AIDING JEWS OVERSEAS

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Inc. for 1941 and the first 5 months of 1942
AIDING JEWS OVERSEAS

A report of the work of the JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE in bringing relief to thousands of distressed Jews throughout the world during the year 1941 and the first 5 months of 1942

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, Inc.

100 East 42nd Street New York, N. Y.
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To the Reader...

The report which follows is earnestly recommended to your close attention. Its principal function is to record those facts and figures which contributors to the Joint Distribution Committee are entitled to have. Underlying them is a pattern of courage, of vision, of devotion and intelligence which has characterized the J.D.C. for 28 years.

The J.D.C. is not given to boasting of its accomplishments. Nevertheless, even the most indifferent reader cannot fail to sense, between the lines of this report, its remarkable achievements in the face of war and cataclysmic upheavals.

It will be clear from this year's report, we hope, that the work was in keeping with the standards of the best J.D.C. tradition, which is, in fact, the best Jewish tradition of that social justice which must prevail in the future world.

It has been my good fortune, since enlisting in the U. S. Army, to be stationed at Governor's Island, near New York City. While my schedule has naturally been pretty strenuous, and I have had little time off, I have nevertheless been able to keep in contact with the work of the J.D.C. by telephone, by correspondence and by late evening meetings. Naturally I have been unable to give as much time to day-to-day problems as in the past. These burdens are now increasingly carried by a man who this year marks his 25th continuous year of service as an officer of the J.D.C. I refer, of course, to Mr. Paul Baerwald who today, while bearing the title of Honorary Chairman, is as active as ever in J.D.C. work and problems.

Mine has been the privilege, as Chairman of the J.D.C., of working with a magnificent group of men and women who constitute the Board, the officers and the staff of the J.D.C. Behind them stands another group — the men and women in Europe, the devoted and heroic leaders of local Jewish communities and committees in every area. Four of them have passed on to martyrdom in the past year — Dr. Otto Hirsch and Dr. Julius Seligsohn, who headed Jewish welfare work in Berlin; Sime Spitzer, Secretary General of the Jewish Community of Belgrade; and Alexander Eypler, Secretary General of the Jewish Community of Budapest. Others, no matter what their inner forebodings, continue to disregard their jeopardy and to stick to their posts with cheerful faces.

These, and thousands like them, are the kind of people whom the J.D.C. is today keeping alive so that they may play their part in the building of tomorrow's world. These are the kind of people of whom President Roosevelt said not long ago:

"We are going to win the war and we are going to win the peace that follows. And in the dark hours of this day — and through dark days that may be yet to come — we will know that the vast majority of the members of the human race are on our side. Many of them are fighting with us. All of them are praying for us. For, in representing our cause, we represent theirs as well — our hope and their hope for liberty under God."

Chairman.

July 15, 1942
J.D.C. HELPED 950,000 PEOPLE IN 1941
IN 52 COUNTRIES ON 5 CONTINENTS

PROGRAMS OF HELP ANALYZED*

400,000 WERE GIVEN CASH RELIEF

500,000 WERE FED AND LODGED

34,000 WERE EMIGRATED AND RESETTLED

27,000 IN INTERMENT CAMPS WERE HELPED

151,000 CHILDREN WERE CARED FOR

201,000 WERE GIVEN MEDICAL AID

56,000 WERE GIVEN VOCATIONAL TRAINING

196,000 WERE GIVEN EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL HELP

Each symbol represents 10,000 people helped

*In many instances the same individual benefited from more than one type of program. The total number of beneficiaries of all programs is thus naturally much larger than the total number of individuals involved.

VISUALFACTS, N.Y.
TWENTY-FIVE years ago, when the J.D.C. was less than three years old, there appeared in the April, 1917 issue of "The Bulletin of the Joint Distribution Committee" a few salient paragraphs:

"War, or the certainty of it, seems, when this is written, upon us. This is not the time for any man or woman to evade the call of duty, either in the national emergency which confronts us or in the wider field of international distress, which is constantly broadening and in which the furrows made by death, misery and starvation are constantly becoming deeper and deeper. . . .

"The entry of the United States into the war will make even more pressing than formerly the need of succor for the unfortunate Jews in every land. . . . The first to bear the brunt of conditions for which they are in no wise responsible will be our brethren. . . . Let no one think that the war will prevent relief being extended. Arrangements have been made for the proper disbursement of all funds to be raised, so as to continue the efficient conduct of relief work in all the countries involved."

Three months later, in July, 1917, "The Bulletin" declared:

"The Joint Distribution Committee is now in a position to answer fully inquiries which have come to it from all parts of the country as to how, in view of the entrance of the United States in the war, relief money is to be distributed to the sufferers in those countries under the military occupancy of the Central Empires. . . .

"The American State Department has arranged for the transmission of the funds collected by the Joint Distribution Committee, through the Dutch Ambassador at Washington, to Her Majesty, the Queen of the Netherlands. The Dutch Government on receipt of the funds will, in turn, transmit them as apportioned to its diplomatic representatives in the different countries, who will turn the money over to the local committees of the Joint Distribution Committee in each country in the amounts for each city and town as fixed by the Committee of Dutch Jews that has been created for that purpose.

"The conclusion of these arrangements ends, for the duration of the war, all doubts as to how the funds are to be distributed. . . ."

THE many striking similarities between the war experience of the J.D.C. a quarter century ago and its present war activities are reflected in a statement which Edward M. M. Warburg, J.D.C. Chairman, issued to American Jewish leaders on December 14th, 1941—just a week after the attack on Pearl Harbor plunged the United States into war. The methods vary but the tone is the same:

"The officers of the Joint Distribution Committee have been in continuous session since the declaration of war. We have been in telegraphic and telephonic communication with most of our offices abroad, effecting the necessary arrangements for continuance of vitally needed relief work and refugee assistance.

"Over a year ago, anticipating the possibility of an emergency situation such as we now face, which would cut communications between our office and the overseas committees, the J.D.C. made plans to insure that the work of relief would not be abruptly and seriously curtailed. At a recent Executive Committee meeting, an appropriation of $1,500,000 was confirmed to be utilized for this purpose. This sum is to be charged to our 1942 receipts and constitutes a first claim on collections next year. Local Jewish committees overseas have been notified that they may borrow from local sources, with the assurance that we will reimburse these loans when feasible without aiding the enemy. This procedure follows the pattern set during the first World War when the Joint Distribution Committee operated in the face of identical conditions.

"The Joint Distribution Committee has experienced and competent local committees operating in many sections of the war zone. We expect that the leaders of these local organizations will carry on the necessary work of assistance with the devotion and self-sacrifice which they have exhibited heretofore. Our 27 years of experience will now come into play. It is expected that, when the first shock of the present situation wears off, conditions will stabilize themselves sufficiently to enable the local committees to function effectively. Meanwhile, in other areas, such as unoccupied France, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, North Africa and elsewhere, the programs of the Joint Distribution Committee are continuing as heretofore.

"In Central and South America where the J.D.C. has been working in 18 countries, our program will need to be very considerably augmented. It need hardly be emphasized that now, as in the past, all J.D.C. work will be carried on subject to the policies and regulations of our Government. In no way will any funds be allowed to benefit the enemy either directly or indirectly."

CLEARLY, America’s entry into the war did not find the J.D.C. unprepared. As this report is written, over six months have elapsed since Pearl
Harbor. The record of J.D.C. activity during those six months constitutes the most convincing proof of its ability to continue life-giving programs of help to needy Jews overseas.

In those six months it spent $3,419,000 in cash, or at the rate of $131,000 a week.

In those six months, through extraordinary effort, it made possible the evacuation of 5,000 men, women and children from Europe.

In those six months it launched a program of sending medical supplies and concentrated food products to help many of the 2,000,000 Polish refugees, of whom 600,000 are Jewish, in Asiatic Russia.

In those six months it brought many kinds of help to 60,000 refugees in unoccupied France.

In those six months it continued to give large-scale assistance to refugees in Switzerland, in Sweden, in Portugal, in Spain, in North Africa.

In those six months it augmented and intensified its work of integrating 123,000 refugees in Latin America into their new homelands.

And in those six months it made provisions for the ultimate post-war repayment of debts amounting to $1,500,000 arising out of the continuation of relief and emergency aid services by local committees in enemy-occupied countries (see page 9).

This report is also a record of J.D.C. work during the calendar year 1941—a year when, with the expenditure of $5,965,300 in 52 countries on 5 continents, the J.D.C. brought direct assistance to no fewer than 970,000 people (see page 4).

Some concept of what this figure meant in terms of human lives is presented in "Meet the People" (see page 34).

This outline is hardly indicative of the many problems which had to be faced and overcome in order to accomplish these stirring results. They are described in detail in the country-by-country sections on pages 14 to 34. A random sampling will serve to illustrate their nature:

On June 14, 1941 the United States Treasury Department acted to freeze the assets in the United States of all Axis nations and nationals as well as of certain neutral countries. Practically every land in Europe was affected. It was no longer possible to make free remittances of dollars or any other currency without special licenses of the Treasury Department. Officers of the J.D.C. immediately went to Washington in order to work out with Treasury officials the steps necessary for the continuation of J.D.C. work. Licenses were applied for and received. The attitude of the Treasury Department was sympathetic and understanding; when emergency situations developed and were fully explained, licenses were granted to the J.D.C. almost overnight. (See "The Financial Record," page 11).

The German invasion of Russia, which began on June 22, 1941, placed in frightful and immediate jeopardy hundreds of thousands of civilians in the Russian-occupied part of Poland who fled or were evacuated from the front lines. Together with other Polish nationals who were already in Russia when the war began, there are now an estimated 2,000,000, of whom 600,000 are Jews, in scattered parts of Asiatic Russia. It was difficult to establish contact with them, since no means of communication existed in many of the places where these refugees had been sent; difficult to deal with them as a whole, since thousands of miles separated one group from another. How the problem was approached in cooperation with the Polish Government-in-Exile is described on page 16.

When, following America's entry into the war, certain of the Latin American republics followed suit, there arose the delicate question of the status of the refugees as "enemy aliens." The fact that in many Latin American countries today, anti-Nazi refugees enjoy the same liberal treatment as in the United States is due in large measure to the vision and humanitarianism of the respective governments as well as to the excellent reputations earned by the local refugee committees which cooperate with the J.D.C. The fact that the J.D.C., an American agency, has constantly sent representatives to work with the Latin American committees may also be regarded as a contributing factor.

The year 1941 and the first part of 1942 were filled with world-shaking events, many of which created new obstacles in the way of bringing help to distressed people overseas. That it was imperative that such help should continue was the attitude of many government leaders, including the President of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt told a press conference on January 30, 1942 that citizens of the United States today should "continue to make sacrifices for foreign relief through recognized organizations such as those approved by Joseph E. Davies, former diplomat."

That Mr. Davies did indeed approve of the work of the J.D.C. had been manifested even earlier, on December 16, 1941, when, as Chairman of the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies, he wrote to Edward M. M. Warburg, J.D.C. Chairman:
As Chairman of the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies appointed in March, 1941, I have had occasion to confer with officers of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and to familiarize myself with its work. It has furnished us most comprehensive and thorough reports of its activities and we have been grateful for its cooperation. I have been given to understand that many good people naturally ask themselves today whether, in the light of the present emergency, they should limit their efforts to those activities which immediately support the war objectives of our Government, and whether they should not now discontinue or reduce their contributions for war relief abroad. I have herefore stated that it seems desirable and indispensable to meet urgent war relief requirements overseas conducted by agencies whose policies and programs conform to the regulations and objectives of the United States Government, always on the assumption that such efforts should not impair, restrict or duplicate the program of the Red Cross or other American agencies in their domestic relief and welfare efforts.

I have been greatly impressed with the remarkable range of the operations of the Joint Distribution Committee and its efficiency in carrying on a program throughout the world. Its officers, members and supporters throughout our country represent the finest type of American humanitarianism. Long before the present conflict, the J.D.C. adopted as its own policy the principle that it would not in any way through its activities permit its funds to give aid to the aggressor nations. I have every confidence that the Joint Distribution Committee will, as always, maintain these American principles.

"It is inconceivable to me that anyone could question the necessity and desirability of continuing the Joint Distribution Committee's life-giving work so long as that work conforms to the policies of our Government.

"Early this year the President in a letter to the officers of the Joint Distribution Committee stated: 'Your cause is the cause of all Americans for democracy must begin with man's humanity to man. Through the activities of your organization and other American agencies of mercy dignity, self-respect and hope for a better order of things have been restored to millions of men and women. They have thus been reminded that they are not alone in their travail and suffering; that free men and women of good will hope for their liberation and in the meantime are ready to come to their assistance.'

"I subscribe heartily to that statement which is as valid today as it has ever been.

"JOSEPH E. DAVIES"

Among other things, the period under review was distinguished from previous eras in J.D.C. history by the extraordinary amount of personal service which had to be given. By personal service is meant the handling of individual cases. Hitherto, it had been possible for individuals in the United States to communicate freely with their relatives abroad, to remit funds without difficulty, to arrange for emigration easily.

As world conditions became more complex, and communication became more difficult, the J.D.C. found it necessary to set up a Personal Inquiry Department in order to be of service to the many thousands who regarded it as the natural source of information and guidance on matters affecting their relatives overseas.

During the period under review, the Personal Inquiry Department received and answered some 7,500 letters, in addition to thousands of inquiries by personal visit and telephone.

Every change in the international situation brought a fresh flood of questions and requests for help. When communications opened with Polish refugees in Asiatic Russia, it did not take long before requests came to the J.D.C. for location of relatives, information as to the sending of funds, food and clothing packages, and advice as to the possibilities of emigrating these people from Siberia. Similar inquiries were received during the height of the successive deportations from Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia into Poland. When the ill-fated SS Struma sank (see page 27), the J.D.C. was besieged by anxious relatives for news of their kin.

Questions relating to the possibilities of emigration from all parts of Europe persisted throughout. Linked with these emigration inquiries were frequent requests for relief assistance to specific beneficiaries, as well as questions as to how best to transmit funds and packages to them. Since Pearl Harbor, questions about steamship bookings have been predominant.

Another form of personal service requiring a large staff and the expenditure of sizeable sums was rendered by the Transmigration Bureau of the J.D.C. At this writing, the Transmigration Bureau is in process of liquidation. Its function had been to facilitate the emigration of refugees from Germany,
The J.D.C. not only guaranteed a year's maintenance for these refugees, but also paid for their transportation on the island of Jamaica in the British West Indies.

In its two-year existence, the Transmigration Bureau accepted from 22,000 individuals in the United States and South America the sum of $5,250,000 for the transportation of designated individuals from Europe. Its 16,500 case-cards represented some 40,000 prospective emigrants. It was actually able to accomplish the emigration of 14,000 men, women and children who might otherwise have been trapped. In the course of its operations, it is estimated that at least $2,000,000, which would ordinarily have been charged by steamship agents in service and cancellation fees, was saved to the interested parties. The Transmigration Bureau made no charge for its varied services, other than a nominal $2.50 cable charge.

The work of the Transmigration Bureau required the most careful administrative supervision. In two years it was visited by 36,000 people. In the early spring of 1941, when thousands of Jews in Vienna were being deported to Poland and could be saved only by emigration, as many as 500 people a day flooded its offices. Incoming and outgoing mail numbered nearly 150,000 pieces; incoming and outgoing cables nearly 10,000; incoming and outgoing telephone calls some 125,000.

All of the administrative charges of the Transmigration Bureau, representing only 1½% of the money turnover, were borne by the J.D.C. as a public service.

Many complicated forms, applications and reports had to be submitted to various departments of the U. S. Government in order to continue work even during the period preceding America's belligerency (see "The Financial Record," page 11). The J.D.C. likewise was continually in touch with several foreign governments, with the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and with numerous organizations in allied fields.

Contact was maintained with officials of the Polish Government, not only in connection with help to refugees in Russia, but on other matters as well. In December, 1941 the Polish Government requested the J.D.C. to give a guarantee to the British Government in behalf of 200 Polish nationals who were then in Lisbon and who had the opportunity to find asylum on the island of Jamaica in the British West Indies. The J.D.C. not only guaranteed a year's maintenance for these refugees, but also paid for their transportation.

With the Netherlands Government-in-Exile the J.D.C. had contact three times during the period under review: once in July, 1941 when the J.D.C. transported 34 Dutch refugee diamond workers to South Africa and the Netherlands East Indies; again in November, 1941 when the J.D.C. succeeded in obtaining asylum on the island of Curacao in the Dutch West Indies for 86 passengers aboard the SS Cabo de Hornos, who were otherwise destined for deportation to Europe (see page 22); and a third time in May, 1942 when the Netherlands Government requested the J.D.C. to give a year's maintenance guarantee for 200 Dutch nationals in unoccupied France who were to be given a haven in Surinam, Dutch Guiana. At this writing, the Surinam arrangements have not yet been completed because of transportation difficulties.

With the Portuguese authorities, the J.D.C.'s European headquarters continued to maintain cordial contact. Similarly, relationships were continued with the governments of several South American countries which respected the J.D.C.'s efforts to hasten the adjustment of refugees in South America.

Apart from these governmental contacts there was constant communication with Welfare Funds and campaign organizations throughout the country, with the United Jewish Appeal, with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, with the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies of Canada, and with many other bodies directly or indirectly involved in fund-raising. Collaborative effort was continued with the American Red Cross, the International Red Cross, the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), the Unitarian Service Committee, the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, the National Refugee Service, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (Hias), the German Jewish Children's Aid, the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the Vaad Hahatzala, American Committee of Ose, the International Migration Service, the American Committee for Christian Refugees, the Catholic Committee for Refugees, the International Rescue and Relief Committee, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the National Council of Jewish Women, the Jewish Labor Committee and numerous other bodies.

In the United States as well as in Canada, the events of December 7th and the following days when America became a full-fledged participant in the war raised many questions in the minds of contributors. An intensive informational program was necessary in order to establish that J.D.C. work could and would...
carry on in many areas, that its help continued to be urgently needed, and that it could conduct its operations without aiding the enemy.

In order to support this program, leaders of many local committees organized educational meetings at which the program of the J.D.C. could be set forth. During the period under review, 96 communities from North to South and East to West conducted such meetings. About 25,000 people from 460 communities attended. The stimulating effect which these meetings had upon local United Jewish Appeal campaigns was repeatedly acknowledged. In addition to this form of educational work, officers of the J.D.C. addressed a total of 212 fund-raising meetings organized by the United Jewish Appeal and other communal agencies.

In addition, substantial support was given to campaigns throughout the country by the J.D.C.'s Junior Division, whose officers visited 56 communities to arouse interest in J.D.C. work. The Junior Division stimulated U.J.A. fund-raising campaigns in nearly 300 communities. During 1941 and the first five months of 1942, Junior Divisions in these communities raised $350,000 for the United Jewish Appeal.

A NUMBER of men active in J.D.C. councils entered various forms of war service during the period under review. Edward M. M. Warburg, Chairman of the J.D.C., enlisted as a private in the U.S. Army in February, 1942. A few weeks later, Morris C. Troper resigned as European Chairman of the J.D.C. to accept the commission of Lieutenant Colonel in the Fiscal Division of the Army's Services of Supply. Upon Mr. Troper's resignation, Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz was appointed Chairman of the European Executive Council of the J.D.C.

Other members of the J.D.C. Board of Directors who are today in war service are:

Leon Falk, Jr., Pittsburgh — Chief, Fats and Vegetable Oils Section, Board of Economic Warfare.


Alfred Jaretzki, Jr., New York — War Department.


Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia — Chief, Bureau of Industrial Conservation, War Production Board.


The J.D.C. lost three Board members by death during the period under review: Dr. Solomon Lowenstein of New York, Herbert Mallinson of Dallas and Samuel C. Lamport of New York.

The loss of each was a serious blow. Dr. Lowenstein, as a Vice-Chairman of the J.D.C., a member of its Executive Committee, and an active member of several important subcommittees, had been associated with the J.D.C. since the first World War. He was a tower of strength in counsel, in negotiation, in advocating J.D.C.'s program; a man whose clear thinking could always be relied on and who is today sorely missed.

Mr. Mallinson had made a signal contribution to the J.D.C. through his untiring efforts in the Southwestern part of the United States where he lived. He was Chairman of the Southwest Region of J.D.C., and through his personal efforts enlisted the sympathy, interest and support of many prominent Jewish leaders and community groups in that area.

Mr. Lamport, member of a family which had for years been active in philanthropic endeavor in New York City, gave of himself to many worthwhile causes.

In addition, three resignations from the Board took place: William K. Frank of Pittsburgh, Harold K. Guinzburg and Alfred Jaretzki, Jr. of New York, as a result of having entered government service. Marco F. Hellman relinquished his post as Treasurer, but remained a Board member.

At the Annual Meeting of the J.D.C. on December 19, 1941, Alexander A. Landesco was elected Treasurer to succeed Mr. Hellman. In addition there were elected to the Board of Directors, Messrs. Joel Gross of Newark, Morris W. Haft of New York, Jerome H. Kohn of Hartford, Louis Broido of New York, Al Paul Lefton of Philadelphia and Leslie L. Jacobs of Dallas. Messrs. Kohn, Haft, Broido and Lefton were also elected to the Executive Committee. In January, 1942 Irving H. Sherman of New York was elected to the Board; in February, 1942 Morris C. Troper to the Board and Executive Committee; in May, 1942 Mrs. David M. Levy, a Board member, to the Executive Committee.

During the period under review, the following Americans were in overseas administrative posts in behalf of the J.D.C.: Morris C. Troper, Joseph J.
Schwartz and Emanuel Rosen stationed at Lisbon; Herbert Katzki stationed at Marseille until his return to the United States in December; S. Bertrand Jacobson stationed in Budapest until America's entry into the war necessitated his departure in January, 1942; Moses W. Beckelman, returning from Lithuania and the Far East, covered South and Central America; Noel Aronovici, who returned from South America in March, 1941 and then went back from October, 1941 to March, 1942 in behalf of the J.D.C.'s Committee on Reconstruction Activity; Laura L. Margolis and Manuel Siegel, stationed in Havana until March, 1941 and September, 1941, respectively, and then stationed in Shanghai from May, 1941 and November, 1941, respectively, to date; Charles H. Jordan stationed in Havana from December, 1941 to date.

The United Jewish Appeal agreement for 1941 called for fixed distribution of $8,800,000 to the three constituent agencies as follows: Joint Distribution Committee, $4,279,000; United Palestine Appeal, $2,929,000; and National Refugee Service, $2,000,000. In October, 1941 the Allotment Committee of the U.J.A. distributed an additional sum of $2,800,000, granting $1,279,000 to the J.D.C., $800,000 to the U.P.A. and $729,000 to the N.R.S.

The 1941 Allotment Committee was composed of James H. Becker of Chicago and Dr. Solomon Lowenstein of New York representing the J.D.C.; Charles J. Rosenbloom of Pittsburgh and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland representing the United Palestine Appeal; and Amos S. Deinard of Minneapolis, Frederick P. Greenman of New York and Samuel Markell of Boston representing the communities at large. The alternates for the J.D.C. were Harold F. Linder and I. Edwin Goldwasser, both of New York; for the U.P.A., Rabbi Israel Goldstein of New York and Judge Louis E. Levinthal of Philadelphia.

The Allotment Committee based its decision on a fact-finding survey conducted by an inquiry staff headed by Professor Eli Ginzberg of New York. An additional sum of $600,000 was further allocated by the 1941 Allotment Committee in 1942, of which the J.D.C. was awarded $281,250, the U.P.A. $168,750, and the N.R.S. $150,000. Thus the total to date allotted to the J.D.C. out of 1941 U.J.A. proceeds is $5,831,270. In addition, $210,000 in miscellaneous income was received.

The agreement for the distribution of funds from the proceeds of the 1942 United Jewish Appeal campaign calls for an initial fixed distribution of $9,100,000 as follows: J.D.C., $4,929,000; U.P.A., $2,979,000; and N.R.S., a guaranteed sum of $2,000,000. The 1942 Allotment Committee will determine the division between the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. of all funds raised over and above the $9,100,000.

In Canada, the J.D.C. continued its close collaboration with the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies in Montreal. In 1941 a campaign run by the U.J.R.&W.R.A. in conjunction with the J.D.C. yielded the sum of $144,000 to the J.D.C. This represented the major portion of the total raised. The balance was utilized for the costs of refugee assistance and rehabilitation in Canada proper, and a few small grants to other organizations. During the first five months of 1942 partial allocations from Canada to the J.D.C. have totalled $88,500. The U.J.R.&W.R.A. campaign has not yet been completed.

Because of Canadian Treasury regulations, Canadian funds could be sent only to sterling areas during the period under review. The system was therefore adopted of having Canada remit most of the funds which the J.D.C. had committed for work in sterling areas; this action released equivalent amounts in American dollars which the J.D.C. could then employ for other purposes, through clearance and under U.S. Treasury license where necessary. Thus, although Canadian funds were remitted only to sterling areas, the Jewish community of Canada in effect participated in all phases of the J.D.C.'s program.

During the period under review, the J.D.C. also received, without solicitation, a total of $49,000 in contributions from various Latin American countries. The outstanding sum came from Sao Paulo, Brazil, in the amount of $33,225. Contributions were also received from Mexico, Argentina, Cuba, Uruguay, Colombia, Hawaii and Panama.

The J.D.C. continued during 1941 and the first five months of 1942 its interest in the activities of such cooperating organizations as the American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation (Agro-Joint), the American Joint Reconstruction Foundation, and the Palestine Economic Corporation. It followed closely the work of the Refugee Economic Corporation. Previous annual reports have described these organizations in detail.
IN 1941 the Joint Distribution Committee appropriated $5,965,300; in the first five months of 1942 it appropriated $3,320,390, or a total for the 17-month period of $9,289,690. In 1941 the J.D.C. received total income of $6,041,300; what its total income will be in 1942 is unknown.

These are the bare outlines of the financial record for the period under review. Woven around them is an interesting story.

Never before in the history of the J.D.C. have its financial operations been so complicated, involved so many governmental regulations, required so much preparation and attention as during this period. The wartime regulations following December 7, 1941 have naturally been particularly complex. Practically every financial transaction required a license from the United States Treasury Department. Some of the more involved transactions required visits to Washington and contact with the Federal Reserve Bank in New York. In addition, special reports were necessary for governmental agencies. There were, among others:

1. Supplementary reports to be rendered to the Treasury Department giving detailed accountings for each bulk transaction.
2. Forms to be filed with the Treasury Department indicating sums paid out or held for blocked nationals.
3. Detailed forms to be filed with the Internal Revenue Department for registration purposes.
4. Statements to be submitted to the Special Division of the State Department reporting disbursements for certain types of relief extended in belligerent countries.
5. Monthly reports to the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies covering certain types of expenditures in non-belligerent countries.

The necessity of securing Treasury licenses for overseas remittances involving nearly all of Europe began in June, 1941 when an Executive Order by the President of the United States froze the assets in the United States of all Axis, Axis-occupied and Axis-dominated countries. This did not present any hindrance to J.D.C. work in these lands up to the time when America became a belligerent, for the J.D.C. had for many years been following the policy of not aiding the Axis economy by the sending of dollars. It will be recalled that the method employed to prevent the sending of dollars or other currency into Axis lands was an emigration clearance arrangement operating as follows:

The system used for J.D.C. work in Old Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Luxembourg provided for local currency to be made available through the depositing of marks or kronen by prospective emigrants with their local Jewish welfare committees. Against these payments, which were utilized for internal aid programs, the J.D.C. furnished dollars for transportation of the emigrants. J.D.C. dollars were paid to non-German shipping lines.

The clearance arrangement for Poland was a modification of this. No emigration took place from Poland. In order to make local Polish currency available, the J.D.C. provided funds for the emigration of additional persons approved by the German, Austrian and Prague Jewish committees, for which they, in turn, secured marks or kronen from those additional emigrants. Instead of using these additional marks or kronen for their own local welfare programs, they converted the local currency into zlotys, which were then transmitted to the J.D.C.'s central office in Poland for relief activities there.

In certain other countries, cash clearances were worked out under which local currency was made available to the committees in the affected lands against dollar equivalents which were paid to designated persons in the United States under Treasury Department licenses.

From June, 1941 when Treasury licensing became necessary on a large scale, through May, 1942, the J.D.C. secured licenses to remit a total of $6,649,000. Of this sum, licenses for $3,403,000 were obtained after the United States entered the war.

At the beginning of 1941, budgetary applications to the J.D.C. from its various committees carrying on relief and reconstruction activities in some 52 countries throughout the world amounted to nearly $13,000,000 for only the first half of the year. Such a sum, it was clear, was far outside any realistic possibilities of income even for the entire calendar year.
of 1941. The only fixed income known to the J.D.C. was a sum of $4,275,000, which was to be its initial allotment under the United Jewish Appeal agreement for 1941. It was impossible to foresee the total 1941 income of the United Jewish Appeal, and consequently the total 1941 income of the J.D.C.

In the circumstances, the members of the Budget and Finance Committee found it difficult to gauge how far they might reasonably go in meeting many of the pressing demands from all over the world without sharply exceeding available income. It was difficult to establish a yardstick based on the past, because the results of the two previous years had varied sharply. Whereas in 1939 the United Jewish Appeal officially allotted $8,650,000 to the J.D.C. (of which only $7,900,000 has thus far been received), the U.J.A. in 1940 received far less in subscriptions than in 1939 and the J.D.C. allotment for 1940 was thus about one-third less than its 1939 income, or $6,050,000.

Much could be written concerning the many factors — the intensities of need, the priorities of giving — which were studied by the Budget and Finance Committee and the Executive Committee in determining appropriate spending rates during 1941. By the end of the year, the J.D.C. had appropriated $5,965,300, the commitments having been made, in view of constantly changing circumstances, on a month-to-month basis.

When the J.D.C. closed its books for 1941 this was the situation:

Net Deficit, January 1, 1941 (adjusted) $265,088.94

Net Income, 1941

A. Initial allotment, 1941
   U.J.A. agreement $4,275,000.00

B. The Allotment Committee awarded J.D.C.
   an additional 1,556,230.00

C. Net other income
   (Canada, South American countries, etc.) 210,046.66

Total Income $6,041,296.66

Net Expenditures $5,965,300.00

Excess of 1941 Income over Expenditures $ 75,996.66

Net Deficit, December 31, 1941 $ 189,092.28

The opening of the year 1942 found America a belligerent and the J.D.C. with a liability of $1,500,000 on its books as the result of its commitments for the continuation of work in enemy-occupied countries (see page 5).

Over and above this sum of $1,500,000, which was a definite obligation, the J.D.C. received applications and requests from committees in non-belligerent countries where it was still possible to work directly, totalling $3,574,410 for the first half of the year.

By the end of May, there had been approved by the Executive Committee total appropriations of $3,320,350 for the first five months of 1942, including the $1,500,000 commitment.

Under the U.J.A. agreement for 1942, the initial allotment of the J.D.C. has been fixed at $4,925,000 out of a $9,100,000 basis for fixed distribution. It is too early to say what total sum will be raised by the U.J.A. in 1942. There will unquestionably be a substantial sum for distribution by the Allotment Committee.

In the course of the period under review, the J.D.C. was the beneficiary of several legacies, in sums from $187,500 to $2, and totalling $330,000. The chief legacies were received from the estates of Rebecca Friday, Cincinnati; Bertha H. Buswell, Buffalo; Samsen Katz, New York; Alex Meis, Cincinnati; Maria Minis, Savannah. These legacies, which were not part of the regular budgetary income of the J.D.C., were placed in a special Capital Fund account. Nearly half of this money has already been committed.

Particular mention should be made of the Lena and Selig Cohen Fund, amounting to $74,500 in capital and accumulated income, of which the J.D.C. was appointed trustee in November, 1941. The late Lena Cohen of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. died on September 15, 1921. In her will she created a trust fund for the benefit of the aged Jewish residents of Bromberg, in the province of Posen, Poland. The conditions of her will remained unfulfilled for 20 years due to conditions beyond the control of the bank which was trustee. Early in 1941 the J.D.C. petitioned the Orphans' Court of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, for award of the estate under the Cy-Pres doctrine, which stipulates that where a general charitable intent appears in a will, but the specific instructions of the testator cannot be executed, the estate may be applied for the charitable purpose most nearly approximating the instructions of the deceased.

The petition of the J.D.C. was granted on November 7, 1941, the Court having ruled that under the circumstances the intent of the testatrix was most closely approximated through use of the estate in behalf of all of the Jews in Poland, to whom the J.D.C. had continuously given assistance since 1914.
Country by Country...

Too much space would be required for a detailed account of the many overwhelming tragedies and afflictions which befell Jews overseas during 1941 and the first five months of 1942. The keynote of violence was set early in 1941 when Iron Guard pogroms in Roumania resulted in assault, destruction of Jewish property and murder. Another predominant theme — deportation — was introduced in February of 1941 when 9,000 Austrian Jews were packed into cattle cars and shipped to Poland. In seventeen months the number of Jews deported eastward from Greater Germany, Hungary and Roumania reached 125,000.

No month has gone by without some fresh catastrophe for groups of Jews in danger areas. All have suffered; some more than others. The Jews trapped in occupied Poland endure perhaps the bitterest fate. Herded within ghetto walls, systematically starved, made into social outcasts, their young people dragged off into forced labor battalions, their children roaming the streets, their sick uncared for, it is no wonder the mortality rate is reported to be twenty times the pre-war rate.

The reports of huge city-wide massacres of Jews in such towns as Vilna and Kiev are almost too horrible to be believed.

In other areas of Europe, Jews have been oppressed by statutory and economic measures. In France particularly, constantly tightening anti-Jewish legislation has thrown thousands of Jewish families out of employment, sent thousands of male foreigners into labor companies, resulted in imprisonment of many refugees.

Taken all in all, the record is one of destruction, of death, of despair. Nevertheless, the J.D.C. was able, as the pages which follow demonstrate, to bring help and hope to hundreds of thousands. Not all could be reached, but many were given a helping hand to preserve them as the nucleus around which overseas Jewish communities may be rebuilt after the war.

* * * * *

In the sections which follow, there will be found under the appropriate headings a record of the sums expended by the J.D.C. during 1941 and the first five months of 1942 for specific programs and for work in specific countries.

This report covers a seventeen-month period. During the first eleven months — from January, 1941 through November, 1941 — the United States was neutral. It was possible for the J.D.C., without benefitting the Axis economies (see page 11), to bring assistance directly to victims of Nazism in Axis and occupied lands.

During the next six months, after America had become a belligerent, the Trading-with-the-Enemy Act prohibited Americans from dealing or communicating, directly or indirectly, with persons in enemy or enemy-occupied lands. Although local programs of assistance are continuing in many of these countries under J.D.C. arrangements to repay debts incurred locally when it may become possible to do so without aiding the enemy (see page 9), these areas must, for the time being, be considered closed to J.D.C. help. Funds to make good present commitments are being set aside currently.

Under the circumstances, the report which follows has been divided into two parts: Allied or Neutral Countries, and Enemy or Occupied Countries. In the first category, a continuous story may be told of J.D.C. work during all seventeen months. In the second, it will be necessary to wait until after the war to learn the extent to which local help was made available after December 7, 1941.
Neutral or Allied Countries

EMIGRATION

On 131 separate sailings, involving some 42 Portuguese, Spanish, Greek,* Japanese* and American* boats, a total of 47,000 refugees left Europe and the Far East during 1941 and the first five months of 1942. About 64% were helped to leave by the Joint Distribution Committee.

To accomplish these results in a world at war, the J.D.C. appropriated a total of $2,841,000 during the period under review. Of this, $1,291,000 served a double purpose, for it was spent in 1941 under the emigration clearance arrangement (see page 11) through which the J.D.C. carried on its programs of assistance to Jews in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The balance represented funds utilized for steamship passage through the Hicem (Hiaa-Ica Emigration Association), as well as direct grants made by the J.D.C. for special purposes. None of the 1942 funds involved the clearance arrangement, which was automatically terminated when America entered the war.

In addition to large monetary grants, the J.D.C.'s principal contribution to the emigration of refugees, especially after the United States entered the war, was its willingness to take large financial risks by buying up, in advance, all or most of the passenger space on a neutral vessel. The space was then distributed among groups of passengers. Most of the bookings were turned over to the Hicem, which dealt with the individual emigrant and allotted individual berths.

The J.D.C.'s advance payments, ranging from $300,000 to $480,000 per boat, were based on the expectation that all the passengers would reach embarkation ports in time to make the sailing. The many uncertainties of war might at any time have delayed a group from reaching the boat in time for the sailing; in that event, the J.D.C. would have found itself with numbers of paid-for but unused berths. It is a credit to the caution and efficient management of the J.D.C. that, in the seventeen-month period under review, when 131 sailings were involved, no such losses were incurred.

*Used prior to Pearl Harbor only.

In the eyes of European Jews, the J.D.C. has long enjoyed a reputation for achieving the seemingly impossible, no matter what the obstacles. Seldom has that reputation been more thoroughly justified than in the emigration program as it has been conducted since the outbreak of the war, and more particularly since America became a belligerent.

As this report is written nearly three years have elapsed since German bombers crossed the Polish border early in the morning of September 1, 1939, plunging the world into war. In that period, no fewer than 122,000 refugees have been enabled to leave Europe, 76,000 of them with J.D.C. help, bringing to 261,800 the total number of refugees enabled by the J.D.C. to escape from Axis-dominated lands since Hitler's rise to power in 1933. Significantly, 9,000 of these people have been enabled to leave since December 7, 1941.

Three major types of emigration took place during the period under review:

1. From Western and Central Europe to the Western Hemisphere via Portugal, Spain and Casablanca: 35,000 used this route, 23,500 under J.D.C. auspices.
2. From Central and Eastern Europe to the Western Hemisphere via Russia, Siberia and Japan: 4,000 used this route, 3,000 with J.D.C. help.
3. From all parts of Europe to Palestine via Turkey and the Near East; via Russia, Siberia, Japan, Burma and India; and on a limited basis via Portugal and South Africa: 8,000 used these routes, 3,700 financed by the J.D.C.

In all three kinds of emigration the J.D.C. was active. Each route, each boat, indeed, sometimes each individual case, involved complicated problems, each was increasingly expensive; and each emigration channel was substantially curtailed as time went on.

1. At the beginning of 1941, emigration proceeded normally via Portugal and Spain from the countries of Greater Germany, as well as from unoccupied France, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal. American consuls were still located in all of those...
areas. A tremendous spurt in the emigration flow occurred in February and March, 1941 when German deportations of Viennese Jews to Poland created panic in the hearts of all Jews still in Greater Germany. Extraordinary demands were made of the J.D.C. at this time to arrange for ship space, to increase its appropriations for work in Greater Germany and in Poland so that larger numbers of refugees might be able to emigrate under the clearance arrangement.

In April, 1941 Greece was invaded by Germany and a large Greek passenger vessel which had previously carried hundreds of refugees to the Western Hemisphere was withdrawn from service. At about the same time, a typhus epidemic arose in Spain. The Portuguese authorities, to minimize the risk of importing the epidemic, closed Portugal's borders to transit for a number of weeks. When the borders were reopened towards the end of May, so many refugees came through from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia, that the J.D.C. was constrained to open a special Transmigration Bureau in Lisbon corresponding to its Transmigration Bureau in New York in order to facilitate the moving of hundreds of people through the necessary formalities.

It was during this period that the J.D.C. was obliged for the first time to arrange for the overseas sailing of a Portuguese boat, the SS Mouzinho, by contracting for all of the passenger space on it. This step proved necessary not only to enable refugees to sail before their visas expired and to keep Portugal open as a country of transit for future refugees, but also to counteract to some extent the exploitation of refugees by certain irresponsible steamship agents who were demanding as much as $1,200 for a berth. Through the J.D.C.'s action the cost of transportation was brought down to a reasonable level.

In June, 1941 came the news that the United States had ordered its consulates in Germany, Italy and the occupied countries to close as of July 15th. Almost simultaneously, it was announced that in the future all visa control would be centralized in the Visa Division of the State Department in Washington and that the Division would have to approve each visa before it could be issued by any American consul.

The first indication that the J.D.C. had that the United States would continue to admit refugees within the immigration quotas was on December 15th when the J.D.C. was granted a Treasury license to remit $140,700 to Portugal for the sailing of the SS Guine on December 18th. From December through May, thirteen refugee boats sailed from Europe with a total of 9,000 passengers bound for the Western Hemisphere. A partial solution of the problem created by the closing of the consulates was found for refugees in Slovakia who were permitted to go to Budapest for visa examination, and for a small number of refugees in Berlin who found it possible to go to Spain to appear before the American consul in Madrid.

One of the immediate repercussions of the closing of American consulates in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Italy was an accelerated rate of application for Cuban visas. There were still Cuban consulates in those lands, and it was estimated that, three months after the closing of American consulates, some 15,000 Cuban visas had been authorized.

In October, 1941 the German authorities put a stop to all emigration from Greater Germany by refusing to issue exit permits to Jews.

After Pearl Harbor, it seemed as though emigration might be completely halted for the duration. The first indication that the J.D.C. had that the United States would continue to admit refugees within the immigration quotas was on December 15th when the J.D.C. was granted a Treasury license to remit $140,700 to Portugal for the sailing of the SS Guine on December 18th. From December through May, thirteen refugee boats sailed from Europe with a total of 9,000 passengers bound for the Western Hemisphere.

(2) Emigration via the Far East took place only during the first six months of 1941. When, during the middle of 1940, Italy's entrance into the war closed

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**EMIGRATION AT A GLANCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jan-Dec 7</th>
<th>Dec 7, 1941- May 31, 1942</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of emigrants</td>
<td>38,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of emigrants serviced by J.D.C.</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.D.C. Expenditures:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through dearance</td>
<td>$1,291,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through Hicem</td>
<td>563,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through other channels</td>
<td>690,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the Mediterranean, the Jewish committees in Greater Germany, forced to seek new outlets for emigration, arranged for the transportation of Jews from Germany across Europe and Asia via the trans-Siberian railway to Vladivostock, thence to Japan, and thence across the Pacific to the Western Hemisphere.

Early in 1941 the stream of emigrants passing through Japan in transit was suddenly swelled by the influx of more than 2,000 Polish refugees from Lithuania who had been able to secure Japanese transit visas. About 1,000 of these were rabbis, yeshivah instructors, students and their families who required special assistance. The J.D.C. allotted $142,000 during 1941 for this kind of transportation alone, involving rail fare from Lithuania to Vladivostock, ship transportation from Vladivostock to Japan, and later from Japan to Shanghai, as well as for overseas transportation. These sums were over and above relief costs in Japan and in Shanghai (see page 33).

In August, the Japanese authorities compelled the evacuation of all remaining refugees in Japan to Shanghai. In all a total of 3,000 refugees reemigrated from Japan and Shanghai to the Western Hemisphere and to Palestine during the period under review.

(3) The third category of emigration, to Palestine, required $180,000 of J.D.C. funds during the period under review. It resulted in enabling 3,500 persons to find their way to Palestine. The largest number of these persons travelled via the Black Sea and Turkey, but several hundred were forced to cross half the world to reach their destination, traveling via Siberia, the Far East, Burma and India.

POLISH REFUGEES IN RUSSIA

When on June 22nd, 1941, the German armies crossed the border of Russian-occupied Poland going eastward, and were met by Russian armies determined to resist invasion, one of the problems which arose dealt with Polish civilians on Russian soil. Some 2,000,000 of these people are estimated now to be in Asiatic Russia, far behind the Urals. The number of Jews among them is estimated at 600,000.

An agreement was reached between the Russian and the Polish Governments in July, 1941, providing for a relief program in behalf of Polish nationals in Siberia, to be conducted under the auspices of the Polish Embassy in Russia. Such a relief program was urgently needed. The refugees had been unable to take any of their possessions with them; they were totally destitute in remote and barren parts of Siberia.

Under the agreement, the Polish Government was permitted to send from the United States to the Polish Embassy in Kuibyshev quantities of clothing, food and medicines, to be shipped on Russian transports or Russian-chartered boats, without charge and free of duty. The Polish Embassy in Kuibyshev, in turn, distributed the supplies to special committees in the districts where Polish refugees were congregated. The committees were constituted along strictly non-sectarian lines, and included among their members a number of outstanding Polish Jewish leaders.

REFUGEES IN RUSSIA AT A GLANCE

Estimated number of Polish refugees—2,000,000
Estimated number of Jews among them—600,000
J.D.C. Appropriation, Jan.-May, 1942—$114,000

It took several months for the formalities between the Russian and Polish Governments to be concluded. During that period the J.D.C. had been making searching inquiries to ascertain the possibilities of extending help to the Polish refugees in Russia. Discussions took place with the American Red Cross. The Quakers were consulted. Representations were made to the Polish Government officials in this country, and the Russian Embassy was made aware of the J.D.C.'s readiness to help the Jewish refugees through participation with other bodies or through direct action.

As soon as the opportunity offered itself to work in collaboration with the Polish Government, the J.D.C. appropriated an initial $100,000 grant for a large non-sectarian program.

It was agreed that the most useful function the J.D.C. could serve in this program would be to ship drugs, medical and surgical supplies. The initial purchases included quantities of such items as insulin, spirits of turpentine, castor oil, quinine sulphate,
codein, digitalis, absorbent cotton, catgut, ether for anesthesia, haemostats, hypodermic needles, etc. Disinfectants such as iodine and yellow soap were also included, as well as common household drugs such as boric acid and aspirin.

In order to provide maximum food value among the medical shipments, the J.D.C. included such concentrated food products as cod liver oil, yeast of a high vitamin content, liver extract.

Some of the more urgently needed serums, such as anti-typhus, anti-tetanus and anti-cholera, were sent by air transport; the remainder went by boat.

Towards the end of the period under review, the J.D.C. was concluding arrangements for the setting up of six 100-bed base hospitals in Asiatic Russia. It committed $50,000 to send complete equipment for these hospitals and also to ship to Russia 250 fitted doctors’ bags so that the physicians among the refugees might have the tools with which to exercise their professions among people in critical need of medical help.

A special committee of physicians, members of the J.D.C. Board and Executive Committee, supervised the selection of the medicines and drugs sent. The American Committee of Ose, an organization which for many years has enjoyed the support of the J.D.C. in its health and child-care work abroad, was invited to collaborate with the J.D.C. in determining the most useful medicines and drugs, etc., to be purchased.

In early 1942, a number of Polish refugees were able to leave Russia for Palestine; in May, some 800 Jewish refugees were in Teheran, Persia, most of them awaiting Palestine certificates. For this group, the J.D.C. sent relief funds to a local committee (see page 27). The J.D.C. also agreed to participate in providing the transportation costs of those granted Palestinian certificates.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

The year 1941 marked an important turning point in the character of the refugee situation in Central and South America and, at the same time, in the nature of the programs conducted with J.D.C. assistance by refugee aid committees there.

A falling off of new immigration during the period under review gave the committees an opportunity to make plans for permanent social service institutions as distinguished from emergency aid organizations. In many Latin American lands such communal institutions had not yet been adequately established. The Latin American Jewish communities were relatively young; in many countries they numbered only a few thousand, and they had not begun to assume any fixed characteristics until the influx of thousands of refugees.

Thus in Chile, for example, the Jewish population of 13,000 was doubled within a few years by the arrival of an equal number of refugees. In Bolivia, when 10,000 refugees arrived they literally multiplied by one hundred the number of the previous resident Jews. In practically every land the arrival of the refugees represented sudden substantial increases in the Jewish population.

Previous to 1941, the refugee aid committees which the J.D.C. had helped the local Jewish communities to form in order to meet the critical needs of the newcomers had devoted themselves principally to emergency work. Crisis after crisis was met; refugees who were penniless were given maintenance; complicated immigration problems were ironed out, often in cooperation with local Hicem offices; employment service was organized; serious illnesses due to change of climate and other factors were treated and preventative measures undertaken; language instruction was given and many other services rendered.

Even prior to 1941, as the communities gained in experience and maturity and found a moment’s breathing spell in which to plan ahead, children’s homes and homes for the aged were established for all elements of the population. Various forms of economic aid were worked out to enable individuals to become self-sustaining. All of the work was directed towards speeding the process of refugee absorption into the life of the respective countries.

Side by side with the J.D.C.’s relief work in Latin America has been the development of constructive programs designed to make the refugees economically self-sufficient. One of the most useful forms of constructive help is the establishment of credit cooperatives which can make loans to small businessmen at nominal rates of interest. In Latin America, where high interest rates are common, this is of exceptional importance.

As early as 1939, the J.D.C., bearing in mind the
### CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA AT A GLANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Jewish Populations Prior to 1933</th>
<th>Number of Refugees Registered with Relief Committees May, 1942</th>
<th>Number of Refugees Registered with Relief Committees May, 1942</th>
<th>J.D.C. Appropriations, 1941</th>
<th>J.D.C. Appropriations, Jan-May, 1942</th>
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<td>Argentina*</td>
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<td>55,000</td>
<td>4,750</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>750</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5,000</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>97,800</td>
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<td>89,000</td>
<td>25,500</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>109,300</td>
<td>31,700</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>3,720</td>
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<td>17,350</td>
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<td>2,500</td>
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<td>2,100</td>
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<td>3,000</td>
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<td>Jamaica</td>
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<td>50,000</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In these countries, refugee requirements are met locally. They are included in this table to give the complete picture of refugees in Latin America.

**Included in Transient Cases.

The results achieved by it and its affiliate, the American Joint Reconstruction Foundation, in Central and Eastern Europe from 1924 onward, gave consideration to the feasibility of establishing credit cooperatives in Latin America. The Foundation, an English-chartered corporation, found its funds blocked after the outbreak of the war. Accordingly, the J.D.C. organized a Committee on Reconstruction Activity to step into the breach.

Prior to launching its work, the Committee on Reconstruction Activity sent to Latin America a representative who for twenty years had been connected with the Foundation and was well versed in the principles and practices of the credit cooperative movement. He undertook an intensive tour of the principal countries to ascertain the degree of local interest in credit cooperatives as well as the extent of the need for such institutions.

The report of the J.D.C. representative upon his return to the United States showed the existence of a very real need for and local interest in constructive work in behalf of Jewish populations in Latin America. A concrete program was then adopted to launch credit cooperatives in several countries. Soon afterward, in Quito, Ecuador, there was organized the first J.D.C-supported credit cooperative in Latin America. Within two months it had a membership of 115 families, or some 400 persons. They had paid in share capital to the extent of 50,000 sucres ($3,000), which was matched by the J.D.C. as an initial credit. The
J.D.C.'s participation will increase in accordance with the needs of the cooperative and the extent to which further sums are raised locally.

The Brazilian Government recently authorized the founding of a credit cooperative in Rio de Janeiro. It is planned shortly to establish similar institutions in other important Brazilian cities. Strong local initiative has likewise been manifested in Bolivia and plans are being made for the formation of a cooperative there, and for extension of this work elsewhere.

After the breaking of diplomatic relations with the Axis by most Latin American republics following Pearl Harbor, questions arose concerning the new status of refugees who were regarded as aliens of enemy nationality. The liberal attitude adopted by the United States in relation to refugees was echoed by most Central and South American countries, including the British and the Dutch possessions. Even before Pearl Harbor, Brazil had made it possible for persons who had entered the country on tourist or transit visas to remain unmolested, with the right of employment. In April, 1942, Cuba followed suit.

In no small measure did the careful, responsible and effective work of the various local committees with which the J.D.C. cooperates contribute to this attitude on the part of Latin American governments. Pan-American endorsement was given in January, 1942, when a resolution was adopted at the Inter-American Conference of Ministers at Rio de Janeiro, recommending to the participating countries the protection of aliens not deemed dangerous "from being deprived of adequate means of livelihood, unfairly discriminated against or otherwise interfered with in the conduct of their normal social and business activities."

An intensive survey of all Latin American Jewish communities was made during the last half of 1941 and the first half of 1942 by a J.D.C. American staff member. His recommendations for the future conduct of J.D.C. programs in Latin America are now being studied.

**CENTRAL AMERICA**

**Cuba**

In the 12 months from May, 1941 to May, 1942 the refugee population in Cuba rose from 400 to nearly 6,000. It might have grown further, had not Cuba adopted a decree in mid-April, 1942 closing its doors to all nationals or residents of Axis or Axis-controlled countries.

At about the same time, another decree was issued granting the status of residents at least for the duration of the war to all refugees there. This important and generous action gave a measure of security to many who had entered Cuba on tourist or transit visas and were constantly concerned about securing extension of permission to stay. Economically, the effect was to permit tourist or transit refugees, who had previously been prohibited from engaging in gainful occupations, to undertake industrial and commercial ventures, to accept employment as domestics and, for specially skilled technicians, to find appropriate posts.

The work of the Joint Relief Committee of Havana, with which the J.D.C. cooperates in Cuba, underwent several sharp fluctuations during the period under review. In the early part of 1941 hundreds of refugees who had received immigration visas to the United States left Havana. The Joint Relief Committee's relief rolls declined sharply. However, when in the summer of 1941 refugees began to come to Cuba in large numbers because American consulates had been withdrawn from Axis and occupied territories (see page 15), and only Cuban visas were obtainable in those lands, the Joint Relief Committee found itself faced with many difficult problems. In addition to the physical needs of the arriving refugees, it had to render many kinds of technical assistance.

In addition to the refugees who entered Cuba proper, there were during the period under review several hundred who came to Cuba in transit to other countries. In these arrangements the Joint Relief Committee played an outstanding part. On the basis of its assurances, Cuban requirements for $500 cash bonds and transportation deposits for the continuation of voyage were waived.

As the refugee population in Havana increased, the Joint Relief Committee fostered the development of a vocational training and an educational program. This was undertaken by an association organized by the refugees themselves to conduct language classes in English and Spanish, offer lectures on American history and government, and provide opportunities for occupational activity, social exchange and cultural stimulation.

Another instance may be cited of the specialized service rendered by the Joint Relief Committee. The last two boats which came to Cuba before the decree closing immigration was in effect brought 470 refugees who had to spend long periods of time in Tiscornia,
the Cuban immigration station. The Joint Relief Committee secured permission to send supplies of food into Tiscornia and to visit the refugees there in order to maintain contact between them and their relatives in the United States.

During 1941 and the first five months of 1942 the J.D.C. made $91,500 available to the Joint Relief Committee for its many-sided program of aid. The Joint Relief Committee received an additional income of $30,000 from repayments of loans by refugees.

**Dominican Republic**

From January, 1941 to May, 1942 the refugee population in the Dominican Republic nearly doubled in number. Apart from the settlers in the Dominican Republic Settlement Association’s colony at Sosua, 600 refugees lived in the capital, Ciudad Trujillo.

Under the circumstances, the work of the Joint Relief Committee in Ciudad Trujillo increased greatly in volume and scope. J.D.C. monthly appropriations mounted from $350 in January, 1941 to $3,255 in May, 1942. With these funds a number of refugees were given maintenance, others were given loans with which to start small business enterprises, still others worked at a committee-sponsored handicraft shop. The tropical climate, lack of economic opportunity and necessity for avoiding competition with native labor were some of the difficulties which faced the newcomers in the Dominican Republic. With the help of the Joint Relief Committee, substantial progress is being made in overcoming these problems.

During the 17-month period ending May, 1942, the J.D.C. supplied $39,150 for refugee aid in the Dominican Republic.

**Costa Rica, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico and Panama**

In most of these countries the refugee problem during the period under review assumed only slight proportions so far as the J.D.C. was concerned.

In Costa Rica the committee had to call upon the J.D.C. only now and again to assist in cases of a temporary character; J.D.C. grants amounted to $400.

In Haiti the privilege of being gainfully employed is still denied to almost half of the refugee families who are, therefore, in need of assistance. In part as a result of the efforts of the committee, the refugees have otherwise been able to enjoy the same freedom as that given to citizens. The J.D.C. was called upon to spend $13,400 for refugee aid in Haiti during 1941 and the first five months of 1942.

The refugee committee in Honduras, as in Haiti, is composed of newcomers who have become established. The work of the committee is to give relief funds to the needy, medical attention to the sick, find employment opportunities, and lend modest sums to those who have established themselves in self-sustaining small firms. During the 17-month period ending May, 1942, the J.D.C.’s grants amounted to $4,350.

Although there is a substantial refugee population in Mexico, the Jewish community there is well-organized and financially able to care for the needy among them. The J.D.C. has been called upon only to provide funds in extraordinary situations such as those arising early in 1941 when trans-Pacific travelers arrived from Japan and Shanghai, or in 1942 when boatloads of 150 at a time arrived in Vera Cruz from Spanish and Portuguese ports. For these purposes the J.D.C. contributed $8,100.

Because of the wartime importance of the Panama Canal, Panama ceased early in 1941 to be a country of refuge for aliens of enemy nationality. Some of the refugees there were interned, later to be released; and others were transferred to the United States where, after their cases have been studied, they are expected to be released. At the beginning of 1941 considerable funds were spent by the refugee committee in Panama City to facilitate transit of refugees and their baggage en route to Central and South American countries from Japan.

**Jamaica, B. W. I.**

The nearly 200 refugees who are at present on the British Island of Jamaica arrived under special circumstances. Towards the end of 1941, at the request of the Polish Government, the J.D.C. gave a guarantee to the British Government for one year’s maintenance of 200 Polish nationals who were then in Lisbon and in severe jeopardy. On that basis they were admitted to Jamaica, where they live in a 250-acre area known as the Gibraltar Camp, so named because its original purpose was to house up to 7,000 evacuees from Gibraltar. Only 1,500 of the Gibraltar people came to the camp.

Although not permitted to work save at certain tasks in the camp itself, the refugees have had periodic opportunities to visit the city of Kingston. Apart from exploring the possibilities of removing these refugees to other countries, the major challenge in connection with their situation is to sustain morale through some form of occupational activity.

For refugee maintenance in Jamaica under the terms of the guarantee the J.D.C. has thus far committed $50,000 in addition to $62,000 for their transportation from Lisbon.
SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

The Jews of Argentina, who constitute the largest and best established community in Latin America, maintain an adequate set of social service institutions and are financially self-sufficient. However, because of its interest in the development of such programs, the J.D.C. makes an annual grant of $1,800 to a children's home in Buenos Aires, operated under the supervision of the local refugee aid committee.

By maintaining contact with the Jewish community in Argentina, the J.D.C. paves the way for enlisting the experience and interest of that community in behalf of other, less favorably situated Jewish populations in Latin America.

Bolivia

About 5,000 of the 10,000 refugees who were in Bolivia during 1940 have succeeded since then in gaining admission to Chile and Argentina where there seemed to be more immediate prospects for earning a livelihood. The remaining 5,000 have begun to take root in Bolivia with the guidance of the La Paz committee.

One of the chief tasks of the La Paz committee has been to resettle refugees from the capital to smaller towns where they have a better chance of earning a living. The resettlement program has involved an expenditure by way of loans to 700 people of $20,000. It enabled the beneficiaries to regain their self-reliance despite the difficult climate, inadequate communication facilities and primitive economy.

About 1,000 of the refugees still in Bolivia remain financially dependent, in whole or in part, on the committee. The others have found gainful employment in a variety of fields and many have introduced new industries of value to Bolivian economy.

In Bolivia, as in several other Latin American countries, the item of medical care in the budgets of the J.D.C. cooperating committees has grown increasingly. Newcomers to tropical and sub-tropical countries fall prey to illnesses after a year or two in these climates. The large number of elderly persons among the refugees in Latin America greatly increases the susceptibility factor.

With funds granted by the J.D.C., a children's home was established by the La Paz committee to accommodate 100 youngsters whose parents were busy earning a living. While they work, the home takes good care of their children.

During the 17-month period ending May, 1942, the La Paz committee expended a total of $191,000, of which $142,800 represented grants from the J.D.C.

Brazil

Prior to August, 1941 some 5,000 of the 25,500 refugees in Brazil enjoyed only temporary status, without the right to work or reside permanently there. Following a decree issued at the time, refugees could apply for resident status and permission to seek employment by paying governmental fees and taxes equivalent to $60 per capita. With a grant of $22,500 from the J.D.C., added to funds available locally, 5,000 refugees were enabled to change their status.

Most of the refugees in Brazil found little difficulty in establishing themselves. The several hundred individuals whom the committees were called upon to assist were chiefly aged or ill persons and refugees on "tourist" visas who were not legally qualified to work.

The J.D.C.'s cooperating committees in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo were able to be of great help to the refugees by making representations to the government in their behalf in connection with the special problems arising out of Brazil's breaking off of relations with the Axis. In addition, they continued to develop their general programs of aid. They spent funds for refugee maintenance, for support of children's homes and homes for the aged, for language instruction, for vocational retraining, for medical care.

Following the sinking of a number of Brazilian ships by German submarines early in 1942, a decree was issued attaching 10% to 30% of the funds and properties held by Axis governments and subjects in Brazil. The question immediately arose as to whether the property of bona fide refugees fell under the provisions of the decree. The refugee aid committees pointed out to the government that not only were the refugees genuinely devoted to the cause of the United Nations and among the bitterest enemies of the Axis, but also, on technical grounds, they were exempt because of a German law of November 25, 1941 de-nationalizing all refugees who had left Germany. This question had not yet been resolved by May, 1942.

From January, 1941 through May, 1942 the J.D.C. granted $141,000 for refugee aid in Brazil.

Chile

Chile is the country which received 13,000 refugees—a number equal to its former resident Jewish
population—in the ten years from 1933 through 1942. Today this large group of newcomers is almost entirely integrated in the life of the country, a fortunate circumstance in which Chile's temperate climate has been an important factor.

The committee in Santiago with which the J.D.C. cooperates has contributed significantly to this outcome through its program of aid. Several tasks remain as yet unfinished. Many refugees continue to be partially dependent upon financial aid from the committee; others are only marginally self-sufficient and have no opportunity to build up a reserve against illness, unemployment, or old age. A children's home has been founded, but there is also need for the establishment of a home for the aged. Efforts are being made to enlist the support of the entire Jewish community. The J.D.C. contributed $55,000 to the Santiago committee from January, 1941 through May, 1942.

Colombia

The immigration of refugees into Colombia never assumed very large proportions and was distributed more or less evenly over a period of several years. Consequently, the Jewish communities of that country were not faced with too great a problem at any one time and were able to meet problems of refugee aid as they arose. Today they continue to shoulder the major portion of the financial burden.

The $10,000 which the J.D.C. provided during the period under review to the committees in Colombia was used to supplement relief funds contributed locally and also to provide healthful summer vacations for refugee children who needed them.

Curacao, N. W. I.

At the beginning of 1941 Curacao held about 40 refugees who had been interned by the Netherlands authorities but were well cared for. In November, 1941, this refugee population was increased by 86 passengers of the SS Cabo de Hornos who were permitted to land in Curacao under a J.D.C. guarantee to the Netherlands Government-in-Exile that they would be maintained and reemigrated as soon as feasible. By May, 1942, some 38 of these had already secured United States and other visas and had left. It is hoped that the others will be able to leave shortly. The J.D.C.'s commitments for this group of people have thus far amounted to $33,250 covering 1941 and 1942.

Ecuador

The committees with which the J.D.C. cooperates in Ecuador did not require J.D.C. funds for their general programs of aid during the period under review. However, during the first half of 1941 they played an important part in bringing considerable numbers of people to Ecuador from Japan and in arranging for the landing of others who were denied admission to other countries. These "transient cases" cost the J.D.C. $15,000 during 1941 and the first five months of 1942.

Paraguay and Peru

In these two countries, only supplementary funds were required from the J.D.C. during the period under review. In Paraguay the J.D.C. spent $700 for medical aid. In Peru $2,100 was sent to supplement locally raised relief funds of the committee of about the same amount.

Trinidad, B. W. I.

All but a handful of the 200 refugees who had been interned in Trinidad as enemy aliens when 1941 opened were released during the latter part of the year, thanks in part to the efforts of the Jewish Refugee Society which functioned within the camp. During the period under review, numbers of refugee travelers spent periods of time in Trinidad en route from England, South Africa and Palestine to Cuba, Mexico and the United States.

For purposes of aid to these people, as well as relief to the refugees in Trinidad, the J.D.C. spent $4,400 during 1941 and the first five months of 1942.

Uruguay

In Uruguay, as in some other Latin American countries, relatively few people are entirely dependent on relief. The chief problem for the refugee aid committee is to enable newcomers with marginal incomes to become self-supporting. The committee has made a number of loans which have enabled refugees to set up small businesses.

So small is the gap between income and expenditure of young married couples, for example, that while they can support themselves they cannot make adequate provision for their children. Consequently the committee operates a children's home which provides a healthful environment for the youngsters and at the same time frees their parents of worry about them. In addition, the committee provides language courses, employment services and other help to the newcomers.

The J.D.C. contributed $29,100 for refugee aid in Uruguay in 1941 and the first five months of 1942.
The situation of the Jewish population in unoccupied France grew increasingly serious during the period under review. The restoration of Pierre Laval to power in the Vichy Government in April of this year presaged an even graver turn. A number of anti-Jewish statutes excluded large categories of Jews from numerous professions, decreed that their property be administered by the state, placed restrictions on their employment opportunities, stipulated internment or compulsory labor for Jews who had entered the country after 1935 if they showed no means of support.

The food shortage—21 ounces of rationed food was the average purchasable amount a day—and the concurrent rise in living costs added to the burden of Jews in France. Under such conditions it was the refugee who suffered most; and it was on his behalf that the J.D.C. directed most of its efforts.

Perhaps the most serious development during the period under review, so far as welfare services in unoccupied France were concerned, was the establishment of the Union of Jews in France. This body was made responsible for all Jewish activities, whether of a welfare, educational or communal nature, in France. Each of the two sections of the Union; one for the occupied and the other for the unoccupied zone, is directed by nine Jews under the supervision of the Department for Jewish Affairs of the Vichy Government.

The practical meaning of the establishment of the Union was that all French Jewish organizations were liquidated and their funds pooled in a central treasury. An additional source of revenue, although this has not as yet been fully carried out, was to be a one-time 20% tax on all Jewish-owned property, as well as a smaller income tax, renewable annually.

In the period January, 1941 through May, 1942 the J.D.C. appropriated $1,232,500 for relief work in France. Early in 1942, to help the committees provide new and additional accommodations, communal feeding facilities, educational measures and retraining equipment for the refugees placed in segregated areas in accordance with a Vichy regulation, the J.D.C. raised its monthly appropriation for work in France from $60,000 to $75,000.

The bulk of J.D.C. assistance was given through the Jewish relief committees which the J.D.C. had helped reorganize and refinance soon after the German blitzkrieg of 1940: the Comite d’Assistance aux Refugies and its Camp Commission, the Federation of Jewish Societies, the Ose and the Hicem. Each of these agencies, receiving most of its income from the J.D.C., carried out a specific program.

Through the Comite d’Assistance 15,000 refugees who still had their freedom in 24 localities were daily provided with food, clothing, shelter and a chance to learn a trade. As more and more people lost their jobs because of discriminatory decrees, the C.A.R. was confronted with increasing applications for help.

The Camp Commission, a subsidiary of the C.A.R., constituted the machinery through which 12,000 Jews in the internment camps and 3,000 in labor battalions were supplied with food and clothing.

During 1941 the Camp Commission sent 330 tons of food and 6,000 articles of clothing, medical and dental equipment and other items, all purchased in France, into the camps of Gurs, Rivesaltes, Recebedou, Noe, Le Vernet, Les Milles and other internment centers. To exercise on-the-spot supervision, the Camp Commission arranged for the stationing of social workers and Jewish chaplains in the larger camps.

The function of the Federation of Jewish Societies was to supply food and clothing, vocational training courses and a measure of medical aid to Jews from Eastern Europe who had come to France in the early 1920’s, but who were deprived by legislation from earning a livelihood. The Federation supported large
numbers of scholars, Hebrew teachers, rabbis, religious functionaries, artisans and intellectuals. In cooperation with the European Students Fund, it paid tuition fees and maintenance costs of students.

The care of destitute children was the special sphere of the Ose. With 90% of its funds coming from the J.D.C., the Ose maintained 12 homes to care for and educate orphans, children who had lost contact with their parents, and those whose parents were in internment camps or occupied France. Through Ose efforts, financed by the J.D.C., some 750 children were taken out of internment centers and placed in institutions and private homes.

In addition to these activities, the Ose ministered to the medical needs of undernourished and ailing internees and refugees in ten French departments and of 25,000 French and foreign Jews who were evacuated or expelled from Alsace-Lorraine into the unoccupied zone. It also gave individual assistance to some 420 physicians no longer permitted to practice.

Those among the refugees in unoccupied France who were fortunate enough to secure visas for countries in the Western Hemisphere found their way to liberty through the offices of the Hicem, which received the bulk of its transportation budget from the J.D.C. (see page 14). Internees with emigration possibilities were helped along by Hicem representatives stationed in the camps. When visa-holders could not go to Lisbon to board ship, the J.D.C. worked out the system of transferring them from Marseille to Casablanca, in French Morocco, where west-bound boats picked them up.

Close collaboration existed among a number of Jewish, non-Jewish and non-sectarian agencies in unoccupied France, which were engaged in bringing help to refugees in internment camps and labor battalions. The camp assistance programs of the Joint Distribution Committee, the Unitarian Service Committee, the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), the International Y.M.C.A., the American Red Cross and the Secours Suisse, were coordinated through the Comite de Coordination pour l'Assistance dans les Camps.

The J.D.C. made several grants during the period under review to the Unitarian Service Committee for its medical aid work in unoccupied France.

PORTUGAL

During the period under review, Lisbon continued to be the principal port of embarkation in Europe for emigrants going overseas. The Portuguese Government continued its benevolent attitude towards the refugees who spent shorter or longer periods in Portugal and who continued to arrive from every part of Europe—in organized transports from Berlin, Vienna, Prague and Bratislava; in individual groups from France, Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia and Hungary.

There were several sharp peaks in Portugal's refugee population. The largest number to be in Lisbon at any given time during the period under review was 12,000 in January, 1941.

Working through the local refugee committee, the J.D.C. kept its pledge to the Portuguese Government that no refugee would become a public charge. The committee gave full maintenance to an average of 1,500 people, the number rising or falling as the refugee population in Portugal was increased or reduced. It operated a community soup kitchen, provided medical assistance, shelter and clothing, gave legal help, etc.

That the refugee population in Portugal was reduced from 12,000 in January, 1941 to 400 in May of 1942, is a tribute to the J.D.C.'s efforts to find permanent havens overseas for these people.

For purposes of relief to the resident refugees, as well as for the special needs of refugees in transit, the J.D.C. allotted $179,800 during 1941 and an additional $49,600 during the first five months of 1942.

The situation in Portugal is so closely linked with the problem of emigration that it is necessary to read the section on Emigration (see page 14) in order to grasp it completely. For example, in May, 1941 there

**PORTUGAL AT A GLANCE**

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| Number of refugees in transit through Portugal, Jan. 1941—May, 1942 | 13,000 |

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<th>J.D.C. Appropriations:</th>
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<td>1941</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan.-May, 1942</td>
<td>49,600</td>
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was so large a flood of emigration from Greater Germany and so many refugees arrived in a short period of time, that it became necessary—in addition to the functions of the local committee—to open a special J.D.C. Transmigration Bureau in Lisbon. This Bureau arranged temporary housing in hotels and pensions, provided for the required medical examinations and vaccinations, arranged the necessary contacts with Portuguese police and port authorities to put embarkation papers in order, supervised transportation details.

To preserve its neutrality, Portugal has had to maintain a most delicate political balance in Europe. From time to time during the period under review rumors that Portugal was about to be occupied by the Axis resulted in intense nervousness among the refugees. It was this situation, together with the fact that large numbers of refugees who had entered Portugal on transit visas had long overstayed their time, which prompted the Portuguese Government in June of 1941 to designate the suburban city of Caldas da Rainha as an assigned residence for the refugees whose visas had expired. A J.D.C. representative supervised living arrangements there.

At the end of May, 1942, new groups of refugees continued to arrive in Portugal, principally as a result of the J.D.C.'s efforts to move them out of Spain where the cost of supporting refugees was unusually high.

SPAIN

The refugee problem in Spain developed during the late summer of 1940 when, after the fall of France and the closing of its Atlantic seaports, thousands of refugees there tried desperately to make their way to Spanish and Portuguese seaports. There were a large number of illegal crossings of the border. When those who had crossed illegally were apprehended, they were placed in a Spanish concentration camp at Miranda del Ebro near Bilbao. In 1941 it was estimated that about 2,000 refugees, Jewish and non-Jewish, were there.

There were very few Jews living in Spain, and Spanish laws prevent the formation of a Jewish organization for any purpose whatsoever. This meant that there could not be formed in Spain the type of local committee which the J.D.C. has formed elsewhere.

For the better part of the period under review, the J.D.C. was fortunate enough to have, in connection with bringing help to the refugees at Miranda del Ebro, the personal cooperation of important Americans in Spain who supervised the disbursement of J.D.C. funds. With monthly relief remittances, packages of food and clothing were sent into the internment camp.

During 1941 another type of refugee problem developed in Spain, resulting from the fact that many prospective emigrants who booked trans-Atlantic passage on Spanish steamers were required to embark from Spanish ports. When, as sometimes happened, sailings were delayed, the visas of a number of refugees expired and they were forced to remain in Spain until these visas could be renewed. Most of these people exhausted their resources within a short time after their arrival in Spain, and the J.D.C. was obliged to maintain them. Furthermore, the postponement of a sailing date usually resulted in the expiration of numbers of visas so that those passengers had to be left behind when the boat finally sailed and naturally had to remain on relief until their visas could be renewed.

When, in June, 1941, a regulation was adopted by the U. S. Visa Division restricting the immigration to the United States of refugees who had close relatives in enemy or occupied territories, once again large numbers of persons who had come to Spain in the confident expectation of receiving visas were stranded.

All of this was and is an expensive process, since the cost of living in Spain is extremely high, and since the refugees have had to be supported individually, at tourist rates, instead of in groups as is possible in other countries where organized relief work is permitted.

It is this high cost of living which accounts for the unusually large sums which the J.D.C. has had to appropriate, especially in the first five months of 1942, for assistance to relatively small numbers of refugees in Spain. Even transmigrants had to spend four, five and six weeks in Spain at a cost to the J.D.C. of almost $20 a week per person.

The entire refugee situation in Spain is so sensitive that everything must be done to provide for the refugees lest they be imprisoned. Release from a Spanish internment camp is very much more difficult than in France or any other country.

For an average of 300 refugees who remained in
Spain during the period under review, as well as for 2,000 transmigrants during the same period, the J.D.C. granted a total of $151,000 in relief funds.

SWITZERLAND

Long the haven of persecuted peoples, Switzerland has pursued a policy of friendship toward the thousands of refugees, Jewish and non-Jewish, who fled there from Nazi-occupied lands.

Working through the Schweizerischer Israelitischer Gemeindebund, the J.D.C. during the period under review continued its extensive program of aid to 2,200 of the refugees in Switzerland. More than 1,500 received full maintenance, while an additional 650 enrolled in voluntary labor camps, received supplementary help in the form of clothing, medical attention and pocket money. The remaining refugees in Switzerland were able to secure work permits.

Although the Swiss Jewish community is small in number, it has always been unusually generous and responsive to the needs of the refugees in its midst.

### SWITZERLAND AT A GLANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native Jewish Population</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.D.C. Appropriations:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>$150,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan.-May, 1942</td>
<td>218,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services Rendered by J.D.C. Funds:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Refugees on Relief</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Refugees Emigrated</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this it has reflected the splendid liberality of the Swiss Government and the Swiss people. Even during 1941, when the resources of the local Jewish community had been greatly diminished and living costs had increased by 40%-100%, the Swiss Jewish community continued to supply over 70% of the total funds required for refugee aid. The remainder, $150,500 during 1941, was supplied by the J.D.C.

Early in 1942 the Jews in neutral Switzerland found themselves constrained to expend their funds for other forms of help in Europe. The J.D.C. then had to assume the total burden of help to refugees in Switzerland. It increased its grant from $7,500 to $40,000 monthly.

In addition to its grants to the central refugee aid committee, the J.D.C. gave subventions totalling $22,100 to two non-sectarian refugee bodies with headquarters in Switzerland: The International Students Service and the Committee to Secure Employment for Refugee Professional Workers. The former organization supported 300 students by granting university fees, maintenance, books and other educational expenses. The latter, which places outstanding scholars and scientists in intellectual posts, assisted 900 people during the period under review.

NORTH AFRICA

In Algiers, Tangiers and French Morocco, just across the Mediterranean from France and Spain, certain problems developed during the period under review in which the J.D.C. was called upon to assist.

Algiers. The well-organized Jewish community of Algiers, numbering 125,000, found it necessary to call upon the J.D.C. for regular assistance for the first time during 1941. The extension of the French anti-Jewish laws to Algiers had worked great hardships. Merchants, artisans, intellectuals, etc., were excluded from the economic life of the territory: 3,000 minor Jewish officials, heads of families, were dismissed, all Jewish youngsters turned out of public orphanages, almost all Jewish children barred from the public schools. The local welfare committee, which in the past had been able to take care of its requirements, was then compelled to turn to the J.D.C.

In addition, the committee in Algiers was committed to a relief program on behalf of Jewish refugees and demobilized French Foreign Legionnaires who were held in labor and concentration camps. The labor camps—Boghari, Colomb-Bechar, Bou Arfa and others in Algiers and Morocco, exotic names now familiar because of their association with the building of the trans-Sahara railroad—were of the most primitive kind, practically shelterless against desert heat.

To help the Algiers committee meet its twofold program of aid to native and refugee Jews, the J.D.C.

### NORTH AFRICA AT A GLANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Refugees and Needy Jews:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Morocco</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>J.D.C. Grants, Jan.-May, 1942:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Morocco (Casablanca)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
during the period under review appropriated $18,000. With these funds plus local collections, the committee established soup kitchens, gave medical aid, cash relief; provided clothing, shelter and educational facilities for 5,000 children and adults among the native population; it supplied clothing, medical aid and such articles as sun glasses and hats to 1,200 interned and 800 non-interned refugees.

Tangiers and French Morocco. In these two areas, neighboring on Algiers, the J.D.C. shouldered much of the burden of aiding 1,500 of the 2,500 refugees of many nationalities who had fled there just before and after the French armistice. Through local committees, the J.D.C. assisted, in Tangiers, 266 of the 300 refugees; in French Morocco, 500 refugees in labor camps.

SWEDEN

Two programs of aid, jointly financed by the J.D.C. and the local Jewish community, were carried out in Sweden, the only Scandinavian country not under German rule during the period under review.

The first program embraced 600 of the 2,000 refugees in the country, as well as 400 children who were sent out from Germany following the November pogroms in 1938. These were given maintenance.

The second program, for which the J.D.C. made special grants and which it has been supporting for many years, related to Hachsharah — agricultural training of young people in preparation for emigration to Palestine. More than 150 chalutzim benefited.

THE NEAR EAST

With the closing of all Mediterranean routes from Europe to Palestine, Turkey has served as the most important single transit point for refugees who continue to find their way to the Holy Land.

In 1941 and the beginning of 1942 the J.D.C. continued as in the past to supply most of the necessary transportation fares for penniless refugees bound for Palestine. At the same time the local Jewish refugee committee in Turkey used funds supplied by the J.D.C. to give relief to groups of refugees ranging up to 2,000 in number who were stranded in Turkey until their Palestine certificates could arrive. The sums granted by the J.D.C. for emigration to Palestine of refugees in Turkey are reported in the section, Emigration. The $17,500 listed above was spent for relief.

The outstanding event relating to refugees in Turkey during the period under review began in December, 1941, when nearly 800 Roumanian refugees aboard the SS Struma spent several weeks in a Turkish harbor waiting until their boat could be repaired sufficiently to go through the Dardanelles en route to Palestine. The J.D.C. sent a $10,000 relief grant in order to provide the refugees with supplementary food, drinking water, clothing and medical requirements while they were at Istanbul, and was prepared to go much further not only in supplying relief but arranging for the transportation of these people to Palestine. Constant contact was maintained with the Jewish Agency for Palestine concerning the admission possibilities of the Struma passengers. The Struma met a tragic fate when she exploded a few hours after leaving Istanbul and most of her passengers perished.

The year 1942 saw the beginning of a large refugee problem in Persia (Iran). As this is written, more than 11,000 Polish refugees from Siberia, 800 of them Jewish, are in Teheran with a reported 200,000 others crowding the Caspian shores waiting for entrance.

For Passover of 1942 the J.D.C. sent $3,000 in order to supply matzoth and other ritual foods for the Jewish refugees then in Persia. An initial grant of $3,000 was also made for relief and transportation of certificate-holders to Palestine. As the period under review drew to a close, serious consideration was being given by the J.D.C. to the increasing needs in Persia. Plans were under way to send a representative to Teheran to assist in organizing relief activities.

[27]
The spiritual life of Jews overseas, as important to their survival as their physical welfare, continued during the period under review to be unremittingly sustained by the Joint Distribution Committee. Through its Cultural Committee, made up of representatives of the three major organizations which originally founded the J.D.C — the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Relief Committee and the Peoples' Relief Committee — it assisted all types of cultural-religious and educational institutions. During 1941 and the first five months of 1942, the J.D.C. made available $148,500 for aid to 80 institutions.

In Palestine alone, about 65 institutions accommodating 25,000 students, ranging from kindergarten and preparatory schools to yeshivot and seminars, were helped to survive through a period when support from European sources, on which they had heretofore relied, had been virtually cut off.

A large number of refugee rabbis from Poland, Russia, Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia, fled to Palestine. Destitute and without means of subsistence, they appealed to the J.D.C. for help. The Cultural Committee made regular monthly grants to a special committee in Palestine under the leadership of Chief Rabbi Isaac Herzog and Dr. Judah L. Magnes, who have concerned themselves with alleviating the plight of this special group.

Besides extending financial help and special assistance to newly founded religious institutions in Central and South American communities, the J.D.C. supplied them with religious articles of various kinds. Large quantities of prayer books, children's text books, Torahs, Megilloth, Tefillin, Tzitzith, Shofrim, Mezuzoth, etc., were sent to South and Central American communities, where such ritualistic items are practically unobtainable. Many South American communities, where no Jewish cemetery exists, appealed for increased subsidies to enable them to acquire grounds for cemeteries; others asked additional help to enable them to rent more adequate quarters for places of worship and for schoolrooms, or to engage full-time rabbinical services.

The foregoing does not take into account the large sums expended by the J.D.C. for the support and evacuation of about 1,000 Polish rabbis, teachers and yeshivah students, who fled from Poland to Lithuania, thence to the Far East — the majority of whom were helped by the J.D.C. to proceed to Palestine and to the Western Hemisphere. (See page 16).

In the countries which follow, all direct J.D.C. assistance to needy Jewish populations terminated on December 8th and December 11th, 1941 when America recognized the existence of a state of war with Japan, Germany and Italy respectively.

Although programs of assistance are continuing today in many of these countries, and the J.D.C. has promised to repay debts when possible to do so without aiding the enemy (see page 7), such programs are completely under local supervision. J.D.C. offices in the United States and abroad have had no contact with these local committees since America became a belligerent.

The activities recorded below took place from January, 1941 through December 7, 1941.

**Poland**

Compulsory ghettos, mass exterminations, pogroms, starvation, forced labor, indignities and brutalities — the tragedy of the Jews in Poland is too well known to need detailing here. From the beginning of 1941 until America entered the war, the J.D.C. made available $972,000 through its special clearance arrangements for aid to the stricken Jewish population in German-occupied Poland.

This was but one aspect of the services rendered by the J.D.C. to these, perhaps the most piteous victims of Hitlerism.

The institutions and committees which the J.D.C. helped to establish and build up during the 27 years of its work in Poland have been the backbone of the effort made by the courageous Polish Jews to help
POLAND AT A GLANCE

Jewish Population 2,100,000
J.D.C. Appropriations (through clearance), 1941 $972,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services rendered by J.D.C. funds, 1941:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of localities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people fed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people given medical aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children cared for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people receiving clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number receiving constructive aid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

408
2,046
300,000
124,000
50,000
150,000
5,000

themselves. The experience, devotion and resourcefulness of J.D.C. representatives, many of whom had worked with the J.D.C. in Poland continuously during the past quarter of a century, have increased the extent and value of the J.D.C.'s help far beyond the size of the actual amounts the J.D.C. could make available for work in Poland during the year. This, even more than money, has served to strengthen the will of the Polish Jews to survive.

Throughout the period under review Jewish health and social welfare programs in Poland were conducted principally by agencies which had been built up and sustained by the J.D.C.: the Toz (a federation of health societies); the Centos (a federation of child-care institutions); the Jewish hospitals; many of the trade schools for vocational training of youth; the Jewish schools; the yeshivoth and other cultural institutions; the cooperatives and free loan societies which, although their funds are for the most part gone, have a wealth of experience in economic aid and self-support measures.

Under the auspices of these agencies there was established in occupied Poland a chain of 650 feeding stations, 200 hospitals, clinics, sanatoria and health stations; and hundreds of child care and other welfare units—a total of 2,046 agencies and institutions in 408 cities and towns.

A statement of budgetary requirements which was mailed to the J.D.C. just prior to Pearl Harbor from the Jewish Social Self Help in Cracow, the organization legally constituted by the Germans to conduct Jewish welfare programs, showed the percentage of needy in various communities in Poland to be from 30% to 70% of the total Jewish populations. The budget called for large sums to finance feeding of those driven from their homes and destitute local people.

Some 30,000 children were cared for daily in 1941 by the Centos of the Jewish Social Self Help. In addition to work conducted through 26 institutions and boarding schools, approximately 880 child-care stations rendered assistance to 42,000 children in the larger cities. Because of the increasing destitution and impoverishment, it was estimated that during 1942 the number of children requiring assistance will increase by 50% over those cared for during 1941. The other major categories were clothing service, institutional care, medical help, refugee aid, and constructive aid, such as maintaining free loan kassas, training farms and vocational training and retraining courses.

From the time of Poland's occupation by Germany, the J.D.C.'s method of making funds available without sending dollars into the area was a modification of its clearance arrangement used in behalf of work in Germany (see page 11).

After the Germans had overrun Russian-occupied Poland during the latter half of 1941, the needs of Jews in those areas became a concern of the committees which had hitherto operated in the Government General. Their requirements were largely increased not only because they now were called upon to serve several hundred thousand war-devastated Jewish families in Eastern Poland, but also through the influx of refugees who were deported from Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary to Poland during the period under review.

Apart from the assurances given by the J.D.C., before America became a belligerent, that debts incurred locally for the continuation of programs would be repaid after the war, the J.D.C. has been watchful for any opportunity to continue and augment measures of help in behalf of the Jews in Poland, consistent with the regulations and policies of the U.S. Government. Under present conditions, the problem is necessarily controlled by major factors of international, military and diplomatic concern.

GREATER GERMANY

At least 84,000 Jews left the territories known as Greater Germany during the period under review—24,000 by emigration, at least 60,000 by deportation to the east. The large excess of deaths over births also helped to reduce the Jewish population of Germany, Austria, Bohemia-Moravia, Slovakia and Luxembourg to an estimated maximum of 305,000 by May, 1942. Deportations in 1942 sent additional transports of Jews eastward, but the exact figures are not known.
Thus, in the ten years of Hitler's regime, at least a 67% reduction had taken place among the 919,000 Jews which these countries held in 1933. A total of 725,000 had emigrated; the balance was accounted for by deportation or mortality.

There were three principal waves of deportation during the period under review—in February and March, 1941, from Austria; in October, 1941, from Old Germany, Austria and Bohemia-Moravia and in March and April, 1942, from Slovakia.

The first two gave rise to panic emigration; the latter two took place at a time when emigration was no longer possible, for in October, 1941, Germany adopted the policy of refusing to grant exit permits to Jews of either sex and any age. It was after this occurrence that uncounted numbers took their lives rather than face the long journey eastward to Poland in freight or cattle cars, unprovided with sanitation or water, and the prospects of a grisly existence afterwards. A few fled by night across neighboring borders. Children carried in knapsacks were sometimes given alcohol or sedatives to keep them in slumbering quiet during these night crossings.

The anti-Jewish drive during 1941 was the most severe since the pogroms of November, 1938. It ranged from compelling all Jews over six years of age to wear a yellow-and-black Star of David, to liquidation of firms, segregation, eviction, sudden arrest, expropriatory taxes. The concentration camp still continued to be a favorite of the Nazis’ anti-Jewish policy. Jews had to give up their homes to “Aryans” made homeless by R.A.F. raids. The rationing of food and clothing, stringent even for “Aryans,” was made even more stringent for Jews. With every new unfavorable turn in the war, such as the bombing of Cologne in May, 1942, the Nazis threatened and took retaliation against the Jews.

Because of a constantly increasing shortage of manpower in the Reich, thousands of Jews found themselves in forced labor battalions. 70% of their women and children dependents came to rely on the relief assistance given by the central Jewish welfare organizations in Berlin, Vienna, Prague and Bratislava in order to exist.

During 1941, of a total of 210,500 persons thus aided, 150,000 were given cash relief. About 165,000 were fed at soup kitchens or by food packages. Child care embraced 26,000 children. Medical aid was extended to 26,000 adults. Some 25,000 young people and adults, preparing themselves perhaps futilely for emigration and a chance at economic independence in a new country, attended vocational training courses.

From January through December, 1941 the J.D.C. appropriated $528,500 for aid to Jews in Greater Germany. These funds were remitted through clearance (see page 11) in order to avoid aiding the Nazi economy.

Of the total of 24,000 Jews from Greater Germany who emigrated during 1941, some 17,000 did so with the aid of the J.D.C. clearance arrangement.
garian tradesmen might carry. Many such other humiliations marked the lives of Hungarian Jews.

In the economic sphere, Jewish enterprises, notably in the textile industry, were "Magyarized" and non-Jewish managers and directors were put in control. By the end of 1942, it is believed, there will be no Jewish employees left in Hungarian industry.

In the former Carpathian and Slovakian areas, with 140,000 Jews, and the Transylvanian area with 160,000 Jews, conditions were particularly grave. Carpathian Jewry, strongly Orthodox, survives only by a miracle. It had a fine element of manual laborers, farmers, woodworkers, smiths, miners in the salt areas, all of whom are out of work under the pressure of anti-Jewish regulations. The Jews of Transylvania, once a part of Roumania, but ceded to Hungary by the Vienna award of August, 1940, sink lower and lower in the economic scale under anti-Semitic measures dictated either from Budapest or from its main city Kolosvar (Cluj).

With J.D.C. funds amounting to $141,000 (remitted through clearance) and representing a substantial part of the budget, the central Hungarian Jewish assistance committee carried on a many-sided program of help in Budapest and in the provinces.

For over 2,000 refugees in Hungary, cash relief, medical assistance, hospitalization, and clothing were granted to the extent of $42,000. For an additional 2,100 refugees in sixteen refugee camps in Hungary, the sum of $140,500 was spent by the committee. These funds went not only for maintenance, but also for necessary sanitary installations, buildings, etc.

For aid to the poverty-stricken areas of Carpathia, Marmaros-Sziget, Upper Hungary and Transylvania, there was expended $87,000 in 1941 to buy carloads of food and also to maintain feeding stations for children. Some 1,650 young Jewish apprentices in the same areas were fed, clothed, lodged and trained at a cost of $41,000. An additional $22,000 was spent for agricultural and industrial retraining in other parts of Hungary. These were important in enabling Jewish families to maintain themselves. Assistance to thousands of unemployed Jews in Budapest required an expenditure of $105,000.

**ROUMANIA**

A foretaste of what was in store for the Jews of decimated Roumania came at the end of January, 1941 when a terroristic pogrom took place in Bucharest with repercussions in the Roumanian provinces, resulting in many murders and in the destruction of large amounts of Jewish property. J.D.C. funds helped to reestablish many of the burned and looted shops; a few months later, they were operating as best they could.

In June, 1941, following the German invasion of Russia, Roumania also began to march into the Ukraine from Bessarabia, and inflicted large damage in those heavily populated Jewish areas. In July, an estimated 7,000 Jews were killed in eastern Roumania, particularly in Jassy. At the same time, mass deportations to southern Roumania began to take place from Jassy. One sealed freight car in which Jews were piled had previously been used to carry calcium carbide. When the car arrived at its destination, all of its occupants—800 Jews—were found to have suffocated to death.

In October, 1941, 45,000 men, women and children were deported en masse from Bukovina and Bessarabia to German-occupied Russia. Ghettos were established in Czernowitz and Kishinev, traditional centers of Jewish culture.

The J.D.C.'s assistance program in Roumania extended to the support of hospitals, schools, yeshivoth and seminaries. In addition, one large industrial school and a school for vocational guidance were also regularly subventioned from J.D.C. allotments. Apprentice homes, too, were kept going with J.D.C. funds.

Summer and winter colonies for children, which had been part of the J.D.C.'s Roumanian program for many years, had to be abandoned in 1941 owing to government restrictions.

Even in 1941, when Jewish economic life in Roumania was rapidly being strangled, the 80 cooperative societies which had been founded years earlier by the American Joint Reconstruction Foundation, an affiliate of the J.D.C., continued to function. The loans made available to Jewish merchants out of these Foundation kassas were of incalculable benefit to Roumanian Jewish economic life.

The heroic leaders of J.D.C. work in Roumania, particularly Dr. William Filderman, who headed the relief committee in Bucharest, were most active in supervising the welfare programs and in interceding with the Roumanian authorities for the amelioration of anti-Semitic measures. It was due to Dr. Filderman's intervention that the deportations to Russia ended after 45,000 Jews had been sent out.
Until the tragic first Sunday in April when the German bombardment of Belgrade destroyed Yugoslavian independence and resulted in the setting up of the two Axis-controlled states of Serbia and Croatia, the 68,000 Jews of Yugoslavia had constituted a liberally treated and financially independent community.

An intensive program of help for 7,000 refugees was conducted in Belgrade and Zagreb with financial help from the J.D.C. The famous camp at Kladova, which had been erected by the Belgrade Jewish committee and maintained with J.D.C. funds, was a model of its kind. It housed 1,100 refugees who had been stranded en route to Palestine. There were five smaller camps scattered throughout Yugoslavia where refugees lived under humane conditions.

With the invasion of Yugoslavia at least 30,000 of Yugoslavia's 68,000 Jews fled into neighboring countries. Of the 30,000 Jews who remained after the setting up of the two satellite states of Serbia and Croatia, 23,000 remained in Croatia and 7,000 in Serbia.

Toward the end of 1941 at least half of Serbia's 7,000 Jews were among the groups of loyal Serbs whom the Germans regularly took out into the forests around Belgrade and machine-gunned. Large numbers of the remaining men and women escaped into the mountains of southern Serbia.

In Croatia, the Jews fled in great masses southward towards Albania and the Dalmatian coast. They found themselves in an arid region of salt mines known as the Lika, where great numbers of them were put to forced labor. The 7,000 remaining near Zagreb were at the end of 1941 interned in three major camps where conditions were unbelievably primitive and dirty.

Neither in Croatia nor in Serbia were there any Jews left in business at the end of 1941. Most of them had been driven out of their homes and compelled to leave their furniture and belongings behind them.

Until the German invasion of Yugoslavia in April, 1941, the J.D.C. had supplied $42,500 for the maintenance of the refugees. Thereafter the committee in Zagreb received assistance from the J.D.C. through the medium of the Italian refugee committee to the extent of $33,000, and the Belgrade committee, $18,000. An additional $16,000 appropriated through the Italian refugee committee went for refugee aid in Slovenia, which was annexed by Italy.

The condition of the 7,000 refugees in Italy during the period under review remained relatively static, but the Italian Jewish committee faced new problems as a result of the Italian occupation of part of Yugoslavia. An additional 500 of the 2,500 Yugoslav refugees in Slovenia and Dalmatia looked to the committee for assistance.

The $100,400 appropriated by the J.D.C. to the Italian refugee committee supported nearly 2,200 non-interned refugees in Italy, and made possible supplementary help in the form of clothing, medical aid and pocket money to an additional 2,000 refugees, mostly men who were interned. The additional sum of $16,000 appropriated by the J.D.C. for help to Yugoslav refugees made it possible for these uprooted people to live from day to day.

The Italian Jewish community, itself increasingly threatened by anti-Jewish legislation, was able to do little for the refugees. More than 7,000 Italian Jews in the liberal professions and in industry had been deprived of the means of earning a living.

The 500 refugees who had spent two years on the Island of Rhodes after their ship, the SS Pencho, was shipwrecked en route to Palestine, were transferred, late in 1941, to the mainland where they were interned with other refugees in Italy.
THE FAR EAST

Until the Japanese made of sections of the Far East areas of destruction and sudden death, Shanghai, Japan and the Philippines had assumed mounting importance as havens, temporary or otherwise, for refugees. The refugee population in Shanghai had increased to 22,000; Japan had seen 4,500 refugees come and go; the Philippines had 1,200 refugees taking root in the economy of the islands. In all three areas, the J.D.C. was looked to for substantial support of refugee assistance programs.

In May, 1942, the 30,000 Jews, including local Jewish communities, in these three areas were prisoners of Japan. In Shanghai, where the problem was most crucial, refugee aid was still continuing under the arrangements made before the war by the J.D.C. for all occupied countries. (See page 5).

Shanghai

When 1941 opened, Shanghai contained more than 20,000 refugees from a dozen countries of Europe. A large number of these persons were not self-supporting: they relied completely on the local refugee committee for their daily food, shelter, clothing and other services incidental to life. In the course of 1941, some 1,300 refugees, principally of East European origin, were transferred from Japan to Shanghai.

For aid to the two groups, the J.D.C. granted from January to December, 1941 a total of $371,650. With these funds, some 16,000 persons were given assistance. More than half of this number were fed daily; others received medical help, education for their children, hospitalization, vocational retraining or economic aid. Several thousand refugees lived in collective shelters. Others lived outside these shelters, but came to the community kitchens for their meals.

In the Spring of 1941 it appeared likely that a considerable number of the refugees in Shanghai might be able to emigrate to countries of permanent asylum. Accordingly, the J.D.C. sent an American representative to facilitate this process. She was later joined by a second American who came to assist the committee in the many new problems which had arisen as a result of the influx of East European refugees. Both of these Americans remained on their jobs after the attack on Pearl Harbor and, as of this writing, are still carrying on. Information which has reached the J.D.C. indicates that they have been successful in borrowing locally the equivalent of $180,000 which, at the rate of the J.D.C.'s last grant of $30,000 a month, was sufficient to carry on the assistance programs for six months. The J.D.C. has undertaken to repay this sum after the war.

Japan

When, towards the end of 1940, emigrants from Central and Eastern Europe began to use the trans-Siberian route for their escape to the Western Hemisphere (see page 15), Japan became the focal point of a costly relief program.

Some 4,500 refugees passed through Japan in a year's time. Some of them were able to reemigrate almost immediately upon their arrival in Kobe, but others waited for periods ranging up to six months. It was these refugees, most of whom were penniless, who had to be cared for by a local committee in Kobe financed almost exclusively by the J.D.C. In addition to supplying shelter, clothing, food and medical attention to the refugees, the Kobe committee also paid for landing fees, baggage forwarding, railway fare, etc.

For all of these purposes, the J.D.C. spent $153,150 during 1941.

The refugee problem in Japan was liquidated by September, 1941 through the transfer, at the insistence of the Japanese authorities, of the 1,300 remaining refugees to Shanghai (see col. 1).

Philippines

Until the Japanese attacks, refugee life in the Philippines was peaceful. Most of the refugees in Manila and surrounding cities at the beginning of 1941 were being helped to gain an economic foothold. From time to time in the course of the year, there were new arrivals; some remained and others continued their journeys to countries of the Western Hemisphere.

With the assistance of $12,700 supplied by the J.D.C. the refugee committee in Manila aided 750 through maintenance, economic assistance, medical care.

Nothing is known of the fate of the committee following the Japanese conquest of Manila. If it is still in existence and carrying on its work, the J.D.C. stands ready to make good debts incurred locally to finance its program.

THE FAR EAST AT A GLANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Shanghai</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Philippines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Refugees</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Refugees Assisted</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.D.C. Appropriations, 1941</td>
<td>$371,650</td>
<td>$153,150</td>
<td>$12,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[33]
Meet the People...

REUNION IN NEW YORK

Last March, Ernst and Gunther L., aged 15 and 10, came into the New York offices of the J.D.C. to say their thanks. They had gone from Germany to Belgium following the November, 1938 pogroms, when their father had been arrested. In Belgium they received American visas, but found their escape blocked when Germany invaded the Lowlands.

For ten weeks they slept in an attic of a deserted house in Antwerp, finding food where they could. They did not know their father had been released and that he and their mother had emigrated to America, where they enlisted J.D.C. help to find their children. J.D.C. intervention brought them back to Germany (there they were kept busy packing straw into sacks so that Jews being deported to Poland would have something to sleep on) in order that they might then go to Lisbon, to New York and to reunion with their father and mother.

TRANSPLANTING OLD WORLD SKILLS

In Cuba there is a factory which exports industrial diamonds to American war plants. It was founded by 12 refugees from Holland and Belgium — master craftsmen — who are teaching the art of cutting and polishing the precious gems to the 52 Cuban apprentices now employed there. It is expected that in time more than 500 persons will be given work in this new industry brought to Cuba by refugees.

The J.D.C.'s program of refugee adjustment in Latin America is showing increasingly heartening results. A notable example is Chile, where nearly one-third of the 12,000 immigrants have started 800 enterprises, many of which are new to the country.

The refugees enterprises are giving work to considerably more than 4,000 Chilean workers.

83 WHO FLED

Into India last December there fled 83 Polish Jewish refugees who had immigration certificates for Palestine. They had come from China, partly with their own money and partly with J.D.C. funds. Their itinerary was: Poland, Lithuania, Siberia, Japan, Shanghai, Bombay.

When the 83 arrived in Bombay they were penniless. A cable from the Jewish Relief Association there brought a remittance of $10,000 from the J.D.C. to enable 68 of the refugees to reach Palestine. Later, the J.D.C. cabled another $1,500 for the transportation of the remaining 15. The 83 refugees had traveled nearly 14,000 miles to reach a destination 2,000 miles from their homeland.

For another 31 Polish emigrants, who had escaped from Burma to Bombay and Calcutta, the J.D.C. sent $9,500 to pay their fares to Palestine, South Africa, Australia and San Domingo.

LIFE BEGINS AT 14

When Manfred K., Berlin-born, was 11 years old his father was deported to Poland. Manfred fled alone into Holland, wandering through the Lowlands until he came to France. The Nazi blitzkrieg in the West caught up with him and he was arrested as a "spy." He was 13. Cleared of the espionage accusation, he was shunted from one internment camp to another.

In Lisbon, Manfred presented a souvenir album to a J.D.C. staff member as a token of gratitude from a group of 100 refugee children who had left France under J.D.C. auspices for asylum in the New World.

"When I get to America I shall begin life all over again," Manfred remarked.

By this time he was 14 years old.

FROM THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

In the year following August, 1940, after the Mediterranean had become closed to peaceful shipping due to Italy's entrance into the war, more than 4,000 refugees emigrated from Europe to Palestine via Turkey largely through the "generous assistance" of the J.D.C.

The quotation is from a letter appended to a report on the migration sent to the J.D.C. by Chaim Barlas, director of the Jewish Agency's Immigration Department in Jerusalem.

"May I take this opportunity," Mr. Barlas wrote, "of thanking you for your kind cooperation in enabling this work during the time of my stay in Turkey. I am sure that to a great extent it is due to the generous assistance of the Joint Distribution Committee in financing the action that this work could be performed."
"WE, THE MOTHERS . . ."

"We, the mothers of the Bumpard Center (unoccupied France), want to thank you and tell you of our great happiness," began a letter written by 23 women in this Marseille internment area when they learned that school and kindergarten facilities had just been provided for their children.

"In taking the initiative to help our children you have lifted a very heavy load from our shoulders. Our children, due to the hard time we are passing through, have been torn from their homes and their normal daily lives, and have been forced to live for many months in the most unhappy surroundings. This naturally was very bad for their development. For these children, the creation of your school, which combines learning with playing, is a decided step towards a new life.

"We are also very grateful for the fruit which the children receive during recess. In this way, you give our children physical as well as moral aid.

"We would again like to repeat how much we mothers appreciate your help. Although at this moment we happen to be in the unhappy situation of those who must receive, at least we shall never forget the very little which we can give — our most heartfelt thanks to you all."

IT WAS HEARTBREAKING TO SAY NO

About 1,600 articles of clothing jointly purchased by the J.D.C. and the Quakers were distributed last February among the neediest of the 3,000 internees at Camp Vernet. The representatives of the Quakers, who made actual distribution, sent this report:

"In front of Quartier C and outside the barbed wire enclosure, the barric in which parcels are usually distributed was put at our disposal. Before us the table was piled up with pullovers and suits, and behind, a pile of espadrilles (wooden shoes). At the other table, the socks, shirts and waistcoats were ready for distribution . . .

"It was a pitiful sight, that long line of ragged men waiting outside with their guards. They were called out by name, came in, and we read aloud from our list what should be given to each one. One helper checked up on the sizes of the espadrilles; another was behind each pile of clothing. . . . Nearly all of the men needed a complete outfit—a suit, shirt, pullover or waistcoat, socks and espadrilles—and it was heartbreaking to have to say no, when they asked for a thing they needed but which we lacked."

J.D.C. BUDGETARY APPROPRIATIONS: JANUARY—MAY, 1942

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EMIGRATION:</strong> Through Hicem &amp; directly, incl. Emigration Service</td>
<td>$347,000.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WORK IN ALLIED OR NEUTRAL COUNTRIES:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland and Other Refugees in Russia</td>
<td>$104,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unoccupied France</td>
<td>$360,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>$255,000.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>$119,500.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>$70,000.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden (including Hachscharah)</td>
<td>$6,500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangiers and French Morocco</td>
<td>$10,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>$10,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>$7,500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central and South America</td>
<td>$225,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passover Relief</td>
<td>$35,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious-Educational Assistance</td>
<td>$55,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Relief</td>
<td>$40,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to Cooperating Organizations</td>
<td>$22,000.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>$1,350.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONTINUATION OF EMERGENCY AID IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES WITH WHICH CONTACT HAS BEEN BROKEN:</strong></td>
<td>$1,394,850.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed and allocated for various countries</td>
<td>$1,009,200.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed but not yet allocated</td>
<td>$390,800.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Office</td>
<td>$77,500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas Offices</td>
<td>$40,500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROGRAM OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE</strong></td>
<td>$60,500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>$3,320,350.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes appropriations approved for future months.
June 20, 1942.

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.,
100 East 42nd Street, New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:

We have examined the accompanying Cumulative Summary
Statements of

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

from inception, October 1941, through December 31, 1941. The financial
data for the year 1941 are tentative, before closing; subject to final
audit.

EXHIBIT "A" - Statement of Liabilities and Reserves;
and Resources, December 31, 1941.

" "B" - Summary Statement of Income and
Expenditures from October 1941 through
December 31, 1941.

SCHEDULE #1 - Expenditures from October 1941 through
December 31, 1941 by Countries and
Territories.

Due to war conditions, another American firm of independent
public accountants engaged to audit the overseas records of the J.D.C.
for the year 1941, has been unable to begin its work, pending the
assembling and analysis of such records and material as have been
obtainable from abroad. However, in conjunction with the record of
foreign transactions maintained in the New York Office books of account,
it is expected that their audit will be completed this year.

We have reviewed the system of internal control and account­
ing procedures in the New York Office, and without necessarily making a
complete detailed audit of the transactions, have examined or tested the
accounting records and other supporting evidence by methods and to the
extent we deemed appropriate.

In our opinion, subject to our final audit and report for the
year 1941 and our comments herein, these statements present fairly the
financial status, before closing, as of December 31, 1941 and the results
of operations for the period 1941 to 1941, inclusive, of The American
Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., in conformity with generally
accepted accounting principles.

Respectfully submitted,

LOEB & TROPER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

SL:ME.
EXHIBIT A
THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND RESOURCES
DECEMBER 31, 1941

GENERAL FUND — ACCRUAL BASIS
TENTATIVE, BEFORE CLOSING; SUBJECT TO FINAL AUDIT

### LIABILITIES AND RESERVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payable to Overseas Committees for Relief disbursed</td>
<td>$1,930,058.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through clearances and for funds borrowed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid Balances on Commitments</td>
<td>1,001,030.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Liabilities</td>
<td>119,948.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Less:</strong> — Payments made to steamship lines and others —</td>
<td>$3,661,035.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awaiting overseas accountings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes Payable — Am. Jewish Joint Agricultural Corp.</td>
<td>$300,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable — Suspense Credits, etc.</td>
<td>304,649.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Fund Reserve (Officially established during years 1934–1938)</td>
<td>$3,073,185.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities and Reserves</strong></td>
<td>$3,993,165.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RESOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Funds — New York</td>
<td>$543,348.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Funds — Overseas (Subject to adjustment upon receipt of overseas accountings)</td>
<td>42,697.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury Bonds — 2% — at cost</td>
<td>$39,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Balances to be received from the Campaigns of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Year 1939</td>
<td>$44,333.33 (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Year 1940</td>
<td>200,000.00 (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Year 1941</td>
<td>1,983,750.00 (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes Receivable on Demand</td>
<td>265,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans, Advances and Sundry Accounts Receivable</td>
<td>355,954.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claims against Foreign Banks</td>
<td>$33,425.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: — Reserve</td>
<td>$33,425.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Resources</strong></td>
<td>$3,504,073.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resulting in an excess of Liabilities and Reserves over Resources (Depletion of Working Fund Reserve arising from prior years' deficits) — General Fund Accumulated Deficit — December 31, 1941

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$189,092.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CAPITAL FUND — ACCRUAL BASIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RESERVE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Fund</td>
<td>$12,288.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RESOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Funds — New York</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPECIFIC:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A) — $8,650,000.00 Officially allotted out of 1939 Campaign of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc.</td>
<td>$8,650,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,985,906.79 Officially allotted out of 1940 and 1941.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$744,098.33 Balance, of which it is officially estimated there will be received a maximum of $44,333.33.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) — $6,050,000.00 Officially allotted out of 1940 Campaign of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc.</td>
<td>$6,050,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,550,000.00 Officially allotted out of 1940 and 1941.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500,000.00 Balance, which is officially estimated to be received in full.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) — $8,821,250.00 Officially allotted out of 1941 Campaign of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc.</td>
<td>$8,821,250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,347,500.00 Officially allotted out of 1941.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$473,750.00 Balance, which is officially estimated to be received in full.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GENERAL:

The above statement does not include the following:

1. Commitments aggregating $568,700, deferred to future years.
2. Transmigration Bureau Transactions.
3. Items held for Transmission purposes, $45,102.81.
4. Investments previously made in American Jewish Joint Reconstruction Foundation; Palestine Economic Corporation; Gomlioth Chessed Kassa; American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation, etc., being of no present cash value to the J. D. C.
5. The Administration Reserve Fund Committee, for which a separate report has been submitted.
### EXHIBIT B
THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

**SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES FROM OCTOBER, 1914 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1941**

**GENERAL FUND — ACCRUAL BASIS**

**YEAR 1941 TENTATIVE, BEFORE CLOSING; SUBJECT TO FINAL AUDIT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>$6,041,296.66 (A)</td>
<td>$5,965,300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>$6,396,675.54  (B)</td>
<td>$6,339,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>$9,137,991.27  (C)</td>
<td>$9,663,754.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>$4,020,314.61</td>
<td>$3,799,875.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>$2,654,185.09</td>
<td>$2,883,759.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>$2,940,365.77</td>
<td>$1,904,923.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>$917,749.20</td>
<td>$883,343.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>$1,402,168.29</td>
<td>$1,362,928.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>$1,151,728.29</td>
<td>$685,754.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>$385,225.52</td>
<td>$340,615.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>$741,705.67</td>
<td>$856,760.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>$1,175,733.95</td>
<td>$1,387,118.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>$1,632,288.88</td>
<td>$1,645,898.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>$3,522,860.51</td>
<td>$2,912,304.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>$4,583,760.83</td>
<td>$4,967,610.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>$4,481,985.02</td>
<td>$4,892,025.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>$206,195.48</td>
<td>$1,966,558.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>$579,077.85</td>
<td>$3,940,114.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>$4,656,953.30</td>
<td>$6,071,040.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>$9,081,038.62</td>
<td>$9,835,303.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>$6,006,978.61</td>
<td>$5,023,988.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>$10,840,700.54</td>
<td>$11,198,384.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>$13,974,593.35</td>
<td>$11,806,706.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>$5,613,751.65</td>
<td>$5,994,697.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>$6,903,159.01  (D)</td>
<td>$2,237,785.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>$4,837,810.33</td>
<td>$4,489,561.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>$1,04,749.48</td>
<td>$1,904,749.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>$6,167,091.54  (E)</td>
<td>$1,904,749.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL INCOME** | $114,614,819.85

**TOTAL EXPENDITURES** | $114,183,912.13

Excess of Income over Expenditures | $430,907.72

Less: Provision for Working Fund Reserve (Officially established during years 1934 to 1938) | 620,000.00

Resulting in an Excess of Expenditures over Income (Depletion of working Fund reserve through prior years' deficits) | $189,092.28 (Exhibit "A")

### CAPITAL FUND

**LEGACIES AND BEQUESTS, Etc.**

Legacies Received in 1941: $12,286.59

---

(A) Includes $1,988,760.00 estimated maximum balance to be received out of the 1941 Campaign of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc.

(B) Includes $200,000.00 estimated maximum balance to be received out of the 1940 Campaign of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc.

(C) Includes $44,888.88 estimated maximum balance to be received out of the 1939 Campaign of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc.

(D) Represents income from November 1, 1916 through December 31, 1917.

(E) Represents income from October 1, 1914 through October 31, 1916.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>October, 1914</th>
<th>Through Dec. 31, 1940</th>
<th>Year 1941</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abyssinia</td>
<td>$15,207.57</td>
<td>$15,207.57</td>
<td>$—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>$15,215.20</td>
<td>$15,215.20</td>
<td>$—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria, Egypt</td>
<td>$58,951.55</td>
<td>$58,951.55</td>
<td>$—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco</td>
<td>$17,000.00</td>
<td>$9,000.00</td>
<td>$8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>$35,000.00</td>
<td>$33,225.00</td>
<td>$1,775.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia, Burma, New Zealand</td>
<td>$32,000.00</td>
<td>$22,000.00</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria and Hungary, including</td>
<td>$2,811,591.10</td>
<td>$2,811,591.10</td>
<td>$168,750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galicia (Prior to 1920)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>$3,356,477.95</td>
<td>$3,187,727.35</td>
<td>$181,750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltic Provinces</td>
<td>$58,672.33</td>
<td>$58,672.33</td>
<td>$—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>$1,149,772.33</td>
<td>$1,149,772.33</td>
<td>$—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>$355,300.00</td>
<td>$257,500.00</td>
<td>$97,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>$912,836.11</td>
<td>$203,545.82</td>
<td>$109,290.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria and Occupied Territory of Serbia</td>
<td>$46,036.48</td>
<td>$48,036.48</td>
<td>$—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>$20,000.00</td>
<td>$20,000.00</td>
<td>$—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casablanca</td>
<td>$15,000.00</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
<td>$14,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Europe</td>
<td>$388,451.53</td>
<td>$388,451.53</td>
<td>$—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>$116,833.00</td>
<td>$78,933.00</td>
<td>$37,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>$687,757.50</td>
<td>$298,107.50</td>
<td>$371,650.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>$10,942.10</td>
<td>$2,942.10</td>
<td>$8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>$4,283.52</td>
<td>$4,028.50</td>
<td>$255.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>$480,708.70</td>
<td>$433,980.09</td>
<td>$48,716.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curacao</td>
<td>$33,231.60</td>
<td>$33,281.60</td>
<td>$—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia, Bohemia and Moravia, Slovakia</td>
<td>$1,881,405.61</td>
<td>$1,786,405.61</td>
<td>$115,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>$157,989.25</td>
<td>$157,989.25</td>
<td>$—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>$8,777.92</td>
<td>$8,777.92</td>
<td>$—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>$32,062.67</td>
<td>$7,261.00</td>
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(Continued)
### Schedule 1 (continued)

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<th>Country</th>
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<th>Year 1941</th>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Palestine</td>
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<td>36,191.15</td>
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<td>150,510.00</td>
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<td>Unclassified Geographically</td>
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<td>Constituent Committees for Cultural Work—</td>
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<td>5,119,752.516.01 (E)</td>
<td>3,107,387.216.01</td>
<td>$ 5,985,500.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Ever since 1939 the J.D.C. has not remitted dollars to Germany or any of the lands subsequently annexed or occupied by Germany.

(A) — Includes Hicem through 1938 in the sum of $237,127.82. In the years 1937 through 1941 the payments through Hicem were included in the respective countries.

(B) — Includes ORT, Europe and Russia, and OZE through 1935, Jewish Welfare Board, American Red Cross, Emergency Committee for Jewish Refugees, miscellaneous expenditures on account of the German Emergency, etc. and European Operating Expenses.

(C) — The years 1939, 1940 and 1941 include Information and Community Service, Junior Division, Public Relations, etc.

(D) — Includes special emigration expenditures which cannot be distributed geographically.

(E) — Exclusive of expenditures aggregating $383,396.12 incurred for administration of New York special activities and for Remittance Bureau, the last transaction of any of the items included therein having been in the year 1929.
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