy, but with the charting of new service to people whose lives may not be quite what they were before, but to whom we owe our age-old obligation. They will be concerned, too, with a new blueprinting of fund-raising in communities with much changed financial resources. Long before the last shot has been fired, the federation peace-time map must be ready.

Care of the Aged.—A regional conference for workers in institutions and agencies for the care of the aged, held in Chicago on December 6-7, recommended closer cooperation with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds in all activities conducted by the Council in this field. Suggestions made at the meeting will be presented to the Institute on the Care of the Aged at the National Conference of Jewish Social Welfare for consideration and final action.

Axis Attack Spurs Relief Needs

AMERICA'S entry into the war against aggression, precipitated by Japan's treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, has increased, rather than diminished, the needs of the major overseas agencies established by the American Jewish community to alleviate the distress of overseas Jewry, according to a survey conducted by the Council.

The first few days following Japan's assault gave rise to rumors that the overseas agencies would no longer be able to continue their activities. In a number of welfare fund cities fears were expressed that collections on 1941 pledges would fall off, that contributors would demand that allocations to overseas agencies be withheld.

Strikes Reassuring Note

Joseph E. Davies, chairman of the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies, struck a reassuring note on December 11 when he declared that the war "does not alter the desirability of endeavoring to meet the urgent relief requirements of foreign countries associated with the United States in the war effort."

Mr. Davies added that for the time being, at least, "foreign war relief functions and activities should be kept distinct from domestic relief work, which is being carried on by the Red Cross, the United Service Organizations and other existing agencies."

Veteran welfare fund leaders pointed out that the situation was similar in many respects to the early hectic days of the first world war when the argument was raised that relief operations could not be conducted in the distressed areas abroad. Experience found the reverse to be true. Confidence is now

expressed by officials of the overseas agencies that the present war will not—as it did not in 1917-18—disrupt relief operations.

That adjustments in the various overseas programs will have to be made is a foregone conclusion. The extent and direction of these adjustments will be determined by future developments and cannot now be foretold. Further clarification of this point will be made at the General Assembly in Chicago.

Agencies Continuing Programs

Spokesmen for the major overseas, Palestine and refugee organizations, including the JDC, UPA, NRS, World Ort Union and HIAS, report that their activities are continuing on all fronts. Representatives of the JDC, ORT and HIAS in the occupied countries have been authorized to borrow funds from local sources with the assurance that the accumulated debts will be repaid when feasible, without aiding the enemy. Overseas relief activities in the free countries of Europe and in the Western Hemisphere will be continued and, in some cases, expanded.

A new sphere of JDC activity, for example, is Soviet Russia where there are approximately 500,000 Polish Jewish refugees among the 1,500,000 Polish nationals. The JDC has already made an initial appropriation of \$100,000 to the Polish Government-in-exile, which has reached an agreement with the Soviet Government whereby clothing, shoes, medical supplies and concentrated food will be shipped free of charge on Russian boats and will be distributed on a non-sectarian basis among Polish nationals.

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and the

Axis powers, the UPA made public a cable from the Jewish Agency in Palestine calling upon American Jewish communities to provide the largest share of an \$8,000,000 budget to promote Palestine's agricultural and industrial contribution to the war. The UPA message stressed that contributions from Europe, which up to the war provided 31 percent of the total budgetary needs in Palestine, are now largely unavailable.

In addition to maintaining all its services to refugees in this country, NRS has been in close contact, since our involvement in the war, with officials of the Department of Justice on all questions concerning alien refugees. Since December 15, NRS has been issuing spot information bulletins of latest developments affecting refugees in the United States to local committees

concerned with emigre matters.

Meanwhile, on the home front, the American Red Cross has announced a \$50,000,000 drive. No national steps have been taken to incorporate this drive into any other war effort. In many cities local community chests are lending their fund-raising facilities to the Red Cross. In Pittsburgh, the Community Fund established for the duration of the war emergency, a United Fund which will combine the needs of all-time social services with those of war-time or other emergency services.

Various federal agencies such as the Office of Civilian Defense, the Office of Defense and Health Welfare and Related Services, and the State and local Defense Councils are rapidly mobilizing governmental and voluntary resources for the new tasks of civilian welfare morale and protection.

UJA Continued for 1942

Continuation of the United Jewish Appeal in 1942 was assured following a series of meetings between representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal. The Council was represented at the negotiations by Sidney Hollander, President, Ira M. Younker and David Watchmaker. Mr. Watchmaker was credited with playing an important role in the final agreement.

According to the 1942 agreement, the JDC will receive \$4,525,000 and the UPA \$2,575,000. The NRS, as a beneficiary organization, was guaranteed \$2,000,000. Funds raised in excess of the initial allotments

will be divided by an Allotment Committee between the JDC and UPA.

In sending formal notification of the continuation of the UJA to the Council's 219 member agencies, Mr. Hollander declared that "it is clear that the problem with which the UJA agencies will have to deal in 1942 will require the fullest cooperation of all organized Jewish communities."

Mr. Hollander added that the 1942 Assembly will offer an excellent opportunity for consideration and planning for the 1942 campaigns in which the UJA will again be a major participant.

Refugee Work Enters New Phase

By WILLIAM ROSENWALD

President, National Refugee Service, Inc.

WAR brings to an abrupt conclusion one period of refugee work in the United States and ushers in a second, marked by grave and greatly increased responsibilities. However, the basic premise of America's effort in behalf of the refugees has not changed. In the final sense American Jews stand as sponsors for thousands of Jewish refugees who have found haven here. This sponsorship all of us must continue to discharge, carrying forward as a patriotic measure the task of fitting the newcomers into the main current of American life.

Refugee Work Made Complex

Since December 8th, by Presidential proclamation, a great number of America's refugee immigrants are technically "alien enemies," although without doubt they are completely loyal to democracy and this country. It is obvious that war-time measures affecting German and Italian nationals impose real complexities upon refugee work.

What is not so obvious, however, is that our Government is aware of the genuine loyalty of most of America's aliens, including those affected by emergency measures, and fully expects Americans to discharge their responsibilities to the loyal aliens in our midst. Though about 3,000 enemy aliens have been apprehended by governmental authorities no mass internment has been carried out. The Attorney General has discouraged indiscriminate anti-alien measures by local officials, and has called on Americans to foster the loyalty of aliens and give it encouragement.

The regulations accompanying the

proclamation enjoin "alien enemies" to refrain from "interfering by word or deed with the defense of the United States or political processes or public opinions thereof." They prohibit "alien enemies" to have in their possession, among other things, short wave receiving sets and cameras. They prohibit "alien enemies" to travel in airplanes, to live in defense areas which are to be proscribed, change their abode or occupation, and indicate that restrictions may be imposed upon their freedom to travel about, to belong to organizations and to congregate.

Since the issuance of regulations special measures have been taken with regard to cameras and radios, and restrictions on travel have already been imposed. Other points of the regulations are still to be clarified by official interpretation and further measures.

Agencies Face New Obligation

In view of these regulations it is clear that a new and serious obligation rests upon local and national refugee organizations. They will want to make constantly available to the refugees in their communities full information on war-time measures affecting them. They will want, too, to assist refugees in fulfilling the requirements of these regulations. They will also want to make available to refugees official interpretation on restrictions where clarification is needed on specific points. But in this connection it is hoped that local communities will see fit to channel their requests for interpretation through a central agency—so that the receipt of information can be expedited and rulings can

be secured that apply to the nation as a whole.

In the forthcoming year local and national organizations may have to cope with a suddenly rising relief problem as anti-alien sentiment spreads. Already indications exist that aliens, including refugees, are being discharged by overzealous employers—contrary to the expressed wishes of both the President and the Attorney General.

Country Needs Skillful Workers

A realistic view of the situation would indicate, however, that while our governmental authorities can and are doing much to allay the anti-alien distrust that leads to the discharge of refugee workers, that the problem will remain. What can be expected to turn the tide in favor of the refugee and again open the door to his employment will be the realization that our country faces a shortage of industrial manpower. This situation will probably come to pass—but not for several months. Then refugee agencies will have to bend every effort to provide skillful employment assistance, which means that they will no doubt want to institute or expand retraining programs that turn unqualified refugee labor into skilled craftsmen.

Similarly, a shortage of professionals may make itself felt in the near future—particularly a lack of doctors, research scientists and engineers.

The regulations accompanying the Presidential proclamations pose one serious problem for both national and local refugee agencies. They indicate that certain areas will be named as defense areas and "enemy aliens" will be proscribed from living in them. When such areas are named refugee organizations may have to engage in resettlement adjustment. This will be done in behalf of already resettled refugees living in such areas. Pending clarification

of restrictions implied in the regulations of December 8th, resettlement for German and Italian-born refugees has been held in abeyance. However, it continues for Czechs, Poles and those born in other non-enemy countries, and if resettlement is permitted for refugees from enemy countries, as it may, it will be reinstituted for them in non-defense areas.

The question may be asked, "What of immigration?" As of the end of December, even after the declaration of war, ships bearing refugees continued to arrive in the United States. It has been learned, however, that the State Department is withholding allotment of quota numbers for nationals from countries that have declared war on the United States. The Visa Division of the State Department, however, now is examining documents and advising American consuls abroad where approval has been granted in the cases of applicants who are not Germans, Italians, Rumanians, Hungarians or Bulgarians.

War Highlights Refugee Problems

But it must be apparent that since the advent of war, immigration is no longer the criterion by which the need for refugee work can be judged. War highlights the need for giving full attention to the refugee problems that exist here independent of further immigration—emergency measures, relief, employment, retraining, anti-alien sentiment, and others.

Both refugee agencies and community leaders will have one final responsibility in 1941. They will want to speed up the work of providing Americanization opportunities and arrangements for English instruction to loyal aliens. They will want to smooth out the process by which refugees can take part in the defense of democracy as soldiers and civilians.

The First Wartime Assembly

By H. L. LURIE

Executive Director, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds

REPRESENTATIVES of Jewish community organizations of 200 cities associated with the Council will meet in Chicago January 31st-February 2nd to consider their responsibilities and programs in a time when our nation is engaged in a war of world magnitude, a war forced upon the democratic peoples by the hosts of barbarism and aggression. The nation is rapidly mobilizing to produce the weapons with which to defend itself and to assure the victory of the democratic forces of civilization.

With all the changes in industrial and civilian life and in the life of the individual which the war effort will require, a primary analysis of the programs of Jewish community organization indicates that minor rather than drastic revisions will be required to integrate our services into the common program. This is not strange because the tasks in which we are regularly engaged are essentially concerned with the maintenance and promotion of democracy. These tasks become more important because of the compelling necessity that the objectives of social welfare be achieved.

Must Maintain Home Front

The first responsibility of our social agencies is to maintain the home front. In times of peace we emphasize the removal of disabilities and the solution of the maladjustments which grow out of the unsolved social problems of a community. During the war, there is a greater urgency to remove these disabilities and to equalize the effect of war risks on the normal functioning of all

individuals and groups within the general community.

G.A. Will Develop Programs

We can definitely expect that our common thinking at the General Assembly will promote those programs with which our agencies and all individuals associated with them will take their place in the national mobilization. We will need to be on guard against the dangers of diverting interests from these essential duties to other proposals which are as yet vague and undefined and may prove to be of dubious value. Based upon experience of other countries that have been in the war for several years, we may assume that our best contribution to the national effort can be by way of a more determined and intensive devotion to our present tasks. We must recognize at the same time the greater urgency for effective and economical use of resources, for better functioning organizations, and for smoother local and national relationships between the various parts of our program.

All sessions at the Assembly are planned to develop our common thinking on the ways in which we may improve our local resources to the best advantage. The opening session will therefore be devoted to a discussion of the place of Jewish communal programs in the war effort. The Sunday morning discussion will be devoted to an analysis of the continuing Jewish community social service programs and planning. This discussion will concentrate on federation programs, the problems that they face and the ways in which they

can be most productive in the light of changing problems and needs.

For many years our local agencies have been developing effective local responsibility for the casualties of the anti-democratic forces that have resulted from the spread of fascism and aggression. It is the function of the 1942 General Assembly to clarify some of the current problems of continuing support for Jewish populations suffering from the effects of Nazi terror and oppression, maintain Palestine and help the refugees who have come to our shores to make their best contribution to American life.

Will Consider Group Problems

For a number of years we have been struggling with the problems of relationship between various Jewish group organizations. The aim of establishing the most effective types of relationship between the various parts of our program has been far from completed. We have recognized the unnecessary divisions of effort and the partisan duplications and are aware of some of the real and fancied problems which serve to keep agencies apart. We have been conscious of the lack of expertness in the establishment of cooperative relations between Jewish groups. The General Assembly will consider some of the more difficult of our group problems and attempt to find ways to improve them.

We are also confronted with the need for establishing a more satisfactory basis for securing effective cooperation among national agencies and between national agencies and local communities. (The United Jewish Appeal for 1942 will solve one of the difficult problems of agency relationships so far as national fund-raising is concerned). For example, we must be aware of the fact that the recurrence of problems in the United

Jewish Appeal negotiation each year and the difficulties in resolving them reflect inadequacies in Jewish community organization. We all subscribe to the principle of group cooperation but in practice we find many obstacles to achievement.

Finally, in our Assembly program, we shall be concerned with the task of achieving a better organization of the Council itself. The Board and committees have been active in seeking improvement through revisions of our present by-laws, and the methods of service. Our member agencies as a whole need to accept the budgetary requirements of the Council as one of their basic operating expenditures. This is essential if the services established by the Council are to be continued. In this period of change and compelling national necessity, the common planning and inter-city cooperation available through the Council should not be hampered by lacks in budget or in services.

New Resources Needed

In general, delegates to the Assembly will, I believe, face their problems with a renewed conviction. We recognize that the national emergency requires the utilization of all resources. The available resources are measured by our strength in leadership, in man power and in materials. We know that on account of the war, more rather than less is available in terms both of man power and of material resources. There is also a compelling necessity to employ new resources for national causes. This spirit of a greater social idealism and response should make available to the nation the maximum of our resources. In spite of many new responsibilities that will be imposed both by our government and by our non-sectarian voluntary agencies, our own tasks and programs can anticipate a positive response.

Chicago — The Host City

By SAMUEL A. GOLDSMITH

Executive Director, Jewish Charities of Chicago

THIS is the 42nd year of federation work in Chicago and the 6th year of the formal organization of the Jewish Welfare Fund.

The federation, called The Jewish Charities, is the resultant organization of a merger of two federations which took place in 1923. There used to be the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities, organized in 1913, which expressed the viewpoint and the participation of orthodox Jewry, and the Associated Jewish Charities, established in 1900, which, in the main, represented the viewpoint and financial participation of the reform Jews.

300,000 Jews in Chicago

We have about 300,000 Jews in Chicago and environs, and we constitute something around 8.5 percent of the total population of the city. The federation group is responsible for total expenditures of a little over \$3,600,000 on the part of its affiliates, towards which The Jewish Charities contributed in the year 1941, \$1,547,000.

The Jewish Welfare Fund, in its peak year (1938-39) raised \$1,852,000 and in the 1940-41 campaign raised \$1,652,000. The campaign for the Welfare Fund begins in December of each year and hence the split year designation.

The programs of The Charities definitely emphasize service to the individuals in need and the utilization of institutions merely as instrumentalities for effecting a service. Hence, there has been considerable emphasis on the thought that instead of firmly encapsu-

lating the work of an institution within its four walls, it should flow out to other organizations which can be of service to individuals to whom the institution itself is ministering.

Hence, the setting up of a Loan Council, which includes participation by the family agency, loan association, employment service; a Council on the Care of the Aged, which includes the hospitals, the homes for the aged, the family service; the current discussions of integration of the tuberculosis sanatorium with the large Jewish hospital; consummation of a merger in the child welfare field, primarily to permit free interchange of persons under care; the early development of a vocational and employment service on an adequate basis; the integration of services to refugees with the principal local organizations of The Charities that might help, this having been done long before the National Refugee Service was established; special services at Michael Reese Hospital for the case work agencies. In summary, the gradual development of a community point of view on behalf of usually isolated units.

Beneficiary of Community Fund

The Jewish Charities participates as a beneficiary of the Chicago Community Fund. This is a peculiar type of Fund, in that it is solely a deficit fund, operating on the general principle that participating agencies must raise, on their own behalf, all the money that they can from individual subscribers, leaving to the Fund a nonopoly on corporation giving and employe group giving. One other community, namely, New York,

The above is a summary of Mr. Goldsmith's review of Chicago's development.

has attempted to develop the same type of Community Fund.

The Jewish Welfare Fund originally was little more than a united Jewish appeal on behalf of the Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal, and National Refugee Service. In late years, there has been a tendency to include some of the needs of The Jewish Charities. Last year, allocations from the Welfare Fund to The Charities, amounting to \$300,000, were divided into \$150,000 toward the deficit of The Charities and \$150,000 toward reducing loans which The Charities had made to affiliates for building purposes.

Open Door Policy

The Jewish Charities, a few years ago, adopted an "Open Door Policy" which, in effect, states that any Jewish organization in the community meeting certain elementary principles of financing and of work, can, if it so desires, become affiliated with The Jewish Charities, assuming always that the financial condition of the community and the prospects of the social work program of the organization make this desirable.

In connection with this policy, the Jewish People's Institute, which was, at the time, the only large Jewish organization not affiliated, became affiliated two years ago. The Charities, therefore, is in the position of appropriately increasing or decreasing the number of affiliates from time to time, and not being a static Federation in this respect.

This past year also, for the first time, the new plan for financing Jewish education was put to its test. After many discussions, over a period of 13 years, the decision was made that The Charities would finance, by a subvention of \$61,000 the first year and \$50,000 annually for a four-year period thereafter,

certain of the general community-wide aspects of the work of the Board of Jewish Education, such as the College of Jewish Studies and supervisory activities, and that the other funds required by the Board would be raised by an annual campaign on the part of the Board of Jewish Education.

As in other large communities, there are large auxiliary groups to the central Federation. There is, for example, a Women's Division of some 6,000 members, with a very active Educational Committee, and a reasonably active year-round educational program; a Community Council of men who come out of all walks of life in the community, and some of whom have been associated primarily with the smaller non-affiliated organizations, which is, to some extent, an educational organization also. Its primary activity is the raising of funds.

Similarly, a Young People's Division of The Charities works in the Welfare Fund campaigns, conducting an educational program for its members. A Folks Division has been organized, representing the great majority of the Landsmanschaften, labor unions, and similar groups in the Jewish community.

Two-Fold Program

The whole program centers on two things: developing a sense of community organization, and perfecting service so that the individual secures a well-rounded application of all the medical and social services through a fluid organization. Mergers have become secondary to Councils.

Chicago is young, but some of its institutions are very old, and hence, you, the delegates, must expect to see some admixture of the spirit of youth and the conservative arteriosclerotic condition imposed by age.

A Philadelphia Story

By KURT PEISER

Executive Director, Federation of Jewish Charities, Philadelphia

COMMUNITIES, like individuals, at certain points in their development, are forced, either through internal or external pressures — sometimes both — to pause and to take stock of themselves.

In 1937 the Philadelphia Jewish community faced some of its problems, and realized the need for redirection. The Federation was a fiscal one. The agencies were rendering worth while service within their functions, but there was no integrating force toward a community program. There were lacks in some areas, duplication in others, but, above all, the emphasis was on individual units rather than on an organic whole.

Federation Assumes Planning

Modification began in 1938 by starting at the core, with an amendment to the by-laws of the Federation constitution to the effect that this purely fiscal agency become in addition a planning agency. More than that, an additional by-law was passed which clearly stated that the Board of Directors of the Federation would have full power to determine annually which organizations shall be constituents, and upon what terms. In line with this establishment of a functional Federation, there was a formation of the first community council in the child care field, representing the acceptance within one area of community endeavor the idea of an organic whole. Within a year's time, practically all of the fields in which there had been overlapping, established councils for exchange of methods and ideas.

1939 saw further development in the

reorganization of the Child Care Council into a centralized intake bureau for Jewish children; it saw the organization of the Anti-Defamation Council to coordinate the activities of the various groups serving in this field; the Refugee Council centralizing numerous but disorganized activities of several small groups; the formation of a Council of Jewish Education composed of all groups interested in the education of youth; the development of a Jewish Youth Community; the coordination of work in the fields of immigration and naturalization; and the Family Care Council.

In 1940, carrying the idea of consolidation in the child care field to a logical conclusion, the merging of all agencies in this field was undertaken. Furthermore, aims were expressed for a single family care agency and for the establishment of an autonomous employment and vocational guidance bureau. The first step toward fulfillment of the latter need took place in 1939 when such a service was created for clients of the family agencies only.

Further Accomplishments in 1941

For the year 1941 we have been able to record further accomplishments. This year we have admitted into the Federation family the Philadelphia Psychiatric Hospital, a much needed institution for the care of mental patients with favorable prognoses. Modern equipment, scientific procedure and a well trained staff should enable this institution to render service that will reflect to the credit of the Jewish community.

The Employment and Vocational

Bureau, offering city wide service, also became a reality. A counselling service, with an especially equipped staff of psychologists, gives vital purpose to this bureau.

Another step forward in joint planning has been the setting up of a central Purchasing Standards Committee for the constituent institutions. It is hoped that through their participation in this plan considerable time and money will be saved.

The merger of Homewood School, the Juvenile Aid Society and the Foster Home for Hebrew Orphans, unifying the various types of child care in the community, into one agency—The Association for Jewish Children—has progressed to an extent where complete amalgamation can be predicted in the near future. In terms of service to the community, the value of this amalgamation is immeasurable.

Merger of Family Care Agencies

Another accomplishment in the direction of better community service was the merger of the two family care agencies in the Federation—the Orphans' Guardians with the Jewish Welfare Society. The wholehearted agreement with which this merger was accomplished gives testimony to the unity in thinking which has been attained.

This year has also seen the beginning of plans for more adequate care and housing of the aged, a problem which has been troubling us for many years.

Two scientific surveys, one of the family agency and the other of a group work agency, were sponsored by the Federation. Right here it should be stated that the other agencies in the Federation have not been standing still. They have kept abreast of the times, and in some instances have redefined their functions to meet changing conditions.

In the change from a fiscal to a functional Federation, it became necessary not only to reorganize the Federation staff, but to enlarge it with personnel qualified to meet the new demands. Throughout these undertakings the Federation Board has participated actively and new members have been selected on the democratic basis of wider community representation.

Growth of Allied Jewish Appeal

Coordinative with the development of the Federation toward an integrated Jewish community has been the amazing growth of the Allied Jewish Appeal. Through it the community has become conscious of itself and aware of its potentialities through the opportunity of self expression and self fulfillment in response to urgent needs. A separate organization, with a separate Board of Trustees, it is nevertheless closely interlocked with the Federation through a common Executive Director and through common aims and purposes for furthering Jewish life.

Incorporated as a permanent body, with representation from all groups in the community, the Allied Jewish Appeal has been a great democratizing force in the life of Philadelphia Jewry. Its base of contributors has broadened from 6,000 in 1937 to 31,000 in 1941. The amount of money raised has steadily grown from \$257,000. in 1937 to \$1,000,000. in 1941. The acceptance and discharge of responsibility has quickened the consciousness of unity and solidarity in the community. New leadership has come to the fore. Young and old; worker, business man and professional man; Zionist and non-Zionist; reform, conservative and orthodox—all shared responsibility for the success of the 1941 campaign, working shoulder to shoulder as part of one community.

Fall Drives Continue Gains

WHILE scores of welfare funds throughout the country speeded preparations for early 1942 drives to aid the victims of Axis aggression, additional returns received by the Council from 25 cities which held their campaigns late in 1941 showed average increases of about 11.5 percent over their 1940 figures.

The total raised in the 25 Fall campaigns, some of them still incomplete, has already reached \$2,659,684 as against \$2,384,990 in 1940. Philadelphia set the pace with a 22 percent increase, raising \$1,000,000 as compared with last year's \$851,081.

Notable Gains Reported

Notable among the campaigns not hitherto reported (See Notes and News, Dec. 3, 1941) were: Rochester with a total of \$152,000 in 1941 as against \$135,796 in 1940; Wilmington with \$72,535 as against \$70,303, and Toledo, still incomplete, with \$112,000 as against \$101,000. Of special interest were the returns from Montreal and Toronto where, despite war-time conditions and higher taxes, Fall campaigns surpassed 1940 attainments.

Montreal, which held a merged drive in behalf of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, the Jewish General Hospital and the Refugee and War Relief Agencies, raised \$496,702. Toronto, reports still incomplete, netted \$330,000 as compared with \$275,411 last year.

Atlantic City, which last year raised \$53,000 from 1,830 contributors, this year realized \$67,000 from 1,970 givers. An increase of \$12,000 was made over last year among the \$25-\$100 givers. Youngstown, which raised \$104,000

in 1941 as against \$91,000 last year, reported that the percentage of increase in the lower-giving bracket was 44.5 percent; in the higher group, it was 8 percent. The Philadelphia campaign, marked by greater participation of labor groups, suffered no ill effects from the higher tax program. The city of brotherly love reported "very much better giving" in the \$25-\$100 groups which, it was believed, would be hardest hit by the tax program.

Rochester, which raised the largest amount in the history of the United Jewish Welfare Fund, reported a "very fine increase" in the \$50-\$200 class. These cards were given to a special group of men and women who were acquainted with contributors in this category and made personal contacts. Another campaign innovation was the Junior Group, which handled the smaller gift cards.

The Buffalo Jewish Federation campaign chairman stated: "Frankly, I cannot offer any special reasons for our success, except that conditions were probably right, and our organization worked hard to accomplish its goal."

Corpus Christi reported that it had postponed its Fall drive until Spring in order not to interfere with the local Community Chest campaign. New York Federation, with three weeks remaining in its campaign, reported that it would exceed last year's results. Increases were noted chiefly in the "upper-middle group."

Welfare Fund Nights.—As part of its pre-campaign educational program, the Jewish Welfare Fund of Hartford is planning a series of Welfare Fund Nights, one to be sponsored by each important Jewish organization participating in the Fund. The Speakers Bureau will provide a program for each Night.

West Coast Meeting

WEST COAST federation and welfare fund leaders, attending the executive committee meeting of the Western States Region of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds in San Mateo, Calif., on Nov. 30, 1941, enjoyed a preview of some of the important discussions which will take place at the forthcoming General Assembly.

The assembled leaders discussed changing aspects of local social service programs, problems in the civic protective field, fund-raising prospects in 1942 with particular regard to increased taxes and higher costs of living, refugee problems and the national advisory budget service.

The delegates voted to continue the "traveling institutes" and to study the use of zone conferences to reach the scattered communities in the region. It was reported that traveling institutes in 1941 visited Vancouver, B. C.; Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore.

Another resolution authorized the chairman, James L. White of Salt Lake City, to appoint a committee to revise the regional by-laws to conform with the national revision of the Council's by-laws, which will be submitted for final action to the member agencies of the Council at the General Assembly.

It was decided to hold the 1942 regional conference in Seattle, dates to be designated later by the chairman. The meeting voted also to ask member agencies in the Western States Region for \$15,010 in 1942 as their share of the Council's regional and national program.

New Members.—Latest additions to the Council's membership roster include: United Jewish Charities, Greensboro, N. C., and Federated Jewish Charities, St. Joseph, Mo.

Transient Programs.—All services for transient Jews in Omaha are administered by the Jewish Welfare Bureau, which refers transients for lodging and meals to four approved "kosher" homes. Meals and lodging are provided for a 24-hour period. In cases where the transient arrives on Friday, an additional 24-hour allowance is provided. Special "lodging-meal" tickets are placed with the local rabbis. Funds for the transient program are provided by the Community Chest.

The New Haven Jewish Community Council has worked out a similar program for centralizing transient services within the Jewish Family Service, Inc., in collaboration with the congregational and other interested groups.

San Jose "Careers Conference."—An experimental Careers Conference was held in San Jose recently under the auspices of the San Francisco Jewish Vocational Guidance Bureau. The meeting, attended by both parents and adolescents, was divided into two groups—the parents discussing the child's career with a qualified discussion leader, while the younger group participated in a panel discussion, at which information on occupations, available employment and employment trends was discussed with consultants from several of the industrial and professional fields.

Jewish Education Conference.—Representatives of 15 communities attended the Jewish Education conference in Cleveland, November 7-9, held under the joint sponsorship of the East Central States Division of the American Association for Jewish Education and the East Central States Region of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. The conference was the first large scale regional convention for Jewish educators and laymen in this country.

The conference voted to establish permanently the organization of an East Central States Region of the American Association for Jewish Education; to advocate an all inclusive program of American Jewish Education sponsored by a central agency in each community representing all the elements in the community; to make available the services of the professional educators and interested laymen to communities requesting advice in Jewish educational matters.

Gifts and Givers

A TOTAL of \$28,300,000 was raised by 252 federations, welfare funds and United Jewish Appeals during the Fall of 1940 and the Spring and Summer of 1941, according to reports received by the Council.

An analysis of the contributions received by 44 of the 252 fund-raising agencies, indicating the proportion of large and small gifts and the extent of participation in different-sized communities, has just been completed by the Council and will shortly be made available to member agencies.

The 44 federations and welfare funds, which raised \$12,070,894, approximately 43 percent of the total realized by all the reporting organizations, held their campaigns in cities having about 63 percent of the estimated total Jewish population of the United States. The

total raised in the 44 campaigns represents gifts from 230,393 contributors.

The analysis showed that in both large and small campaigns the largest proportion of the total is contributed by a relatively small number of "big" contributors. Contributors of \$100 and over constituted only 9.3 percent of the total number of contributors to the 44 campaigns; the total contributed by them, however, amounted to 79.8 percent of the total raised. On the other hand, contributors of less than \$10, representing 54.1 percent of the total number of contributors, were responsible for 3.3 percent of the total attained.

For the 44 campaigns as a whole, the average contribution was \$52.39. In campaigns of \$500,000 and over, the average contribution amounted to \$60.98; in the smaller campaigns, it ranged from \$30.30 to \$43.70.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

1942

January

17-18 UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, ANNUAL MEETINGCleveland, O.

31 COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, GENERAL ASSEMBLY (through February 2)Chicago, Ill.

Feb.

23-27 CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS, ANNUAL MEETINGCincinnati, O.

March

8 HIAS, ANNUAL MEETINGNew York, N. Y.

22 NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG ISRAEL—30th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONNew York, N. Y.

Regional Meetings

United Palestine Appeal, Long Island War Emergency Conference, Jamaica, L. I., January 11.

Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Texas-Oklahoma Regional Convention, San Antonio, Texas, January 18; Mid-Atlantic Regional Convention, Harrisburg,

National Council of Young Israel, New England Conference, Worcester, Mass., February 20-23.

National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, Natl. Exec. Bd. Meeting, Cincinnati, February 26-27; Ohio State Federation Meeting, Dayton, O., March 22.

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Western States Regional Conference, Seattle, Wash., March 21-23.

Toledo Murals.—The walls in the main corridor of the Jewish Federation of Toledo building have been lined with a series of murals, totalling 150 feet in length and about five feet high, interpreting the functions of the Federation. The murals, executed by Manuel Barkan, of the staff of the Toledo Museum of Art School of Design, depict every phase of the Federation's social welfare services to the community. Two panels picture the biblical concepts of Jewish charity.

Vaad Leumi.—A cable reaching the Council's office on January 2 from Palestine indicates that the Social Service Department of the Vaad Leumi is continuing activities and is making strides in its negotiations to interest Palestine groups in the plan whereby the Vaad Leumi Department and Advisory Committee is serving as the central distributing agency in Palestine for funds allocated to Palestine organizations by American welfare funds.

Children's Home Reorganization.—The board of directors of the Hebrew Women's Home for Children, Hartford, Conn., has adopted a new set of by-laws which, it is thought, will provide for more effective administration. The new by-laws reduce the size of the board from 100 to 65 members, provide for quarterly meetings instead of monthly ses-

sions, and create a new executive committee of 15 members to transact business between board meetings. The adoption of the new by-laws was preceded by the approval of a charter for the organization by the Connecticut State Legislature and marks another milestone in the reorganization of the Home.

Cleveland Agency Directory.—The Jewish Social Agency Representatives, an organization composed of professional workers of the Cleveland Jewish Welfare Federation member agencies, has issued a directory listing the purposes, functions, staffs and directorates of the Welfare Federation's member agencies. The directory—reported to be the first of its kind in Cleveland—was prepared to permit periodic revisions to bring material up to date.

Religious Council in Bridgeport.—Rabbis and a group of individuals active in the various synagogues of Bridgeport have organized the Religious Council of the Jewish Community Council. This committee includes within its purview all activities pertaining to the supervision of Kashruth, increasing synagogue attendance and other problems. A recent meeting of the group decided to raise funds to engage "Masgichim" to visit and inspect Bridgeport's kosher meat markets and restaurants.

1942 GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Drake Hotel, Chicago, Jan. 31-Feb. 2

Jan. 31—Saturday evening—8:30 P.M.

The Place of Jewish Communal Programs in the War Effort.

Feb. 1—Sunday morning—10:15 A.M. to 12:15 P.M.

The Continuing Jewish Community Social Service Programs and Planning.

Sunday lunch—12:30 P.M. to 3:00 P.M.

Business session, 1942 Council budget, committee reports, election of officers.

Sunday afternoon—3:30 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Present Aspects of Programs to Defend Civil Rights and Combat Anti-Semitism.

Sunday evening—8:30 P.M.

Fund-Raising Problems for 1942.

Feb. 2—Monday morning—9:30 A.M. to 11:00 A.M.

Problems of the Overseas and Refugee Agencies.

Monday morning—11:15 A.M. to 12:45 P.M.

Problems of the Palestinian Agencies.

Monday lunch—1:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M.

Techniques of Campaigning.

Monday afternoon—3:15 P.M. to 4:45 P.M.

Discussion of Overseas and Refugee Agencies (cont'd.)

1942

GIVING AND GIVERS

to Federation and Welfare Fund Campaigns
in 1940-1941

CAMPAIGN BULLETIN

For Member Agencies

No. C - 1

January 15, 1942

From 44 of the 252 federations, welfare funds and united Jewish appeals which held campaigns during the fall of 1940 and the spring and summer of 1941, the Council has received reports analyzing the number and size of contributions. These 44 campaigns raised a total of \$12,070,894. The campaign results included in this analysis represents approximately 43 percent of the total raised by all of the local central fund-raising agencies which reported their campaign results for the 1940-1941 period. The experience of these campaigns primarily in larger cities, is believed to be fairly representative of the federation and welfare fund field as a whole. The following analysis shows the relative role of large and small gifts in raising funds for local, national and overseas needs, and the spread of giving to such fund-raising efforts.

The Campaigns

The distribution of the campaigns, by size of the Jewish population of the communities in which they were held, follows:

Table I - Size of Jewish Population of the 44 Areas in which
Reported Campaigns were held*

Size of Jewish Population	No. of Campaign Areas
500,000 and over	1
100,000 - 500,000	2
50,000 - 100,000	4
20,000 - 50,000	5
8,000 - 20,000	16
2,000 - 8,000	9
500 - 2,000	5
100 - 500	1
Total	43**

* Population data based on 1937 estimates given in American Jewish Year Book, 1941-2.

** One community (Sioux City) reported on campaigns of both Federation and Welfare Fund.

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

The amounts raised by campaigns according to size are given in the following table:

Table II - Number and Size of the 44 Federation and Welfare Fund Campaigns, by Amounts Raised in 1940 - 1941

Size of Campaigns	No. of Federations and Welfare Funds	Raised in 1940-1941	
		Amount	Percent
\$ 500,000 and over	4	\$ 7,992,124	66.2
100,000 - 499,999	13	2,876,369	23.8
50,000 - 99,999	12	866,759	7.2
25,000 - 49,999	6	221,150	1.8
10,000 - 24,999	5	85,887	0.7
5,000 - 9,999	4	28,605	0.3
Total	44	\$12,070,894	100.0

Contributions

Almost four-fifths - 79.8 percent - of the \$12,070,894 raised in the 44 campaigns was derived from contributions of \$100 and over. In general, the larger the campaign results the greater the proportion secured from large givers. This relationship stands out more clearly in examining the contributions by amounts in the total raised in large and small campaigns. (See Tables III-a and III-b on pp. 5 and 6.)

Table III - Total and Percentage Raised from Gifts of \$100 and over, by Size of Campaigns

Size of Campaign by Amount Raised	Total Raised	Percent of Total
		Raised in Contributions of \$100 and over
\$ 500,000 and over	\$ 7,992,124	82.4
100,000 - 499,999	2,876,369	76.8
50,000 - 99,999	866,759	69.9
25,000 - 49,999	221,150	70.1
10,000 - 24,999	85,887	65.4
5,000 - 9,999	28,605	58.8

Contributions of \$5,000 and over brought in 19.1 percent of the total raised by 44 campaigns; in the \$500,000 and over campaigns, these top contributions yielded, on the average, 22.4 percent of the total raised; they brought in only 3.4 percent in the \$25,000 to \$50,000 campaigns. No campaign for less than \$25,000 received a contribution of \$5,000 and over.

Contributions of \$1,000 to \$5,000 figured in the returns of all of the 44 campaigns, large and small, and accounted for 23.6 percent of the total raised. The proportion from contributions of this size vary, however, from 24.2 percent in the \$5,000 and over campaigns to 14.2 percent in the \$5,000 to \$10,000 group of campaigns.

Contributions of \$500 to \$1,000 yielded 11.7 to 15.6 percent in the larger and intermediate size campaigns, but only 7.9 percent in the smaller, \$5,000 to \$10,000 campaigns. In the 44 campaigns as a whole, contributions of this size accounted for 11.9 percent of the total raised.

A reverse relationship is observed with regard to contributions of \$100 to \$500. Contributions of this size generally play a much greater role in the smaller campaigns. In the aggregate raised by all of the 44 campaigns, contributions of \$100 to \$500 accounted for 25.2 percent of the total. In the \$500,000 and over group of campaigns they brought in 24.1 percent; in the intermediate campaigns, a proportionately larger percentage - from 32.1 to 33.9 percent - and in the small, \$5,000 to \$10,000 campaigns, 36.7 percent.

A proportionately greater dependence by small size campaigns on relatively smaller contributions is also indicated by the distribution of contributions of \$10 to \$99. The very large campaigns, those raising \$500,000 or more, received from contributions of this size approximately 14 percent, and the very small campaigns, those in the \$5,000 to \$10,000 class, over 38 percent.

Contributions of less than \$10 yielded 3.3 percent of the total raised by all the 44 campaigns, a somewhat higher yield - 4.1 to 5.7 percent - received from the \$10,000 to \$100,000 campaigns. The higher yield in these latter campaigns is partly accounted for by the prevalence of women's and youth divisions to which is assigned the solicitation of small contributions not reached through other campaign divisions.

Contributors

The \$12,070,894 raised in the 44 campaigns came from 230,393 contributors.*

In both large and small campaigns, the largest proportion of the total raised is contributed by a relatively small number of "big" contributors. Contributors of \$100 and over constitute 9.3 percent of the total number of contributors and account for 79.8 percent of the total raised. On the other hand, contributors of less than \$10 comprise 54.1 percent of the total number of contributors, and account for only 3.3 percent of the total raised.

Averages and Per Capitas

For the 44 campaigns as a whole, the average contribution amounted to \$52.39, with marked differences between the larger and smaller size campaigns. In the campaigns for \$500,000 and over, the average contribution amounted to \$60.98; in the smaller campaigns, it ranged from \$30.30 to \$43.70.

* The term contributor, as used here, designates both individuals as well as corporations and organized groups representing more than one individual.

The differences in size of average contribution are partly accounted for by differences in the spread of giving in larger and smaller communities. The \$500,000 and over campaigns were held in large population centers (New York, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit), ranging in size of estimated Jewish population from 92,645 to 2,074,018. In these cities, approximately five out of every 100 of the Jewish population was a contributor to the local campaign.* In the smaller cities, it ranged from 10 to 23 per 100, the widest participation being noted in the \$10,000 to \$25,000 campaigns held in communities ranging in size of Jewish population from 753 to 3,824.

No indices are available for measuring the giving ability, giving traditions, type of appeal, inclusion of local and non-local causes** and a variety of organizational factors that generally affect spread of giving and degree of individual responsiveness. Note must also be made of the limitations of the population data and of the possibility that estimates of population may be more accurate for the smaller than for the larger cities.

Allowing for these limitations of population data, it may be of interest to indicate the approximate per capita giving to the several groups of campaigns. In the \$500,000 and over campaigns, per capita of Jewish population giving averaged \$3.26; in other campaigns it ranged from \$4.41 to \$9.00; the highest per capita contribution appearing in campaigns for \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Table IV. - Average and Per Capita Contributions to
44 Campaigns, by Size of Campaign

Size of Campaign by Amount Raised	Contributions	
	Average	Per Capita
\$ 500,000 and over	\$ 60.98	\$3.26
100,000 - 499,999	43.70	8.43
50,000 - 99,999	37.11	6.42
25,000 - 49,999	30.30	5.83
10,000 - 24,999	39.65	9.00
5,000 - 9,999	42.07	4.41
Total	\$ 52.39	\$4.05

* It should be emphasized that the figures relating to the representation of contributors in the Jewish population represent at best merely an approximation, firstly because of possible inaccuracies of population estimates, secondly, because the term contributor includes also corporations and organized groups giving as a unit.

** Of interest in this connection is the fact that one of the largest in the \$500,000 and over group of campaigns (New York FSJPS) was for local purposes only; another (Boston AJP-UJC) was for both local and non-local causes; all the other campaigns, large and small, were primarily for non-local appeals.

TABLE III-a. ANALYSIS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS TO 44 FEDERATION AND WELFARE FUND CAMPAIGNS* IN 1940-1941, BY SIZE OF CAMPAIGNS

Size of Contribution and Number of Contributors	Size of Campaign by Amount Raised						TOTAL
	\$500,000 and Over	\$100,000 to 499,999	\$50,000 to 99,999	\$25,000 to 49,999	\$10,000 to 24,999	\$5,000 to 9,999	
Number of Campaigns	4	13	12	6	5	4	44
<u>\$5,000 and Over</u>							
Amount Raised	\$1,792,264	\$489,436	\$16,110	\$7,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,305,310
No. of Contributors	157	49	3	1	-	-	210
<u>\$1,000 - 4,999</u>							
Amount Raised	1,936,416	664,510	190,062	44,500	13,600	4,050	2,353,138
No. of Contributors	1,155	386	104	28	8	3	1,684
<u>\$ 500 - 999</u>							
Amount Raised	939,117	331,605	121,051	29,651	13,420	2,250	1,437,094
No. of Contributors	1,576	548	199	50	22	4	2,399
<u>\$ 100 - 499</u>							
Amount Raised	1,922,344	725,711	278,599	73,466	29,091	10,500	3,039,711
No. of Contributors	11,084	4,051	1,549	434	175	60	17,353
<u>\$ 100 and Over</u>							
Amount Raised	6,590,141	2,211,262	605,822	155,117	56,111	16,800	9,635,253
No. of Contributors	13,972	5,034	1,855	513	205	67	21,646
<u>\$ 50 - 99</u>							
Amount Raised	471,692	197,929	84,414	20,753	10,235	4,750	789,773
No. of Contributors	8,295	3,377	1,422	357	174	84	13,709
<u>\$ 25 - 49</u>							
Amount Raised	381,777	168,062	64,914	17,206	8,191	3,778	643,928
No. of Contributors	13,686	5,840	2,242	601	284	135	22,788
<u>\$ 10 - 24</u>							
Amount Raised	333,367	173,962	66,652	15,395	7,808	2,471	599,655
No. of Contributors	26,955	13,493	5,143	1,218	588	197	47,594
<u>Under \$10</u>							
Amount Raised	215,147	125,154	44,957	12,679	3,542	806	402,285
No. of Contributors	68,160	38,079	12,696	4,609	915	197	124,656
<u>TOTAL</u>							
Amount Raised	\$7,992,124	\$2,876,369 ^a	\$866,759 ^b	\$221,150	\$85,887	\$28,605	\$12,070,894 ^a
No. of Contributors	131,068	65,823 ^a	23,358 ^b	7,298	2,166	680	230,393 ^a

Footnotes follow Table III-b.

TABLE III-b. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS TO 44 FEDERATION AND WELFARE FUND CAMPAIGNS IN 1940-1941, BY SIZE OF CAMPAIGNS

Size of Contribution and Number of Contributors	Size of Campaign, by Amount Raised						TOTAL
	\$500,000 and Over	\$100,000 to 499,999	\$50,000 to 99,999	\$25,000 to 49,999	\$10,000 to 24,999	\$5,000 to 9,999	
Number of Campaigns	4	13	12	6	5	4	44
<u>\$5,000 and Over</u>							
Amount Raised	22.4	17.0	1.9	3.4	-	-	19.1
No. of Contributors	0.1	0.1	#	#	-	-	0.1
<u>\$1,000 - 4,999</u>							
Amount Raised	24.2	23.1	21.9	20.1	15.9	14.2	23.6
No. of Contributors	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7
<u>\$ 500 - 999</u>							
Amount Raised	11.7	11.5	14.0	13.4	15.6	7.9	11.9
No. of Contributors	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.0
<u>\$ 100 - 499</u>							
Amount Raised	24.1	25.2	32.1	33.2	33.9	36.7	25.2
No. of Contributors	8.5	6.2	6.6	5.9	8.1	8.8	7.5
<u>\$ 100 and Over</u>							
Amount Raised	82.4	76.8	69.9	70.1	65.4	58.8	79.8
No. of Contributors	10.7	7.7	7.9	7.0	9.5	9.8	9.3
<u>\$ 50 - 99</u>							
Amount Raised	5.9	6.9	9.7	9.4	11.9	16.6	6.6
No. of Contributors	6.3	5.1	6.1	4.9	8.0	12.4	6.0
<u>\$ 25 - 49</u>							
Amount Raised	4.8	5.8	7.5	7.8	9.5	13.2	5.3
No. of Contributors	10.4	8.9	9.6	8.2	13.1	19.8	9.9
<u>\$ 10 - 24</u>							
Amount Raised	4.2	6.1	7.7	7.0	9.1	8.6	5.0
No. of Contributors	20.6	20.5	22.0	16.7	27.2	29.0	20.7
<u>Under \$10</u>							
Amount Raised	2.7	4.4	5.2	5.7	4.1	2.8	3.3
No. of Contributors	52.0	57.8	54.4	63.2	42.2	29.0	54.1
<u>TOTAL</u>							
Amount Raised	100.0	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 ^a
No. of Contributors	100.0	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 ^a

Footnotes follow:

FOOTNOTES

* - Federations and Welfare Funds included, by amount raised:

\$500,000 and over: Boston AJP-UJC; Cleveland JWF; Detroit JWF;
New York FSJPS.
100,000 - 499,999: Atlanta JWF; Baltimore JWF; Cincinnati JWF; Hartford
JWF; Houston UJC; Indianapolis JWF; Louisville UJC;
Minneapolis FJS; Pittsburgh UJF; Portland OJWF;
Rochester UJWF; St. Louis JWF; Toledo UJF.
50,000 - 99,999: Akron JWF; Des Moines JWF; Duluth JWF; Memphis JWF;
New Haven JWF; Oakland UJWF; San Antonio JSSF;
Syracuse JWF; Trenton JF; Winnipeg JWF; Worcester JWF;
Youngstown JF.
25,000 - 49,999: Allentown, UJC; Bayonne JCC; Bridgeport JCC;
Oklahoma City JCC; Salt Lake City UJC; Sioux City UJA.
10,000 - 24,999: Chattanooga JWF; Lincoln JWF; Little Rock JWF; Monroe
UJC; Niagara Falls JF.
5,000 - 9,999: Corsicana JF; Eboxville JWF; Sioux City FCSS;
Tacoma FJF.

- Less than one-tenth of one percent.

a - In addition, Toronto had 5,681 contributors giving a total of \$286,827,
classified as follows:

	Amt.-	No.	Amt.	No.
\$5,000 and over	\$23,500	4	8.2	0.1
1,000 - 4,999	63,500	39	22.1	0.7
500 - 999	35,930	58	12.5	1.0
100 - 499	89,695	499	31.3	8.8
25 - 99	48,033	1,210	16.8	21.3
Under 25	26,169	3,871	9.1	68.1

b - Exclusive of \$4,586 raised by the Women's Division and \$314 raised by the
Youth Division of one campaign - both unclassified; \$140 raised by the
Youth Division and \$2,371 raised by 36 organizations in another campaign;
and exclusive of the Junior Division of a third campaign.

Jan
21st
1942

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise,
342 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Jonah:

I received the wire from you and your U.J.A. associates asking for an opportunity to confer with Shroder and myself prior to the meeting of the Council Assembly in Chicago.

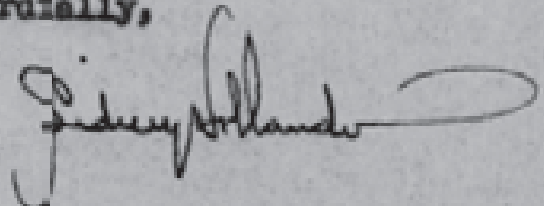
Of course I'll come up if you feel it necessary, but as my schedule is very crowded, I'd rather meet with you in Chicago prior to the Assembly and have our discussions there.

It's not necessary for me to assure you of my full cooperation in making the 1942 U.J.A. campaign successful. As you know, the Assembly plans to devote a considerable portion of its program to the responsibility of Jewish communities for continued support of overseas causes. One whole session is being given to campaign methods and problems. I don't think you need be fearful of any lack of support, either from the COUNCIL or its member agencies in this year's campaigns.

As to Shroder, my guess is that he, too, is too crowded to come to New York just now, and will greatly prefer a discussion in Chicago if that will meet your needs.

All good wishes!

Cordially,



SH:SS

January 23, 1942

Mr. H. L. Lurie, Executive Director
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds
165 West 48th St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Lurie:

Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 21. I do not know why at this late date you write to me about the difficulties which you have had in connection with the planning of a session on the UJA on the Council program. The Council has a program committee I am sure which planned the sessions. It is up to that program committee to select its speakers and to extend the invitations. I do not believe that the matter should have been referred to the executives' group, and now, at the last moment, referred to the co-chairmen of the UJA.

If you have a place on the Sunday evening dinner program for the UJA, and you wish the three agencies briefly to tell their story, then surely the forty-five to fifty minutes available could with propriety be apportioned to the three chairmen or to their representatives. Each one, I am sure, can tell his story effectively and concisely in fifteen minutes. Unless one or the other of the three agencies wishes the edge on the other, this seems to be the logical solution.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BX

1942

Attention:

Campaign Chairmen
Publicity Chairmen

CAMPAIGN BULLETIN

For Member Agencies

January 26, 1942

No. 6 - 2

FEDERATION AND WELFARE FUND CAMPAIGNS IN 1941

Two hundred and forty-one Federations, Welfare Funds and "Joint Appeals" reporting to the Council have raised a total of \$22,237,815 in 1941. The final results of 29 of these campaigns are still incomplete. More complete returns (especially for New York City) may bring the total raised up to about \$29,400,000.

The campaigns for which final results are now available show an average increase for 1941 of 7.1 percent over 1940.

Nineteen forty-one appears to be the peak year in the amounts raised by Welfare Funds since 1938. One hundred and eight such organizations, reporting continuously for the past four years, raised in 1939 about 80 percent more than in the preceding year; in 1940 they raised about the same amount and in 1941 about 6.5 percent more than in the preceding year, bringing the 1941 total up to about 92 percent above that of 1938. For every dollar raised by Welfare Funds in 1938, about \$1.92 was raised in 1941.

Amounts Raised by 108 Welfare Funds, 1938 - 1941

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount Raised</u>	<u>Index No.</u>
1938	\$ 6,457,290	100.0
1939	11,653,825	180.5
1940	11,630,234	180.1
1941	12,391,596	191.9

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

RESULTS OF 1941 JEWISH FEDERATION, WELFARE FUND AND JOINT CAMPAIGNS
As of January 26, 1942

(Note: Unless otherwise indicated, the campaigns listed were mainly for non-local needs and included national as well as overseas organizations.)

	1941 Campaign Date	Amount 1941	Raised 1940	Remarks
<u>Central Atlantic</u>				
Allentown, Pa. UJC	May	\$ 45,058	\$ 37,292	
Atlantic City, N.J. FJC	November	67,126	52,721	Local and non-local
Baltimore, Md. AJC	a	a	585,000	a-No campaign in '41; Local only
Baltimore, Md. JWF	May	433,467	-	lot campaign; non-local
Camden, N.J. FJC	October	35,150	34,000	Local and non-local
Cumberland, Md. JCF	Fall	800	750	Exclusive of UJA
Cumberland, Md. UJA	Fall	8,000	8,000	UJA only
Easton, Pa. AJWF	October	12,500	9,000	
Harrisburg, Pa. UJC	April	69,794	65,017	Local and non-local
Lancaster, Pa. UJA	April	17,900	20,282	
Lynchburg, Va. JCC	Spring	6,097	2,350	
Norfolk, Va. UJF	October	46,000	34,700	
Petersburg, Va. UJCF	May	5,800	NR	
Philadelphia, Pa. AJA	October	976,321	851,081	
Reading, Pa. UJC	May	28,046	26,000	
Richmond, Va. JCC	May	91,600	86,000	
Roanoke, Va. CROR	June	10,000	9,000	
Scranton, Pa. UJA	May	47,411	46,000	
Trenton, N.J. JF	March	65,365	65,318	
Washington, D.C. UJA	May	213,000	207,668	
Milkes Barre, Pa. WVJC	April	55,494	40,202	
Williamsport, Pa. FJC				
Wilmington, Del. JF	November	73,340	70,303	
York, Pa. UJC	NR	NR	16,500	
<u>East Central</u>				
Akron, O. JWF	May	70,573	69,241	
Aliquippa, Pa.	Spring	4,700#	4,712	
Altoona, Pa. FJP	Spring	19,500	18,500	
Ambridge, Pa.	October	1,500	2,000	
Bay City, Mich. JWF	April	NR	10,500	
Beaver Valley, Pa. UJA	October	3,757#	6,246	UJA only
Braddock, Pa.	October	8,000#	7,000	
Butler, Pa. JWF	July	9,700	8,600	
Canonsburg, Pa. JC	December	3,700#	3,700	
Canton, O. JWF	NR	NR	39,155	
Carnegie, Pa. UJA	May	2,900	2,500	
Charleroi, Pa. UJA	May	2,900	4,200	
Charleston, W.Va. FJC	November	40,000	24,900	
Cincinnati, O. JWF	October	380,325	350,113	
Cleveland, O. JWF	May	796,213	785,294	

NR Not reported

Returns incomplete

	1941	Amount Raised		Remarks
	Campaign Date	1941	1940	
<u>East Central (Cont'd.)</u>				
Columbus, O. UJF	June	\$ 152,500	\$ 150,000	UJA only
Coraopolis, Pa. UJA	September	1,100	850	
Dayton, O. UJC	Fall	65,220	56,233	
Detroit, Mich. AJC	May	835,000	735,970	
Donora, Pa. UJA	October	1,850#	1,700	
East Liverpool, O. ELF	November	4,366#	NR	
Erie, Pa. JWF	May	29,897	23,219	
Evansville, Ind. JCC	November	33,800	30,000	
Flint, Mich. FJC	May	19,777	16,500	
Fort Wayne, Ind. JF	May	54,252	50,458	
Gary, Ind. JWF	November	30,000	30,000	
Grand Rapids, Mich. JCF	October	18,350	15,100	
Greensburg, Pa. UJA	October	4,800	3,400	
Hamilton, O. JWF	October	14,250	11,000	
Hammond, Ind. UJA	November	13,000	16,590	
Huntington, W.Va. FJC	November	22,904	25,500	
Indianapolis, Ind. JWF	April	140,071	139,908	
Jeannette, Pa. UJA	June	2,000#	2,100	
Johnstown, Pa. UJA	December	31,000	28,400	
Lafayette, Ind. FJC	April	15,000	12,129	
Lansing, Mich. FJC	November	NR	NR	
Latrobe, Pa. UJA	September	1,100	1,078	
Lima, O. AJA	May	11,000	10,640	
Lorain, O. JWF	June	7,621	6,900	
Louisville, Ky. UJC	January	114,017	110,150	
Marion, Ind. FJC	January	3,600	3,600	
McKeesport, Pa. UJF	October	13,000#	13,075	
McKees Rocks, Pa. UJA	December	900#	2,800	
Monessen, Pa.	December	1,350#	2,600	UJA only
Morgantown, W.Va. UJA	November	1,500#	2,449	
Muncie, Ind. JWF	November	7,500#	NR	
New Castle, Pa. UJA	November	12,000	9,865	
New Kensington, Pa.	October	6,500#	5,400	
Oil City, Pa. UJA	February	4,500	3,970	
Pittsburgh, Pa. UJC	May	480,293	409,204	
Pontiac, Mich. FJC	April	14,000	9,741	
Saginaw, Mich. JWF	January	7,800	7,500	
Sharon, Pa. UJA	October	14,200	14,000	
South Bend, Ind. JWF	October	36,000	30,000	
Springfield, O. UJWF	November	10,930	8,500	
Steubenville, O. JCC	May	12,200	10,800	
Tarentum, Pa. UJA	July	1,600	1,590	
Terre Haute, Ind. JC	January	18,000#	NR	
Toledo, O. UJF	November	112,000	100,500	
Uniontown, Pa. UJF	November	12,000#	12,786	
Warren, O. JF	November	11,725	10,800	
Weirton, W.Va. UJA	June	2,500	2,500	
Wheeling, W.Va. JCC	November	10,500	13,690	
Windsor, Can. UJWF	September	14,000#	15,000	
Youngstown, O. JF	November	104,165	91,356	

	1941 Campaign Date	Amount 1941	Raised 1940	Remarks
<u>Metropolitan Chicago</u>				
Chicago, Ill. JC	NR	\$ 895,397	\$ 861,974	
Chicago, Ill. JWF	January	1,633,731	1,600,000	
<u>Metropolitan New York</u>				
Bayonne, N.J. UJA	November	NR	40,974	
Elizabeth, N.J. UJA	May	28,000	21,125	
New York, N.Y. FSJPS & Brooklyn FJC	October	a	6,445,000	a-Campaign still in process; local only
New York, N.Y. UJA	March	4,970,531 ^{1/2}	5,187,649	
Newark, N.J. UJA	May	255,786	238,460	
Passaic, N.J. JCC	April	44,376	36,695	
Paterson, N.J. UJA	June	62,000	52,000	
Perth Amboy, N.J. UJA	September	40,754	26,875	'40 UJA only; '41 UJA and YMHA
Plainfield, N.J. CJO	May	13,900	12,319	
Yonkers, N.Y. FJ	May	14,000	12,150	
<u>New England</u>				
Augusta, Me.	Spring	1,000	NR	UJA only
Biddeford & Saco, Me. JC	December	2,400	1,500	
Boston, Mass. UJC & AJP	October	1,210,404	1,086,386	'41 includes USO
Bridgeport, Conn. JCC	April	39,850	36,737	
Bristol, Conn. UJCF	March	1,324 ^{1/2}	1,412	
Brockton, Mass. UJA	May	13,673	14,559	
Derby & Shelton, Conn. UJA	April	1,800	1,250	
Fall River, Mass. JCC	June	20,000	32,500	
Fitchburg, Mass. JCC	May	NR	14,500	
Greenwich, Conn. JWF	June	3,550	NR	
Hartford, Conn. JWF	April	164,555	118,735	
Holyoke, Mass. UJA	April	8,262	8,743	
Lawrence, Mass. UJC	September	14,801 ^{1/2}	11,000	
Lowell, Mass. UJA	April	19,800	19,356	
Lynn, Mass. UJA	March	44,538	22,900	'40 non-local only; '41 local and non-local
New Bedford, Mass. FJO	May	21,880	18,696	
New Britain, Conn. UJA	April	14,381	13,726	
New Haven, Conn. JWF	May	96,595	73,879	
Northampton, Mass. UJA	October	3,000	2,000	
Norwalk, Conn. UJA	June	8,000	8,500	
Portland, Me. UJA	May	22,000	19,400	
Springfield, Mass. JWF	May	46,300	44,695	
Stamford, Conn. UJA	June	15,700	17,520	
Waterbury, Conn. JFA	February	26,000	26,000	
Westport, Conn. UJA	Spring	1,400	NR	UJA only
Worcester, Mass. JWF	April	78,651	71,567	
<u>New York and Ontario</u>				
Albany, N.Y. UJA	May	38,600	41,500	
Binghamton, N.Y. WJC	May	20,000	16,000	
Buffalo, N.Y. JFSS	October	164,616	158,300	Local only
Buffalo, N.Y. UJF	May	110,000 ^{1/2}	112,002	Non-local
Hamilton, Can. UJWF	May	NR	25,565	
Kingston, N.Y. UJA	Fall	4,700	5,000	
Middletown, N.Y. UJA	May	7,500	8,000	
Montreal, Can. FJP	October	315,100	314,045	Local only

	1941 Campaign Date	Amount 1941	Raised 1940	Remarks
<u>New York and Ontario (Cont'd.)</u>				
Newburgh, N.Y. UJC	Spring	\$ 13,000	\$ 14,500	
Niagara Falls, N.Y. JF	May	13,527	12,613	
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. JWF	November	NR	10,000	
Rochester, N.Y. UJWF	November	152,355	135,796	
Schenectady, N.Y. UJA	November	NR	20,486	
Syracuse, N.Y. JWF	May	77,750	59,143	
Toronto, Can. UJWF	October	344,000	275,411	
Troy, N.Y. UHC	January	19,200	21,598	
Utica, N.Y. UJA	April	28,229	25,699	
Watertown, N.Y. UJA	December	6,111	6,300	
<u>Southeastern</u>				
Alexandria, La. JWF	September	10,000	8,280	
Asheville, N.C. FJC	September	8,200	7,721	
Atlanta, Ga. JWF	May	113,092	108,366	
Birmingham, Ala. UJF	a	a	55,000	a-Campaign Jan.'42
Charlotte, N.C. FJC	February	7,200	6,500	
Chattanooga, Tenn. JWF	May	21,775	23,941	
Columbus, Ga. JWF	February	8,000	-	First campaign
Daytona Beach, Fla. UJA	Spring	600#	1,500	
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. BCUJA	May	1,000	-	First campaign
Greensboro, N.C. JUC				
Helena, Ark. FJC	NR	2,664	2,829	
Jacksonville, Fla. JCC	February	55,807	23,500	
Knoxville, Tenn. JWF	June	7,000	8,400	
Little Rock, Ark. JWF	October	24,053	24,086	
Memphis, Tenn. JWF	May	91,486	90,077	
Miami, Fla. GMJF	January	121,372	95,379	
Mobile, Ala. JWF	Spring	15,200	12,000	
Monroe, La. UJC	March	10,307	8,739	
Montgomery, Ala. JF	January	24,000	20,400	
Nashville, Tenn. JCC	May	58,192	56,714	
New Orleans, La. JWF	March	136,815	141,034	
Orlando, Fla. JF	March	7,400	5,400	
Pine Bluff, Ark. JFC	March	4,500	NR	
Raleigh, N.C. FJC	March	2,904	4,012	
Savannah, Ga. UJA	May	25,505	27,000	
Selma, Ala. JWF	April	7,872	6,975	
Sheffield, Ala. JFC	September	3,400	3,250	
Shreveport, La. UJC	September	52,380	27,000	
Tampa, Fla. UJA	February	8,500	a	a-Campaign Nov.'39; non-local
Tampa, Fla. UJC	June	1,500#	NR	Local only
Tuscaloosa, Ala. FJC	October	4,000#	5,000	
Vicksburg, Miss. JWF	October	6,100	5,105	
West Palm Beach, Fla. FJC	February	4,000#	5,600	
Winston-Salem, N.C. JCC	NR	NR	5,600	
<u>Southwestern</u>				
Beaumont, Tex. UJA	April	10,500	10,000	
Corpus Christi, Tex. JWF	a	a	15,500	a-Campaign Spring 1942
Corsicana, Tex. JF	March	7,840	7,000	
Dallas, Tex. JFSS	April	145,369a	153,590	a-In '41 local services financed thru Com.Ch.

	1941 Campaign Date	Amount 1941	Raised 1940	Remarks
<u>Southwestern (Cont'd.)</u>				
El Paso, Tex. JF	May	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,477	
Fort Worth, Tex. JF	May	32,000	29,360	
Galveston, Tex. UJWA	Spring	21,000	20,000	
Goose Creek, Tex.	April	2,000	NR	
Houston, Tex. UJC	March	127,279	115,922	
Oklahoma City, Okla. JCC	May	37,523	-	First campaign
Port Arthur, Tex. FJC	May	4,500	4,000	
San Antonio, Tex. JSSF	February	57,669a	64,236	a-In '41 local services financed thru Com.Ch.
Texarkana, Tex. JF	May	2,300	1,960	
Tulsa, Okla. JCC	November	48,228	48,158	
Tyler, Tex. FJC	June	8,000	7,500	
Waco, Tex. JFC	January	4,200	4,425	Exclusive of UJA
Waco, Tex. UJA	June	12,200	13,000	
<u>West Central</u>				
Appleton, Wis. UJC	November	NR	6,000	
Cedar Rapids, Ia. AJC	April	8,200	NR	
Champaign, Ill. C-UFJC	May	6,577	6,800	
Council Bluffs, Ia. AJC	Spring	4,300	-	First campaign
Davenport, Ia. JC	June	16,263	NR	
Denver, Colo. AC	December	55,000	53,746	
Denver, Colo. UEA	NR	NR	61,000	Local hospitals
Des Moines, Ia. JWF	April	71,257	71,169	
Duluth, Minn. JWF	May	50,819	51,377	
Elgin, Ill. JWC	May	4,461	5,682	
Eveleth, Minn. FJS	September	2,600	2,200	
Fargo, N.D. WF	NR	6,782	5,184	
Green Bay, Wis. UJA	October	6,000	NR	
Joliet, Ill. JWC				
Joplin, Mo. JWF	January	5,500	6,900	
Kansas City, Mo. JWF	May	210,000	205,349	
Kenosha, Wis. JWF	October	6,228	5,153	
La Crosse, Wis. JWF	July	2,950#	-	First campaign
Lincoln, Neb. JWF	March	16,473	14,326	
Madison, Wis. JWF	May	12,855	10,800	
Milwaukee, Wis. JWF	June	249,000	250,000	
Minneapolis, Minn. FJS	April	143,750	123,250	
Omaha, Neb. JP	April	106,000	91,252	
Peoria, Ill. JWF	June	29,000	27,500	
Rock Island, Ill. UJC				
Rockford, Ill. EJC	April	NR	NR	
St. Joseph, Mo. AJC	a	a	-	a-1st campaign Feb. '42
St. Louis, Mo. JWF	May	476,827	524,649	
St. Paul, Minn. UJF	April	117,000	102,809	
Sedalia, Mo. JWF	January	1,675	NR	
Sheboygan, Wis. FJC	January	3,600	3,400	
Sioux City, Ia. UJA	May	26,559	25,145	
Sioux Falls, S.D. JWF	NR	NR	3,000	
Southern Illinois, ERC	June	42,182	24,000	
Springfield, Ill. JF	May	25,612	-	First campaign
Topeka, Kan. UJA	Fall	2,300	1,750	
Virginia, Minn. FJS	October	5,312	5,940	
Wichita, Kan. M-KJWF	Spring	22,000	NR	
Winnipeg, Can. JWF	March	76,516	76,977	

	1941 Campaign Date	Amount 1941	Raised 1940	Remarks
<u>Western</u>				
Albuquerque, N.M. FJC	May	\$ 7,300	\$ 6,000	
Bakersfield, Cal. UJWF	June	4,500	7,334	
Butte, Mont. JWC	April	6,250	7,294	
Centralia, Wash. C-CJWF	April	1,350	1,318	
Edmonton, Can. JF	NR	NR	12,000	
Fresno, Cal. JNWF	May	11,400	9,878	
Helena, Mont. JCC	NR	1,500a	1,624	a- Approximate
Long Beach, Cal. JWF	June	8,142#	10,228	
Los Angeles, Cal. UJWF	May	707,600	701,000	
Oakland, Cal. UJWF	April	52,005	51,566	
Ogden, Utah, JWF	April	3,900	3,100	
Ontario, Cal. UJA	May	1,550	2,000	
Phoenix, Ariz, JCC	March	12,550	10,250	
Portland, Ore. OJWF	April	102,701	103,257	
Reno, Nev. UJA	April	3,300	1,988	
Riverside, Cal. UJWF	Spring	3,670	5,624	
Sacramento, Cal. UJWF	May	13,737	9,881	
Salt Lake City, Utah UJC	May	33,340	30,728	
San Bernardino, Cal. UJA	May	5,586	4,900	
San Diego, Cal. UJF	May	30,000	26,162	
San Francisco, Cal. JNWF	April	541,997	562,822	
San Jose, Cal. JWF	May	11,000	13,500	
Santa Ana, Cal. UNF	April	2,086	1,338	
Seattle, Wash. FJF	April	89,608	87,364	
Spokane, Wash. UJF	May	11,000	11,550	
Stockton, Cal. NJWF	April	10,200	10,200	
Tacoma, FJF	April	8,500	5,300	
Tucson, Ariz, UJA	March	5,300	7,806	
Vancouver, Can. JEWf	March	8,670	10,351	
Ventura, Cal. VCJC	June	1,341#	4,294	

FINANCING OF JEWISH PROGRAMS IN 1942

A Report to the 1942 Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds
February 1, 1942

Prepared by Committee on Fund-raising Problems
(Sub-Committee of Assembly Program Committee) Abraham Srere, Detroit, Chairman

Stanley C. Myers, Miami; Harris Perlestein, Chicago; Bernard G.
Rudolph, Syracuse; Elkan C. Voorsanger, Milwaukee and
Isidore Sobeloff, Detroit, Secretary.

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| 2. SOME HIGHLIGHTS | - Pages 3 and 4. |
| 3. THE GENERAL PICTURE | - Page 4 to end. |

WHAT WE SHOULD BE SAYING AND DOING IN 1942 CAMPAIGNS, HOW WE SHOULD ORGANIZE -- THESE QUESTIONS INVOLVE MECHANICS NOT NEARLY AS MUCH AS MOODS. The democracy that we are engaged in saving is not a word, but a way of life that we have built for ourselves in this country, that is developing in Palestine and that millions of other Jews throughout the world want to share, at least with life and hope as a minimum, until some brighter day ahead.

IT IS MOOD AND TEMPER AND FRAME OF MIND THAT ARE REQUIRED FOR SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGNING. In our local communities we often have said that "you can't be a good solicitor unless you're first a good giver." If, as a result of the presentations by the principal agencies having the task to perform in behalf of the American Jewish communities, we come away convinced that we, the representatives of the Jewish communities of America, are prepared to set a new standard of interest and assistance, success throughout the land in 1942 will be achieved.

THE MAINTENANCE OF VITAL SERVICES BY VOLUNTARY GROUPS IN A DEMOCRACY IS PART OF THE WAR EFFORT. The promotion and the maintenance of morale are as essential on the civilian home fronts as they are in the zones of combat. Any action which destroys the people's faith in the essential meaning of life is a comfort to the enemy. A rising level of insecurity at home or abroad, a spreading suffering and starvation among those whom we might help but don't, can demoralize not only those who suffer hunger, but those whose smugness and selfishness are morally responsible for permitting the hunger to continue unrelieved.

A SUCCESSFUL FUND-RAISING CAMPAIGN WITHIN OUR OWN GROUP THIS YEAR MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MORALE IN THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, even as the democracies everywhere must take into account these same factors in waging the total war. We must prepare our contributing public for sacrifice, but for rational sacrifice that translates giving realistically so that the very conservatism and limitations of our claims add dignity and stature to our program of relief and reconstruction.

OUR MORALE AS AMERICANS AT THIS TIME WILL BE SERVED BEST IF OUR ESPRIT DE CORPS AS JEWS SHAPES ITSELF IN THE HEROIC MOLD. We must be so devoted to our task that we stand ready for whatever suffering and effort may be required. We must react today with the spiritual qualities of a people fighting for our lives, with all the bravery and generosity that we would muster in an hour of extremity, for only by behaving now as we would in the presence of a catastrophe can any future catastrophe be lessened or averted. Our conferences, our speakers, our publicity, every means of communication at our command, must concentrate on building up this grand sense of immediacy and importance. We must accept once and for all a responsibility proportioned to the greatness of our strength. The task before us calls for emotional maturity. Democracy is endangered and because over the centuries our liberties have been precarious at best, we must not relinquish our special sector, even while we do our share toward achieving victory in the general struggle.

This report has devoted itself primarily to the mood and spirit of 1942 campaigns, on the theory that the social climate in which the Jewish community will function requires more attention than the mechanics of organization, the structure of which, generally speaking, has been built on solid ground.

OUR NEW OBLIGATIONS AS CONTRIBUTORS ARE NOT SUBSTITUTES FOR THE OLD; THEY ARE ADDITIONAL OBLIGATIONS. The contributor who may feel that the "patriotic" step would be to transfer funds from one campaign to another, to divert his giving rather than to increase it, will need to be reminded that desertion of our special areas of responsibility is a disservice to democracy. True patriotism in time of crisis cannot mean forgetting duties to the family, to the local community or to the Jewish group, within the community and beyond.

WAR CALLS FOR GIVING UP ADDITIONAL TIME, NOT MERELY DIVERTING IT. In volunteering service, there may be a disposition here and there, as in the case of contributions, to transfer time from established causes to the newer and more dramatic appeals. The general call for civilian defense, for Red Cross services and for other governmental and quasi-governmental assignments, should have--as they, indeed, already are having--our immediate and wholehearted response and participation. The Jewish campaign worker who has been giving fifty, a hundred or two hundred hours a year for philanthropic work cannot ethically cancel out these hours in the future.

THERE WILL HAVE TO BE A RE-BUDGETING OF SERVICE AND FUNDS TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE NEW ESSENTIALS AND TO KEEP ROOM FOR THE OLD AND CONTINUING essentials. As plant production will be stepped up, as reserves of energy in greater and greater measure will be called on in factories and on the field of battle, so, too, will all of us, as people with special and continuing responsibilities, carry forward our work as board members, as campaign workers and as contributors. War calls for many sacrifices; this is one of the essential costs that we shall pay gladly. While our Jewish colleagues the world over have the spirit to fight back, to go on living and hoping, we shall prove worthy of the opportunity to see them through, with us, to the brighter day ahead. It would be a hollow victory for us to desert them en route.

AS CITIZENS OF A COUNTRY AT WAR, WE MUST WEIGH ALL COMMUNAL EFFORTS IN THE SCALES OF NATIONAL INTEREST. Fund-raising plans by Jewish communities in 1942 need to consider the primary place which the conduct of war must take in our individual and communal planning, in the use of our time and manpower and in the expenditure of our wealth. Every social project, whether it be an established activity or a new service will have to measure its right to support in terms of whether it promotes the well-being of the country. There will be ample funds for essentials; the task of placing our activities high up on the list of social priorities rests with us.

SOME HIGHLIGHTS

1. Certain classes in our population will earn less than in 1941, but many of these will be in position to draw on 1941 reserves.
2. Those engaged directly or indirectly in defense work, must be selected for intensive pre-campaign approach, as individuals and as privately-held corporations, for the increased sums that must be raised.
3. Agency programs on any level -- local, national or overseas -- should not be taken for granted. Budget committees should review requests for allocations, with a view to overhauling the entire Welfare Fund structure, as the emergency situation may require.
4. Agencies which cannot make a detailed accounting, with adjustment of program geared to the change-over in social priorities, should not be included in appeals -- and communities should not be afraid that any resultant independent drive will ruin the Welfare Fund structure. The causes with a good case will win the day.
5. More ingenuity will be required in local promotional work, and more ingenuity and help will be called for from the publicity and promotional services of the national and overseas agencies. National and overseas agencies should meet in conference with representatives of local funds to evolve a promotional program of literature and speakers that will present a harmonious and rounded-out thesis on which a united fund goes to a united community for an inter-related combination of causes adding up to a Jewish community program. The local communities are not just fund-raising mechanisms for a conglomeration of agencies, each making its own plea for its own sake. The Welfare Funds must be regarded as the expression of the total Jewish communities. The participating agencies are their own instruments, acting for the Jews of America and speaking through their communities.
6. The dominant theme of the campaigns must be to strengthen the local community to operate with enlightened self-interest as Jews and as Americans, wherever life and living are to be encouraged -- at home, in Palestine, the world over.
7. If it be said that this is not enough to raise more money when the calls in other directions are greater, our secondary theme must be that we are at war on every front and on every level, and that the total war requires added exertion and increased work and enlarged giving. If we believe in victory, our campaigns must help inspire it.

8. Doubts regarding our giving capacity in war-time can be resolved effectively by citing the way in which our fellow-Jews in other countries have responded under fire, in time of war, -- on the European continent, in England, in Palestine and in Canada. The record shows that at the very moment that physical attack and economic hardship and taxation were heaviest and most difficult, the Jews in the countries then already at war gave relatively greater sums than we contributed, considering our comparative resources and the other demands upon us.
9. American isolationism is officially dead. We must guard against the development of a Jewish isolationism which would indulge the fantastic notion that now, at the very time when all-out war calls for all-out assistance, we can neglect our Jewish allies abroad. The American future cannot divorce itself from the fate of the rest of the world; our Jewish future in America and elsewhere, likewise, depends on the recognition that we are engaged in a struggle that is world-wide.

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THE GENERAL PICTURE

With the acute distress resulting from war and aggression and the continuing world-wide conflict there will be no let-up in the demands made upon local Jewish communities for fraternal help. There also will be an increasing number of campaigns conducted on a non-sectarian basis for help to Britain, China, Russia and other countries, indicating a growing American alliance with the democratic forces that are struggling against aggression. Jewish contributors are responding generously to these appeals as well as to specific Jewish causes. New social needs are also arising from our American defense program, and the Red Cross, or the USO and other appeals are meeting these needs. Likewise, local Jewish communities, apart from their participation in community chests, have continuing and increasing responsibilities for national Jewish programs and for specific local Jewish needs.

Increased Income and Higher Taxes

At this time, economic conditions in this country are reflecting the intensive development of production for war purposes which involves a diversion of consumers' income and of productive efforts from normal activities to defense production and financing. In part, the increased production income of this country which is received by the individual worker and enterpriser is being absorbed by government in the form of new taxation. The amount of income available to individuals for personal and social use during 1941 probably increased sufficiently so that larger amounts of income were available in spite of increased taxation. Continued diversion of raw materials from the production of consumers' goods to defense needs may offset some of the gains in national income.

Policies to guide the fund-raising of local communities should be developed with an awareness of all the new factors involved and the continuing responsibilities of the local Jewish communities.

The 1941 Experience

In welfare fund campaigns in the Spring of 1941 some communities failed to reach 1940 levels, despite the fact that the sums raised the year before fell far short of minimum needs. However, in the 1941 Fall campaigns, just before the outbreak of war, as well as in several campaigns since, the 1940 Fall totals generally

were exceeded. Here was evidence, that despite the knowledge that taxes in 1941 income were being increased considerably, larger salaries, earnings and profits could provide increased funds for philanthropy. For 1941, at least, this improved earning power was widespread and the effects of business dislocations due to change-over from non-defense to war-time activity were not yet reflected. There was an unprecedented expansion of economic activity and a marked rise in national income, much more than enough to offset the effects of higher costs of living and increased taxes. Many contributors entered 1942 with a greater capital reserve on which to draw for 1942 giving than was available a year earlier. This improved status should help counteract the anticipated reversal of trend in some directions in the year ahead. It must not be forgotten that many groups of industries reported larger profits for 1941, and that practically all of them so reported for the first six months. The New York Times combined index of business activity for the week ending December 21, 1941, was at 133.5, the highest peak since 1929, with all component categories except automobile production in favorable positions.

The Effects of Taxation

With higher tax rates, the savings of taxes on philanthropic contributions is increasingly large and such savings will continue to have a bearing on the size of contributions that can be made available. As the rate of taxation increases, the readiness of the government to share with the contributor in helping maintain essential social services also rises. Due to the increased rates, the net cost to the contributor will continue to decline. On the very lowest level of net taxable income, the absorption for 1941 in tax deductions will be 9.6 percent. On the \$5,000 level, the government's share is now 12.6 percent; on the \$10,000 level it is 20.6 percent; on the \$30,000 level 51 percent; on the \$50,000 level, 59 percent. For all of the added burdens due to increased taxes, the government is saying, in effect, that it wishes to encourage philanthropic giving. At a cost to himself of \$796, a person with a net taxable income of \$10,000 can contribute \$1,000, while an individual with a \$50,000 net taxable income can contribute each \$1,000 at a cost of only \$410 to himself. For a campaign to raise \$10,000 from any number of persons with net incomes of \$3,000 each would call for such contributors to give a total of \$9,040 of their money to the campaign, while the giver with the \$50,000 net taxable income could serve the campaign in the same way at a cost of \$4,100.

Giving Reserves and Potentials

Consideration will have to be given to the contributing potential of men in industries engaged in the manufacture of non-essential products from the standpoint of successful prosecution of the war, or in the manufacture or distribution of consumers' goods, the volume of which will be limited. The highly profitable experience of 1941 must not be forgotten in judging their financial strength, but, to be sure, after taking such factors into account, the fact must be faced that certain industries will not be in as favorable a position in the years ahead. On the other hand, owners of manufacturing plants, large and small, who have fitted their program into the war economy, will continue, in spite of increased taxes and other obligations to earn substantial profits to an extent that campaigns will have a right to look in such directions for sustained and even increased support.

The shrinkage in income available to other economic sections of the population can be offset from those classes in our Jewish population which will be rising with the tide of higher general income for the country at large.

Curtailment of Consumer Purchasing - Liability and Asset

The very difficulty that merchants and certain types of manufacturers will have because of limited supplies for the consuming public has been cited as not entirely a liability, from the standpoint of the consumer as a potential contributor. It is argued that our entrance into the war will mean that the normal luxuries which people have bought with excess income will be unavailable, and even when available, it will be considered unpatriotic to acquire them. This will be true for personal articles of clothing as well as for household equipment and other luxury articles. However, sharply increased taxes will affect the situation, they will not be able to take up the slack of enforced curtailment of purchases of consumer goods. If this reasoning is sound and the gross income in the middle class and upper income brackets continues high, greater sums will remain available for contributions.

Attitudes Toward War Chests

Voluntary campaigns on the general scene will have the support of Jews as members of the general community, even as Community Chest, Red Cross and War Relief Campaigns for Britain, France, Spain, China, etc., have had our help as individual workers and contributors in the past. Inclusion of specifically Jewish campaigns in over-all "patriotic" or "War Chest" campaigns do not seem to be indicated, in view of the fact that other groups in the general population are not prepared to bring to a centralized campaign the kind of organization that we have developed for our own purposes. Nevertheless, if the sweep of joint campaigning carries us along, we may not be in position to resist. Assuming, then, that all other groups may be ready to merge their fund-raising efforts, it may become advisable for us to do likewise. Representing only a small section of the entire population, we would do well not to take the lead in such a direction, nor on the other hand, to stand apart, if standing apart should mean standing alone. The Council of Federations has been conferring with Community Chests and Councils, Inc. on this subject and decisions in 1942 will be based on later developments which, even if we cannot determine, we must watch carefully.

Special Joint Jewish Appeals

Within the Jewish community itself, there have developed combined fund-raising organizations requiring special consideration. Two such illustrations are the United Jewish Appeal and the Joint Defense Appeal of the American Jewish Committee and the B'nai B'rith.

In the event that patriotic funds or war chests are proposed for over-all fund-raising, local communities, in cooperation with the agencies now in the United Jewish Appeal, will have to consider whether, from the standpoint of Jewish interest, all of these Jewish agencies should be carried over into such combined drives. If, it be determined that some agencies or services should enter a war chest and that all things considered, others should not, thought will have to be given to the effect on fund-raising of divided Jewish appeals, with some inside the war chest and others on the outside.

The Joint Defense Appeal in the civic-protective field also presents special problems. That financing of such work would not readily fit into a war chest under general auspices can be assumed almost without discussion. The civic-protective area, even before the war, created special problems. Because of the nature of their programs, such agencies have felt that they could not give a detailed budgetary analysis of their work to Federations. Whatever arrangements they may have between themselves, in the case of the Joint Defense Appeal, for determining allotments, is not a matter presented to local budget committees for consideration.

Would it be wiser for local communities to take the position that, if Welfare Funds cannot share in the responsibility of studying budgets, it would be to mutual advantage to have such agencies campaign independently?

Anti-war forces, whether their former isolationism was a cloak for anti-Semitism or their anti-Semitism a screen for their friendship for Nazism, now, at least momentarily, have come rushing to the American colors. It would be foolhardy for us to imagine that these people are now our friends or that we can now ignore their activities, whether overt or underground. Certainly, the defense of our civil liberties and rights, must continue to have our attention. But many areas of activity formerly in our hands have become the direct concern of Federal departments and investigators. Much as we may know that the problem is far from solved and that, in all probability there will be reversions to the old attacks against us, the defense of the Jew against our defamers is not the big campaign battlecry for 1942 Spring campaigns, even though the work in this field is still basic and significant.

The Overseas Agencies

In the case of the other merged appeal within a joint campaign -- the United Jewish Appeal -- it is important that formal certification and, if possible, government endorsement of overseas and Palestinian programs be secured and publicized. One of the strongest campaign arguments will be made for us when pronouncements, giving continuing evidence that our cause is part of the American and United Nations' cause, are issued in behalf of our services abroad.

Last year contributors asked whether there was a need in these directions for more money. This year many of them are asking whether there is need for as much money, whether the money can really reach the intended beneficiaries, whether other non-denominational organizations and campaigns might not be more acceptable channels for giving. Those who have followed the developments in the areas of JDC and UPA operation know that the work must go on -- and, despite difficulties, can go on.

These comments in no sense are intended as a discussion of relative budgetary needs, which have had the attention of other committees here and elsewhere; here we are concerned with the popularity of the various appeals. In that connection, we applaud the scheduled analysis of programs and activities by the UPA at its recent Cleveland meeting and the similar presentations by the JDC and the NRS here at Chicago. The stories of last year, even of two months ago, do not furnish the answers to the public's new questions since the outbreak of the war and it is imperative that the shifts of emphasis in overseas and Palestinian work, be explained. On these clarifications will depend our ability to go before the contributing public with a case that will win support.

The UJA agencies and related services have been the rallying ground and the battlecry of our welfare funds. In American life we are learning that the war cannot be fought on one simple front and that victory for democracy as it affects us depends on a victory won everywhere that the war is being waged. Today, of all times, we cannot forget the victims of oppression or help our hard-pressed fellow-champions of a better day by philanthropic isolationism. Our campaign speeches and slogans must intensify this respect for the task as an all-inclusive, united effort, to help our friends the world over.

Whatever we can do for Palestine and for the Jews in other countries all goes to keep alive ideals and people and program. In the past, we had to answer only to ourselves for the assistance we sent outside America; today we must answer as well to our neighbors, who are our partners in a war that calls for better

understanding and common action.

Refugees in America

The refugees in America are in a special position. Earlier misapprehensions that their level of living was high and that, in a time of prosperity, they nevertheless required great sums for maintenance, have been cleared by the outbreak of the war. With the issuance of the Government's proclamation regarding enemy aliens, we came to realize, over-night, how tenuous was the status of the refugee, how insecure his life, even under a friendly government. Here we have a group that is on our doorstep, a group that is our special concern.

Because of the new problems that have come to our American refugees, as "friendly enemies", and because of the new situations in which the beneficiaries of the JDC and the UPA find themselves, the UJA has a responsibility to dress the 1942 campaign message in 1942 garb. The difference between today's story and last year's is infinitely greater than the change last year from the year before.

Maintenance of Local Services

To the extent that our local and national services, by design or by accident, are outside of local Community Chest Campaigns and are, therefore, the responsibility of Federations or Welfare Funds, depending on fund-raising within our own group, the Chest theme is also our theme. A nation at war must continue to concern itself with health, family welfare, education and morale at home. The American pattern of social service encourages such work under denominational auspices and in some fields the services are non-sectarian in scope. This theme of a strong home front cannot be stressed too strongly.

A Time for Re-Examination

This is a year when the form of our community organization, the agencies included, or the type of campaign, should not be taken for granted. Even the idea of one joint campaign a year, so zealously worshipped by many of our communities, needs to be re-examined. Perhaps in the larger cities, some of the newer appeals, and some of the appeals that do not presume to speak for the entire community, would do better to campaign independently. We must not assume, without further proof, that the adding of more and more causes and agencies, results in the greatest good, for the agencies or for the services to be rendered, either in financing or in program.

Some of the regional and national agencies, operating in fields where there is duplication in fund-raising or in program, need to be challenged. The national health agencies that perhaps, in some cases are regional and the regional agencies that, perhaps in some cases are local, should be studied anew. War-time is an excellent occasion to question inclusions that depend only on tradition and inertia for their presence in a welfare fund.

* * * * *

OUR CAMPAIGNS WILL, IN EFFECT, BE ASKING US WHETHER WE AS AMERICAN JEWS, ARE WORTHY OF A GREAT PRIVILEGE AND RESPONSIBILITY. The fate of our country and our Allies the world over, -- the fate of our people, as a people and as human beings -- rests with us. Properly stated, not just in statistics or income tax tables, but in human terms, in emotional terms that are real because they are sentimental in the finer sense of that word, the campaigns will defend our sector of the battle-lines for democracy.

SPECIAL BULLETIN

from the CHICAGO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

February 2, 1942

(Since many of the delegates attending the Chicago Assembly asked for an immediate review of the highlights, this Bulletin is being distributed to member agencies directly from Assembly headquarters at the Drake Hotel. A more complete report will be included in the forthcoming issue of Notes and News, which will be distributed to all registered delegates.)

The Chicago Assembly drew the largest and most representative attendance in the Council's history. Over 400 official delegates and many visitors attended the three days' sessions, coming from every corner of the country and a number of Canadian communities as well. The figures tell only part of the story. While more difficult to gauge, the significance of the Assembly as a forum and deliberative gathering for the organized communities has been clearly established.

In a sober atmosphere charged with war-time tension, the delegates sat thru a crowded schedule of meetings which covered the wide range of Jewish local and national communal interests. These were working sessions. The program offered no celebrities and no oratory. Presidents and executives of federations, campaign and budget chairmen of welfare funds, and officers of the local social services and of the national and overseas agencies deliberated together. Every aspect of their respective programs was scrutinized. They sought clarification on how their activities could be more closely geared to the nation's all-out drive for victory.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS
National Office: 165 West 46th Street . New York City

The Assembly considered the shifts and increases in responsibilities resulting from the war, in terms of local welfare and cultural services, overseas and refugee needs and the urge for unification of programs in the civic-protective field. It was especially concerned with financing Jewish communal programs against the background of fears engendered by rising taxes, the draft on manpower by war and industry, and the economic dislocations incidental to the streamlining of war production. (Facing squarely these drastic readjustments, the consensus was clearly one of confidence.) Increased rather than substitute giving will be the order of the day. Spring goals will be increased where necessary to meet increased needs, in the opinion of the Assembly, and these goals will be achieved. The war will be won by the armed forces, supported by a concentration of industrial effort and both will be built on the firm foundation of high morale on the home front. To this end, the organized Jewish communities will make a maximum contribution both in the general community wide effort and in their own special fields of interest and responsibility.

War-Time Programs on
Federations

Reports prepared by special committees formed the basis for discussion. One such committee had considered the problems which war-time conditions have brought to federations and will bring in even greater degree during the coming year. In the Committee's opinion these problems would include need for reevaluating all programs. They anticipate that any reductions in the need for assistance which would come from lessened unemployment would be overbalanced by increased demands resulting from the closing down of non-essential industries; family dislocations will tend to increase because of war emotionalism, the separation of families, migration to new and neglected industrial areas and numerous similar hazards incidental to the mobilization of men and industry. Hospital and health services face a shortage of medical and technical assistance, difficulties in securing equipment and extension of resources to cover the possible need of caring for war casualties. The cultural and recreational programs are threatened by the withdrawal of personnel to serve the armed forces and by misguided zeal for economies. Scarcities and increased costs of institutional supplies is one contributing factor to the increased cost of operation; another is the increase in payroll to meet higher living costs. Budgeting for local federations will present increasing difficulties in meeting on the one hand these added items of expense, and on the other, coping with the risk of diminished giving due to the essential but more common-place character of their services.

This discussion brought the question of priorities into the welfare field. Should the major focus of the welfare dollar be directed to the home front, sacrificing if necessary some of the more far-flung activities in which Jewish community effort has been engaged? Will the demands at home compel the

restriction or liquidation of the generosity with which American Jews have regarded since the last war to the mounting disaster of overseas Jewry? The Assembly's sentiment called unequivocally for increased rather than substitute giving to meet this new double load.

**Fund-Raising in
1942**

Implementing this discussion were the sessions at which problems and techniques on fund-raising were presented and analyzed. The Committee report on the subject pointed to

the possibility of lower incomes for some groups of the population during the coming year, the effect of higher taxation, and limitation of the capacity to contribute which may result from the disorganization of business and manufacturing as the Nation's economy is devoted in ever increasing measure to war purposes. In addition, it raised the question of the possibility of War Chests, which would centralize financing for all philanthropic purposes including Community Chests, Jewish Welfare Funds, war relief needs and other demands on the general community.

Ready acceptance was found for the view based on local community experience and that of Community Chest and Councils, Inc., that the force of circumstances rather than mere thinking or attempts at planning will determine whether Jewish welfare funds must go into or stay out of War Chests. Equally accepted was the point that it is necessary not to destroy our essential agencies in fighting to preserve the social organization of communities. Jewish welfare funds therefore must be absolutely frank in their negotiations with prospective War Chests, "insist upon the preservation of the essence of their community organization and their autonomy in their fields of communal action."

Canadian experience was cited to show that all the threats to generous giving in war time need prove no barrier. Jewish Welfare Funds across the border have steadily increased their income, despite doubling, trebling and quadrupling of corporation and individual income and other taxes to meet war costs.

**Information
Please**

A departure from previous Assembly practice was introduced on the closing day of the sessions, with a series of meetings in which the delegates were given an opportunity to

ask questions concerning the programs and operations of national and overseas agencies. Panels of experts representing the overseas, Palestinian and refugee agencies, with the help of moderators from local welfare funds, cleared the minds of delegates on questions on the constantly shifting conditions under which the agencies are now working.

The delegates welcomed this new method of providing much needed explanation and information which will help keep the localities abreast of national agency planning. They urged its more extensive use at future meetings.

**Civic-Protective
Programs**

An analysis of the functioning of the General Jewish Council and of the four national agencies in the civic-protective field was presented by the program committee report, in

relation to the interest and activities of local groups working in this field. Recommendations were presented based on the premise that "the problems of unifying and organizing a national and local defense program in the civic-protective field should not be considered identical with the program of effective unity of the Jews in America." The report recognized "inherent differences in the consideration of Jews as a racial, religious or political entity," but argued that nevertheless, coordination of civic protective work can proceed "without

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hindering the efforts of those who are seeking to establish a completely integrated and all embracing Jewish program."

On these premises, specific suggestions were presented for developing a cooperative and harmonious program. Discussion from the local communities developed persistent demand for an integrated program; spokesmen for the national agencies expressed general approval of the basic principles of the report, but the representative of one of the agencies explained that he was without authority to speak for his organization. The Assembly meeting adopted a resolution calling upon the Board of Directors of the Council "to take the necessary steps to implement the report as promptly as possible." The Board of Directors at its meeting that evening appointed a committee to "offer its services to work with the protective agencies in endeavoring to find a basis for effective collaboration."

Continuing Committees The committee authorized for the civic-protective project is one of three continuing committees recommended in the report of the executive director and approved by the Assembly business meeting.

A second committee will concern itself with war-time programs of Federations, and the third with fund-raising problems.

All three committees were charged with the responsibility of keeping in touch with day by day developments in their respective fields and advising from time to time with the Council Board and member agencies on prospects and policies.

Budget Research Service The discussion of national budgeting initiated during 1939 and first reported to the Assembly at Atlanta a year ago, was finally resolved in a report presented on behalf of the Council committee which had worked on the subject in collaboration with the group which had expressed itself in opposition on the referendum last spring. With slight modifications of the plan adopted by the Board at its May 1941 meeting, the new procedures provide for a committee on National Budget Research, to be made up of 15 persons named by the Council president with the approval of the Board, and to be responsible for a series of studies on agencies participating in welfare funds.

The procedure adopted by the Board in May 1941 and now unanimously confirmed by the Board of Directors and the General Assembly, provides that until such time as the Council may decide otherwise:

1. Reports issued on organizations will be limited to analysis and descriptions of functional services, administration and fund-raising procedures, the problems with which the organizations deal, and the results of services rendered;

2. Reports will not attempt to translate findings in terms of total budget requirements and no specific recommendations will be offered to immediate agencies on approved minimum or maximum financial needs of any organization.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, the Committee was named and the staff instructed to proceed to organize its work. Two preliminary studies are being completed and are being submitted to the Committee for consideration.

Council A budget of \$132,000 was presented by the Board and approved by
Financing the Assembly, covering the continuing program of the Council,
 plus an extension of field services to two unorganized regions
and the initiation of the budget research service.

The Assembly also adopted unanimously a new plan providing for equitable apportionment of the cost of operating the Council. Facing the complete elimination of outside support, which had provided the impetus for initiating the Council and had been tapering off during the past five years, the plan allots the Council budget proportionately among the 220 member agencies, in accordance with the funds available to the organized communities through federations and welfare funds. Starting with a proportion of 1% of gross income for communities raising up to \$25,000, the percentage decreases inversely with increasing income. Under the new plan, communities which have been most generous in their support of the Council will continue on their present level, while the increased support will be derived from the other communities.

A meeting of regional finance officers preceding the Assembly agreed heartily that the new plan provided for a fair and businesslike distribution of the costs of Council support and assured the Board that their communities would meet their quotas under the plan.

When the new plan was presented at the Assembly business meeting, a number of delegates pointed out that payments to the Council must not be included among contributions to beneficiary agencies, but rather as a service charge essential to the operation of the member organizations.

Council A complete revision of the Council By-Laws, worked on by a
By-Laws Committee during the year, was approved unanimously by the
 Assembly. Copies of these proposed changes had been sent in
advance to the member agencies and delegates. The changes clarified procedures in the selection and certification of member agency delegates and eliminated ambiguities as to voting and other procedures.

Awards for Campaign Another feature of the Assembly was the exhibit of campaign
and Educational and educational materials used by federations and welfare
Materials funds during 1941 and submitted to board of judges for
 scrutiny. Awards were made for the best campaign and
year round materials as well as the best individual piece submitted in separate classes for larger, intermediate and smaller communities. A Special Bulletin will describe the exhibits and make them available for loan among member agencies.

Other The General Assembly has become increasingly an occasion for
Meetings meetings of groups and organizations concerned with special
 phases of community activities. This year such group meetings
began on the Thursday preceding the Assembly and continued at odd moments, before and after the regular sessions of the Assembly.

The American Association for Jewish Education conducted an "Oneg Shabbat" during which interested delegates discussed the subject "The Community and Jewish Education in War and Peace."

The JDC held a meeting of its Board of Directors and the NRS discussed its war problems with many delegates who represented the NRS local advisory committees.

Functional agency representatives, advisory to NRS also carried on discussion as opportunity permitted.

Representatives of federations, welfare funds, national organizations and youth groups met to consider problems of youth groups associated with federations and welfare funds and ways and means of servicing these groups through their local community organization and national services.

The Canadian delegates lunched together to discuss their particular common problems.

Five of the Council regions took advantage of Sunday breakfast to assemble their delegates to discuss their operations during 1942. It was a unanimous decision concurred in by the Council Board that war-time conditions made it imperative that regional conferences and other opportunities for inter-city collaboration be continued. The Board also provided for a special committee to confer with other national agencies conducting regional programs and to seek methods of cooperation in regional work.

Election

Ira M. Younker of New York was elected to fill the treasurership left vacant by the death of Solomon Lowenstein. For his significant contribution in the organization of the Council, David M. Heyman was elected an honorary member of the Board of Directors. The other officers of the Council were reelected. New directors were Charles Brown, of Los Angeles, Isaac Heller of New Orleans, Leslie Jacobs of Dallas, and James Marshall of New York.

At its opening session, the Assembly observed an interval of silence as a tribute to the memory of Dr. Lowenstein and Herbert Mallinson of Dallas.

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds,

Inc.

including the Bureau of Jewish Social Research

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

OFFICERS: *President* SIDNEY HOLLANDER, Baltimore · *Chairman of the Board* WILLIAM J. SHRODER, Cincinnati
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Executive Director H. L. LURIE · *Associate Director* GEORGE W. RADENOFF

February 11, 1942

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105 St. at Ansel Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I have your letter of February 5th. I am sorry that the adjective "slight" rather than the more exact statement "with some modifications" was used in our spot bulletin from the Assembly, and that we did not include in the release the other items mentioned in your letter. These details will be included in the reports which are sent out to our member agencies.

Except for the change of name and the provisions concerning future action, the Board in May did, in effect, authorize only those parts of the budget study proposal that were not of a controversial character. I presume in my own thinking I took for granted from the beginning that the Council would not attempt to project any service which was opposed by a substantial number of our agencies. If I understand your views, you do not agree that the wording of the resolution, passed in May, guaranteed this policy.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,


H. L. LURIE

HL/eds

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

February 15, 1942

[1442]

LIST OF MEMBER AGENCIES AND NUMBER OF ASSIGNED VOTES

City and Member Agency	No. of Delegates	City and Member Agency	No. of Delegates
AKRON, OHIO - JSSE...JWF	4	CINCINNATI, OHIO - JCC...UJSA	5
ALBANY, N. Y. - JCC	2	CLEVELAND, OHIO - JWF	6 <i>Tabl.</i>
X ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. - JFC	2	X COLUMBUS, OHIO - UJF...JWF	2
ALEXANDRIA, LA. - JWF	2	CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS - JWF	2
ALLENTOWN, PA. - UJC	2	CUMBERLAND, MD. - JCF-WM	2
ALTOONA, PA. - EJP	2	DALLAS, TEXAS - JFSS	2
X ASHEVILLE, N. C. - EJC	2	DAVENPORT, IOWA - JC	2
ATLANTA, GA. - EJSS...JWF	4	X DAYTON, OHIO - JFSS...UJC	4
✓ ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. - EJC	2	✓ DES MOINES, IOWA - JWF	2
BAKERSFIELD, CALIF. - UJWF	2	X DETROIT, MICH. - JWF	6
✓ BALTIMORE, MD. - AJC...UJA	6	X DULUTH, MINN. - JWF	2
X BAYONNE, N. J. - JCC	2	EASTON, PA. - JCC	2
BINGHAMTON, N. Y. - JCC	2	EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA - JE	2
BIRMINGHAM, ALA. - UJF	2	ELGIN, ILL. - JWC	2
BOSTON, MASS. - AJP...UJC	6	EL PASO, TEXAS - JF	2
? X BRIDGEPORT, CONN. - JWB&CS, JCC	4	ERIE, PA. - JCC	2
BROOKLYN, N. Y. - EJC	6	EVANSVILLE, IND. - JCC	2
BROOKTON, MASS. - UJA	2	✓ FARGO, N. D. - JC	2
✓ BUFFALO, N. Y. - JFSS...UJWF	5	FITCHBURG-LEOMINSTER, MASS. - JCC	2
BAY CITY, MICH. - NEM-JWF	2	X FLINT, MICH. - EJC	2
BUTLER, PA. - JCC	2	X FORT WAYNE, IND. - JF	2
BUTTE, MONT. - JWC	2	X FORT WORTH, TEXAS - JF	2
CAMDEN, N. J. - EJC	2	FRESNO, CALIF. - JNWF	2
X CANTON, OHIO - JWF...JWL	4	GARY, IND. - JWF	2
CENTRALIA, WASH. - CC-JWF	2	HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA - JSSE...UJWF	4
✓ CHATTANOOGA, TENN. - JWF	2	HAMMOND, IND. - UJA	2
CHICAGO, ILL. - JC...JWF	6		

City and Member Agency	No. of Delegates	City and Member Agency	No. of Delegates
HARTFORD, CONN. - JWF	3	MONROE, LA. - UJC NE. La.	2
✓ HELENA, ARK. - FJC	2	✓ MONTGOMERY, ALA. - JF	2
X HOLYOKE, MASS. - UJA	2	✓ NASHVILLE, TENN. - JCC	2
TABER HOUSTON, TEXAS - JCC	2	NEWARK, N. J. - CJC	4
HUNTINGTON, W. VA. - UJF	2	X NEW BEDFORD, MASS. - UJA	2
HARRISBURG, PA. - UJC	2	NEW HAVEN, CONN. - JCC	3
INDIANAPOLIS, IND. - JF...JWF	4	NEW ORLEANS, LA. - JCAF...JWF	4
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. - JCC	2	NEW YORK, N. Y. - PSJPS	6
X JOHNSTOWN, PA. - UJA	2	NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. - JF	2
JOLIET, ILL. - JWC	2	NEWBURGH, N. Y. - UJC	2
JOPLIN, MO. - JWF	2	X NORFOLK, VA. - UJF	2
✓ KANSAS CITY, MO. - JWF...UJC	5	OAKLAND, CALIF. - JF...UJWF	4
X KNOXVILLE, TENN. - FJC	2	X OMAHA, NEB. - FJS	2
LAFAYETTE, IND. - FJC	2	PASSAIC, N. J. - JCC	2
LANCASTER, PA. - CJC	2	✓ PEORIA, ILL. - JWF	2
X LIMA, OHIO - AJC	2	PETERSBURG, VA. - UJCF	2
✓ LINCOLN, NEB. - JWF	2	PHILADELPHIA, PA. - FJC...AJF	7
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. - FJC	2	X PITTSBURGH, PA. - FJP...UJF	6
LONG BEACH, CALIF. - UJWF	2	PONTIAC, MICH. - FJC	2
1/2 - 1/2 X LOS ANGELES, CALIF. - FJWO...JCC	6	X PORTLAND, ORE. - FJC...OJWF	4 ?
X LOUISVILLE, KY. - CJO...JWF	4	PROVIDENCE, R. I. - JFSS	3
LOWELL, MASS. - UJA	2	RALEIGH, N. C. - FJC	2
MADISON, WIS. - JWF	2	READING, PA. - JCC	2
✓ MEMPHIS, TENN. - FJWA...JWF	2	RICHMOND, VA. - JCC	2
LANSING, MICH. - FJC	2	RIVERSIDE, CALIF. - JJDC	2
MIAMI, FLA. - FJF	2	ROANOKE, VA. - UJA	2
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. - UJA	2	ROCHESTER, N. Y. - JWC...UJWF	5
X MILWAUKEE, WIS. - FJC...JWF	3	X ROCKFORD, ILL. - FJC	2
✓ MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. - FJS	3	ROCK ISLAND, ILL. - UJC	2

City and Member Agency	No. of Delegates	City and Member Agency	No. of Delegates
SACRAMENTO, CALIF. - UJWF	2	X TACOMA, WASH. - FJF	2
SAGINAW, MICH. - JWF	2	TOLEDO, OHIO - JF...UJW	4 <i>table</i>
SALEM, OHIO - JF	2	TORONTO, ONT., CANADA-FJP...UJWF	5
✓ SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH - UJC	2	X TRENTON, N. J. - JF	2
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS - JSSF	2	TROY, N. Y. - UHC	2
✓ SAN DIEGO, CALIF. - UJF	2	TULSA, OKLA. - JCC	2
✓ SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.-FJC...JNWF	5	TYLER, TEXAS - FJC	2
SAN JOSE, CALIF. - JF	2	X UTICA, N. Y. - JCC	2
SAVANNAH, GA. - UJA	2	✓ VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA-JAC...JWF	2
SANTA ANA, CALIF. - UWF-OC	2	✓ VICKSBURG, MISS. - JWF	2
SCHENECTADY, N. Y. - UJA	2	VIRGINIA, MINN. - FJS	2
X SCRANTON, PA. - JF...UJA	4	WACO, TEXAS - JFC...UJA	4
2 SEATTLE, WASH. - FJF...JWS	4	X WARREN, OHIO - JF	2
SELMA, ALA. - JWF	2	X WASHINGTON, D.C.-JSSA...JCC...UJA	4
X SHARON, PA. - UJA-SV	2	WATERBURY, CONN. - JPA	2
SHEBOYGAN, WIS. - FJC	2	WATERTOWN, N. Y. - JFC	2
✓ SHEFFIELD, ALA. - FC	2	WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.-FJC-PBC	2
SIoux CITY, IOWA - FJSS	2	WHEELING, W.VA. - JCC	2 <i>no vote</i>
X SIOUX FALLS, S. D. - JWF	2	WICHITA, KAN. - M-K JWF	2
SOUTH BEND, IND. - JWF	2	X WILKES-BARRE, PA. - WV-JC	2
SPOKANE, WASH. - JWA	2	WILLIAMSPORT, PA. - FJC	2
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.-JSSB...JWF	4	WILMINGTON, DEL. - JFD	2
✓ ST. LOUIS, MO. - JF...JWF	5	WINDSOR, ONT., CANADA-UJWF	2
X ST. PAUL, MINN. - UJF...JWA	4	WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA-JWF	2
STEUBENVILLE, OHIO - JCC	2	WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. - JCC	2
STOCKTON, CALIF. - NJWF	2	WORCESTER, MASS.-JSSA...JWF	4
SYRACUSE, N. Y. - JWF	2	YORK, PA. - JCC	2
		YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO - JF	2

Letter to Rabbis:

Kaplan	-	Allentown, Pa.
Hirschman	-	Altoma, Pa.
Silverman	-	Birmingham
Sevey	-	Brockton, Mass.
Feldman	-	Chattanooga
✓ Lux	-	Davenport
Witt	-	Dayton
Curick	-	Erie
Feldman	-	Hartford
Blumenthal	-	Huntington
Mayerberg	-	Kansas City
Davis	-	Laurel
✓ Dorfman	-	Lincoln
✓ Bazell	-	Louisville
Muida	-	Minneapolis
Mark	-	Nashville
Siskind	-	New Haven
Finkelstein	-	New Orleans
Fishman	-	"
Lipsiger	-	"
Berkowitz	-	Portland, Oregon
✓ Margolis	-	St. Paul

X Halberg
out. us vote
Lieberman

— Trenton

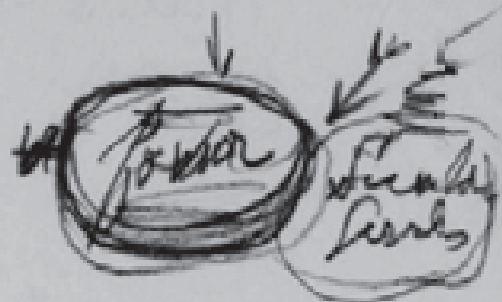
— W. h. king

— Worcester

— Youngstown

D. lin

Philo



Hunting Town

Charleston

Herberville

WRHS



Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds,

Inc.

including the Bureau of Jewish Social Research

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

OFFICERS: *President* SIDNEY HOLLANDER, Baltimore · *Chairman of the Board* WILLIAM J. SHRODER, Cincinnati
Vice-Presidents WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Greenwich · HENRY WINEMAN, Detroit · IRA M. YOUNKER, New York
Secretary ELIAS MAYER, Chicago · *Treasurer* SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN, New York
Executive Director H. L. LURIE · *Associate Director* GEORGE W. RABINOFF

February 16, 1942

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
E. 105 St. at Ansel Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

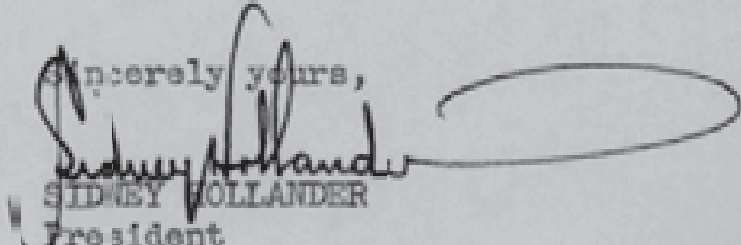
Dear Rabbi Silver:

By action of the Board of Directors of the Council and the Assembly at its meeting on February 1st, final plans were formulated for the development of the work of the Budget Research Committee. The personnel of the Committee is to be increased to 15. I do not need to give you a detailed background of this project which the Council is setting up for the benefit of its member agencies since you have been in touch with the general developments. The enclosed memorandum outlines the scope and functions of the Committee as adopted by the General Assembly.

I would very much like to have you serve as a member of this Committee. We hope, as soon as possible, to arrange for a meeting so that the work can be formally initiated. In the interim, some experimental studies have been undertaken and one on the Hebrew University of Jerusalem has been completed. As soon as I receive your acceptance of membership on this Committee, I shall ask the office to send you a copy of the report on the Hebrew University and some questions relating to reports which the Committee will want to study. Further organization of the research services are to be determined by Committee action.

I hope that you will let me know at once that you are willing to accept service on this Committee.

Sincerely yours,


SIDNEY HOLLANDER
President

Enclosure

February 18, 1942

Mr. Sidney Hollander, President
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds
165 West 46th St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Hollander:

Thank you for your letter
of February 16. I shall be pleased to serve
on the Budget Research Committee.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BE

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds,

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including the Bureau of Jewish Social Research

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February 19, 1942

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I am sending you under separate cover, a copy of a report prepared on the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. This is an experimental report which we are developing as material for the Budget Research Committee.

I should like to call the attention of the members of the Committee to the following points:

- (1) This report on the Hebrew University represents a comprehensive study of factual data available in this country. No study was undertaken directly in Palestine of the activities of the University. It may, therefore, serve as an example of the scope of information that may be secured in this country and indicate the limitations of studies of overseas agencies that are not supplemented by direct contacts with the overseas work itself.
- (2) The report in its present form is detailed and has not been condensed or digested. I should like the Committee to consider and establish some general policies relating to the type of report and materials which might be made available to our member agencies from these studies.
- (3) The Budget Research Committee should consider the entire problem of Committee recommendations on these individual agency studies. The limitation which the Board has imposed on the work of the Committee specifically states that "these reports will not attempt to translate evaluations in terms of total budget requirements and no specific recommendations will be offered to member agencies on approved minimum or maximum financial needs of any organization." Beyond these specific limitations there may be areas of analysis and recommendations growing out of the factual studies that the Committee may wish to transmit to member agencies. It is suggested that the individual members of the Committee study the report and attempt to derive policies which should later be discussed by the Committee at its first meeting as a method of procedure in dealing with similar studies and reports.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Cleveland

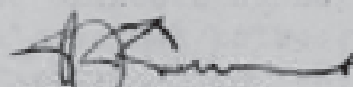
2.

February 19, 1942

We are in process of making a study of CRT which presents much greater difficulties than the Hebrew University because of the more wide-spread character of CRT activities and the lack of basic data available to the American office of the CRT.

As soon as the Budget Research Committee is completed and functioning, we shall plan a meeting for the development of the Committee's responsibilities and procedures. We would be interested in receiving comments and suggestions from you.

Sincerely,


H. L. LURIE

HLL/jm



February 28, 1941

Rabbi Isador E. Philo
Congregation Rodef Sholom
Elm and Woodbine Sts.
Youngstown, Ohio

My dear Philo:

You know, of course, that the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds is holding a referendum at this time on the proposal to establish a National Advisory Budgeting service which will tell the communities in America how much they should contribute to each one of the national and international causes. Under the guise of this seemingly innocent proposal, an effort is being made to control and dominate the American Jewish scene by a small group of people who through a system of interlocking directorates already control most of the national Jewish organizations in this country. I am sure that you have seen the Minority Report on these proposals, which fully enumerates the danger of national budgeting. If you have not received it, your Federation or Welfare Fund undoubtedly has received it. As the responsible leader of your community, I hope that you will do your utmost to defeat this effort. The Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds should remain what it has been during the last eight years, a fact-finding and servicing agency to provide American Jewish communities with all information, data and facts about the agencies which apply for the support of Welfare Funds. It should not presume to "evaluate" their work and to suggest allocations and ratios. You can readily see how the ideologic bias of any committee attempting to do the latter would influence their recommendations. I hope that you will speak to the officers of your Welfare Fund or your Federation and persuade them to vote down the proposals.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:EK

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.

March 19, 1942

NEWS LETTER

FROM: H.L. LURIE

TO: THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Spring meeting of the Board of Directors will be scheduled later, probably toward the end of May. Meanwhile, you will be interested in some of the developments in Council work, following the Chicago Assembly.

1. Appointment of Committees

(a) Committee on Budget Research Service (To consist of a maximum of 15 members) - The following accepted service on the Committee during 1941:

Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore	Edwin J. Schenfarber, Columbus
Fred M. Butzel, Detroit	William J. Schroder, Cincinnati
Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, New York	David M. Tatchmaker, Boston
William Rosenwald, Greenwich	Ira M. Younger, New York

The following persons originally refused service but are again being asked to serve: Joseph Goldstein, Rochester; Charles J. Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh; and Judge Morris Rothenberg, New York. Messrs. Goldstein and Rosenbloom have accepted formally.

The following persons were invited to complete the Committee: Harry Greenstein, Baltimore; Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland; Leon C. Sunstein, Philadelphia; and Edward M.M. Warburg, New York. Rabbi Silver and Mr. Greenstein have accepted. Mr. Warburg has enlisted in the United States Army and is unable to serve. Mr. Sunstein has not yet accepted the invitation.

Mr. Hollander was given the authority to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Lowenstein from a list of names approved by the Board. Dr. Maurice B. Hexter, executive vice-president of the New York Federation, has been invited to serve and has accepted.

At this date, therefore, 12 persons have accepted Committee membership, with two pending and one vacancy.

Other vacancies on the Committee are to be filled by action of the Board.

Plans for an early meeting of the Committee did not materialize. We are scheduling the first meeting of the Committee for April 13th in New York.

The preliminary reports for the Committee have been completed on the Hebrew University. The ORT report will be finished this month and a study on the Jewish Labor Committee for Palestine is being initiated.

(b) Committee on Civic-Protective Agencies - The following persons have accepted appointment to the Committee:

George F. Medalie, New York	James L. White, Salt Lake City
Charles A. Riegelman, New York	David M. Watchmaker, Boston
William Rosenwald, Greenwich	Morris Wolf, Philadelphia
William J. Shroder, Cincinnati	Ira M. Younker, New York
Max Simon, Cleveland	
Edgar J. Kaufmann, Pittsburgh (As consultant)	

Invitations pending - Edwin J. Schanfarber, Columbus and Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore.

Members of the Committee held an initial series of meetings with representatives of the four major agencies - the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith and Jewish Labor Committee, on March 8, March 11 and March 15. The conferences brought out underlying difficulties, but indicated a desire on the part of the four agencies for some form of cooperation. A summary and analysis of the conferences is being prepared by the staff and will be submitted to the Civic-Protective Committee, for consideration at a further meeting.

(c) A Committee on Fund-Raising Policies to follow up the work initiated at the Assembly by the sub-committee on Committee on Fund-Raising Policies has been appointed as follows:

Isidore Sobeloff, Detroit, Chairman	
Herbert R. Bloch, Cincinnati	Charles T. Morris, Louisville
Isidor Coons, New York	Kurt Peiser, Philadelphia
Joel Gross, Newark	Harris Perlstein, Chicago
Leslie L. Jacobs, Dallas	Leon C. Sunstein, Philadelphia
Stanley C. Myers, Miami	Elkan C. Voorsanger, Milwaukee

This Committee has been asked to give prompt attention to the problem of war chests, which are developing rapidly in a number of cities. The Council staff, in response to requests from a number of our member agencies, is preparing a memorandum on the subject.

(d) Committee on Local Community Organization - to follow up the Medalie-Hexter report, with Samuel A. Goldsmith of Chicago as chairman. The members invited to this Committee include:

Judge Maurice Bernon, Cleveland	Julian H. Krolik, Detroit
Joseph M. Bransten, San Francisco	Kurt Peiser, Philadelphia
Major B. Einstein, St. Louis	Harris Perlstein, Chicago
Samuel Gerson, St. Louis	Hon. J.S. Schwartz, Chicago
Samuel Goldhamer, Cleveland	Dr. Ben M. Selekman, Boston
L. Edwin Goldman, Baltimore	Isidore Sobeloff, Detroit
Harry Greenstein, Baltimore	Leon C. Sunstein, Philadelphia
Dr. Maurice B. Hexter, New York	Abe Scere, Detroit
Walter S. Hilborn, Los Angeles	Sidney N. Weitz, Cleveland
Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, Boston	Morris Wolf, Philadelphia
Hymen Kaplan, San Francisco	David Tannenbaum, Los Angeles
Dr. M.J. Karpf, Los Angeles	Dr. Alvin Thalheimer, Baltimore
Robert J. Koshland, San Francisco	

Representatives from Pittsburgh
to be selected.

(e) The Committee to Confer with National Agencies on Regional Conferences has not yet been chosen.

2. Council Finances

The new schedule of membership dues and requests for 1942 allocations was sent to the member agencies in February, with reductions in the scale of dues applying to larger cities. A finance committee is still to be appointed, to recommend policies and to deal with questions raised in applying the new schedule, but the chairmen of the Regional Finance Committees and other regional groups are active in getting member agencies' acceptances of the proposed schedule.

3. Council Reports

Fourteen reports of agencies in our regular series of national and overseas agency studies have been prepared and distributed to member agencies. Special reports and bulletins have been prepared.

Survey of Leisure Time Needs of Cincinnati presented to local group in February.

Survey of New Orleans Children's Home completed and will be formally presented to agency in May.

Analysis of the 1941 Budgets of 123 Federations and Welfare Funds was completed and released in February.

4. Regional Conferences are scheduled for the Spring:

In San Francisco, for the Western States Region, March 21-23.

In Dallas, for the Southwest Region, March 21-22, with Mr. Hollander as a key speaker.

In Chattanooga, for the Southeast Region, March 28-29, Mr. Shroder speaking.

Campaign seminars were held during February in Cleveland and in Chicago, for the East Central and West Central Regions, respectively.

March 20, 1942.

To the Members of the Office Committees

The next meeting of the Office Committee will
take place at Wednesday, March 26, at 4:30 P.M.

Attached are minutes of Office Committee
number: 57 and 58.

Arthur Lourie.

WAR CHEST
DEVELOPMENTS

April 7, 1942

1942

GENERAL BULLETIN

For Member Agencies

No. G - 6

The establishment of local War Chests, before Pearl Harbor a speculative question, has since December 7, become the No. 1 problem facing Jewish federations and welfare funds throughout the country. This Bulletin is a round-up of information now available on the war chest situation. It is intended to serve as a basis for discussion, and other bulletins will be issued by the COUNCIL as additional information becomes available.

The Bulletin, which has been referred to the COUNCIL'S Committee on FUND-RAISING POLICIES for further study and recommendations, is divided into three parts: 1) The Present Situation; 2) War Chest Experience in World War I; and 3) Implications to Jewish Services in the Current Situation.

From this material, it is evident that:

1. Each community will determine for itself whether it needs a War Chest, and if so, how it will organize, what causes it will include, etc.;
2. Similarly, local conditions will determine for each Jewish Federation or Welfare Fund whether it will join the War Chest in its community, judging according to its own needs, general community factors, and the strength and validity of the War Chest;
3. The impetus for the War Chest probably will not come from the Jewish group, but it will be receptive to negotiations;
4. In any event, it is probable that War Chest discussions will not affect the 1942 Spring Jewish Welfare Fund campaigns.

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

PART 1. THE PRESENT SITUATION

War Chest discussions are proceeding in an increasing number of cities. Representatives of larger non-sectarian community chests, meeting in Cleveland May 1941, formulated what they called a "Rational Plan" for meeting the problems created by the growing number of war relief and related appeals. This plan stressed local autonomy, but suggested the advisability of local all-inclusive defense chests as a means of mobilizing available resources and providing equitably both for continuing local needs and for new appeals arising out of the War. At that time a number of communities took steps looking toward the creation of such all-inclusive local campaign organizations. President Roosevelt's letter in June, recommending separate campaigns for Red Cross, USO and local Chests, put a temporary damper on the movement, but in some cities the organizational machinery was established in anticipation of further developments.

Attitude of Community Chests

The Mid-West meeting of Community Chests and Councils, Inc. in Chicago on February 26-28, 1942, approved a "Statement regarding War-Time Appeals", adopted by the CCC Inc. Board on 2/25/42, the salient paragraphs being:

"... especially in war time, citizens wish to obviate multiple appeals, to economize in campaign costs, to conserve leadership, and to create the maximum unity of effort and spirit. The organization in a community of an Annual War Fund Campaign is a way of achieving these ends. In arriving at its decision, each community adopting a War Fund campaign will negotiate, based on its local situation, the inclusion and exclusion of such Campaign's beneficiary agencies.

"The policy of CCC Inc. will be to cooperate with the citizens of the 600 Chest and Council communities in carrying into effect their local decisions, whatever these decisions may be."

At the Chicago meeting, the central office of CCC Inc. reported the results of an inquiry, just concluded, to gauge the extent and direction of local sentiment on war chests. The findings showed that altho organization was still incomplete in most places, at least 50 cities had taken some steps toward organizing a war chest. War Appeal Review Committees had been set up in 40 cities, eight Chests had set up or were considering War Appeal Campaigns separated from their regular Chest campaigns, 19 additional Chests were in various stages of determining whether they would sponsor a combined appeal for local and war relief purposes, while 12 definitely were setting up all-inclusive chests. It was evident that a large number of communities were thinking seriously of some form of combined appeal in 1942.

The discussions brought out some of the factors compelling consideration of war chests:

1. A general patriotic motive for the conservation of money and man power;
2. A desire of local governments and defense councils to mobilize activities related to defense and welfare purposes;
3. Pressures from Chambers of Commerce and big givers, particularly corporations, for more efficient organization of activities and appeals in the local communities;
4. The need for Community Chests, Councils of Social Agencies and other communal welfare groups to protect continuing social services from decline in support due to the pressures of the more urgent and dramatic war appeals.

Generally speaking, local social agencies affiliated with Community Chests may be expected to go along with the developing war chest movement.

National Attitudes

There is a definite sentiment for war chests on the part of local leaders. National groups' interests vary:

The PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON WAR RELIEF AGENCIES, in a statement issued by Chairman Joseph E. Davies on December 11, 1941, recommended that for the time being, "foreign war relief functions and activities should be kept distinct from domestic relief work which is being carried on by the Red Cross, USO and other existing agencies." He added, however, that the War "does not alter the desirability of endeavoring to meet the urgent relief requirements of foreign countries associated with the United States in the War effort."

The RED CROSS prefers to retain complete independence in its campaign activities, altho in Boston and Rochester it did accept inclusion in war chests.

The UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, a combination of six agencies (including the Jewish Welfare Board) serving the American armed forces, has completed an agreement with CCC Inc., by which local Chests may include provision for USO and related local services in their annual appeal, under specified conditions. In 1941 USO was included in 71 out of 391 Community Chest Fall campaigns, and from present indications a larger number of community chests will provide for USO in the 1942 campaigns.

No formal statement has been made by the BRITISH RELIEF, CHINA RELIEF and similar foreign relief appeals. The RUSSIAN RELIEF has indicated a willingness to join war chests, and conversations are proceeding among these groups toward a common attitude.

The NATIONAL SOCIAL WORK COUNCIL and CCC Inc. have a joint Committee on National-Local Relationships, whose consideration of the necessity of consolidation of social services has been accelerated by the War. To date, there has been no expression from the major national organizations whose local branches or constituents would be involved in war chests.

At the Chicago meetings there was considerable sentiment for strengthening the NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, as the national review agency to pass on the eligibility of national appeals for inclusion in War Chests and to determine the extent of their respective needs.

Types of Local Organization for War Fund-Raising for Welfare Purposes

Community Chests have reported three distinct forms of local activity for the unification or control of War appeals:

a. The War Appeal Review Committee, which studies proposed local and national war and foreign relief appeals, for the purpose of "aiding proper ones, preventing undesirable ones, checking local goals, bringing about local combinations of appeals, maintaining basic standards and furnishing reliable information to citizens as to merit of appeals for war and foreign relief." In some cities, these committees work closely with licensing officials, who have authority to license appeals and solicitations, under local ordinance. These committees generally include representatives of Community Chest, the city administration, Chamber of Commerce, and local charitable organizations not members of the Chest.

b. Separate War Chests - Several Defense Chests were established in 1941, to raise funds for defense and war relief appeals, supplementary to the regular Community Chest campaigns. There is no uniform practice regarding inclusiveness in these separate Defense Chests; in many places they are considered interim steps

toward more complete War Chest Appeals. Widely representative in Board and management, they constitute effective Appeal Review Committees, since they not only decide which appeals are worthy, but undertake to raise funds for approved causes.

c. United War Funds - This type aims to finance war services, foreign relief appeals and local Community Chest agencies through a single campaign. As presently constituted, War Funds are of two types: 1) a Community Chest which enlarges its goal and scope and conducts a joint campaign for its own needs and the added appeals; 2) an entirely new corporation, more representative than the Community Chest, to raise money unitedly for many appeals, and to be more and more inclusive.

In all forms, however, the existing Community Chest organization and staff is generally put at the disposal of the new activity.

Current Local Developments

a. Seattle - A Greater Seattle Defense Chest was organized in 1941 by the local Defense Council, on a plan devised by the Community Fund in collaboration with city officials, Chamber of Commerce and labor union groups, and ratified by a Citizens meeting. The 1941 Campaign raised \$959,000 against \$645,546 raised by the Community Fund in 1940, including \$164,161 for defense, war services, etc. For non-local appeals, Seattle adopted a formula of local responsibility applied to national goals. The Seattle Jewish Welfare Fund was not included in the Defense Chest, altho the campaign did provide for the extended support of the Jewish agencies already members of the Community Fund.

b. Boston - The Boston Community Fund organized the Greater Boston United War Fund immediately after Pearl Harbor, completing negotiations initiated the preceding Spring. The campaign was conducted in January, and included the regular agencies of the Community Fund, the USO, the local Soldiers and Sailors Committee and the Red Cross. Approximately \$100,000 was raised above the \$7,600,000 goal, a gain of 39.1 percent above 1941. No foreign relief appeals were included.

In Boston the Associated Jewish Philanthropies is an arm of the Community Fund, but raises its money in an independent campaign immediately preceding the Fund drive. In November 1941, the Combined Appeal on behalf of the AJP and the Jewish Welfare Fund raised approximately \$1,100,000 including a 10 percent share for the Jewish group in the Boston USO. The Jewish group made a special solicitation of all Jewish contributors of \$100 and over to the Combined Jewish Appeal, as its share in the enlarged scope of the United War Fund, particularly on behalf of the Red Cross.

c. Cincinnati - Cincinnati organized a Defense Fund in May 1941 to become a War Chest "if and when". A special campaign was conducted in October for miscellaneous war appeals. In January 1942, the Cincinnati War Chest initiated the 1942 campaign, with a \$3,200,000 goal, to cover the regular Chest agencies, USO, war needs, etc. Announcement of the Red Cross War Fund goal was made simultaneously, and by special agreement, the War Chest special Gifts campaign solicited contributors on behalf of both efforts, according to an established proportion, using two pledge cards. The Red Cross completed its general solicitation immediately after the Special Gifts phase was concluded, and the War Chest will wind up its campaign in May, synchronized with the national USO dates. Two million dollars were raised in the combined Special Gifts War Chest-Red Cross solicitation, a 90 percent increase in this category over the 1941 Chest returns.

The Cincinnati Jewish Welfare Fund was not included in the 1942 War Chest campaign, altho there has been continuing cooperation between the officers of both groups.

d. Rochester - Rochester Community Chest is operating under a charter secured during the last War, sufficiently inclusive in scope to include any appeals without structural change. Both USO and Red Cross were included in the 1941 Chest campaign and present plans are to extend the 1942 campaign still further. Preliminary conversations have been initiated with the Rochester Jewish Welfare Fund for 1942 inclusion, altho the Welfare Fund customarily campaigns in the Fall. The suggestion is for a complete blanketing-in of the Welfare Fund into the Chest.

e. Pittsburgh - The Pittsburgh United Fund was organized as a separate corporation, to replace the Community Fund "for the duration", with representation from various interested groups. The United Fund aims to raise the funds needed "for our share of emergency appeals as well as the sums required for our all-time services". The campaign for 1942 raised \$2,776,377, for local needs, USO and Red Cross Roll Call, against \$2,452, 214 in 1941 for local needs only.

The United Jewish Fund was invited to join, but it was agreed that the needs of the general and the Jewish community would be best served by having the UJF continue its independent appeal.

f. Kansas City - A War Chest Fund has just been organized, with all-inclusive leadership. The plan calls for an all-out campaign next Fall, to finance the Community Chest agencies and the group of war appeals, possibly including the Red Cross. Negotiations are proceeding to determine the inclusiveness of the campaign. The Jewish Welfare Federation has been invited to join on a lump-sum allocation covering all of its agencies, at the rate of its 1941 campaign attainment, and for an 18 month term, so that it will not campaign this Spring.

Inquiries regarding War Chest relationships to Jewish Welfare Funds have been received in recent weeks from Buffalo, Syracuse, Houston, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Louisville, St. Louis.

Part II. WAR CHEST EXPERIENCE IN WORLD WAR I

The present movement for War chests reflects various experiences of the 1917-1918 War Chests. Under similar patriotic compulsions, war chests were established in many communities during 1917, and in a still larger number in 1918. There were few central community-financing bodies at that time, so that the pressure of appeals, both new and old, created tremendous disturbance, and led to a "revolt of givers" against indiscriminate solicitations. There was little professional leadership in these earlier war chests, and practically no budgeting experience, and all kinds of appeals were absorbed, with little selection or consideration of relative merits.

The givers' response to the war chests was phenomenal, out of all proportion to any previous experience in fund-raising. According to the best available information, approximately one billion dollars was raised by War Chests during 1917-1918. A report prepared by Dr. Henry M. Wriston, now president of Brown University, for the Connecticut State Council of Defense on "War Chest Practice", published in October 1918, says:

"The War Chest attempts to reduce the matter of giving to something like its proper proportion of extended effort; and the matter of giving to war auxiliary agencies threatens under the perpetuation of the drive system to absorb more than its proper share of time and money.

"In general, the War Chests command larger investigative power and almost uniformly make more serious attempts to discover the proper line of action. The consequence is that the war chest movement has

a very distinct tendency to diminish the support of unworthy and duplicative agencies.

"One is compelled to this (following) conclusion by the unanimous expression of satisfaction on the part of all classes of war chest communities when one approaches them as to their opinion of the new as against the old method. Testimony is unanimous as to the unifying effect upon the citizenship and increased community solidarity."

To this may be added a generally accepted view that the early War Chests had a beneficial effect in stabilizing the financing of local social services, in raising standards of giving and in creating a wide base of support from all elements, including the middle-class and labor groups.

On the negative side were several abuses in these war chests, probably the result of inexperience with central financing and the haste with which they had to be organized. The pressure for immunity to the giver led to indiscriminate inclusion of appeals, especially disastrous in the absence of national budgeting bodies to pass upon the merits of appealing agencies. Arbitrary judgments, personal grievances and disregard of past traditions and individual sentimental attachments were inherent in the situation.

By and large, however, the experience with war chests set a pattern for dealing with community needs on a community-wide basis, for financing thru Community Chests and for coordination and planning thru Councils of Social Agencies. Budgeting lacks were recognized and led to an emphasis of this process in the community chests which followed. The broad base of giving and the tendency to expanding management were also carried over from war chests to continuing community chests.

Another factor of current interest is the lack of influence of the war chests on national agencies. Altho in 1917, and more particularly in 1918, there were several groupings of national war appeals, blanketed locally into war chests, these left practically no impression on the continuing scene of national appeals, except for the emergence of the National Information Bureau.

Jewish experiences in 1917-1918 war chests fell into several categories:

a. Jewish War Relief - The JDC was practically the only Jewish foreign relief organization in existence at the time, and was generally included in war chests. According to Henry Rosenfelt, then in charge of the JDC fund-raising program: "We were treated quite fairly by the majority of Community Chest cities and for the most part were reluctant to decline their appropriations, which meant the staging of a separate campaign and the uncomplimentary criticisms which were sure to follow. . . . A majority of the early War Chests included the Jewish War Relief in their budgets."

b. Jewish Welfare Board - generally included in the war chests in 1917 as an independent appeal, and in 1918 as part of the United War Welfare Services.

c. Local Jewish Services - Local Jewish agencies were included in most War Chests, in federated cities thru the medium of the federation, and in organized communities by individual application. This process corresponds to that applied generally to other sectarian and non-sectarian local social services, and as in other phases of the war chest development, without serious budgetary scrutiny.

In retrospect, there were distinct assets to the Jewish group in this war chest development. The recognition of the place of organized Jewish social services in the total community welfare provision constituted an invaluable factor in establishing the identity of interest between the two groups. The broad sweep of the movement carried with it an outburst of civic enthusiasm and a general community acceptance of responsibility for support. For many elements which had not been involved in general community affairs, it laid a foundation for continuing Jewish individual and group participation in civic affairs.

Jews were subject to the same pressures and influences which compelled their neighbors to express themselves thru war chests. They brought their Jewish agencies into the war chests partly because of patriotic motives, partly because they, like others, were interested in the general community and war appeals, partly because they couldn't afford to go counter to the general community sentiment, partly because of a desire to protect or safeguard support for established welfare services. These reasons were also important factors in influencing Jewish community leaders to join the community chest movement which followed.

On the debit side of the ledger, the war chests resulted in a loss of intensity of interest of Jewish leaders in Jewish agencies, by the expansion of that interest to general community causes. It temporarily arrested the process of consolidating Jewish services and community planning within the Jewish group, altho it brought these services into closer functional relationship with general community services.

On the national scene, it meant that after the all-inclusive war chest had been terminated and local community chests limited their scope to local agencies, national agencies had to establish their local leadership anew. They profited from the fact that War Drives had been instrumental in extending giving habits to a much larger constituency of contributors.

Part III. IMPLICATIONS TO JEWISH SERVICES IN THE CURRENT SITUATION

Most of the inner and outer compulsions that brought Jewish agencies into the war chest movement during World War I are again prevalent. Some of the influences are even more potent now. Local Jewish services in many cities are an integral part of the general community chest and social work structure and cannot hold aloof from the general determination with regard to the financing of local welfare efforts. The intervening quarter of a century has accentuated the necessity of Jewish identification with general community enterprise, while the general community has come to expect active participation from the Jewish group. Furthermore, the extended process of Americanization during these 25 years has brought Jewish individuals and groups into a greater acceptance and participation in such activities as Red Cross, USO and other broad programs of civic concern.

Problems to be considered

There are practical difficulties which must be studied in reaching conclusions with regard to the inclusion of Jewish organizations within the new war chests. These reservations apply not to the ordinary local services encompassed in federations, but rather to the activities usually included in Jewish welfare funds, which were non-existent at the time of the last war chests. The Jewish welfare fund interests are more specifically Jewish in scope and go beyond the local philanthropic or even war relief purposes which, it is anticipated, will be the core of the new war chests. Welfare Funds include Jewish cultural, religious, civic-protective and other national activities which may be questioned as proper obligations of the general community.

Some war chests, as in Rochester, will consider it desirable to include the Jewish Welfare Fund as an entity, defending that course on the desirability of

eliminating independent appeals, and the status and broad gauge of Jewish interests. Where war chests will be of this magnitude, it is probable that they will prefer to incorporate into their campaigns fully going concerns such as the welfare funds, and will therefore not consider it necessary to differentiate between the various causes financed by the welfare fund.

Other war chests will examine the agencies financed by the welfare fund and will include only those programs that are essentially philanthropic in character such as the national health agencies, JDC, UPA, NRS, ORT, HIAS, etc.

In either event, consideration will have to be given to the probable consequences of war chest joinder on Jewish community organization, both during the war emergency period and in the years following.

Now, as during the World War I years, Jewish communities are in process of consolidating local interests and developing more adequate forms of community organization. Thru welfare funds and community councils, they have been experimenting with joint fund-raising for national and overseas needs, joint budgeting for a wide range of interests, and developing more satisfactory fiscal and activity relationships between local and non-local agencies. Given full or partial war chest joinder, can the welfare fund reserve to itself the right to determine inclusions and budgeting of Jewish agencies, including those that were not previously in the Welfare Fund? Is that device a sufficient safeguard against possible retardation of the Jewish community organization process?

Community Chest financing of local services has resulted in the relaxation of Jewish community interest in and control of Federation activities. Are the added interests with which the organized Jewish community is concerning itself today (e.g. overseas relief and reconstruction, refugees, civic-protection, or Jewish cultural activities) sufficiently potent to retain a hold upon the individuals constituting the Jewish community? Can this unity be achieved in the face of a possible split-up of interests and activities?

Certain public relations aspects require careful consideration. The earlier war chests carried with them all kinds of appeals, sectarian and non-sectarian and on the whole, facilitated the breaking down of sectarian prejudices. However, in a number of communities, the inclusion of sectarian appeals aroused some antagonisms which precluded wholesome group relationships. Can such possible resentments be avoided now, particularly if the war chests choose to include specifically Jewish programs and activities?

Consideration must be given also to the implied contractual relationship among the groups benefiting from the war chest, each group being expected to marshal its full resources for the common good. Such tacit understandings exist in Community Chest cities, even if not always articulated, since community chests appeal to the entire community, to Jew and Gentile alike, on the basis of total community interest. What obligations will the Jewish community have to assume as a consequence of war chest joinder, and how can these obligations be met?

Questions arise also in regard to such arrangements as have been made in Pittsburgh, where the United Jewish Fund is continuing its independent fund-raising; or in Boston, where the Allied Jewish Campaign functions as a counterpart of the United War Fund, by including the special war service appeals in its campaign to the Jewish group. There is in the first instance the possibility that competition for funds might become so great that the independent Jewish campaign will find it difficult to raise as much money as it might secure through the War Fund; in the other instance, there is the question of the wisdom of segregating Jewish giving for causes that are of general community interest.

Aside from questions of relationships, there are the problems of 1) retaining leadership interest and financial support for those parts of the Jewish community program which may not be included in the war chest, and 2) the reestablishment of specific Jewish community interest after the war emergency period is over in the causes that have been included in the war chest.

General Assembly discussions

Some guidelines for dealing with the problem of war chest joinder were suggested in the Chicago General Assembly discussions on the subject. The report of the Committee on "Fund Raising Problems in 1942" felt that "if the sweep of joint campaigning carries us along, we may not be able to resist ... Representing only a small section of the entire population we would do well not to take a lead in such a direction, or on the other hand, to stand apart, if standing apart means standing alone."

A similar position was expressed by Mr. William J. Shroder in discussing the Committee report. "Force of circumstances," Mr. Shroder declared, "rather than any thinking, is going to determine whether Jewish Welfare Funds must go into or can stay out of War Chests," adding however, that "we should think about and determine the conditions under which we go into War Chests."

"Our welfare funds are more than mere money collecting and distributing agencies in our Jewish communities; the welfare fund is a social organization, educating us in meeting our social obligations; it harmonizes our divergent interests into an integrated plan, substituting cooperative effort for destructive competition. It is the result of 12 years of effort in developing a technique, a machinery, a platform upon which a kind of community unity, for which we all hunger, has been and is being developed. To submerge those welfare funds into war chests is to destroy what it has taken us many years to build up.

"This applies with equal force to Community Chests. I doubt if any Community Chest will consent to inclusion in a war chest on any basis other than one that will preserve intact the integrity of the Community Chest organization. The war chest will not attempt to assume the social planning involved in the web and woof of Community Chests. Community Chests going into war chests are going to say: 'We are going in as Community Chests; we are not going in on the basis of your acceptance of our constituent membership. Our Community Chest machinery shall determine our social planning and our allotments to the respective agencies.'

"Then we face pressure to join our forces with those of war chests, we should insist for parallel reasons upon that same agreement and that what we have built up during these many years shall not be torn down; that if we go in at all, we go in as a welfare fund with our own machinery for the allotment to the respective participants maintained and operating; that we go into war chests for a welfare fund lump sum and that the division of this lump sum shall be a matter for our allotment machinery and not for the allotment machinery of the war chests.

"I think this is a reasonable position to take. I think it is a position, if it is frankly explained to war chests, which will be accepted . . .
/and fairly

"I have heard it suggested that welfare funds should be split up and that those activities not proper charges on the general community should not be included in the war chest, but should be financed through a separate Jewish campaign. I think this suggestion is absolutely untenable, first, as I have already stated, because our welfare funds are more than collection and distributing agencies, and are an instrumentality for a better community life, and second, because so dividing the strength of our welfare fund would destroy those values without avoiding the separate campaign -- the main reason for including Jewish welfare funds in war chests."

The alternatives faced by Jewish welfare funds may be summarized as follows:

1. Acceptance of invitation to join a local war chest as a complete entity covering all beneficiary agencies,
2. Acceptance of invitation for limited participation for selected agencies with separate Jewish fund raising for excluded agencies,
3. No invitation to Jewish welfare fund agencies, except as part of integral agencies (as Jewish Welfare Board in USO) but expectation of active Jewish participation and contributions to war chest,
4. Agreement with war chest for separate campaign for Jewish welfare fund in 1942 spring campaigns and/or subsequent campaigns.

Apart from the questions that may be raised or the effects experienced by Jewish welfare funds in case (1) or (2) is adopted, Jewish funds and contributions under (3) or (4) face the problem of divided Jewish giving to separate Jewish welfare funds and to war chests excluding Jewish agencies. The effects of divided appeals on Jewish contributions to Jewish causes and to war chests that do not include specific Jewish agencies are problematical. It is obvious that war chests, whether they do or do not include Jewish agencies, will make a strong appeal to individual Jewish givers.



COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

AGENDA FOR BUDGET RESEARCH COMMITTEE MEETING
Hotel Commodore (Parlor E) April 13, 1942
at 3:00 P.M.

I. Scope of Committee Responsibility Fields and Agencies to be studied

Follow-up work with agencies after studies have been completed
In connection with recommendations
Interest in announced campaign goals

Examination of local welfare fund budget practices

II. Organization of the Committee

Plan for staff organization and staff projects to be operated
for the Committee

Method of Committee operation

Assign sub-committees to work with staff on individual studies,
in consultation on outline, findings, possible recommendations, etc.
Hearings with agencies to discuss findings and in developing conclusions and possible recommendations
Preparation of reports for member agencies - complete text of staff report, abridged staff report, Committee commentary
Procedure for editing staff reports - or are staff reports to be intact, with Committee comment?

III. General background questions

Review of minimum standards for agencies applying to welfare funds,
as adopted by Council Board
Relation of Committee Studies to the Budgeting Series Reports now prepared annually for member agencies, on scope, volume and costs of organizations receiving support from welfare funds.

IV. Functional questions on the Reports and Procedures

(Since authorization was given for preliminary work, studies have been completed on two organizations - the Hebrew University and the CRT. The former report has been edited and distributed to the members of the Committee. Material on CRT has been compiled and the report is now at the editing stage. These two reports embody the new process and suggest the questions of procedure and policy which the Committee will be required to determine.)

REPORT ON THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

The report on the Hebrew University was mimeographed and sent out to all members of the Committee. Specific questions to be discussed on this report include the following:

- (1) Shall copies of the report be made available to member agencies in its present form?
- (2) Shall a condensed report be prepared for more practical use by budget committees in the smaller welfare funds?
- (3) What conclusions and recommendations shall accompany the report from the Budget Research Committee relating to the validity of the appeal, the organization of fund-raising in the United States for this agency, the extent and character of American responsibility, etc.?

STATUS OF ORT REPORT

The report on ORT is in manuscript form but requires editing and reorganization before it is mimeographed and sent to the members of the Committee. Attached is a table of contents and some excerpts from the report which raise questions for discussion that may help to determine general policy. Some of the questions may be stated as follows:

- (1) Where a report indicates weakness in administration or structure, shall the Committee attempt to work on the problem with the agency before or after inclusion of such statements in the report to be sent to member agencies?
- (2) Questions of function. The ORT is operating in countries such as Canada, England and Argentine, not usually considered areas for American Jewish philanthropic interest. How shall this aspect of the problem be dealt with in the report and does the Committee's function include efforts to straighten out this kind of problem with the agency?
- (3) Fund-raising costs and promotional efforts. Are these costs high in terms of the needs of the agency and the merit of the program? What is the responsibility of the Budget Research Committee in presenting this information?

THE WORLD ORT UNION
and
THE AMERICAN ORT FEDERATION

Table of Contents

Introduction

- I. Aims and Objects of the World ORT Union
- II. Organization and Structure of the ORT Union, Financial Policy and Relations to Other Organizations
- III. Activities of the ORT Union in 1941
- IV. Background, History and Development of the ORT Society in Russia (1880-1919)
- V. Activities of the ORT Union in 1929-1940: Poland, Rumania, Lithuania, Latvia, Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Germany, France, England
- VI. Finances of the ORT Union (1929-1941)
- VII. ORT Reconstruction Fund
- VIII. American ORT Federation. Its Origin, Aims and Objects, History and Present Organization. Affiliated Bodies.
- IX. Financial Activities of the American ORT Federation (1929-1941)
- X. Funds Received by the ORT Union and ORT Reconstruction Fund from American Sources (1920-1941)

Summary

EXCERPTS FROM ORT REPORT

1. Organization and Administration

"The last general convention of the ORT was held in 1937 and elected a Central Board of 52 members residing in Russia, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Rumania, Bulgaria, the United States and South Africa and an Executive consisting of 14 members, all residing in Paris. This was the last Executive elected before the war. The chairman, Dr. Leon Bramson, died in 1941 and Professor Qualid is serving as chairman of the Executive. The Executive is now located in Marseilles and Dr. Lvovitch, a member of the Executive, is in the United States and serves as a liaison officer between the American agency and the Central Board. At the present time, no specific ORT committee can function in Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Germany. When ORT funds are sent to these countries, they are placed in the hands of Jewish groups, such as the Warsaw Jewish Community. (The work of the ORT, therefore, is being administered by a small committee whose authority has not been renewed since 1937.)

"No public report of activities of the Central Board has been made since 1937. Except for France, no possibility of control by the Central Board exists at the present time."

2. Accounting

"The costs of ORT projects in 11 countries where it operates cannot be given in view of the absence of financial data in the World ORT Union and from most of the countries in which these activities are carried on. No reports are available about local fund-raising except those relating to the office in the United States. Of the sums collected in the United States in 1941, \$268,887 was spent on behalf of the World ORT Union for the various ORT projects but no information is available on allotments made directly by the World ORT Union and on the local resources at the disposal of the local committees charged with the responsibility for the projects."

3. Reports on Services

"We cannot guarantee the accuracy of many of the figures. Under the present circumstances, there are no means of checking them. The reports available in the United States are too general to allow for an evaluation of the efficiency of the vocational training performed by the local committees of the CRT Union. Data is incomplete on the curricula, on teaching staffs and student body and on placements of students."

4. Transmission of Funds

Following are remarks quoted from a statement made to our surveyor by the American CRT Federation:

"Up to the outbreak of the war, in keeping with the policy of the World CRT Union, all monies transmitted by the American CRT Federation to the World CRT Union were sent directly to the Central Board, which then distributed it, and monies raised in other countries, to the CRT administrations in the various countries where CRT had its institutions in accordance with the budgets approved by the Central Board.

"In general, this policy was continued after the outbreak of the war wherever it was possible. Since that time, however, the American CRT Federation often received instructions from the Central Board of the World CRT Union to send or expend certain specified amounts of money to or for a designated country. No money was ever sent anywhere or paid out anywhere for another country without the approval of the Central Board.

"In 1940, the monies sent to France and Switzerland were not only for CRT institutions in those countries but also, in the case of France, for the Central Board itself, and in the case of Switzerland for expenditures on behalf of other countries, according to instructions from the Central Board. In general, the same holds true for 1941.

"Now, as to 1941 - while \$65,000 was actually sent to Switzerland, we believe \$30,000 of it was destined for France and \$15,000 of it paid out in Switzerland for Hungary.

"We do not know, however, exactly how much of the \$20,000 balance was expended for the administration of CRT institutions in Switzerland although we have reason to believe that part of it was paid out in Switzerland to refugees who have relatives in Rumania and Poland."

"The American CRT reports total contributions of \$284,255 in 1939 and \$280,431 in 1940. Receipts total \$343,125 in 1941 but this includes \$58,766, applicable to the 1940 grant of the New York UJA."

5. Fund-Raising Costs

Fund-raising costs, including sums spent for administration and fund-raising in the United States amounted to 21 percent in 1939, 16 percent in 1940 and 17 percent in 1941.

STANDARDS

Certain criteria have been evolved for determining the eligibility of national and overseas agencies for welfare fund support, on the basis of scope and practice.

National and overseas agencies should:

- (1) Deal with problems or needs that are national and/or international in scope and as such, have an appeal to the entire Jewish community, rather than to special groups or individuals; or
- (2) Provide services which because of the natural resources in the area in which the institution is located, are of particular benefit in treatment;
- (3) Have a legitimate purpose with an active and necessary program, not duplicating the work of another efficiently managed organization;
- (4) Be administered by a national, active and responsible governing board, holding regular meetings, with power to determine both functional and administrative policies;
- (5) Have reasonable efficiency in the conduct of its work expressed through standard equipment and personnel, as well as the adequacy of its budget;
- (6) Give evidence of cooperation with other organizations in promoting coordination and preventing duplication;
- (7) Have ethical methods of interpretation, promotion and solicitation of funds;
- (8) Have complete annual audited accounts prepared by an accredited certified public accountant, trust company or university department and made available to the public.

The following practices are generally considered as not acceptable:

- (a) Payment to solicitors or overseas organization on a commission basis;
- (b) Use of the "remit" or "return" method of raising money by the sale of merchandise or tickets through the mail;
- (c) Telephone solicitation to the general public for money, donations or for the sale of tickets for benefits;
- (d) Entertainments for money raising purposes, the expense of which, including compensation under the terms of the agreement, exceeds forty percent of the gross proceeds;
- (e) Solicitation outside of the welfare fund by individuals, groups or by appeal letter, without the written agreement of the welfare fund.

April 10, 1942

Mr. M. L. Lurie, Executive Director
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds
140 W. 46th St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Lurie:

I had occasion to write to you shortly after the Chicago Assembly about the manner in which your office reported the action of the Assembly with reference to National Budget Research. You took it upon yourself to interpret in an unwarranted manner the significance of the action taken. I must again call your attention to the report which appeared in the March 5 issue of Notes and News under the heading, "The Assembly takes Action", in which you quote "The Budget Research Committee will probably adopt the procedure of action by a two-thirds majority in dealing with the specific question of extending service to include Advisory Budgeting." Just where do you get the authority for introducing the word "probably". It was one of the bases of agreement that the Budget Committee will without fail require a two-thirds majority before any such action is taken.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BX

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.

April 15, 1942

INTERIM REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIC-PROTECTIVE AGENCIES

The Committee met on Monday, April 13th, to review the previous conferences held separately with representatives of the four civic-protective agencies.

The following attended the meeting:

Edgar J. Kaufmann	Ira M. Younker
Issiah Minkoff	Sidney Hollander
Charles A. Riegelman	H.L. Lurie
David M. Watchmaker	G.W. Rabinoff

The Committee agreed that the next step in carrying out its assignment is to call for a joint meeting with representatives of the four civic-protective agencies. This meeting is scheduled for Monday, April 27th at 3 P.M. in New York City.

The Committee has decided to make the following recommendations:

The program to deal with the problems of anti-Semitism in this country should be integrated and carried on under the control and direction of a single operating body.

We suggest that the operating organization be organized by the four agencies -- the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith and Jewish Labor Committee.

This body is to be created by the appointment of equal representation by the four agencies and is to be responsible for the administration of the civic-protective program dealing with Jewish defense in the United States.

The operating organization may be extended to include representatives of the Jewish religious and lay public.

The operating organization shall raise funds for the civic-protective program, and allocate functions insofar as possible to established agencies thereby utilizing their experience, personnel and skills, but the operating organization shall have the authority to develop central functions and to determine what functions shall continue to be operated by the individual agencies.

The operating organization will probably require its own professional staff and direction and may find it feasible to develop integrated central services under its own auspices where such services can produce more effective results than under the present plan of operation of the separate agencies.

The organization of local programs for American civic defense activities should also be under the general supervision of this new central operating body by arrangement on a city by city basis with existing local services, using those created by the local community as well as those established under national auspices.

In planning for the meeting of the civic-protective agencies, it was decided that each of them be asked, in advance of the meeting, to define and describe those functions which they carry on under the term American defense work and to supply the Committee with an estimate of the budget needed to carry on these functions on an annual basis at the present time.

C O P Y of Letter to the Presidents of the 4 Civic-Protective Agencies

April 14, 1942

The Council's Committee on the Problems of the Civic-Protective Agencies held, as you know, a series of meetings with representatives of the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the B'nai B'rith and the Jewish Labor Committee. Recently the Committee has reviewed the points of view expressed by the agencies. It is now ready to call for a joint meeting with representatives of the four agencies. At this meeting, the Committee will present its recommendations.

We have scheduled this meeting for Monday, April 27th at 3 P.M. at the Commodore Hotel. We are very eager to have your official representatives present and we are suggesting to each of the agencies that they be represented by three of their active leaders.

Since this meeting is of the utmost importance and we can make progress only if all of the agencies are represented by their leaders, we would like to hear from you immediately whether we can count on your attendance.

In advance of the meeting, our Committee would like to have for its own information a brief statement defining your civic-protective functions applicable to American defense work. We should also like to have an approximate estimate of the annual costs at the present time that these specific functions require. Could you give us these specific data at least one week before the April 27th meeting?

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely,

SIDNEY HOLLANDER
President

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.

April 28, 1942

FROM: H. L. Lurie, Executive Director
TO: Committee on Civic Protective Agencies

The Council's Committee on Civic-Protective Agencies held a meeting on Monday, April 27th in New York with representatives of the four civic-protective agencies.

Mr. Sidney Hollander, president of the Council presided. Members of the Council Committee present included:

Charles A. Riegelman
William Rosenwald
Max Simon
Ira M. Younker

Representatives of the agencies:

Morris Waldman)	
Maurice Wertheim)	American Jewish Committee
Joseph Willen)	
Lillie Skultz)	
Louis Lipsky)	American Jewish Congress
Carl Sherman)	
Maurice Bisgyer)	B'nai B'rith
A. C. Horn)	
Adolph Held)	
B. C. Sherman)	Jewish Labor Committee
L. Goldman)	
Isaiah Minkoff		General Jewish Council

Council staff members:

H. L. Lurie
G. W. Rabinoff
Rae Karp

Mr. Max Simon of the Council Committee presented the following recommendations which grew out of the exploration of the problems which had been made by the Committee:

1. The program to deal with the problems of anti-Semitism in this country should be integrated and carried on under the control and direction of a single operating body.

2. The operating organization should be organized by the four agencies -- the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith and Jewish Labor Committee together with representatives of such other organizations as have a special concern in this field and are representative of Jewish communal interest.

3. This body is to be created by the appointment of equal representation of the four agencies plus an agreed upon number from such other agencies as may be included and is to be responsible for the administration of the civic-protective program dealing with Jewish defense in the United States.

4. The operating organization shall raise funds for the civic-protective program, and allocate functions insofar as possible to established agencies, thereby utilizing their experience, personnel and skills, but the operating organization shall have the authority to develop central functions and to determine what functions shall continue to be operated by the individual agencies.

5. The operating organization will probably require its own staff and professional direction and may find it feasible to develop integrated services under its own auspices where such services can produce more effective results than under the present plan of operation of the separate agencies.

6. The organization of local programs for American civic defense activities shall be under the supervision of this new central operating body by arrangement on a city by city basis with existing local services, using those created by the local community as well as those established under national auspices.

After a considerable discussion in which all participated, it was agreed that each of the four agencies appoint one representative to meet with one or more representatives of the Council to draw up a specific plan which would provide the details for carrying out the basic principles inherent in the recommendations of the Committee of the Council. It was suggested that each of the agencies might wish to prepare detailed suggestions in advance of the meeting which was to be held as soon as arrangements for the meeting could be effected. One or two full days will be set aside for the meeting in order that effective progress may result.

Although not all representatives at this meeting stated categorically that they accepted the basic principles set forth by the Council's Committee, it was generally assumed that the agencies accepted the goals set forth. It was agreed that acceptance of the recommendations in principle, while indicating progress, was no guarantee that a practical plan of procedure was immediately apparent. Actual specific arrangements to put these principles into effect must be defined and they are bound to raise important questions.

The following were considered to be the basic issues which could be defined by the inter-agency committee:

- (a) The structure of the proposed organization, including the constituency to whom the administrative body will be responsible;
- (b) The scope and definition of the functional services to be encompassed by the new organization;
- (c) The methods to be developed for financing civic-protective work under the auspices of the operating organization and the methods for budgeting central activities and activities delegated to other organizations.

An earnest desire to work out satisfactory plans was manifest in the discussions. The proposed meeting of a committee representing all of the agencies is considered a hopeful next step.

The meeting of the committee representing all the agencies is tentatively scheduled for May 2, subject to change or modification tomorrow.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.

May 15, 1942

MINUTES OF THE

COMMITTEE ON CIVIC-PROTECTIVE AGENCIES
HOTEL COMMODORE NEW YORK CITY

MONDAY, April 27, 1942

Present: Sidney Hollander, presiding

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:

Morris Waldman
Maurice Wertheim
Joseph Willen

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS:

Lillie Shultz
Louis Lipsky
Carl Sherman

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE:

Adolph Held
B.C. Sherman
L. Goldman

GENERAL JEWISH COUNCIL:

Isaiah Minkoff

B'NAI B'RITH:

Maurice Bisgayer
A. C. Horn

CJFWF COMMITTEE:

Max Simon
Charles A. Riegelman
Ira M. Yeunker
William Rosenwald

CJFWF STAFF:

H. L. Lurie
G. W. Rabinoff
Rae Karp

MR. HOLLANDER reviewed briefly the developments and negotiations preceding the meeting. He pointed out that the Council's Board of Directors had appointed a Committee on Civic-Protective Agencies to offer its services to the Jewish defense agencies in an effort to find a basis for effective collaboration, following the expressed desire of the General Assembly in Chicago for coordination in the defense field. The Council's Committee, he said, had met separately with each of the four major defense agencies to learn their viewpoints and had later met by itself to study the different points involved. MR. HOLLANDER added that it was evident that the four major agencies felt that Jewish defense work in the United States would be advanced by closer integration and a greater degree of centralized authority. The Council's Committee, MR. HOLLANDER reported, had considered a number of basic procedures which might serve to achieve collaboration. He called upon MR. SIMON of the Council's Committee to present these suggestions*.

Before listing the points developed by the Council Committee, MR. SIMON stressed that 'we can afford to be reckless in other fields but we cannot afford it in the field of self defense.' He expressed the belief that unity in defense work could be attained only through compromises and sacrifices. "We cannot merge the four organizations without disturbing the status quo of each organization," MR. SIMON said. "If you are unwilling to pay the price for this unity, then it cannot be very genuine." He then presented the following recommendations:

* Note - The recommendations presented by Mr. Simon represent a rewording by Messrs Hollander, Yeunker and Simon of the statement drafted after the April 13th meeting of the Committee. Recommendation #2 for inclusion of additional agencies was on an optional basis in the previous draft.

1. The program to deal with the problems of anti-Semitism in this country should be integrated and carried on under the control and direction of a single operating body.
2. The operating organization should be organized by the four agencies -- the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith and Jewish Labor Committee together with representatives of such other organizations as have a special concern in this field and are representative of Jewish communal interest.
3. This body is to be created by the appointment of equal representation of the four agencies plus an agreed upon number from such other agencies as may be included and is to be responsible for the administration of the civic-protective program dealing with Jewish defense in the United States.
4. The operating organization shall raise funds for the civic-protective program, and allocate functions insofar as possible to established agencies, thereby utilizing their experience, personnel and skills, but the operating organization shall have the authority to develop central functions and to determine what functions shall continue to be operated by the individual agencies.
5. The operating organization will probably require its own staff and professional direction and may find it feasible to develop integrated central services under its own auspices where such services can produce more effective results than under the present plan of operation of the separate agencies.
6. The organization of local programs for American civic defense activities shall be under the supervision of this new central operating body by arrangement on a city by city basis with existing local services, using those created by the local community as well as those established under national auspices.

MR. WERTHEIM said that he would have to have an opportunity to study the plan before expressing any definite commitment. He added that it appeared to be along the same lines of the program which he had advocated two and a half years ago. He asserted that he should like to vote for the plan with the exception of the clause which provides for an operating company which allocates funds to existing organizations.

MR. LURIE explained that the purpose of the clause was to permit the central organization, if it decided to use any of the services conducted by a functioning agency, to delegate funds to that agency. MR. HOLLANDER emphasized that the essential factor of the program was not in its details of operation but in its bringing together a group that would be composed of a membership selected by the four agencies so that there would be a continuing interest of these agencies not only in establishing the work but also in developing it effectively. MESSRS. LIPSKY and BISGYER expressed regret that copies of the Committee's report had not been circulated in advance.

MR. SIMON felt that the whole situation could be reduced to one point: The adoption or rejection of the principle of establishing one agency to conduct civic-protective work in the United States. MR. SHERMAN (AJC) raised the question of the ultimate responsibility of the proposed central organization. He said that the proposed plan did not clarify this point since it called for the continuance of the four agencies, each retaining its autonomy. MR. BISGYER envisioned a possibility

of the board of the proposed central organization proceeding with a plan in which the four agencies did not concur. He said that this was possible since the proposed plan did not make the board of the central organization responsible on all decisions to the four agencies. MR. RIEGELMAN commented that this situation was true of any board of directors until the expiration of their terms. MR. HOLLANDER noted that the directors of the central body would be nominated by the four agencies and that the nominees would undoubtedly be persons competent in the field of defense work. In the event, however, that these directors failed to work out satisfactorily, he added, a new group could be appointed the following year.

MR. WILLEN observed that the weakness of the plan lay in the fact that it called for the continuance of the four existing defense agencies in addition to the proposed central body. He urged the group to decide whether it wished to have one defense agency or five different groups. He expressed himself as favoring one central organization. He disagreed with the principle of delegating functions to the various agencies, arguing that if these agencies were given functions, they would remain in existence. This, he continued, would make the situation more confusing.

MR. WALDMAN agreed with MR. WILLEN saying that the job should be done wholeheartedly or not at all.

MR. SIMON expressed gratification at the tenor of the meeting. He explained that in its anxiety to reduce the obstacles facing collaboration to a minimum, the Committee had perhaps been too cautious in its approach. He stressed, however, that it was the intention of the Committee report to divest the four major agencies of their defense work and to transfer it ultimately to one central organization that will have sole authority for the management and direction of this work. MESSRS. WERTHEIM and WILLEN voiced complete agreement with that principle.

Following a discussion of the principles inherent in the original Wertheim Plan and in the Council Committee's program, MR. SIMON recommended that a committee representing the four agencies and the Council be appointed to work out the details of the program.

MR. LIPSKY noted that the principle of establishing one central agency was generally acceptable to all present but he stressed the need to have the proposed central body subordinate all other groups interested in Jewish defense work. Otherwise, he said, the accepted aim of unity in defense would not be realized.

The inclusiveness of the proposed central organization was discussed by MESSRS. BISGYER, SHERMAN, HOLLANDER, HELD AND LIPSKY. MR. LIPSKY contended that Jewish communities throughout the United States should constitute the base of the proposed body. He maintained that it was a fallacy to include only those organizations or communities which have specific defense programs. MR. HOLLANDER suggested that the meeting consider the Synagogue Council of America and the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds for possible inclusion. MR. LURIE interposed at this point that the meeting first act on the principle of the four defense agencies getting together before discussing other phases of the program. MR. ROSENWALD agreed. MR. HORN expressed the opinion that no action should be taken until an opportunity has been had to study the results of the joint fund-raising program conducted by the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League. MR. BISGYER explained that MR. HORN was now in the midst of the fund-raising campaign for the Committee and the ADL was reluctant to take any step which might jeopardize the success of the current campaign. MR. YOUNKER assured MR. HORN that the group had no intention of interfering with the current campaign and that no agency would be asked to discontinue its defense work until the proposed central body had been established and organized.

Taking issue with MR. LIPSKY'S proposal that all Jewish communities be included in the central organization, MR. WERTHEIM maintained that there was a basic difference between national organizations and local organizations. He pointed out that the local groups were interested primarily in local defense problems while the national agencies were concerned with the problem on a national scale. MR. LIPSKY commented that he did not think that the local groups should be merged into the national organization but that the local programs should be coordinated under one single body. MISS SHULTZ felt that the local defense programs should be organized and a national policy extended locally. MR. WERTHEIM reiterated that the question involved was one of principle. The important point, he said, was whether the four agencies were willing to pool their defense machinery into one body, and, if necessary, to liquidate themselves as far as defense work was concerned. The American Jewish Committee realized several years ago, he added, that though defense work constituted 90 percent of the Committee's work, a central organization for all defense work was the only solution to the problem. MR. WERTHEIM recalled that the Committee had transferred its relief work to the JDC and was now willing to transfer its defense work to an organization similar to the JDC in the civic-protective field. He stressed that there was no room for vested interests or politics -- the issue at stake was too vital. The Committee is for any defense program that will be "a real thing" for the Jews of America.

MR. ROSENWALD characterized the discussion as a "real milestone in the progress of Jewish communal and Jewish protective work". He urged the agencies to commit themselves to the principle of a single central body with authority and policy to operate and to confine themselves for the present to a discussion of this principle. Problems of operation, constituency and responsibility could be discussed at a later date, he said.

MR. BISGYER recommended that a Committee composed of one representative from each of the four agencies and representatives of the Council's Committee be appointed to discuss the proposed program in greater detail. This smaller Committee, he said, could study the problem of enlargement of the central operating organization. MR. HELD agreed with MR. BISGYER'S plan for a meeting of a smaller committee. He suggested that the inter-agency committee acquaint itself with the negotiations carried on in the Wise--Stroock Committee with particular reference to the discussions dealing with the extension of membership.

MR. LIPSKY maintained that the question of membership in the proposed central organization would have to be solved if negotiations are not to break down. He said that the four agencies would have to take cognizance of the fact that there are certain fundamental differences and certain deep-rooted attitudes in Jewish life. These, he said, cannot be criticized as political differences. MR. HOLLANDER proposed that the inter-agency committee concentrate on these points: 1) Enlargement; 2) Utilization of existing functions; and 3) Pooling of funds.

MR. HOLLANDER asked for comments on the idea that the four major defense agencies elect representatives to the central organization and that these elected representatives later appoint new members. MR. WERTHEIM saw no reason why the central body should be responsible to the four agencies, arguing against what he called "vested interests". MR. RIEGELMAN pointed out that every organization must have a responsible board of stockholders. MR. SHERMAN commented that if the central organization was established along the lines of the JDC, the American Jewish Congress would not subscribe.

Calling for specific suggestions as to additional memberships in the central organization, MR. HOLLANDER proposed as a possible membership the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. MR. LIPSKY noted that if the National Council of Jewish Women was included as a member, the question arises of other women's groups. MR. WALDMAN expressed the belief that there was no reason for the Jewish communities becoming the basic constituents of the central organization until such time as a well organized central body is set up. Inviting certain religious groups or national agencies, he stated, would not necessarily mean having a basic constituency. MR. LIPSKY disagreed, saying that any group of people organized in the communities throughout the United States would be willing to organize for purposes of defense. He expressed confidence that not much effort will be involved in organizing communities for defense programs. MR. LIPSKY added that the membership of the central committee should be enlarged to include Jews whose presence serve to create confidence throughout the country. MR. MINKOFF asserted that local communities will organize but will never be organized by a national body. They will organize only, he said, if they decide to organize themselves. While he favored the principle of local representation in the central national group, he voiced opposition to the conception of organizing Jewish life for purposes that are all inclusive and not confined to defense work.

MR. SIMON deplored that fact that the discussion had become "unnecessarily complicated" by the introduction of details. He added that the American Jewish communities want a central organization to be responsible for civic-protective work. That need should be fulfilled. He advanced the idea of including representatives of 10 or 12 large Jewish communities in the United States, a central religious body, and representatives from the CJFWF on the Central Committee. This would give the Committee representation from a cross-section of American Jewish life.

Following further discussion, regarding the base and constituency of the proposed central organization, in which MESSRS. WERTHEIM, HOLLANDER, LIPSKY, YOUNKER and MISS SHULTZ participated, MR. BISGYER MOVED

THAT one member from each of the four organizations be selected by that organization to meet with one or two persons from the CJFWF in an all-day meeting, to attempt to draw up a specific plan elaborating the basic principles that were indicated this afternoon, that would result in the actual development of a plan for carrying out this purpose; and that each of the organizations prior to that meeting submit its own plan as to how a consolidation might be effectively worked out.

The MOTION was seconded by MR. WILLEN and CARRIE.

MR. HOLLANDER urged each of the four agencies to notify MR. LURIE immediately of the appointment of their representatives in order to expedite the meeting of the inter-agency committee. The time and place of the proposed meeting was left to the discretion of MR. LURIE. The meeting was adjourned at 6:45 p.m.

A G E N D A

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
May 23, 1942

Minutes of previous meeting, January 31 - February 1

Report of Executive Staff

Council Finances - Ira M. Younker, Donald Kaffenburgh

Committee Reports:

Civic-Protective Agencies

Budget Research - Jacob Blaustein, Chairman

National Hospitals for Tuberculosis

To Confer with National Organizations on
Regional Activities - Herbert L. Cohen, Chairman

Local Community Organization - Samuel A. Goldsmith, Chairman

Fund-Raising Policies - Isidore Sobeloff, Chairman

Vacancies in Board and Officers

1943 General Assembly:

Appointment of Nominating Committee

Appointment of General Assembly Committee