THE RESCUE OF
STRICKEN JEWS IN A
WORLD AT WAR

A REPORT ON THE WORK AND PLANS OF
THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION
COMMITTEE, AS CONTAINED IN ADDRESSES
DELIVERED AT ITS TWENTY-NINTH
ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 4th AND 5th, 1943

THE AMERICAN JEWISH
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
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# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOREWORD</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TODAY'S TASKS AND TOMORROW'S PLANS</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY OF 1943</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.D.C. AID IN THE SOVIET UNION</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPORT FROM THE BATTLEFRONT</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFUGEES IN THE FAR EAST</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE J.D.C. AND THE UNRRA</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.D.C. REPRESENTS ALL JEWISH GROUPS</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.D.C.: AT HOME, TOO, A SOLACE</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX A: TREASURERS' REPORT</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX B: THE NEED IN 1944: 17 MILLIONS</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUDITOR'S STATEMENT, FINANCIAL TABLES</td>
<td>27-34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copyright 1944 by The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
But thou, Israel; My servant,
Jacob whom I have chosen,
The seed of Abraham My friend;
Thou whom I have taken hold of from the ends of the earth,
And called thee from the uttermost parts thereof,
And said unto thee: 'Thou art my servant,
I have chosen thee and not cast thee away;
Fear thou not, for I am with thee,
Be not dismayed, for I am thy God.'

—Isaiah 41:8-10

The work of the Joint Distribution Committee in 1943 and its tentative program for 1944 are described in the following pages. The principal portions of this report come directly from those who today are laboring in the largest task of human mercy that has ever been undertaken by Jewish philanthropy.

These profoundly stirring messages were presented at the 29th annual meeting of the J.D.C., held in New York City on December 5, 1943. This was an unique occasion. Representatives of 33 states in the United States and 3 provinces in Canada, journeyed, at their own expense of time and money, and under the difficulties of war-time travel, to meet and discuss the problems confronting the Joint Distribution Committee. In addition, more than 6,000 persons attended the public meetings and thousands of others were turned away because of lack of space in two large meeting halls.

These thousands of men and women came out of a genuine and personal concern for the shattered, bleeding Jewish communities overseas. They remained to offer a clear, unmistakable mandate to the Joint Distribution Committee to carry out a program which will—as far as such a thing is possible—answer the prayers and meet the hopes of all American Jews for the relief of oppressed Jewry in Europe.

The Joint Distribution Committee faces the responsibilities of this mandate with deep humility, knowing fully that it cannot succeed without your support and confidence. This, it is convinced, you can give adequately only when you know the facts of the tragic world of Jewish misery and of what the J.D.C. has been able to do and is planning to do to relieve it.

Those facts are contained in this book. The largest part of this publication was made possible by the voluntary assistance of some of our friends, to whom we are grateful. We urge that you read it carefully, refer to it often, and place it at the disposal of others.

In the battle for Israel's survival, the American Jewish community has been and must continue to be a powerful help. The J.D.C. is the servant of American Israel. It must continue its labors until the Jews of the world, by their own strength, faith and consecration, are redeemed. This is a part of the task of human redemption which all the world faces today.

[Signature]
My dear Mr. Hyman:

I sincerely wish that it were possible for me to be present at the annual meeting of the J.D.C. on December fifth in New York City. However, I know that my good friends and former co-workers of the J.D.C. fully understand the reason why I cannot be with them. My first duty as Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is to devote all of my time and energies toward organizing and setting up this new agency. Under the circumstances, for the time being I am unable to accept any invitations other than those dealing strictly with the work of UNRRA.

For over a quarter of a century I have been interested in the humanitarian work of rescue and rehabilitation by the J.D.C., and have had the honor and privilege of serving first as its Treasurer, then as Chairman of its Committee on Reconstruction, and in recent years as Vice-Chairman. Because of my long association with the J.D.C. I know at first hand of its great work of humanity, of mercy and of reconstruction. It has developed its reconstruction programs from simple assistance for shattered communities to widespread resettlement and colonization programs.

The human needs of the millions who have suffered so much present to the United Nations a tremendous and urgent test of the efficacy of practical and working democracy which is the effective expression of the fundamental and irrevocable rights and dignity of the individual. It would be worse than folly, it would be to invite a world catastrophe, for the United Nations to conquer the Axis and be unprepared to bring succor and assistance to the men, women and children who have kept alive their hope and cherished their love of liberty through the years of Axis oppression. In the vast task which faces the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration not alone will the human and material resources of governments be required, but that of public and private organizations also will be needed.

It has made me very happy that the J.D.C. has pledged its support to UNRRA in every way that lies within its power -- both as individuals and as an organization. I am familiar with the splendid personnel assembled by the J.D.C. It is well known that the J.D.C. has never restricted itself solely to the alleviation of Jewish misfortune. From its very beginning it has collaborated with non-sectarian agencies. It has worked hand in hand with the Quakers and with Protestant and Catholic groups. I am sure that the J.D.C. will do a splendid job in the future as it has in the past.

The future is beset with many uncertainties; one thing is quite clear -- that an organization like the J.D.C., dealing as it does, not merely with current needs but preparing to meet large and important obligations in the post-war world, deserves the support, the interest, the sympathy and understanding of all men and of all groups. Its experience for almost thirty years, its widespread operations, its contacts not only with our own Government but with others, the excellent personnel it has assembled, place the J.D.C. in a primary position of service to our fellow men.

May I say again how sorry I am that I cannot be with you at the December fifth meeting? I would appreciate it if you would extend my hearty greetings to your officers, members and guests.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General
The Rescue of Stricken Jews in a World at War

PART 1

TODAY'S TASKS AND TOMORROW'S PLANS

While carrying out its day-to-day responsibilities, the J.D.C. is at the same time looking ahead to the problems of rebuilding Jewish life in the post-war period

by PAUL BAERWALD

Two years have passed since our country entered the war. In these two years, America has made an unbelievably swift transition from peace to war-time economy. Today, we all believe that we have entered the final phase of the war. Difficult as this phase may well turn out to be, victory, and perhaps speedy victory, is so certain that the minds of thoughtful men are turning to plans for the peace and the post-war world.

We of the Joint Distribution Committee share fully in these anxieties and hopes for the post-war world, yet our daily preoccupation is the fate of our fellow Jews overseas and with what can be done to rescue them and relieve their tragic plight.

In these last fateful years, the Jews of Europe have become the victims of the most methodical and insane cruelties the world has ever known. Millions have died from starvation and disease; millions have been murdered in cold blood. The heroic and unforgettable battle of the Warsaw ghetto brought the stark tragedy of the Jews of Poland before a horrified world. Reports are continually coming to us from Holland, from Belgium, from France, from Czechoslovakia and other countries, telling of deportation and death. The tragedy is too vast for simple words.

Government Turns to J.D.C.

Yet it must be clear that the difficulties in the way of any complete plan to rescue the Jews of Europe are so great that they can be met only by united action of governments. It is a matter of pride to us, however, that in dealing with these problems, governments do turn to the Joint Distribution Committee for help and participation.

In May of this year, the Joint Distribution Committee, in a written communication, formally offered our own government all of our available resources for the relief and succor of the Jews in occupied countries. I should like to quote to
you a few sentences from the reply of Mr. Sumner Welles, who was then Under-Secretary of State:

"I am grateful to you for this offer of collaboration which has been so effective in the past. I assure you that your services will be utilized in connection with the efforts now being made to assist these unfortunate people."

This report details some of the work which the J.D.C. has done in this last year. Not all of the story can be told today. Nor should it be told. The work is continuing and it is of the essence that nothing should be mentioned which may in any way jeopardize it. I want to assure you, however, that our every activity is known to our government and to its State and Treasury Departments. As an American organization we could not possibly function on any other basis.

We have maintained the closest contact with the International Red Cross, and have assured them that, consistent with the laws and war-time regulations of the United States, we are prepared to place at their disposal whatever funds within our means will be required to bring food and medical supplies into the occupied areas of Europe for as long a time as they are permitted to operate within these areas.

Food to Occupied Lands

In common with large numbers of people of all faiths, we share a sympathetic interest in the resolution now before Congress, to urge that food be sent under appropriate safeguards to the women and children of occupied Europe. No one can be insensitive to the cry of a hungry child. It is generally believed that the Greek people are being saved from complete extinction by the feeding program now being carried on by the International Red Cross with supplies furnished by the United States, Canada and other countries. It is our sincere hope that a way may still be found to feed the Jewish victims of Nazism in Europe.

Our annual meeting is the occasion on which we give an account of our stewardship of the funds which American Jews have generously placed in our hands. For twenty-nine years, the J.D.C. has been the channel through which they have been able to realize their desire to be of help abroad. They know that the J.D.C. has steadfastly adhered to the single great humanitarian principle of rendering service for the sake of service. Its only criterion is that Jews are in need and its only objective is to relieve that need as far as is humanly possible. We shall continue to work in this spirit; we are confident that we shall enjoy the same generous and wholehearted support in the future as we have been given in the past.

Work in Soviet Russia

Deeply concerned as we are with day-to-day responsibilities, with the emergencies that confront us constantly in all parts of the world, we are at the same time devoting serious thought and planning to the problems of the post-war period.

In large sections of the Soviet Union which have been cleared of the enemy, efforts gradually to revive normal existence have already begun. As one of the J.D.C.'s first attempts to be of help in these efforts, it has proposed to start a relief program in particular districts of the Soviet Union. Mr. Rosenberg and I have asked Mr. Hyman to make a special report on this new and important development.

Faced with mass disaster unequalled in history, it is reassuring to know that 44 governments, associated in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, have taken upon themselves not only the immediate emergency duties of relief, but also the duty of setting in motion those activities which will help the liberated peoples eventually to become self-supporting. The Council of the UNRRA has publicly pledged that all measures of relief and rehabilitation will be administered without regard to race or creed. With reference to the decision of the UNRRA to avail itself of the cooperation of voluntary private service agencies, we will have word on this question from Mr. Harry Greenstein.

One of the largest and most difficult problems which will face the UNRRA will be that of the twenty to thirty millions of persons, uprooted from their homes and native lands and scattered over the entire globe. Among these unfortunate, the situation of the Jewish exiles will perhaps be the hardest to solve. Many will want to return to their homes, but just as many others will hesitate to go back to the places which hold so many reminders of the horrors that have been visited on them.

Opportunity in Palestine

Many will wish to seek their destiny in new worlds; many will want to go to Palestine. It is our profound hope that the doors of Palestine may be opened to them in the widest degree. There, in the land hallowed by Jewish tradition and enriched by the toil and sacrifice of thousands of Jewish pioneers, lies a great opportunity for Jewish settlement. From the very hour of its founding, the J.D.C. has been deeply and intimately concerned with the development of Palestine. It has devoted its means to train, prepare and emigrate tens of thousands of men, women and children to Palestine. That has always been its policy. That continues to be its policy.

Many other thousands will, however, wish above all things to go back to their old homes and we shall have the enormous and difficult task of reuniting families. Thousands of children have been torn from their mothers' arms. They may even have forgotten their parents' names, their own identity. Temporary shelter has been given to thousands of them in the homes of Christian neighbors and even in nunneries and convents. For a generation to come, these children will need patient, sympathetic, individual care, beyond the routine assistance of governments and governmental agencies.

No matter how much may be done by governmental and private agencies, a large part of the earliest tasks of rehabilitation will inevitably have to be done by the Jews of
Europe themselves. They must have a voice in any solutions or any plans that may be considered for their welfare.

"As Equal Citizens"

It is our conviction—a conviction shared by all men who prize liberty—that this world must be so recast that Jews will be free to live in security and dignity, as equal citizens, in every land. They will desire to be given the same opportunities and the same responsibilities as fall to their neighbors, and it must be our task, our special Jewish obligation, to work with them, so that they may be usefully adjusted and may make their full contribution to the country in which they live.

Men and women will require special guidance in the selection of vocations, and in economic retraining. Hundreds of thousands will require loans and credits of the kind which we have for so many years in the past provided to Eastern Europe, particularly in Poland.

It is well known that after the last war, under the direction of Herbert Hoover, the American Relief Administration directed the spending of vast millions of dollars in the devastated areas of Eastern Europe. Yet in addition to that the J.D.C. had to provide money and assistance for special Jewish needs of many kinds. The necessity for doing similar work will be much greater after the present total havoc that has been wrought in Jewish life.

Within the structure of normal community life, the institutions of Jewish culture and religion will need to be re-established, and the Jewish institutions of welfare and service restored. Throughout its history the J.D.C. has considered the needs of the spirit fully as important as the physical needs of mankind and, therefore, when we plan for the future, we must plan the restoration of the cultural institutions that will bring spiritual regeneration to our people.

Meanwhile, awaiting the hour when we can begin that task, the Joint Distribution Committee has gone steadily forward, establishing bridgeheads for rescue and rehabilitation in Europe, Asia and Africa. It has studied and sifted every report, every project, every program that bore on the post-war status of the Jews overseas. Its committee on post-war planning remains in continuous session and will be enlarged to include authoritative, representative experts. It is in frequent consultation with groups representing labor and orthodox religious viewpoints. It is calling into conference leaders of overseas communities now in this country.

With the International Red Cross, the Quakers, the Unitarians, the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A., with all of the non-sectarian agencies active in foreign fields, it has explored every possible channel of assistance. It has been in cordial contact with many of the governments-in-exile with respect to their post-war plans of welfare. It has dispatched delegates to London and other world centers to consider with Jewish and non-sectarian groups programs of reconstruction.

In every program undertaken by the Joint Distribution Committee, it has remembered that first and foremost the J.D.C. is an American organization, composed of American citizens, and it has sought the advice and counsel of the Government of the United States. The State Department, the Treasury Department and other agencies of our government have given it cordial and helpful consideration, and we are most grateful for their help.

**Overseas Staff Enlarged**

Preparing itself, concretely and directly, for the tasks that lie immediately ahead, the Joint Distribution Committee is rapidly enlarging its overseas staff in Europe, the Near East and Latin America. A group of social workers has just completed its introductory course in Jewish aspects of relief and rehabilitation.

During the year which we are now ending, the Joint Distribution Committee allocated $10,453,000 for its work of relief and rescue and reconstruction throughout the world. This was the largest sum allocated for our work in twenty years. In preparing our budget for 1945, we are basing it only on a normal continuation of our work. After studying present needs and after recent consultations with our European director, Dr. Schwartz, we have decided that no less than $17,000,000 will be required. Yet if the war were to end tomorrow, or at any other time within the year, we should be overwhelmed by demands from every corner of the globe, and we should require twice or three times that sum—or even more. No statistician can at this moment compute the cost of rebuilding the spiritual and physical ruins of the war. Yet, I can say, and I believe you will echo my words, that whatever the obligation and the need will be, the Joint Distribution Committee will face it and accept it, strong in the certain knowledge that our Jewish communities will support that responsibility with all their hearts and all their souls.
PART II

SUMMARY OF 1943

J.D.C. spent ten and a half million dollars during year to rescue, to feed, to shelter, to clothe, to heal, to rehabilitate, to reconstruct

by JAMES H. BECKER

When we met last year it was, as today, just before the anniversary of Pearl Harbor. The time was grim. The shadow of Axis victories darkened the world. We meet today at the end of what Winston Churchill has called a “happy year” — a year in which the substance of our own victories has begun to dissipate that shadow. Everywhere, even in the countries still under the Nazi heel, there is now a restless and impatient energy to get on with the planning for the peace. The war has not yet been won, but the post-war era has already come forward.

It was therefore appropriate to the advancing victories and the new responsibilities of 1943 that the Joint Distribution Committee should have allocated more funds for its work this year than in any other in the last two decades, $10,453,000. This is $3,650,000 more than we allotted in 1942 to rescue, to feed, to shelter, to clothe, to heal, to emigrate, to set aside for post-war repayments to our committees in the occupied lands, to help schools and scholars, to rehabilitate and reconstruct. It was fit and right, as well, that the Joint Distribution Committee in this year should have begun not only its planning for post-war rehabilitation but its very work of fundamental Jewish reconstruction.

Work in Western Europe

When we last convened, a Jewish exodus was running its course. Thousands of men, women and children were in flight across the Alps and the Pyrenees. At first they fled from Laval’s manhunt to fill the deportation trains to Poland; then they fled to get out of Hitler’s way when in November he seized the remaining, southern part of France. Into Spain and Switzerland, and even Portugal, they came, penniless and frightened and usually with no more of their worldly goods than the clothes on their backs, a few trifles in a knapsack. They had to be housed, fed, clothed, given medical care, advice and reassurance. The drain on J.D.C. resources, on J.D.C. personnel, on J.D.C. energies was immediate. It continued throughout 1943 in ever increasing proportions. If you were to assume that the J.D.C.’s January, 1943, allocation figure for refugee relief in Western Europe — i.e., in Spain, Switzerland and Portugal — would remain the same for the twelve months of this year, you would arrive at $1,914,000 for all of 1943. Actually, the J.D.C. allocated $718,000 more than that for these countries, or a total of $2,632,000 for the year.

Many Problems Overcome

Many problems had to be overcome in order to bring a continuous flow of relief to the refugees in Spain and in Switzerland. We had the difficult technical problem of remittances to Switzerland. We had to secure recognition of our relief activities in Spain. Thanks to the tact and intelligence of our representatives, we have strengthened the good will and confidence of the officials in Spain, in Portugal, and in Switzerland — who have seen that the J.D.C. has kept its pledges with respect to the care of refugees.

It was unflagging effort, coupled with foresight, which enabled the J.D.C. to overcome still another crisis — a crisis caused by the suspension of relations between Russia and Poland in April of this year. Up to that time our shipments of medical supplies and hospital equipment had been going from this country into Asiatic Russia to meet the urgent needs of Polish evacuees who had received asylum in the Soviet Union after the Nazi armies invaded Poland. This important program was made possible by our arrangement, on a non-sectarian basis of distribution of supplies, with the Polish Government. The break in Soviet-Polish relations put an end to the shipments.

Another Program Undertaken

But though this activity had to be suspended, our assistance was promptly made possible through another program. In 1943 we authorized the expenditure of $675,000 for food and clothing for these refugees. Details of the projected shipment of $500,000 worth of additional supplies to Russia from this country will be presented by Mr. Hyman.

Our present help now flows from the Near East. It takes the form of packages of food, clothing and medicines addressed to individual Polish, Lithuanian or Latvian Jews in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkistan or other areas of Asiatic Russia. Originally, due to the shortage of shipping space from the United States, we launched the package service from Iran on an experimental basis. It was small-scale because supplies in a war zone such as the Near East are hard to get. But the experiment turned out to be a sort of insur-
Turkey and Palestine also made emergency demands, the package service became our means of reaching the Jewish refugees in Asiatic Russia.

One by one, we surmounted the problems of supply lines. If you were to open up one of the several thousand packages we are now sending each month you might realize how complex these problems were. There are medical supplies, tea, woolen and cotton underwear from India, shoes from South Africa, clothing and medicines from Palestine, and sugar, peas, vegetable fats and dried fruits from nearby Iran. In the past few months the parcel service has been like the proverbial rolling snowball. It has gathered momentum and size. By the beginning of 1944 we confidently expect to dispatch monthly no less than 5,000 packages.

North Africa: A Post-War Activity

The increase in the J.D.C. program in Russia coincided with a sharp rise in activity throughout the Mediterranean area. North Africa, of course, engaged our attention, though Turkey and Palestine also made emergency demands. The J.D.C. allocated $300,000 for North Africa and Libya during 1943. It was able to bring large-scale help after the Allied occupation because there were functioning local Jewish welfare committees in Tangier, Casablanca and Algiers. Later we established a local committee in Tunis. With these committees the J.D.C.’s American representatives evolved a special pattern of relief and rehabilitation.

In French Morocco and Algeria they have brought the refugee situation under complete control. They helped to secure the liberation of refugees in the desert camps, provided cash and medical aid to those who were too old or too sick to work for the American forces or for private employers. In Algeria the native Jewish situation was materially helped by the restoration of the Cremieux Decree, and with it equal civic and economic rights.

In Tunisia our concern has been the native Jewish population of 60,000. There is no European refugee problem. In Tunisia the J.D.C. is working with the local population, aiding in the rehabilitation of the looted, pauperized and devastated Jewish communities. Before this could be done the naked, hungry and homeless men, women and children of Tunis, Sousse, Sfax, Gafsa had to be fed, housed, clothed.

Gravest Problems Remain

The gravest problems remain. The J.D.C. will have to find homes for bombed out people, not merely provide them with temporary shelters. It will have to revive their economic activities, not merely give them a stipend to keep starvation away. It will have to rebuild communities, not merely hide the scars of brutal Nazi occupation. The program in Tunisia is, in effect, a post-war activity.

In Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, the two Libyan provinces, reconstruction needs have developed, following the emergency relief activity carried on by the British military authorities. One problem is noteworthy because it will occur again and again as other territories are liberated. It is the problem of restoring the Jewish educational systems. In Tripolitania, for example, Jewish youngsters have been out of school for four years. One of the first requests we received from the community there was for an allotment to reopen the Jewish institutions.

During the year the J.D.C. was also called upon to help Jewish schools, orphanages, old-age homes and hospitals in Turkey. War-time conditions had brought about such a drain on local Jewish resources that had not J.D.C. come to their aid, these institutions would have had to close their doors. The J.D.C. made available $93,000.

To another neutral country, Sweden, we forwarded $50,000 in emergency grants to help care for the thousands of Jews who fled occupied Denmark. We are planning to send one of our overseas staff into Sweden to determine further needs. The action of Sweden is an unexampled demonstration of devotion to humanitarian principles. Her hospitality is a milestone in the resistance of the democracies not only to Hitler’s armies, but also to his ideology.

A Continuous and Heavy Demand

Compared to other appropriations, these emergency grants may not seem to have great budgetary significance. But when you accumulate them over a period of time such as 1943 you find that they make a continuous and heavy demand upon available funds.

In the overall picture they have an added significance. They draw away allotments from our fixed programs, such as those in Central and South America. We allotted $700,-000 in Latin America during the year—a large sum, but much less than the actual needs for service there.

The rate of refugee progress from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn has been heartening. Jewish immigrants, of whom there are 125,000, have been enabled through medical supervision to overcome the initial handicaps of an unaccustomed climate. They have been taught new languages and new trades. Their children or other dependents have been cared for in nurseries and homes while they looked for employment. They have been resettled in provincial areas where their special skills are in demand. They have been given loans to invest in businesses and farms. For the newly-trained diamond cutter in Cuba, the clothing manufacturer in Chili, the farmer in Ecuador, the New World has meant a new life.

But the work of the J.D.C. in Latin America does not end with furthering refugee integration. Within the non-refugee communities themselves, among the Sephardic and Eastern and Western European Jews, the J.D.C. has sought to encourage the coordination and development of institutional activities, to stimulate greater participation in refugee aid work, and to guide the local welfare committees in social concepts and relief techniques. We hope that they may be able increasingly to assume greater responsibilities toward their less fortunate brethren.

As it has done for the past ten years, over and above its
Emigration Shifts to East

Of the 13,000 persons whom the J.D.C. has enabled to emigrate since Pearl Harbor, by far the greater number—9,000—came to the Western Hemisphere, with the remaining 4,000 going to Palestine. In recent months, however, the emigration scene has shifted to the east, as far as the Arabian Peninsula. When the opportunity opened up during the year to bring to the Holy Land 1,600 Yemenite Jews stranded in the British Crown Colony of Aden, the J.D.C. provided $35,000 for passage. Ninety refugees who escaped to Turkey from Bulgaria were transmigrated to the British island of Cyprus at a cost of $7,600. From Turkey also we are transporting 1,000 refugees to Palestine. This project costs $68,000.

Ever since all of France was Nazi-occupied, there has naturally been a decline in the flow of emigrants from Western Europe. No opportunity, however, was overlooked to aid persons reaching Spain who held visas or for whom visas could be obtained. Among these were six groups of refugee children, who were brought to this country in cooperation with the United States Committee for the Care of European Children.

For these activities the J.D.C. allotted $660,000 in 1943. Even in the worst periods of Jewish distress our people have demonstrated that man does not live by bread alone. Time and again the J.D.C. has during the past three decades received pleas from Jewish communities abroad for religious and cultural support. These appeals have been as urgent as requests for actual relief.

During 1943 the J.D.C. allocated $177,700 for its cultural aid program. The bulk of these grants went to 70 institutions in Palestine, accommodating 35,000 students. In Palestine, too, the J.D.C. contributed regularly to the Hebrew University and toward the care of refugee scholars. We also provided cultural assistance to seven newly-established Jewish community groups in Latin America through shipments of religious articles and through subsidies.

In the Enemy Lands

Of one of the J.D.C.'s major appropriations no complete report can at present be given. That is the $2,440,000 set aside during 1943 in the form of regular appropriations for the continuation of emergency aid in occupied countries. That allotment was made upon reasonable evidence that in eleven enemy and enemy-occupied countries heroic men and women were keeping their posts in welfare organizations to carry on essential relief activities as best they could under mounting difficulties and dangers. The Trading-with-the-Enemy Act made it impossible for J.D.C. to send them funds. However, they borrowed cash, food and medicines, forewarned with the knowledge that the J.D.C. would repay their loans after the war.

In Shanghai, our two American representatives who were stranded when the Japanese seized the city were able to borrow $500,000 to aid some 20,000 refugees. A relative of the person from whom a portion of the money was borrowed brought to us a promissory note for $138,500 and the Treasury Department has licensed its repayment.

Franco, with an appropriation for the year of $1,800,000, represents the largest single unit on our books in this category. We have reliable information that the local committees there have had to increase their work, particularly in the child care field. Assistance is being given in Poland, Italy, Holland, Hungary and Roumania.

Where war-time regulations permit, we have sent assistance in via neutral countries or through international relief agencies.

In the Line of Duty

The past year has been replete with Jewish courage and resourcefulness not only among welfare leaders in the occupied lands, but also among our American overseas staff, which has unflinchingly faced danger in the line of duty.

In May, Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, the J.D.C.'s European Chairman, left for North Africa after a short stay in this country. He was accompanied by Kurt Peiser, who took a leave of absence from the Federation of Jewish Charities in Philadelphia, of which he is Executive Director, to volunteer for this service. At great personal risk they travelled about Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. They carried on despite Nazi bombings and climatic illnesses. Dr. Schwartz subsequently visited Jerusalem, Tripolitania, Istanbul, Lisbon and London.

Several additions have been made to our field staff overseas. Donald B. Hurwitz of New Haven was assigned to Algiers and Mordecai Kessler of New York was sent to work with Herbert Katzki at the J.D.C.'s European headquarters in Lisbon. Mr. Hurwitz has now returned to Lisbon to be reassigned to a new station. His place in Algiers is being taken by Max S. Perlman of New York.

As you may know, Laura Margolis, who, together with Manuel Siegel, remained at the Shanghai post through the Japanese conquest and occupation, has been repatriated. We are hopeful that Mr. Siegel will be included when the next exchange of nationals is arranged.

Our South American representative, Louis H. Sobel, is returning in the near future, and we have sent Jacob B. Lightman of Texas to replace him. Charles H. Jordan, who headed the J.D.C.'s cooperating committee in Havana, has joined the United States Navy.

Another Texas social worker, Reuben B. Resnik, will represent the J.D.C. in the vital Middle East area.

In Palestine, one of the terminal points of the J.D.C.'s food package service to evacuees in Asiatic Russia, we have had the devoted services of Dr. Judah L. Magnes, President
A Course for Overseas Workers

A course in Training in International Administration.

We have been in constant touch with many branches of our government, notably the State and Treasury Departments. The latter granted the J.D.C. 218 licenses for overseas remittances totalling $5,109,000 during 1943. Both here and in North Africa the J.D.C. enjoyed a cordial working relationship with the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

We have also collaborated financially and otherwise with the Polish, Belgian, Dutch and Czech Governments-in-Exile, with the British Government and representatives of Denmark.

We have continued, of course, to keep closely in touch with national and overseas Jewish organizations: the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, the Jewish Welfare Board, the National Refugee Service, the Jewish Labor Committee, the B'ni B'rith, the European-Jewish Children's Aid, the Hias, the Hicem, and with such bodies as the United Jewish Refugee & War Relief Agencies in Canada, the Ose, the Jewish Agency for Palestine, etc.

During the year three notable additions were made to our overseas collaborating agencies. They were the Federation of Jewish Relief Organizations in London, the Jewish War Appeal of Johannesburg, South Africa, and the Jewish People's Relief Fund of Australia.

You will be pleased to learn that negotiations are under way to renew the United Jewish Appeal for its sixth year of operation. Gross pledges from the nationwide U.J.A. campaign are this year expected to reach approximately $17,000,000.

End of a Year, Beginning of an Era

In concluding this report I should like to point up one outstanding fact. The J.D.C.'s strength and ability to operate in the face of incalculable handicaps is derived from steadfast adherence to its mission as an agency of mercy and service. It has avoided all political and propaganda activities because these, it felt, would impair its efficiency, reduce its potentialities, and endanger its relations with governments.

I do not venture to predict the course J.D.C. will take in the coming months. I do not need to. Tunisia has given us a tragic preview of the havoc we may expect when Europe is finally liberated. In October, President Roosevelt declared that our government's part in the rehabilitation of North Africa was already completed. However, the J.D.C.'s task in North Africa is just beginning, for we have not only to rebuild homes, to rebuild communities, but to rebuild shattered lives. Wherever Jewish victims of war and persecution are found, we shall have large tasks to do, innumerable special services to render over and above the efforts of governmental agencies.

We face today the largest responsibilities in the history of the J.D.C. We are ending a year. But we are beginning an era.
J.D.C. AID IN THE SOVIET UNION

Resuming an historic program, the J.D.C. undertakes a great humanitarian task in embattled Russia

by JOSEPH C. HYMAN

I HAVE the honor to report the successful conclusion of important discussions between the Joint Distribution Committee and the Soviet Government with respect to the resumption of relief programs by the J.D.C. in Russia. We have today reached another significant period in which again it may prove increasingly practicable to bring aid to many of the thousands of Jews who found asylum in Russia and to others forced by the war to move from their homes to far away districts in the vast territory of the Soviet Union.

When Hitler marched into Poland, and thereafter Russia occupied its eastern zones, multitudes of Jews fled to those regions. Thereupon, there took place, under Russia’s direction, a vast evacuation of peoples into far Eastern Russia. Estimates of figures of the Polish and other Jews now on Russian soil range from a few hundred thousand to three-quarters of a million. In addition, it is believed that over a million native Russian Jews who succeeded in escaping the Axis were moved by the Soviet Government and transported beyond the Urals to save them from the clutches of the Hitler armies. It is unnecessary at this meeting to recite what has happened to Jews on Russian soil occupied by the Nazi barbarians. The horrible details of mass murder, of torture, of slaughter and living death, are known to all of us. The people of Russia are today, with heroic self-sacrifice and sublime courage, fighting to rid the soil of their country of the brutal invaders. In this great struggle, the Jews of Russia have given evidence of their unparalleled devotion and valor. They, in common with their fellow-citizens, have spilled their life blood on the field of battle. The time is coming soon when men of good will will be able, on an ever-mounting scale, to bring aid to the gallant people of Russia, especially to its civilian population and to those who have found refuge within its borders. There is today an enormous need for relief supplies, for food, for clothing and for other necessities for the hundreds of thousands who have felt the special, cruel blows of the war.

Food from Palestine, South Africa

Therefore, when the two representatives of Russian good will—Dr. Solomon Michoels and Lt. Col. Itzik Feffer—came to this country this summer, James N. Rosenberg, who has for twenty years been the head of the Agro-Joint in leading the work of rehabilitation in Russia, initiated a series of discussions with them, in which Mr. Baerwald and I had the opportunity at a later stage to participate. We had known about the hundreds of thousands of Jews from Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Bessarabia and other countries who had been permitted to come into Russia as they fled from the Nazis, because we had been trying all along to bring them some help. We have been engaged in a program of forwarding food and other relief packages to people in Russia who are in no position to receive help from their relatives or friends. For that program, the J.D.C. will have expended by the end of this year some $675,000. This represents food and clothing and other commodities—some of it bought in Persia, some in India, some in Palestine, some brought from South Africa.

Packages Are a Beginning

The food package arrangements, essential as they are, are only a beginning in forwarding substantial help; and we have therefore long sought to find additional channels through which to bring help on a substantial scale, as in the past. We therefore gladly welcomed the opportunity, in the conversations which Mr. Rosenberg brought about with Messrs. Michoels and Feffer, to offer to bring greater aid to the evacuees and refugees. Informally, we came to the conclusion that if the Soviet Government were to permit the J.D.C. to resume its relief projects, we would offer our assistance on a non-sectarian basis in districts where the Jewish population is preponderant. We recognize that the Soviet Government, which punishes anti-Semitism as a crime, today more than ever clings to its fundamental position that all men are to be treated alike, and that there must be no discrimination between one and the other of its citizens. We proposed that at this stage we would make two grants of $250,000 each, for the purchase of relief supplies.

Our Russian friends indicated their own personal sympathy with these proposals and stated they would recommend them to their government. In due course, they brought us into conference with the Russian Consul-General here, Mr. Eugene Kissiliev, and with the distinguished representative of the Russian Red Cross in this country, Dr. Vladimir Lebedenko. We explored with these gentlemen the measures and methods of our assistance. We made clear that now, as
in every project upon which we embark, we consult our
government and seek its approval. We offered to make an
initial expenditure of $500,000; thereafter we stated that we
would sit down again with the representatives of the Rus-
sians and together we would appraise the entire situation in
the light of the then existing factors, the supplies pur-
chased by us to be free of Russian duty and to be shipped
without cost to us on Russian bottoms. We communicated
the gist of these proposals to our own State Department. I
am happy to announce to you that within the last forty-eight
hours we have had formal word from the representa­
tives of the Soviet Government, approving in principle of the ar-
rangements under contemplation. And also within the last
two days, we have had an expression from our own govern­
ment that it views the project with favor and with sympathy,
and is awaiting further details.

Message from Russian Representative
I have the privilege also of presenting to you a message
just received from the Russian Consul-General, Mr. Kis-
silev, which reads as follows:

"I am glad to learn that the plans you suggested for hu­
manitarian aid in my country will soon be put into effect.
It will undoubtedly be a great share in our common fight
for the high principles of freedom and civilization. I am
happy to have the opportunity to transmit my best wishes
for success in this great humanitarian and noble work of
yours and to express my full readiness to cooperate with
you in every way so that this necessary work may speedily
be undertaken."

Thus, the J.D.C. resumes an historic program. From the
very beginning of our organization, at the end of the first
World War, and through 1938, the J.D.C. found it possible
to bring to the Jews of Russia not only material aid, but a
sense of community of feeling and sympathetic contact with
the New World. During those years, the J.D.C. and its as-
associated bodies expended in various forms of assistance
some $30,000,000 in Russia. Much of this went into direct
relief. Some of our funds went into the large and broad-
visioned activities of the Agro-Joint; in part in the develop­
ment of the unique agricultural colonies; in part in train­
ing men and women to fit themselves into the industrial life
of Russia.

Restored to Self-Respect
This program converted some 300,000 Jewish men, women
and children from destitute, declassed human beings to a
position of self-respect and dignified self-support as tillers
of the soil and as workers in the industries of Russia. At the
same time, we gave supplemental aid to some 80,000 Rus-
sian peasants, neighbors of the Jewish colonists.

Under the magnificent direction of Dr. Joseph Rosen, the
Agro-Joint achieved a great success. It proved again that
Jews, given a fair and equal chance to work with their hands
on the fields and in the factories, can make good. The
Soviet Government regarded the plight of the unadjusted
Jewish population as a matter for State assistance. When
the work was satisfactorily concluded by the Agro-Joint in
1938, the Russian authorities took over and absorbed into
their own agricultural program and industrial projects all
of the Jewish settlement needs and activities. It is not too
much to say that the work of the J.D.C. and the Agro-Joint
had much to do with regenerating the life of the almost three
million Jews in Russia.

At that time, the programs initiated and conducted by
the J.D.C. and its affiliated bodies in Russia owed the largest
measure of their inspiration to a group of great men who
believed in the possibility of re-training Jewish city dwellers
and readjusting their lives. These men included Julius
Rosenwald, Felix M. Warburg, Louis Marshall, Cyrus
Adler, Paul Baerwald, Herbert H. Lehman and James N.
Rosenberg.

In tireless, unceasing labor, in dogged persistence and
single-minded devotion, the man who stimulated and
brought about the historic work of the Agro-Joint in the
past, has again made possible a resumption of J.D.C. relief
work in Russia today. He is James N. Rosenberg.

Renewal of Historic Task
In the days to come, when postwar programs are to be
conducted through, and even now as opportunities open up,
we see in the resumption of J.D.C. relief programs in Russia
the renewal of a great historic task in a country which has
given equality to all of its inhabitants.

True to its trust and weighing the urgency of all the
grim needs presented to it, the J.D.C. will not desist from its
work of mercy and humanity among the suffering Jewish
people who will survive this war in Poland, in Roumania,
in the Balkan States, in the Baltic countries, in Central
Europe, in Western Europe and elsewhere. The task will be
enormous, global. In Russia, with the largest Jewish popu-
lation in the whole Old World, the J.D.C. sees the resump­
tion of a great service, in answer to a great challenge of
human need and human suffering.
REPORT FROM THE BATTLEFRONT

Despite the obstacles and difficulties created by the war, the J.D.C. continues to help hundreds of thousands of men, women and children all over the world

by DR. JOSEPH J. SCHWARTZ

I have come home on a furlough. It will be a very short furlough, because no worker in the overseas service of the Joint Distribution Committee can long stay away from the battlefront of Jewish need. The demands for our assistance are too great, the calls for our help are too many.

One of the advantages of coming home on furlough is that it helps to give you perspective and balance. You have a breathing spell in which to take stock, you can add up your assets, calculate your liabilities and reach a total of your achievements and prospects for the future.

You find that one fact stands out above all others—that in the fifth year of the second World War the Joint Distribution Committee is uninterruptedly continuing to bring the help of American Jews to hundreds of thousands of men, women and children each and every day all over the world. There were and are all sorts of obstacles, there were all kinds of difficulties, there were problems of supply and transportation and communication, there were shortages of food and shipping space, there were necessary restrictions imposed by governments and the military—but despite all these handicaps the J.D.C. has written into the record a global story of global mercy.

Transfusions of Hope and Courage

We must here and now recognize that we couldn’t always do the things we wanted to do. We did not always have enough money, and we had to strain and stretch the resources at our disposal to cover as many tens of thousands of people as possible. We couldn’t always do the things we wanted to do because here and there would arise an obstacle which just couldn’t be hurdled, no matter how we moved heaven and earth. But we must be thankful and grateful that so many Jewish lives have been saved, so many Jewish lives have been revived, and, more important, that so many Jewish hearts were given transfusions of fresh hope and courage. We must be thankful and grateful that the smallest opportunity was taken advantage of to help a Jewish father, a Jewish mother, a Jewish child.

I want you to bear this in mind when I answer your question—What is the J.D.C. able to do? You must bear in mind that the work of the J.D.C. is double-barreled, and that simply because it exists, the Jews it cannot reach take hope.

You must remember one other thing, and that is this: The J.D.C. is like a government department in the sense that it cannot disclose all of its activities during war-time. It cannot disclose many of the plans it is attempting to carry out, or the projects it is negotiating. You can understand that to disclose these developments would mean that they might not be successfully effected. But enough can be told at this time to indicate the general scope of our work.

A large J.D.C. program is being carried on in Western Europe—in Switzerland, Spain and Portugal. Of these, our greatest problems are in Switzerland and Spain.

A Shining Example

The situation is difficult in Switzerland because there are in that country today 61,000 refugees of every nationality. Those refugees have come from France, Belgium and Holland, and, more recently, from Italy. Of these 61,000 refugees, at least 25,000 are Jewish, and of these, at least 50 per cent must be supported either through the funds supplied by the J.D.C. and the Jewish community of Switzerland, or through subsidies of the Swiss Government.

I want to say that the attitude of the Swiss Government towards the refugees has been a shining example of that spirit of humanitarianism which is so greatly lacking in the world today.

The doors of Switzerland have been opened wide to all who can enter, and every step was taken by the Swiss Government to make the refugees as comfortable as possible. So much so, that centers for the refugees have been established in 50 different localities. Those refugees who speak Italian are placed in the areas where their language is spoken, those who speak German are placed in the German-speaking part, and those who speak French are allowed to settle in those places where French is the dominant language.

No Distinction Made

I was heartened also to see the large number of non-sectarian organizations that developed almost overnight and which carried on campaigns for funds, for clothing, campaigns for assistance of every kind for the refugees. All these funds were distributed on a truly non-sectarian basis, and no distinction of any kind was made as to the religion or the race or the origin of any individual.

In times like these, we owe a debt of gratitude to the Swiss Government.
we have arranged with the Jewish Agency that 400 certificates furnished by the J.D.C. have been brought to Jamaica and $400,000, but it is a price that we feel is well worth paying directly to Haifa. That ship, if we can obtain it, will cost will transport those refugees from Lisbon and Cadiz directly to Haifa. The personnel, if we can obtain it, will cost $400,000, but it is a price that we feel is well worth paying

While the stream of refugees into Switzerland has abated, some 30 refugees a day are still coming in from Italy alone, and at least an equal number from France. The risks they take are enormous.

It is our obligation to see to it that nothing is let undone to convince the Swiss that we not only appreciate what they are doing, but that we are going to try to share the responsibility with them, so that they will be able to keep the doors open for as long a period as possible.

**Situation in Spain Improved**

When we shift our gaze to Spain, we find an entirely different situation. The number of refugees in Spain is not very great; but we have other problems here—problems resulting from the attitudes of officials, problems resulting from hostile influences, problems resulting from the fact that the cost of living in Spain is today the highest in Europe, and that it costs a minimum of $3 a day to provide food and shelter for a single refugee.

Generally speaking, the refugee situation in Spain has improved. Large numbers have been evacuated. The French have been transferred to North Africa. The Poles have been taken to Gibraltar, and from Gibraltar to England, or to the Near East, where they may join the Polish Army. The Czechoslovaks have been transferred to England. The Belgians have been largely evacuated to the Belgian Congo, and the Dutch refugees, upon a guarantee of maintenance furnished by the J.D.C., have been brought to Jamaica and Surinam.

The result is that the number of Jewish refugees in Spain today is less than it has been in a long time. But we still have the hard core of the problem—the stateless refugees who have no government to look after them, who have nowhere to go and nowhere to turn. The J.D.C. has had to assume formal responsibility for the several thousand stateless refugees in Spain, and for their maintenance we are spending today more than $100,000 a month.

In addition to that, we have spared no effort to evacuate as many of the refugees from Spain as we possibly can, and we have arranged with the Jewish Agency that 400 certificates from Palestine be given to emigrants and their families in Spain and Portugal.

At this very moment, we are negotiating for a ship that will transport those refugees from Lisbon and Cadiz directly to Haifa. That ship, if we can obtain it, will cost $400,000, but it is a price that we feel is well worth paying because it will bring 600 people out of Spain into a land where they can feel safe and secure and where the possibility of being sent back to Axis countries for forced labor does not exist.

To Sweden, too, we owe a debt of gratitude, and I am glad to be able to report to you that at least 90 per cent of the Jewish population of Denmark has been rescued. I think you should know that the J.D.C. was the first Jewish organization—and to my knowledge the first organization of any description—to send substantial relief funds to help the Danish Jews escaping to Sweden.

**Where the Problem Is Greatest**

I want to devote myself to the work of the J.D.C. in the occupied territories of Europe, because it is there that the problem is greatest, and it is there that help is most urgently needed.

At the outset, it should be pointed out that it is impossible for the J.D.C. to disclose all the details of its work in occupied areas for the sake of a headline. To do that would jeopardize important activities that are being carried on every day.

The J.D.C. conducts its work in occupied countries in several ways.

First, we have authorized the Jewish welfare committees there to borrow on the credit of the J.D.C.

Many people shrug their shoulders and question whether those funds are actually being used and spent. Many people point to the fact that the J.D.C. seems to have reserve funds which it is not spending because it is not able to do so.

Let me say on the basis of personal experience, of personal knowledge, that every dollar the J.D.C. has in its treasury has been pledged, and what worries me when I get reports from the occupied countries is whether at the end of the war the J.D.C. will have enough money on hand to meet all the obligations incurred in its name.

**6,500 Children Aided**

I say this because I know that in France, for example, the French committees were borrowing $140,000 a month up to the end of August, 1943. With these funds raised locally they were able to take care of 6,500 children, most of them orphans, throughout every part of France, and of thousands of children and adults hidden from the Gestapo.

That money, which was raised on the credit of the J.D.C., made it possible for these agencies in France to continue to function. I can tell you now that, despite all the difficulties, despite the fact that many of the leaders are in concentration camps, despite the fact that others have already been deported, the work of mercy goes on in France. The agencies are still doing their jobs. The personnel have stuck to their posts; many of them have had an opportunity to leave, but refused to take it.

I can tell you further that one of the most difficult tasks I had to perform was to say no to a request from the French committees that their credit be increased to $250,000 a
month, because we couldn’t spend $3,000,000 a year in France alone, when there was so much to be done in other occupied and neutral countries.

No Reserve Funds

I repeat: the J.D.C. has no reserve funds. I know that even today the committee in Roumania is borrowing $40,000 a month. In some cases we know the people who are putting up the money. In other cases we will have to wait for further information, but we do know that the Jewish organizations in Roumania are functioning through the subsidy of the J.D.C. We know that in addition to the $40,000 a month, the Jewish community there is contributing every cent that it can possibly put up in order to sustain Jewish life. They are sending their clothing—little as they have—into Transnistria and other regions.

I know that in Italy the program of assistance has not been interrupted for one single day since 1941. The committee in Italy has borrowed up to the full credit that has been given it, and even today its work goes on.

We also know that money is being borrowed in Belgium. In Poland, to the end of 1942, large sums were being borrowed on the account of the J.D.C. When I say “up to the end of 1942,” I am giving you only information of which I have definite knowledge. We do not know what has happened since the end of 1942 because we haven’t had corroboration, but I am convinced that even today somebody in Poland is gathering money on the credit of the J.D.C. and keeping up some of the work of the organizations.

Of the work in Shanghai, Laura Margolis has told us that before she left China, she borrowed 500,000 United States dollars’ worth of local currency in order to assure continuance of the refugee program.

The method of internal borrowing is one way in which J.D.C. makes relief possible in the occupied territories. Debts to the extent of millions of dollars have definitely been incurred, and I know that the American Jewish community will want to see those debts honored when the time comes for repayment because it is an obligation of honor which we have assumed.

We use another method to reach occupied areas. In return for our financing all the local work in Switzerland—not only the refugee aid activities, but all the community and social work programs—the money that is raised by the Swiss Jewish community is sent into occupied territory.

In this way, during 1943, there has been sent out of Switzerland food, medical supplies and cash in the approximate amount of $750,000 to Poland, Holland, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Italy and other occupied countries.

I can say to you in this fifth year of war that there is not an occupied country in Europe today that is not receiving assistance in one form or another through one of these methods. The appropriate officials of your government have been told of every step taken to effect the rescue and to bring assistance to the stricken people in the occupied zones.

The J.D.C. does not claim that it is rescuing the great masses of Jews of Europe. That is a task which cannot be performed by a private agency, or even by government agencies without large intergovernmental cooperation.

The German Attitude

The attitude which the Nazis have taken spells extermination. It spells persecution of the most horrible kind. The Germans simply refuse exit permits even to children and mothers and old people. Instead they pack them into sealed trains and send them off to Poland to certain death. That attitude makes impossible a real program of rescue.

When I talk to you about the work that has to be done in Europe, I want to call your attention to the fact that despite persecutions, despite the fact that millions have been slain, Jewish life still goes on on the European continent. There still are Jewish communities. There still are Jewish leaders who devote themselves to the problems of their people. Moreover, they are sharing their last bite, their last possession in order to help those in more desperate straits.

I was touched by the fact that the destitute, persecuted Jews of Bratislava—there are still about 20,000 of them—have been shipping food and medicines and clothing to the Jews of Poland. That is the kind of generosity that we should know more about. Those people who themselves are in concentration camps, those people who themselves are being constantly threatened with deportation and extinction, stop long enough to think that there are others who need help more than they do, and they share with other unhappy.

The record of Jewish aid in the war zones is equally heartening. During my travels I visited Palestine, with its 584,000 Jews. It is now on a sound foundation economically. But its Jews aren’t satisfied with merely earning a livelihood for themselves. They are contributing thousands of pounds a year to relieve suffering in occupied Europe.

So long as such a spirit lives, whether in Palestine or Roumania or Czechoslovakia, the Jewish communities of Europe will not die. Jewish life in Europe has not yet been snuffed out, and we certainly cannot sit back and ask, “Why should we give money for relief? There is nothing further to be done.”

Where the Responsibility Lies

I say to you the J.D.C. can spend today all the money that you can raise for relief. It can spend it through the methods I have indicated, and it can spend it through other means which I may not reveal.

We are now in the midst of expanding our program. We are enlarging our staff. We are sending workers out to many far and distant parts of the world because we believe that this is the time to increase our efforts.

We are sending more money into the field for what it can do today, for what it might be able to do tomorrow, and, above all, as a proof to the sick and stricken communities of Europe that the Jews of America have not forgotten them and will not forget them, that every possible measure of assistance will be given to them, that we sympathize with them, that we are bound to them and we will back them up in their work, in their hope of survival.
Even after Pearl Harbor, thousands of European Jews in Shanghai continue to be kept alive through machinery set up before the war by the J.D.C.

by LAURA L. MARGOLIS

I don't have to tell you how glad I am to be home. I'm still a bit confused, rushing around to say hello to my family and my friends at the J.D.C., trying to sort my thoughts and impressions of my two and a half years in Shanghai into some sort of order and particularly trying to get some clothes to round out the wardrobe of a single dress and one pair of worn-out shoes that I came home with. I left America to help refugees and now I return a refugee myself.

I went to Shanghai for the J.D.C. in May, 1941. Manuel Siegel, who remains in internment there, joined me just 12 days before Pearl Harbor. Before he could unpack his bags, Japanese warships were firing on American and British gunboats under our windows and we realized that our country was at war.

It's only when people begin asking you questions about how you lived, what you did in an enemy-occupied city, how you were able to help the refugees—and we were able to—that your whole experience shapes itself into some meaningful pattern.

Thousands Kept Alive

I want to make one point very clear: the J.D.C. and the organization it set up in Shanghai under war-time conditions in enemy-occupied territory has meant the difference between life and death to thousands of refugees there. Our kitchen, now feeding 5,000 persons one meal a day, our five camps that are housing them in crude but protective barracks, spell hope and life for these people. Our work has never stopped for a single day. That work is still living on.

Our difficulties were so numerous and serious that more than once I felt sure that our whole structure would collapse. Money was always a problem; getting adequate equipment was a major headache for us. Unraveling the red tape, overcoming the apathy of the Japanese occupation authorities was a long-term undertaking in itself.

Just before Pearl Harbor we were feeding 8,000 a day in the J.D.C. kitchen, giving them a noon meal and an evening meal. But our funds were running low and the expected J.D.C. allotment for December had not arrived. In fact, it never arrived, because Pearl Harbor intervened.

The declaration of war automatically put the J.D.C. arangement for occupied countries into effect. Here I must explain that before Pearl Harbor the J.D.C. in New York, foreseeing the possibility of war, had informed all its overseas committees, including ours, that local borrowings should be made against the J.D.C.'s post-war credit if war should come and communications be severed. This credit was for a period of six months, at the monthly rate of expenditure then current.

On the basis of this guarantee we called a meeting of a group of prominent Shanghai Jews, explained the plan to them and appealed for their support.

At first, the large sums we needed were slow in coming. In the meantime we took stock of our funds and decided that, by cutting out one meal a day, we could continue for some time. Cutting out one meal a day was a difficult decision to make, because it meant putting already under-nourished men, women and children on still shorter rations. But it was either that or close down entirely and turn the refugees over to the Japanese.

More meetings followed, this time with individuals. Again we explained the J.D.C.'s arrangement; again we asked for funds, explaining how increasingly desperate the refugee situation was becoming.

The loans grew—not only in number, but also in amount. As a matter of fact, we exhausted the J.D.C.'s credit limit. But we went ahead with our borrowings, feeling sure that, although we had no authorization to do so, the J.D.C. wanted to help, but because of war-time conditions couldn't communicate its wishes to us. All in all we were able to accumulate $500,000, and up to the day of my internment I was able to contract a loan. This made my internment easier to bear.

5,000 Meals a Day

The Japanese allowed us to borrow from neutrals only. At first the loans permitted us to give one meal a day. When I say one meal a day, you must understand that I mean a meal of one course—a heavy soup that we made as nourishing as we could, or a stew of some sort. Later we were able to add eight ounces of bread a day. Later, too, we bought a large amount of soya beans, and, with a press that we acquired, turned out enough of the highly nutritious soya milk to supplement the children's diet. At first they refused to drink it, but after a while they got used to it.

When we first began working in Shanghai we found that we were burning money. Our kitchen was an antiquated
Chinese affair which was terribly inefficient. Meals cost us sixty cents each in Chinese money—three cents in American currency. Of this, ten cents went for food and fifty cents for fuel. Obviously this extravagance had to be eliminated. This was easier said than done. You just couldn’t go out and buy new equipment in a city where every piece of metal was a Japanese prize. But we did manage to locate four steam boilers that belonged to a commercial firm. By much persuasion and wire-pulling, we got possession of the boilers and installed them. This gave us a kitchen with a capacity of 10,000 meals a day at a cost of only ten cents a meal, in Chinese money, of which only two cents went for fuel.

Unfortunately, our resources forced us to limit ourselves to 5,000 meals a day. We chose only the most needy—the children, the aged, the ill—and fed them. This is a tragic situation. Unless funds can be sent through to the committee that is now operating the kitchen, it means that they will have to maintain this level of inadequate relief; it means giving people neither enough to let them live, nor enough to let them die. In order to keep feeding the people we had to close our two hospitals in June, 1942.

I want to tell you, proudly, that the refugees themselves worked with us, shouldering their responsibilities, rather than sitting idly by and passively accepting our aid.

**Democracy in Action**

In January, 1942, we called a meeting of the 500 paid refugee workers in our kitchen, two hospitals and barracks and explained our precarious financial situation to them. We told them that there would be no money for salaries, that every cent we were raising from day to day had to go into the kitchen. We asked them to please find other jobs. The next day every one of them reported for work. We held meetings with all the other refugees because we felt that to work together most efficiently they would have to organize themselves democratically, to elect representatives who would consult with us. Only then would we pull through this crisis together.

We organized ourselves along these lines. We met regularly with these delegates, heard their special problems, and, consequently, found things working out much better. It was as if we were shipwrecked on an island and had organized ourselves into a community-government so that we could more efficiently stave off disaster until we were rescued.

**The Poor Help the Poorer**

A great change came over these people as a result of this application of simple democracy. Poor as they were, they recognized degrees of poverty among themselves. I remember that one day a representative came to see me with an idea. He was gaunt, pale from insufficient food, and wearing threadbare clothing. He told me that some of the refugees had thought of giving a party to raise funds for their fellow-refugees. That first party led to others. The poor were helping the poorer.

In February, 1948, I was interned in the Chapei Camp in Shanghai. People want to know why the Japanese waited so long before interning us. The answer is very simple: until then they needed us to help run the varied and complicated affairs of a city as large as Shanghai—under their supervision, of course. By February, they had no further need for us, so they interned us. I can’t tell you too much about the camp for obvious reasons.

I was given one week’s notice to get ready and pack. The camp to which I was sent was for women and families. Mr. Siegel was interned in Pootung Camp, which was for unattached and single men.

The food was very simple and quite inadequate. We had three monotonous meals each day. If I never taste fish, rice and cabbage fried in oil again, it won’t be too soon. According to Oriental standards, we were well treated.

We had to do all of our own work. The buildings and stoves were furnished to us and we were just dumped in to shift for ourselves. We did our own laundry. We did our own cooking and preparing of food. As for accommodations, I had a cot which was just enough to turn over in, and the space between beds was just enough to get in sideways. The only thing that kept us going was the hope of repatriation.

I feel that I have come out of darkness into the light, that I have come as a messenger from a far world, to tell you that back in distant Shanghai, in the hands of your enemy, there are brave men and women of your blood and kin, who in danger and in difficulty have never lost faith, have never lost hope.
I wish it were possible for me to present in detail the discussions which took place at the first meeting of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration held in Atlantic City, but unfortunately this cannot be done. I shall, therefore, try to give you some of the highlights.

The sessions of the Council provided no startling headlines, no exciting news to compare with the news items from the battlefronts, yet the Council did succeed in writing a significant chapter in the history of these stirring times.

Running all through the different sessions of the Council was the feeling of the delegates that if a success could not be made of this joint humanitarian enterprise then the future would indeed be dark for an enduring peace. It was this feeling, translated into a concrete program of action, that made this gathering more than the usual routinized type of international conference. It was, in fact, a process of world organization, and the forerunner of other conferences which will take place on post-war problems.

President Roosevelt sounded the key note of the Conference on November 9th in Washington. In a message broadcast to the world, he said, "Coming after the declaration of Moscow, the Agreement creating the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shows that we mean business in this war in a political and humanitarian sense just as we mean business in a military sense. This Agreement of 44 nations representing 80% of the population of the world is one more strong link joining the United Nations and their associates in facing problems of mutual need and interest."

Vast and Complicated Problem

The next day, November 10th, the delegates from the 44 nations arrived in Atlantic City and for a period of three weeks settled down to the serious business of trying to solve a post-war relief and rehabilitation problem more vast, more complicated than the world has ever known.

Governor Lehman, in his inspiring address to the Council, touched upon some of these problems and pointed out that "If we have learned anything from the decades just behind us it is this: that we cannot, even if we would, make ourselves secure in a world in which millions of men, women and children are dying of want or by epidemic. Let us recognize frankly that freedom from gripping want is a basic component of any enduring peace and that if the world is to have any hope of lasting peace and a stable economy we must all cooperate wholeheartedly to the end that the liberated peoples are restored as rapidly as possible to a self-sustaining basis."

Reports presented by the delegates from the war-ravaged countries related in grim detail the appalling toll that war has exacted in their respective countries. Millions are undernourished and dying of slow starvation, easy victims of epidemics. Hunger and disease are the two central problems in all the occupied countries. Typhus fever is widespread in Eastern Europe. Malaria is highly epidemic in the southeastern part; and tuberculosis has increased on the continent from 50 to 200%.

"Sentence of Death"

Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States, in a report to the Conference, stated "that pregnancy has become a virtual sentence of death because food is inadequate to support life for mother and unborn child." Professor Andre Mayer pointed out in the French report that life expectancy in France has fallen by 10 years, that half of the Frenchmen between 20 and 40 who die are victims of tuberculosis. The Polish report called attention to the unprecedented policy of attempted extermination of the entire nation by the Nazis, who are applying methods never used before in a policy of systematic persecution expressed in mass murders and imprisonments. The report stressed the specially tragic situation of the Jews and the Jewish children who have perished together with their parents and relatives during the liquidation of the ghettos in Poland. These children, the report goes on to say, died with the adults, mowed down by machine guns, perishing in sealed death trains, executed by electrocution and in poison gas chambers.

The reports indicated further that in most of subjugated Europe there is long drawn-out famine and chronic hunger, the devastation of continuous exploitation, people stripped of practically all their possessions.

Thirty Million Homeless

The number of human beings uprooted and rendered homeless by the European war alone was put at 20 to 30 million. There is nothing to compare with the havoc and destruction...
which has thus far taken place, with greater destruction still ahead.

It was in this setting and with this type of data before them that the delegates deliberated on the most effective way of meeting these unprecedented problems. Many important decisions were reached by the Council. I shall merely list some of the more significant recommendations.

1—The scope of UNRRA was limited to relief and rehabilitation measures and a distinct line was drawn between them and long-range economic reconstruction.

2—UNRRA will attempt to provide necessary supplies for the devastated countries in the following two categories:
   (a) To furnish relief necessities such as food, fuel, clothing, shelter and medical supplies.
   (b) Also to furnish seeds, agricultural and industrial machinery, and to restore public utilities so that the liberated countries can as quickly as possible be in a position to help themselves.

3—The cost to UNRRA is estimated at from 2 to 2 1/2 billion dollars; but it is believed that as the occupied countries are liberated and after the future picture becomes known, the total may have to be revised upwards.

4—Each country which has not in itself been a battlefield will contribute, where possible, 1% of its national income. This would place the cost to the United States at about 1 1/2 billion dollars. All appropriations to be made by the member nations must, of course, be approved by their respective governments.

5—Nations which have gold and foreign exchange will pay for their supplies, but the richer countries will not be permitted to buy up short supplies that are needed for immediate relief to the poorer countries.

6—Relief will be extended to enemy countries but they will be compelled to pay in full and to yield any surplus they may hold.

7—In the distribution of relief—there is to be no discrimination because of race, religion or creed, and a firm stand will be taken against the use of food and supplies as a political weapon.

8—Emphasis will not be put on the raising of pre-war standards of relief in the countries to be aided but rather on the giving of immediate assistance to meet emergency needs.

9—Every effort will be made to help countries to help themselves as rapidly and as completely as possible.

The J. D. C.'s Role

How will the program of UNRRA affect the work of the voluntary agencies and, in particular, an organization such as the J.D.C.?

I am glad to say that the Council went on record indicating its desire "to enlist the cooperation and to seek the participation of appropriate foreign voluntary relief agencies to the extent that they can be effectively utilized in relief activities for which they have special competence and resources, subject to the regulation of the Director General and in consultation with the respective governments."

The creation of UNRRA will in no sense minimize the need of the fullest support of the J.D.C. Obviously, it would be impossible for any private agency or group of private agencies to meet the vast problems of mass feeding. On the other hand, UNRRA cannot nor would it want to perform all the welfare services required as countries are liberated.

The relentless campaign of Nazi terror against European Jewry has resulted in wholesale destruction of synagogues, of religious schools, of Jewish philanthropic agencies. Jews have been stripped of all their possessions; all means of earning a livelihood have been cut off.

Jewish institutions must be rebuilt, instruments of Jewish welfare recreated. Special Jewish problems—and they are manifold—must be met. Occupational retraining and special rehabilitation programs for the Jewish people must be given every attention.

Transportation and migration of stateless Jews to Palestine and other countries must be financed. It is in these areas of activity that the J.D.C. can make a major contribution.

During the course of the UNRRA Conference, I had the opportunity of working in close collaboration with the representatives of the different nations, who were represented on the Welfare Committee. The Chairman of the Committee was Mr. Jan Kwapinski, Deputy Prime Minister of Poland. I asked him pointedly whether he knew of the work of the J.D.C. He went out of his way to tell me of the valuable contribution the J.D.C. had made in Poland in the past and how eagerly the Polish Government looked forward to the fullest possible use of the J.D.C. in the post-war relief program. Representatives of other countries also spoke to me of the valuable work of the J.D.C.

Task in Neutral Countries

It is extremely important to bear in mind that the UNRRA’s resources will be limited and it will, therefore, have to confine its responsibility to the occupied and liberated countries. The J.D.C. is engaged in work in many countries that are not at all in the war—neutral countries like Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, and in Latin America. These activities are in addition to the supplemental work which the J.D.C. is prepared to undertake in the liberated countries.

The J.D.C. occupies a unique position in the field of foreign voluntary relief—unique in the sense that it is not merely engaged in distributing relief but is primarily concerned with the survival of the Jewish people. It carries on many activities not within the scope of any governmental agency. Upon it rests the burden of making it possible for Jewish life to go on, of helping to preserve Jewish culture. It will need, in my opinion, far greater support than it has ever received from the Jews of America. As countries are liberated, tremendous burdens will be placed upon it. The J.D.C. has had a long and honorable record of usefulness to the Jewish people. It has a far greater opportunity for service in the years ahead.
PART VII

J.D.C. REPRESENTS ALL JEWISH GROUPS

Its leadership comes from ranks of Orthodox and Reformed, Zionist and non-Zionist, labor and industry, and from every American political party

by ALEXANDER KAHN

You have been listening to reports of the work of the J.D.C., and you will hear some more. But no report can do justice to the accomplishments of the Joint Distribution Committee. You can no more describe them than you can detail the functions of an empire. The J.D.C. is on the job 24 hours a day, every day in the year, in over 50 countries spread all over the world.

It was formed to meet an emergency, for a temporary period, but it has been functioning uninterruptedly for 29 years, a generation.

Organized by a few people in the City of New York, it has spread to every part of the United States and Canada. Organized originally to provide only food and shelter to the war-stricken in the first World War, it has developed into a powerful instrument of relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Organized for the purpose of providing emergency relief only, it has developed into an institution that has helped to maintain and promote the cultural, spiritual and religious aspirations of our people abroad.

Its support and services were extended impartially to all groups in Jewish life—Yeshivot, Talmud Torahs, Tarbuth schools, Yiddish schools, workers' cooperatives, libraries, Chalutzim clubs, trade schools, and all forms of cultural and social activity. It helped people to become self-supporting at the places where they lived, and helped those who wanted or were compelled to emigrate to any place they found possibilities to enter—in Palestine and other lands. Recently, most of the emigration fund of the J.D.C. was spent on people who obtained permission to enter Palestine.

From All Classes

The active workers of the J.D.C. in every city in the United States come from all classes, from every sphere of culture, from every political party, embracing in fact the whole of Jewish life in America. Orthodox and Reformed; liberal and conservative; labor, industrialist, and banker; Democrat, Republican, and Socialist; Zionist and non-Zionist, all are united and work harmoniously for the success of the cause. The more interest any man shows, and the harder he works, the more responsible becomes his position, irrespective of his social, cultural, political or religious affiliations. No man who is willing to participate in this work has been overlooked. Men are sought and encouraged to come in and share responsibilities.

In these 29 years, the J.D.C. has had the devotion of the noblest men in American Jewry. I shall only mention a few who sat in its councils, helped to formulate its policies, and directed its work: Jacob Schiff, Louis Marshall, Felix Warburg, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Baruch Charney Vladeck, Max Pine, Ab. Shiplacoff, Peter Weirniz, Hirsch Manischewitz, Judge Mack, Dr. Stephen Wise, Judge Morris Rothenberg, Dr. Judah Magnes and Governor Herbert H. Lehman. These men have imprinted, indelibly, their ability and idealism on the structure and policies of the J.D.C.

Dedicated to the J.D.C.

It is unnecessary to mention the names of those who are carrying on the work now because they are known to you. But I must mention the Chairman, the Grand Young Man, Paul Baerwald, who has been with us since the first day of the organization of the J.D.C. Coming from a family of scholars and spiritual leaders, he is perpetuating the traditions of that family by dedicating himself wholly to the work of the J.D.C. Before the war broke out, he was on the point of retiring from all activities, and Eddie Warburg took over the Chairmanship. But Eddie Warburg volunteered as a buck private—he is now a Captain—and Paul Baerwald had to resume the work. He is on the job all day and part of the night. And a better job nobody ever did.

The hearts and the brains of the most outstanding men of our generation are embodied in the general policies and the daily tasks of the J.D.C. Its course is guided not only by the men who have directly served it, but also by the fair criticism, advice and counsel of men all over the country, and of the public press. And, most of all, it is guided and influenced by the opinions, counsel and desires of the people in the countries where the work is carried on.

Through Common Counsel

The principles, policies and rules of conduct of the J.D.C. were not prescribed by dogma, nor were they imposed by any dominating group. It developed its policies in the course of the years, through the common counsel and the deep desire on the part of American Jews to share the pain,
the suffering, and the indignities imposed upon our people abroad. The entire effort of the J.D.C. was never conducted with the least coloring of Givers, but always in the spirit of Sharers of the calamity that has befallen our people, and in the best spirit of Jewish tradition.

In the course of these years, the J.D.C. has spread its roots into every crevice of Jewish life in America. Its sustenance and support are furnished by the most numerous sources and categories in Jewish life; has ever received. And because it is so deeply rooted, its branches spread out all over the world, to every continent and every sea. In the last war, when our enemy was somewhat civilized, the J.D.C. was able to penetrate the iron ring of the German armies, and bring considerable relief to our people who were trapped in Poland. But even in this war we are able, to some extent, to penetrate the barbaric hordes with a partial relief, and, what is more significant, with a symbol that we have not forgotten them. Everything that we do is with the knowledge and consent of our government, and we are able directly and indirectly to carry on. Some of the institutions we built in those countries are still able to function and help those who survive the Nazi terror.

The Good Will of Governments
During these years, the J.D.C. has earned the good will of our government and all civilized governments. A request or a proposition of the J.D.C. does not have to be investigated or checked by the F.B.I. or Scotland Yard, and perish during investigation. If it does not conflict with the policies of the war effort, or the policies of our State Department, it is granted by our government and by Allied nations. The J.D.C. is working in cooperation with the Jewish Agency for Palestine, with the Histadruth, the Jewish Bund in Poland, Oss, Hasicn, Hias, Agudas Israel, Mizrachi, International Red Cross, Quakers, Protestants and Catholics.

Hitler’s mania to exterminate the Jews is being carried out by his henchmen most brutally and most efficiently. Our people are trapped and are helpless. We do not know the exact details, but we do know that our people are showing, everywhere, courage and strength to resist. The resistance and the fighting spirit of our people in the battles of the Warsaw ghetto will never be forgotten. They died in the cause of freedom. We mourn their loss and are proud of their spirit.

The Martyrs
Among the hundreds of thousands—two million, according to reliable information—who were murdered, many leaders in Jewish life have been singled out and among them many of our active workers. Some died in concentration camp or prison, others in exile. But wherever they met death, they were struck down by the hand of the cruel oppressor.

We bow our heads before them all. I shall only mention a few: Isaac Giterman was a devoted representative of the J.D.C. in Warsaw for more than 20 years. Isaac Berman was secretary of the Warsaw office of the J.D.C., a prominent statistician and economist. Dr. Julius L. Seligson, outstanding German attorney, was a leader of the Reichsvereinigung der Deutschen Juden and President of the Hilfsverein. Otto Hinsch was head of the Reichsvereinigung. Dr. Eugen Mittwoch was head of the Berlin office of the J.D.C. from 1933 to 1938. Alexander Eppler was a leader of Orthodox Jewry in Hungary and prominent in Jewish aid work. He worked closely with the European office of the J. D. C. Professor Paul Mintz was an outstanding legal figure and Jewish communal leader in Riga, Latvia. Sime Spitzer died in a Nazi prison in Yugoslavia. Given the opportunity to escape from the country, he chose to remain and assist his oppressed, but broken people. He had been Chairman of the J.D.C. cooperating committee in Belgrade.

Mme. Marie Schmolka of Czechoslovakia was a prominent social and communal worker who gave unstintingly of herself in the cause of refugees.

Not Despair, But Determination
These leaders have been killed. We mourn them, yet keep their memories fresh within our hearts, as we do the memories of those hundreds of thousands of our people who died with them. We mourn them, yet know that each who dug his own grave in the brown earth of a suffering land, each whose last breath came in a cattle car bound for murder, means for us not despair, but determination to carry on until this terror to our people and all people shall, by the might of our arms, have passed from this earth.

Our enemies, the enemies of civilization, are nearing their inevitable doom. Perhaps soon, but surely before long, they will surrender unconditionally. But our joy then will be mixed with great sorrow, for we shall then know the full tragedy of our misfortune. When that day comes, our work will grow to untold proportions.

When the wild Nazi hordes will be disarmed or exterminated, the whole naked brutality of the Nazi terror will unfold itself, not in words or pictures, but in graves and in remnants of the tortured, starved, and emaciated bodies which may hardly resemble human beings—then we shall face our hardest task. It will then be a comfort to know that there is a J.D.C. to lead in the work of rescue and rehabilitation.
PART VIII

J.D.C.: AT HOME, TOO, A SOLACE

Leaders of fraternal organizations here stress the J.D.C.'s role as a link between American and European Jews

Herman Hoffman: A Beginning Made

I was deeply impressed with what I heard at this meeting. I was immensely pleased to learn from first-hand sources of the great work which has been and is being done by the J.D.C., and, that with conditions as they are, it is still possible to save tens of thousands of our people overseas. The reports that were delivered today were particularly heartening and encouraging, because there have been heard questions as to what the J.D.C. is doing. This meeting and the statements uttered before it, I am sure, will dispel any doubts which may have existed in the minds of some people.

I speak as one who is in daily contact with the large masses; I know their sentiments. The J.D.C. is one of the most respected organizations; it enjoys the fullest confidence of our people. Our people, however, want the fullest confidence of the J.D.C., and such confidence can be readily obtained by closer contact, by meeting more often and by keeping them more fully informed.

I am glad that the beginning has been made. I hope it will be continued. I am sure it will bring splendid results.

Max Oguet: Three Magic Words

During the last five years I have come to know personally a great many officers and members of the 4,000 landsmannschaft organizations in New York City, and I know the deep personal interest which each and every one has in the Joint Distribution Committee—truly, three magic words.

To us, the countries, cities, towns and villages where the J.D.C. operates are not merely names, dots or colored patches on the map. They are the places from which many of us come, places where we have left our relatives and friends. To us, the J.D.C. is not merely a name. To us, the J.D.C. is a helping hand, reaching out to meet Jewish want and suffering. To us, the J.D.C. is doing the work which we ourselves would do and would want to be done for our dear ones.

We are returning to our organizations inspired by the reports delivered today, and I am sure that they will, in turn, help us to inspire our fellow members to redouble the efforts to gain for the J.D.C. the utmost in cooperation for its work in the future.

Herman B. Sussman: Sustaining the Spirit

There is a special phase of J.D.C. activity for which I want to express special thanks, and I am certain that in doing so I speak also for hundreds of thousands of Jews who are organized in fraternal, benevolent and landsmannschaft organizations.

I refer to the profound understanding shown by the J.D.C. for the religious and cultural needs of Jews scattered in so many parts of the world. We are proud that even under the most tragic conditions—in concentration camps, in ghettos, in prisons—the religious instincts and traditions of the Jewish masses overseas have neither waned nor withered.

On the contrary, never before have Jews been so imbued with the religious spirit as they are today.

Throughout its long history the J.D.C. has always sustained this spirit, for it knew that Jewish survival depends on nurturing the soul as well as the body. In addition to providing food, shelter, clothing, medical aid and other kinds of assistance to our people, the J.D.C. has ministered to their religious and cultural needs in many ways. I know that the J.D.C. will continue this work.

Samuel Wohl: The Time Is Ripe

The great response of so many thousands of landsmannschaft organizations to the call of the J.D.C. today signifies that those who have families in German-occupied Eastern Europe sense that the time is drawing near when their "home cities" will be liberated, and that the J.D.C. will be the agency to rebuild the destroyed Jewish communities and to bring bread and sustenance to those who survived the Nazi tyranny.

We remember the gigantic task of reconstruction which the J.D.C. performed in Eastern Europe after the last war, how it helped to revive Jewish community life and enabled Jewish families to get on their feet once more. The task will be far greater, far more complicated when this war is over.

The time is ripe to mobilize all our energies under the banner of the J.D.C. and to be prepared for the day of liberation. In the meantime, it is our duty to help the J.D.C. to continue to bring assistance to our flesh and blood, to every suffering Jew wherever he can be reached.
APPENDIX A

REPORT OF THE TREASURERS TO THE CORPORATE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.,
HELD ON DECEMBER 4, 1943

1. Request for Acceptance by the National Council of the Joint Distribution Committee and the Board of Directors of the Report of the Auditors, Messrs. Loeb & Troper, for the years 1941 and 1942.

At the Annual Meeting held last December, the National Council approved the tentative financial statements submitted by our auditors, Messrs. Loeb & Troper, for the year 1941. Since that time the final audit has been received, copy of which is on the table and we would ask for the acceptance of this report. With respect to the report for the year 1942, full accountings have been received from our headquarters in Lisbon which have been reconciled with the New York records. Both the overseas accounting records and the New York books have been audited by the firm of Messrs. Loeb & Troper and their final certified report for 1942 is likewise available. We would ask for the acceptance of this report.

2. Statement of Income and Expenditures, January 1, 1943 to December 31, 1943. (Accrual basis and reconciliation of Deficit.)

Income:
1943 Campaign of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. (Initial allotment under the agreement for 1943 Campaign of the U.J.A. $4,840,000 plus grant by action of the Allotment Committee $3,520,000) $8,360,000.00
1942 Campaign of the United Jewish Appeal (Additional) 211,500.00
Canada, South America and Elsewhere 262,526.32
Prior Years J.D.C. Campaigns 23,110.65
TOTAL INCOME (accrual basis) $8,857,136.97

Expenditures:
Program of Emigration, Relief and Rehabilitation $10,036,052.14
Operating Expenses—New York Executive Offices 223,000.00
Community Service and Information 144,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES (accrual basis) 10,403,052.14

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER INCOME FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1943 $1,596,915.17
Adjusted accumulated surplus as of January 1, 1943 407,313.40
Resulting in a deficit as of December 31, 1943 $1,189,601.77

3. Condensed Balance Sheet of the Joint Distribution Committee as of December 31st, 1943.

(Tentative before closing.)
Total Liabilities amount to $4,378,010.10
Total Resources amount to 3,189,408.33
Resulting in an Excess of Liabilities over Resources $1,188,601.77


The total appropriations approved for the period January through December 31, 1943 amounting to $10,453,052.14 can be broken down into major categories, namely

Appropriations approved for programs in allied and neutral countries, grants to cooperating organizations and functional and operating expenses $8,013,052.14
Appropriations for countries with which contact has been broken 2,440,000.00

$10,453,052.14

Against the appropriations for the regular current programs of approximately 8,000,000.00 there has been paid out during the period January 1st through December 31st approximately 5,400,000.00 and there will remain an unpaid balance as of December 31st of approximately $2,600,000.00
In this connection, it should be noted that there are necessarily certain projects undertaken by the J.D.C., which, by their very nature, must be considered as continuous programs of work. Consequently, although such projects are initiated and developed during a given year, full payments on account of the commitments thus incurred cannot always be made as of the end of the year, but must be carried over for payment during the early weeks or months of the ensuing year. We expect, therefore, that practically all of the aforementioned sum of $2,600,000.00 will be paid out in the early weeks of next year.

5. Statement of Cash Disbursements during the year 1943.

There is available a detailed statement of cash disbursements on a month to month basis from January 1st, 1943 to December 31st, 1943 which includes payments not only on account of appropriations made in 1943, but also payments made in 1943 on account of the 1942 program. Total cash payments were $6,540,300.00. Particularly large drawings were made on us during the last few months.

For example, in August we paid out $736,109.00

October 420,200.00
November 1,034,700.00
December 461,500.00

6. Treasury Licenses

For a large part of these cash transactions, it was necessary for the J.D.C. to secure licenses from the U.S. Treasury Department on application setting forth in fullest detail the purposes for which the funds are required and all other pertinent information.

During the course of the year 1943, 218 Treasury Licenses were received totalling $5,109,000.00
Adding thereto Licenses received from June 7, 1941 to December 31, 1942 $9,060,000.00
we come to a total of $14,169,000.00

Included in this sum is an amount of $1,225,000.00 for which we are holding licenses at this time pending cable requests for payments.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]
Treasurer

[Signature]
Treasurer
APPENDIX B

THE NEED IN 1944: 17 MILLIONS

The J.D.C. has just completed its second year of activity since the entry of the United States into the war as an active combatant. Last year we stated, "If 1942 saw many changes in the international scene, 1943 will probably see many more." This will be even more true of 1944. However, we have based our budgetary estimates for 1944 primarily on present rates of expenditure without attempting to forecast what may happen in the coming year. The continuous successes of the Allied forces are bringing liberation to many areas now under Nazi control. As such territories are opened up, the J.D.C. will inevitably be called upon to assume larger responsibilities and increased financial burdens. Should the European phase of the war end in 1944, we would be faced with new and vastly increased requirements.

The budget which we are submitting presents estimated requirements for 1944 based on our experience in 1943 and up-to-date verbal reports given to us by Dr. Schwartz. Although an overall budget is submitted for the entire year of 1944, the J.D.C. will make its actual commitments, as heretofore, on a month-to-month basis, which permits flexibility so as to cope with constantly changing conditions.

For comparison purposes, the following statement presents the actual 1943 appropriations together with the estimated requirements for 1944. In 1943 our total expenditures and commitments amounted to $10,453,000; our estimated budgetary requirements for 1944 total $17,096,000.

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS FOR 1944 AGAINST ACTUAL 1943 APPROPRIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Budgetary Requirements for 1944</th>
<th>Actual Appropriations for 1943</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. EMIGRATION</td>
<td>$900,000.00</td>
<td>$655,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. RELIEF IN ALLIED AND NEUTRAL COUNTRIES:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>$1,840,000.00</td>
<td>$1,288,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>$1,800,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>$1,750,000.00</td>
<td>$1,175,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tunisia, Libya</td>
<td>$469,000.00</td>
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<td>Central and South America</td>
<td>$700,000.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural and Educational Activities</td>
<td>$300,000.00</td>
<td>$177,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>$300,000.00</td>
<td>$55,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>$300,000.00</td>
<td>$95,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East—Palestine, Syria, Aden, etc.</td>
<td>$400,000.00</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>$1,600,000.00</td>
<td>$147,600.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>III. CONTINUATION OF EMERGENCY AID IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES WITH WHICH CONTACT HAS BEEN BROKEN</td>
<td>$60,000.00</td>
<td>$4,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. GRANTS TO COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS:</td>
<td>$3,540,000.00</td>
<td>$2,440,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agro-Joint</td>
<td>$300,000.00</td>
<td>$300,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Government (Refugee Aid in North Africa through ORRIO)</td>
<td>$25,000.00</td>
<td>$25,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Red Cross</td>
<td>$1,020,000.00</td>
<td>$370,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish Refugees</td>
<td>$500,000.00</td>
<td>$500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgian Refugees</td>
<td>$168,000.00</td>
<td>$120,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Packages—Theresienstadt (Bohemia-Moravia) and Holland</td>
<td>$125,000.00</td>
<td>$125,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>$15,552,000.00</td>
<td>$9,940,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. FUNCTIONAL AND OPERATING EXPENSES:</td>
<td>$16,096,000.00</td>
<td>$10,453,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration Expenses—New York</td>
<td>$200,000.00</td>
<td>$200,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas Offices</td>
<td>$300,000.00</td>
<td>$140,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Service and Information</td>
<td>$144,000.00</td>
<td>$144,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. RESERVE FOR EMERGENCIES</td>
<td>$1,000,000.00</td>
<td>$1,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It should be noted that due to new situations and opportunities for help in Russia, Sweden, in liberated Italy, in Turkey and in Palestine, and for food in the occupied countries, the estimated budgetary requirements for 1944 represent an increase of $6,648,000 over the actual expenditures and commitments for 1943. Included is the sum of $1,000,000, which has been set up as a reserve for emergencies. New and unforeseen developments are bound to arise in 1944 for which no provision has been made in the foregoing estimated budgetary requirements and will be met from this reserve. We believe, in the light of our experience in 1943, that it will prove inadequate, however.

[26]

Chairman
Budget and Finance Committee
December 28, 1943

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.,
270 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

We have examined the following accompanying Cumulative Summary Statements of The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., from Inception, October 1914 through December 31, 1943:

EXHIBIT "A" - Statement of Liabilities and Resources as of December 31, 1943.

"B" - Summary Statement of Income and Expenditures from October 1914 through December 31, 1943.

SCHEDULE #1 - Expenditures from October 1914 through December 31, 1943 by countries and territories.

The report here presented is inclusive of the New York and Overseas Offices. The 1943 financial data for New York contain transactions recorded through December 24, 1943 only. We have been advised that there remain only minor transactions for the last week of the year which, it is expected, will have no material affect on the final results. However, relief appropriations for the entire year and the official allotment from the United Jewish Appeal, Inc., are recorded within the period mentioned.

The 1943 financial data relating to the Overseas offices represent transactions of the Lisbon office through October 31, 1943 only, the records for the remaining two months not as yet having been received.

Accordingly, the financial data included herein concerning the year 1943, are tentative, before closing; and subject to final audit.

We have reviewed the system of internal control and related accounting procedures in the New York Executive 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 deemed appropriate and to the extent possible by reason of general war conditions. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards applicable in the circumstances.

The receipt from time to time of additional material from abroad, as well as analyses now in process of a few remaining smaller accounts of the items appearing on the financial statement herein included. Because of restrictions imposed by general war conditions, the final status of these accounts may be impossible of determination until after cessation of hostilities at which time original records not now in hand may become available if not already destroyed or lost.

Field audits were performed by us, in 1943, of the 1941 and 1942 records of a number of the relief committees subsidised by the J. D. C. in the larger countries of Central and South America. Individual audit reports have been submitted by us under separate cover. All data in these reports have been reconciled with the New York accounting records.

In our opinion, subject to our final audit and report for the year 1943, and our comments herein, these statements present fairly the financial status of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., before closing, as of December 31, 1943 and the results of its operations for the period 1914 to 1943, inclusive, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Respectfully submitted,

LOEB & TROPER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.
THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND RESOURCES
As of December 31, 1943

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

LIABILITIES

Due committees in countries with which J.D.C. has maintained contact, for expenditures authorized through December 31, 1943 (against this amount payments are being made currently as Treasury Licenses are received); and miscellaneous unpaid balances for administration and other purposes $3,217,010.83

Other liabilities (contingent upon post-war checking of records) 139,845.90

Accounts Payable, Suspense Credits, etc. 401,153.37

Working Fund (officially established during years 1934-1938) 620,000.00

TOTAL, $4,373,010.10

Accounts payable to overseas committees and individuals for relief disbursed through clearance arrangements and for funds borrowed locally and paid out for the account of the J.D.C. (against which payments are being made currently as Treasury Licenses are received):

A. Prior to U. S. entry into the war, December 7, 1941
Representing undrawn appropriations definitely authorized and at the disposal of committees in countries with which contact has been broken (principally Poland, Germany and Holland) $1,692,914.09

B. Subsequent to U. S. entry into the war, December 7, 1941
For continuing relief programs in countries with which contact has been broken, with funds borrowed locally for the account of the J.D.C. and disbursed for relief in accordance with instructions given by the J.D.C. prior to U. S. entry into the war; and by our representatives subsequently thereto—(more than half to France and Poland) 4,690,848.04

TOTAL $6,383,762.13

Available for “A” and “B” above, we have:
U. S. Government Securities in New York, at cost, in the amount of $5,510,010.15

Cash on hand and in sight aggregating $3,539,471.33 (see Resources below) of which there would be required to liquidate these liabilities the sum of $6,383,762.13
## RESOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash funds and securities—New York</td>
<td>$802,927.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash funds—overseas (subject to adjustment as current overseas accountings are received—latest report received covers October, 1943)</td>
<td>48,991.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued interest receivable on securities</td>
<td>21,088.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated balance to be received from the 1943 Campaign of the United Jewish Appeal (based on a total of $8,360,000)</td>
<td>$2,475,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated balances to be received from Campaigns of the U.J.A. for years prior to 1943</td>
<td>$2,666,453.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$3,559,471.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less:—Needed to complete liquidation of accounts payable of $6,383,702.13 (see Liabilities above) to overseas committees and individuals (in addition to U. S. Government securities of $5,610,010.15)</td>
<td>$873,751.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Government and other securities in New York—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacy Account</td>
<td>$203,682.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less:—Reserve (not available for general purposes) (Exhibit “B”)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances made for transportation which in part will be reimbursed in cash and in part will represent charges against budgetary commitments when full accountings are received</td>
<td>50,713.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans, Sundry Accounts and Notes Receivable, and Advances for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>$563,297.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less:—Reserve for possible shrinkage</td>
<td>472,975.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claims against foreign banks</td>
<td>$235,860.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less:—Reserve for possible uncollectibles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$3,189,408.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Fund Deficit as of December 31, 1943 (Exhibit “B”)</td>
<td>$1,188,601.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTES: THE ABOVE STATEMENT DOES NOT INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Commitments aggregating $968,700, deferred to future years.
2. Transmigration Bureau (N.Y.) deposits aggregating $39,838.17.
3. Items held for transmission purposes, etc.—$56,999.55.
4. Less and Selig Cohen Trust Fund—$70,098.57 for restricted purposes.
5. Investments previously made in American Joint Reconstruction Foundation; Palestine Economic Corporation; Gemi-loth Chesed Kassas; American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation; etc., being of no present cash value to J. D. C.
6. Contingent asset of $50,000, representing payment for guarantee to the Iranian Customs authorities (through the Imperial Bank of Teheran) for 50% of the value of foodstuffs and other supplies in transit, intended for shipment to Russia for the relief of evacuees and refugees. The purpose of this guarantee is to indemnify the Iranian Government in the event of sale or distribution of the supplies in Iran. (Guarantee expires May 31, 1944).
### THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

**SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES**

**FROM OCTOBER, 1914 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1943**

**GENERAL FUND—ACCRUAL BASIS**

**YEAR 1943, TENTATIVE, BEFORE CLOSING; SUBJECT TO FINAL AUDIT**

#### Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income $</th>
<th>Expenditures $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>8,657,884.16</td>
<td>10,453,052.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>7,541,601.90</td>
<td>6,797,040.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>6,058,753.41</td>
<td>5,931,719.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>6,268,675.54</td>
<td>6,599,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>8,137,391.87</td>
<td>8,863,734.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>4,020,314.61</td>
<td>3,799,078.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>2,952,126.09</td>
<td>2,883,759.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>2,340,385.77</td>
<td>1,904,923.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>917,749.20</td>
<td>983,343.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1,402,198.29</td>
<td>1,382,326.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>1,151,723.29</td>
<td>665,754.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>3,365,225.52</td>
<td>340,815.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>741,705.67</td>
<td>958,760.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1,175,733.95</td>
<td>1,387,118.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1,632,298.88</td>
<td>1,645,898.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>3,522,660.51</td>
<td>2,812,304.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>4,583,760.83</td>
<td>4,987,610.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>4,481,985.02</td>
<td>4,892,025.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>205,195.48</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>4,956,953.30</td>
<td>6,071,040.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>9,081,038.82</td>
<td>9,635,080.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>6,006,978.61</td>
<td>5,039,988.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>13,840,700.54</td>
<td>11,189,264.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>13,574,593.35</td>
<td>11,065,705.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>5,813,751.65</td>
<td>5,894,687.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>4,603,153.01 (A)</td>
<td>2,627,785.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>4,249,561.95</td>
<td>4,249,561.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>6,167,091.54 (B)</td>
<td>1,904,749.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>363,682.27</td>
<td>61,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Income** $130,831,822.66

**Total Expenditures** $131,400,424.43

#### Excess of Expenditures over Income

- **Less:** Provision for Working Fund Reserve (officially established during years 1934-1938) $568,601.77
- **Resulting in a General Fund Deficit as of December 31, 1943 (Exhibit “A”)** $1,188,601.77

(A) Represents income from November 1, 1916 through December 31, 1917.
(B) Represents income from October 1, 1914 through October 31, 1916.

#### Legacy Account

**NOT AVAILABLE FOR GENERAL PURPOSES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income $</th>
<th>Expenditures $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>7,144.11</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>344,251.57</td>
<td>160,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>12,206.69</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenditures** $363,682.27

**Balance (Exhibit “A”)** $203,652.27
TABLE OF CONTENTS

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.

Expenses—October, 1914—December 31, 1943

By Countries and Territories

General Fund—Accrual Basis

Year 1943, Tentative, Before Closing; Subject to Final Audit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>October 1943 through December 31, 1943</th>
<th>Year 1942</th>
<th>Year 1943</th>
<th>Total October 1943 through December 31, 1943</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abyssinia</td>
<td>$15,207.57</td>
<td>$11,460.00</td>
<td>$15,215.20</td>
<td>$15,207.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aden</td>
<td>$15,215.20</td>
<td>$11,460.00</td>
<td>$15,215.20</td>
<td>$15,215.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>$58,851.55</td>
<td>$35,600.00</td>
<td>$35,600.00</td>
<td>$58,851.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>$5,212.00</td>
<td>$38,600.00</td>
<td>$38,600.00</td>
<td>$5,212.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria, Burma, New Zealand</td>
<td>$7,933.45</td>
<td>$7,933.45</td>
<td>$7,933.45</td>
<td>$7,933.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria and Hungary, including Galicia (prior to 1920)</td>
<td>$2,881,591.10</td>
<td>$2,881,591.10</td>
<td>$2,881,591.10</td>
<td>$2,881,591.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>$3,356,477.35</td>
<td>$3,356,477.35</td>
<td>$3,356,477.35</td>
<td>$3,356,477.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baltic Provinces</td>
<td>$58,872.33</td>
<td>$58,872.33</td>
<td>$58,872.33</td>
<td>$58,872.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>$1,149,772.33</td>
<td>$1,149,772.33</td>
<td>$1,149,772.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>$305,336.11</td>
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<td>$70,952.54</td>
<td>$305,336.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
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<td>$2,200,000.00</td>
<td>$2,200,000.00</td>
<td>$2,200,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria and Occupied Territory of Serbia</td>
<td>$38,845.53</td>
<td>$38,845.53</td>
<td>$38,845.53</td>
<td>$38,845.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
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<td>$2,200,000.00</td>
<td>$2,200,000.00</td>
<td>$2,200,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Europe</td>
<td>$116,833.00</td>
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<td>$31,835.88</td>
<td>$116,833.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>$651,274.33</td>
<td>$131,925.48</td>
<td>$131,925.48</td>
<td>$651,274.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>$2,831,591.10</td>
<td>$2,831,591.10</td>
<td>$2,831,591.10</td>
<td>$2,831,591.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>$300,000.00</td>
<td>$300,000.00</td>
<td>$300,000.00</td>
<td>$300,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
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<td>$139,934.53</td>
<td>$472,814.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
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<td>$8,228.58</td>
<td>$8,228.58</td>
<td>$25,248.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curaçao</td>
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<td>$960.00</td>
<td>$960.00</td>
<td>$960.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
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<td>$1,800.00</td>
<td>$1,800.00</td>
<td>$1,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia, Bohemia &amp; Moravia, Slovakia</td>
<td>$1,881,405.61</td>
<td>$1,941,405.61</td>
<td>$1,941,405.61</td>
<td>$1,881,405.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danzig</td>
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<td>$157,369.25</td>
<td>$157,369.25</td>
<td>$157,369.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
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<td>$8,777.92</td>
<td>$8,777.92</td>
<td>$8,777.92</td>
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<td>Dominican Republic</td>
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<td>$28,767.95</td>
<td>$28,767.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dutch Guiana</td>
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<td>$1,150.00</td>
<td>$1,150.00</td>
<td>$1,150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
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<td>$9,131.80</td>
<td>$9,131.80</td>
<td>$19,711.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
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<td>$4,270.80</td>
<td>$4,270.80</td>
<td>$4,270.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
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<td>$21,750.00</td>
<td>$21,750.00</td>
<td>$21,750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
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<td>$4,309,005.65</td>
<td>$4,309,005.65</td>
<td>$2,990,655.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece, Turkey, Serbia, Syria</td>
<td>$1,366,178.70</td>
<td>$1,366,178.70</td>
<td>$1,366,178.70</td>
<td>$1,366,178.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>$1,100,903.38</td>
<td>$1,100,903.38</td>
<td>$1,100,903.38</td>
<td>$1,100,903.38</td>
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<td>Continuation of emergency aid in occupied countries with which contact has been broken</td>
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<td>American Jewish Relief Committee</td>
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<td>$10,453,052.14</td>
<td>$130,569,028.31 (D)</td>
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Ever since 1933, the J. D. C. has not remitted dollars to Germany or any of the lands subsequently annexed or occupied by Germany.

(A) Includes Hiesem through 1936 in the sum of $237,127.32. In the years 1937 through 1942 the payments through Hiesem were included in the respective countries.

(B) Includes ORT, Europe and Russia; and the 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) Includes emigration appropriations which cannot be distributed geographically, grants to various cooperative organizations and groups, and other expenditures.

(D) Exclusive of expenditures aggregating $831,396.12 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.

(E) Expenditures for these countries are included in the amounts of $2,000,000.00 and $2,440,000.00 ("F" and "G"), representing our contribution for emergency aid in occupied countries with which contact has been broken, for the years 1942 and 1943, respectively.
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Joseph C. Hyman, Executive Vice-Chairman

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<table>
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<tr>
<td>George Backer</td>
<td>Isaac H. Levy</td>
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<td>James H. Becker</td>
<td>William Rosenwald</td>
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<td>I. Edwin Goldwasser</td>
<td>William J. Shroder</td>
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<td>Alfred Jaretzki, Jr.</td>
<td>M. C. Sloss</td>
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<td>Alexander Kahn</td>
<td>Jonah B. Wise</td>
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<td>I. Edwin Goldwasser</td>
<td>Alexander A. Landesco, Treasurer</td>
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<td>Evelyn M. Morrissey, Assistant Treasurer</td>
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European Executive Council

Bernhard Kahn, Honorary Chairman
Joseph J. Schwartz, Chairman

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<tr>
<td>E. P. Adler, Davenport, Iowa</td>
<td>Herbert R. Bloch, Cincinnati</td>
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<td>Sidney J. Allen, Detroit</td>
<td>L. E. Block, Chicago</td>
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<td>Alexander E. Arnstein, New York</td>
<td>Louis J. Borinstein, Indianapolis</td>
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<td>George Backer, New York</td>
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<td>Edward M. Baker, Cleveland</td>
<td>Eddie Cantor, Beverly Hills, Cal.</td>
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<td>Nathan Chasin, New York</td>
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<td>Alfred E. Cohn, New York</td>
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<td>Israel Bernstein, Portland, Me.</td>
<td>*Ralph F. Colin, New York</td>
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<td>Amos S. Deinard, Minneapolis</td>
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<td>Irvin Bettmann, St. Louis</td>
<td>*David Dubinsky, New York</td>
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<td>Jacob Billikopf, Philadelphia</td>
<td>G. A. Efroymson, Indianapolis</td>
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<td>Newton Bissinger, San Francisco</td>
<td>Louis H. Ehrlich, Kansas City, Mo.</td>
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<td>Abram I. Elkus, New York</td>
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<td>Max Epstein, Chicago</td>
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<td>Max Freedman, Cleveland</td>
<td>Leon Falk, Jr., Pittsburgh</td>
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<td>Joseph L. Fink, Buffalo</td>
<td>Mrs. Myron S. Falk, Jr., New York</td>
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<td>*Louis Finkelstein, New York</td>
<td>*Harry Fischel, New York</td>
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<td>Monroe Goldwater, New York</td>
<td>Phillip Forman, Trenton</td>
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