1947
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
FOR Europe's Jews the year 1947 brought the first decisive signs of progress and recovery. The progress was uneven and the recovery slow, but in a few areas at least Jewish men and women had been helped to conquer the need for basic relief and move towards revival.

This progress was due in a large measure to the vast relief, reconstruction and resettlement programs carried on by JDC in nearly every country in Europe and in other areas from Cyprus to Shanghai. JDC's global effort in 1947 brought assistance to nearly one million Jews and involved appropriations of $73,341,500.

With this large sum JDC provided food for the hungry, clothing for the ill-clad, medical care for the sick, and shelter for the destitute. Helpless children and the tragic aged were given protection.

But perhaps the most solid accomplishment of 1947 was the development of economic revival programs into a full-scale movement. This planned change of focus brought work opportunities, vocational training and economic assistance to tens of thousands of Europe's Jews. By the year's end a total of 103,000 who had formerly depended upon JDC for relief had been helped to achieve substantial recovery.

**Crisis in 1947**

The notable gains of the year were achieved despite a series of disappointments and constantly arising emergencies. A major setback took place in June with the demise of UNRRA. Its successor agency, the International Refugee Organization, operated on a greatly curtailed budget and was forced to reduce drastically its relief supplies and services for DP's. With each new decrease in IRO food and clothing rations and personnel, the 230,000 displaced Jews in Germany, Austria and Italy depended increasingly on JDC to fill the gap.
The withdrawal of UNRRA from the European scene contributed to a sharp rise in the cost of living in countries of UNRRA operation. Inflation, already a danger signal at the beginning of the year, reached alarming proportions overseas when the end of UNRRA distributions created new scarcities of urgently-needed commodities. In the United States — major source of JDC supplies — the cost of food rose 40 per cent, clothing 21 per cent, and shipping charges were increased approximately 20 per cent. With higher costs prevailing both in Europe and this country, it is self-evident that it cost JDC considerably more in 1947 to do even the same job it did the previous year.

But the major disappointment of 1947 was caused by the continued reluctance of governments to open their doors to substantial numbers of the homeless and uprooted. Until the closing months of 1947 official immigration to Palestine was held down to 1,500 certificate-holders monthly. The bars to immigration to American shores were not relaxed to admit additional victims of war and persecution.

Complicating the JDC role further was a continued shifting of Jewish populations. Internal migrations continuing throughout the year, though on a smaller scale than the mass flights of 1946, were sufficient to create a series of emergencies. In the late spring refugees from famine and fear in Rumania began to cross borders in a panic-inspired flight into the American Zone of Austria. By summer, 12,000 destitute Jews were in Vienna completely dependent on JDC. It was only in the fall that the Austrian authorities agreed to provide 1,550 calories daily for these people, among the most wretched in all Europe. JDC was still called upon to provide shelter, clothing and medical care, and to supplement daily rations by some 650 calories.

France was the scene of another migration. Into that country from the displaced persons’ camps and from Eastern European countries came about 2,000 Jews monthly during 1947. In their behalf JDC gave assurance that they would not become public charges, provided shelter, food, clothing, and other necessities.

The constant influx of Jews into Italy created new responsibilities for JDC. By mid-summer an average of 1,300 refugees were arriving each month. JDC provided for these wanderers until they could be absorbed into IRO camps — a period varying from a few days to several weeks.
Standards of Giving

To relieve Jewish suffering, JDC appropriated $73,341,500 in 1947. This amount, some 34 per cent more than the $54,558,809 spent in 1946, was unprecedented in the history of this or any other voluntary, non-governmental assistance agency.

The American Jewish community, through the United Jewish Appeal, provided the bulk of JDC funds. Jews in this land, aware of the widespread needs overseas, expressed their solemn determination to make an all-out attack on hunger, destitution and misery by contributing generously to the UJA campaign. Although final results are not yet available, it has been estimated that the 1947 campaign will yield some $65,000,000 for JDC.

In other countries campaigns were marked by generous contributions. At this date it is impossible to give final results, but it is estimated that a total of $3,000,000 will be received from communities outside the United States from 1947 campaigns.

The South African Jewish Appeal, following its continuing arrangements with JDC, generously provided $1,600,000 to relieve suffering and rebuild Jewish life. The Jewish community of Canada, through the United Jewish Relief Agencies, held a successful campaign which should make more than $1,000,000 available to JDC. Other contributing countries include Argentina, Aruba, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Curacao, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Nicaragua, Trinidad, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Contributions from Landsmanschaften were another source of JDC income. Over and above their regular contributions to the United Jewish Appeal, landsmanschaft groups generously provided funds and supplies for projects within the scope of their special interests.

Overseas Staff

During 1947 JDC increased its overseas staff from 265 to 327 non-European workers. To take up the slack caused by the withdrawal of UNRRA personnel, JDC maintained a staff of 250 representatives, principally Americans, in Germany, Austria and Italy. As the number of refugees detained on Cyprus increased, JDC’s staff was enlarged from 14 to 95 Palestinians serving under an American director. In many areas large numbers of European Jews were employed to aid American personnel.
Cooperating Agencies

An agreement reached with ORT early in the year provided for the unification of vocational training efforts overseas, whereby ORT assumed the direction of a substantial number of training projects and JDC financed the program with an appropriation of $2,000,000.

To provide a representative advisory body for the guidance of JDC programs specifically devoted to the rehabilitation of orthodox Jewish life in Europe, JDC and the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada signed an agreement creating the Jewish Central Orthodox Committee. This new committee, representing all sections of orthodoxy in the United States, worked actively during the last half of 1947 advising JDC on programs for orthodox Jews.

Shipping—Major Need

If any single factor can be said to be responsible for relieving suffering overseas, credit must go to the vast purchasing program that during the year brought urgently-needed supplies, costing more than $22,000,000, to destitute Jews in all countries of JDC operation.

By the year’s end, from the United States alone, the JDC had shipped 85,000,000 pounds of life-sustaining commodities. This supplies program included nearly 66,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs, 11,000,000 pounds of shoes and clothing and some 8,000,000 pounds of medical supplies, educational materials, tools and other necessities.

In April JDC answered a cry of hunger from Rumania with a shipment of 10,000,000 pounds of wheat and corn. In June a complete clothing factory was purchased to implement the reconstruction program. In August 150 tons of supplies, rushed to Port de Bouc, were an important factor in relieving suffering among the 4,400 refugees of the “Exodus 1947,” who were detained on three small vessels outside that harbor. Nearly every month of the year new emergencies were answered with life-saving supplies.

In addition to the 85,000,000 pounds of vital materials shipped from the United States, JDC obtained vast quantities of supplies in countries of operation. Substantial amounts of relief-in-kind were also sent from South Africa, Canada, Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Palestine, Switzerland, Norway and Denmark.

JDC’s SOS (Supplies for Overseas Survivors) Collection played an important role in the shipping program. By the year’s end, 9,124,000
pounds of supplies contributed by the American Jewish community during the year had been sent overseas.

**Relief—Life Saver**

It can be said that from the standpoint of the surviving Jews there were two Europes in 1947. One, comprising Western Europe, Poland and Czechoslovakia, was marked by solid gains. Jews in these areas, while still dependent on JDC, made progress toward revival.

The second Europe, which includes the DP camps of Germany, Austria and Italy, and some Eastern European lands, showed grave signs of deterioration. Displaced Jews, weary and despondent after waiting almost three years for the nations of the world to end their homelessness, presented an urgent problem. In their behalf JDC in 1947 carried on its largest single program, aiding some 230,000 Jews.

**Food:** With near famine stalking much of Europe, JDC continued to place major emphasis upon food for the hungry. All told, during the year 750,000 were fed through cash grants to individuals, through distributed supplies or through 375 canteens that provided at least one meal daily for some 110,000 destitute Jews.

In the displaced persons' camps of Germany and Austria food rations formerly supplied by the Army deteriorated both in quantity and in quality after the withdrawal of UNRRA. In the American Zone of Germany the official daily ration was reduced from 2,200 to 2,000 calories. In the British Zones of Germany and Austria and in the American Zone of Austria official allowances were only 1,550 calories. How dangerously inadequate these daily rations were becomes immediately clear when contrasted with standards set by the National Research Council on Nutrition, fixing 2,800 calories per day as a minimum to sustain health.

To relieve suffering in the DP camps of Germany and Austria, some 22,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs were provided by JDC. This vast amount, consisting principally of high energy foods — butter, fish, fats, sugar and meat — was 300 per cent greater than the quantity shipped into these areas in 1946.

Conditions in Italy were much the same as in Germany and Austria. Here, expectant and nursing mothers, children under eighteen and the sick were given special food parcels or cash grants.

During 1947 Cyprus became a fourth significant DP area, as the number of Palestine-bound detainees on that unhappy island increased
from 7,000 to 20,000. To relieve the tragic plight of refugees in a land of extreme temperatures and waterless wastes, JDC carried on a full-scale relief program, appropriating $832,500. Some 600,000 pounds of food was distributed to supplement the meager and monotonous rations supplied by British authorities.

In Rumania severe winter followed by spring floods brought the threat of famine to many of the 430,000 Jews in that land. JDC responded to the critical needs of Rumania's Jews by increasing its canteens from 53, feeding 12,300 daily, to 73, providing at least one meal a day for more than 40,000. Cash relief was provided for 24,000. An additional 60,000 received food from supplies shipments from the U. S. totaling 17,700,000 pounds.

Some 50 per cent of the 180,000 Jews in Hungary depended on JDC for food or cash relief. Some 19,000 were fed daily in 51 canteens; more than 18,000 received cash grants and 46,000 depended on JDC food packages for a major part of their sustenance. JDC shipped 8,500,000 pounds of food from the United States to the Jews of Hungary during 1947.

In Czechoslovakia need decreased to the point where 20 of the 38 JDC canteens could be safely closed, while the number receiving cash relief was reduced from 7,000 to 4,500.

Improved conditions, apparent for native Jews in France, were offset by thousands of refugees who came into that country from the DP camps or from Eastern Europe, seeking haven or opportunities to emigrate to Palestine and other lands. JDC undertook a full-scale relief program in their behalf.

**Clothing:** JDC answered another urgent relief need — shoes and clothing — by shipping nearly 11,000,000 pounds of wearing apparel from the United States alone. Germany, Austria and Italy were areas of greatest want. When IRO had to curtail drastically the distribution of clothing, many displaced Jews could look only to JDC for wearing apparel to protect them from the severe cold of a European winter. During the fall of 1947 some 106,000 overcoats, 213,000 pairs of shoes, hundreds of thousands of warm sweaters and lumber jackets were shipped into the DP camps. In Germany and Austria, moreover, the output of JDC-sponsored workshops was important in clothing thousands of DP's.

In Eastern Europe, too, there was an acute need for clothing. To the Jews of Hungary went some 1,700,000 pounds. Of the 50,000 Jews
in Bulgaria, more than 45,000 received JDC clothing. In Sofia alone, 7,000 children — every Jewish boy and girl in the city — was outfitted.

**Shelter:** In 1947, shelter was an urgent need. For wanderers, a roof over their heads and a decent bed were primary requisites. But in war-torn Europe the housing shortage was even more severe than in the United States.

The several thousand transients in France were housed in fourteen buildings, rented or purchased by JDC. An overflow, averaging 1,500 daily, were sheltered in other facilities.

The 12,000 refugees who came from Rumania to Vienna were less fortunate. In that bombed-out city, JDC could obtain additional space neither from the United States Army nor from the Austrian Government. Some 4,500 were housed in the Rothschild Hospital, under conditions that shocked the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine when it visited that installation. Sleeping two to an army cot, these weary, desperate Jews filled the rooms, the corridors, the basement, the attic. Three small buildings housed the remaining 7,500 under equally overcrowded conditions.

In Italy, providing shelter for infiltrates who came into the country at the rate of 1,300 monthly presented a serious problem. The time lag between the date of arrival and absorption into UNRRA-IRO centers covered a period ranging from five days to several weeks, during which they were solely dependent on the JDC for aid.

**Social Reconstruction**

In 1947 the war-shattered Jewish communities of Europe were for the most part still too weak and too poor to finance their own welfare services — homes for children and the aged, medical institutions, educational, cultural and religious activities. JDC therefore continued to support urgently-needed communal institutions and services.

**Child Care:** JDC in 1947 aided 137,000 of the 182,000 Jewish children who survived the planned starvation and the mass extermination of the Hitler years. Of this number 30,780 orphans or part orphans received understanding care in 326 JDC-supported children’s institutions; nearly 2,400 were provided for in foster homes, 52,950 received specialized care in the form of special diets and prolonged medical care. The balance were assisted through aid to their families.

In France as boys and girls reached the age of eighteen they left the institutions for employment opportunities in fields for which they
had been trained. To take their place came 828 refugee children from the displaced persons’ camps or from Eastern European lands. By the year’s end 3,350 boys and girls were in 66 JDC-supported child care institutions.

Prolonged drought in Rumania last spring resulted in an alarming increase in the number of children needing JDC care. One year ago 73 centers sheltered 8,500. Today some 98 JDC-supported institutions are home to 16,500.

JDC in 1947 also assisted virtually every Jewish DP child in Germany, Austria and Italy — some 41,650 — with supplementary food, clothing, educational opportunities and medical care. Similar aid was provided in Cyprus for 2,000 children behind barbed wire.

During the summer of 1947 a total of 15,000 children in eight European countries were given health-building vacations. The children enjoyed life in the country and all the fun inherent in a real vacation.

**Education:** For children and young adults who had been deprived of all educational opportunities during the Hitler years, JDC in 1947 maintained a broad program enabling some 85,000 to attend schools or universities.

In the American Zone of Germany, 10,000 children attended schools established in the camps by the Central Committee of Liberated Jews. In Cyprus JDC established schools which, though admittedly makeshift, served some 2,000 boys and girls.

In Hungary JDC aided fourteen elementary schools, five high schools and a technical school with a total attendance of 5,000. Nearly 3,000 children benefited from a school lunch program in Bulgaria. Twenty-eight JDC-supported schools provided educational opportunities for some 3,500 boys and girls in Poland. A grant made to the Alliance Israelite assisted 40,000 students in North Africa and Iran. JDC aid also enabled 6,500 students to attend European universities.

**Cultural and Religious Aid:** In all areas of operation, Jewish holidays were celebrated with JDC assistance in the form of cash allowances, special food rations and the distribution of traditional ritual articles. Passover, 1947, was notable for the largest shipment of holiday foods in JDC’s history. A total of 6,000,000 pounds of matzoth, matzoth meal and other special Passover supplies was sent overseas from the United States alone.

At the direction of its Cultural and Religious Committee, JDC in 1947 shipped substantial quantities of educational and religious
supplies. From the United States went more than 200,000 religious books and 95 Sifrei Torah. Large quantities of additional supplies were purchased in Palestine. Some 300,000 religious and educational books were printed locally in Germany under JDC auspices.

In Palestine, JDC's Cultural and Religious Committee subventioned 65 Yeshivoth and seminaries with more than 4,000 students. A feeding project for students of some thirty Yeshivoth and four research projects were supported by JDC.

**Medical Care:** JDC in 1947 supported 330 medical institutions — hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, tuberculosis sanatoria and convalescent homes — aiding a total of 93,000 Jews each month. In the DP areas a network of JDC-supported medical installations brought help to the sick and weary. In the American Zone of Germany, 23 hospitals, 38 infirmaries, 15 maternity wards, 65 dispensaries and 47 dental clinics safeguarded the health of DP's.

In Italy, in each of the 73 Hachsharoth (training centers in preparation for emigration to Palestine) a doctor and nurses were in constant attendance. Those seriously ill were moved into JDC-supported hospitals, while convalescent care was provided in JDC homes in Rome and Arona. Tuberculous patients were sent to a JDC sanatorium in Merano.

That no serious epidemics have occurred in overcrowded camps in which DP's are forced to live under the most primitive conditions is due in large measure to the active health program carried on by JDC. Doctors and nurses were formed into flying squadrons to instruct camp residents in hygiene, sanitation, the handling of food and the care of babies.

Dental care ranked high on the list of health needs in all countries, particularly in the DP areas where nearly every Jewish person required extensive treatments. In an effort to meet this situation, JDC sent a mission consisting of Drs. Max Pleasure, Chairman; Samuel Hemley and George Stein, outstanding American dental authorities, to give refresher courses to some 200 dentists, chiefly DP's.

The medical program in Poland was reorganized in 1947 as emergency medical installations set up to serve repatriates gave way to permanent, well-equipped hospitals, clinics and convalescent homes. By the year's end JDC through TOZ, Polish-Jewish health and welfare agency, had provided care for 36,000 Jews.

Some 16,000 persons, 10 per cent of the total Jewish population in Hungary, were given medical care in JDC-aided installations. More
than 15,000 Jews in Rumania received health service each month in some 75 JDC-supported institutions. In France nearly 12,000 benefited from medical care provided in 18 JDC-supported medical institutions.

But perhaps the most outstanding development of the year was the continuous flow of equipment and other medical items arriving in all European countries from the U. S. Every type of medical supply from obstetrical instruments to microscopes, from anti-serum to hospital bedding was delivered in quantity — and on time. Cases of ether, shipped from the U. S. to Turkey and flown from Turkey to Hungary, kept hospitals going and saved lives. The first penicillin to arrive in Rumania was brought into that country by JDC.

Dr. Jacob J. Golub, Chairman of the JDC Health Committee, and Robert Pilpel, Secretary, visited eight European countries in the course of a survey during which they investigated the health needs of Europe's Jews. Their findings emphasized the high incidence of chronic and disabling disease and the critical dental conditions prevailing among Jews throughout the continent. As a result of their recommendations JDC appropriated an additional $3,000,000 for increased medical work with particular emphasis on medical rehabilitation.

**Toward Self-Support**

Putting into operation the plans formulated in 1946 for an expanded reconstruction program became a major JDC function in 1947. By the year's end some 40,000 heads of families had been assisted in some type of employment through 229 producers' cooperatives, some 36 credit cooperatives, twelve loan kassas and many workshops.

Impetus was given to JDC's rehabilitation efforts with the formation of a Reconstruction Committee in New York. Composed of labor, management and industrial experts, this thirteen-man board was consulted on every phase of JDC's vast program designed to help Jews achieve self-support. Members of the Reconstruction Committee included Monroe Goldwater, Chairman; Jacob Aaronson, David Dubinsky, Julius Hochman, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Boris M. Joffe, Dr. Isador Lubin, David Rosenstein, Morris Rosenthal, Walter Ross, Dr. Emanuel Stein, Harold Stein and Eric M. Warburg.

JDC's program to help Jews to self-support was financed by an appropriation of $5,000,000 and by funds allocated to local committees for special projects. All told, an estimated 10 per cent of JDC expenditures for 1947 was used to promote reconstruction and revival.
From the standpoint of economic gains, noteworthy accomplishments were recorded by the Jews of Poland. Progress in that country towards self-support was due in large measure to JDC's reconstruction program. In 1947, 203 producers' co-operatives with 5,000 members, an economic center for the purchase of raw material and the sale of finished products, and the Bank for Rehabilitation (which advanced loans to cooperatives and individuals) were operated by the Central Committee of Polish Jews with JDC aid.

In France five loan institutions with local branches in major French cities helped some 500 persons monthly on the road to recovery. In Hungary some 6,600 were aided through a central loan fund. In Rumania credit and consumers' co-operatives benefited some 75,000.

Important gains in helping Jewish DP's to a more productive life were evident in Germany and Austria in 1947 as the result of work projects established in the DP camps. In the American Zone of Germany, JDC, in cooperation with the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Central Committee of Liberated Jews, set up 50 workshops, providing employment in tailoring, carpentry, ceramics manufacturing and shoemaking for 2,300 displaced Jews. Valuable functions were also performed by some 17,000 DP's, serving as doctors, teachers, cooks, firemen, policemen and sanitation workers.

In Austria some 759 men and women were employed in similar projects. A system of incentive payments for workers was put into operation in that area during the early months of 1947, whereby workers were paid in scrip, redeemable in special JDC canteens. By the year's end some 2,650 Jews, including service workers, were paid — via JDC scrip — in extra food, clothing and comfort articles. An incentive system was also established in Germany.

**Vocational Training:** For Jews deprived during the Hitler era of all opportunities to learn new skills or use the abilities they once possessed, vocational training was an important part of the reconstruction picture. In 1947, 437 training projects, including special courses, workshops and Hachsharoth, provided training for 42,000 Jews. Many of these programs were conducted through ORT, to which JDC made a grant of $2,000,000; others through local committees.

The largest training program on the continent was carried on in Rumania, where 6,140 youths learned tailoring, weaving, knitting, automobile repairing and other skills in 113 projects. During the closing months of the year, JDC brought the first training program into Bul-
garia by establishing a project for 200 Jewish youths. Similarly, in
Belgium, the Netherlands, Greece, Poland and in the DP camps of
Germany and Austria, JDC-supported training activities provided the
first steps toward self-support for thousands of destitute Jews.

JDC-supported Hachsharoth were important in the JDC training
program. In Hungary, 5,850 youths learned agricultural pursuits in
49 Hachsharoth. Retraining in Czechoslovakia took the form of 28
Hachsharoth, where 950 youths acquired skills for life on the land.
Fishing and maritime centers in Italy provided training for a rotating
group of 174. Because of the transient nature of the population, some
73 additional JDC Hachsharoth in Italy have not been included in the
437 training projects referred to above.

**Resettlement**

Vastly stepped up emigration, which might have solved many
problems for the homeless and uprooted, did not come to pass in 1947.
Although resettlement proceeded at an accelerated pace over that which
prevailed in 1946, governments remained reluctant to open their gates.

By the year’s end an estimated 30,000 reached permanent homes
with JDC assistance. Of this number, 12,000 Jews reached Palestine
under the regular quota, their transportation financed by JDC. To the
United States came 8,000. Some 5,000 were aided to reach Latin Amer­
ican countries. The remainder went to Canada and other lands.

As this report is written it appears that the favorable decision of
the United Nations regarding Palestine opens up new emigration op­
portunities for homeless Jews in 1948. It is planned that during the
year 75,000 to 100,000 will leave Europe for Eretz Israel. But until
the time of their departure arrives, JDC must remain at their side,
helping them prepare for the land which has been their goal through
weary years of waiting. There will be others who will leave, too — per­
haps as many as 25,000 — for the U. S. and other free lands. JDC
must help these immigrants, while they wait and when they leave. And
looking beyond to the vast number of Jews who are struggling to re­
build their lives where they are, JDC must continue to provide that
large-scale help which can lead to a better tomorrow.

**Moses A. Leavitt,**
*Executive Vice-Chairman and Secretary*

*February 16, 1948*
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.,  
270 Madison Avenue,  
New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

We have examined the following accompanying financial statements and related supporting schedule of The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., from inception, October 1914, through December 31, 1947:


SCHEDULE #1 — Summary Statement of Expenditures from October 1914 through December 31, 1947 by Groups of Countries, Territories, etc.

We have reviewed the system of internal control and related accounting procedures of The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., New York Executive office, European Headquarters, and European and South American branch offices, and, without necessarily making a complete detailed audit of the transactions, have examined or tested the accounting records and other supporting evidence by methods we deemed appropriate in the circumstances.

In our opinion, subject to our final audit and report for the year 1947, and our comments herein, the accompanying financial statements and related supporting schedule present fairly the position of The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., before closing, as of December 31, 1947, and the results of its operations for the year 1947 and for the period 1914 through 1947, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

SL:ME. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

Statement of Liabilities, Resources and Deficit as of December 31, 1947

General Fund—Accrual Basis

(This Statement is Tentative, Before Closing, and Subject to Final Audit for the Year 1947)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Due Committees for expenditures authorized through December 31, 1947</td>
<td>$ 8,581,201.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(against these amounts payments are being made currently)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clearances payable—to overseas committees and individuals for relief</td>
<td>4,073,528.82</td>
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<tr>
<td>disbursed through clearance arrangements and for funds borrowed locally</td>
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<tr>
<td>and paid out for the account of the JDC (against which payments are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>being made currently)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Notes payable (bank loans)</td>
<td>11,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loans from Special Funds</td>
<td>1,813,178.91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deposits by relatives and others for transportation</td>
<td>1,411,799.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounts payable—U. S. Government Agencies</td>
<td>$ 3,875,769.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>—Other</td>
<td>2,211,365.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounts current—JDC representatives abroad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous payables (contingent upon post-war examinations);</td>
<td>237,276.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>suspense credits; accrued expenses, etc.</td>
<td>457,129.28</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>$33,661,249.61</td>
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### Resources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Funds—New York</td>
<td>$572,093.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash Funds—Overseas</td>
<td>$1,032,075.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury Bonds (at cost)—New York</td>
<td>$112,916.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Due from United Jewish Appeal, Inc.:</td>
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<tr>
<td>On account of 1947 campaign (estimated)</td>
<td>$26,902,950.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>On account of 1946 campaign (estimated)</td>
<td>$1,219,800.00</td>
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<td>Due from co-operating agencies for advances</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounts current—JDC representatives abroad</td>
<td>$295,925.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sundry receivables; suspense charges; etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Reserve</td>
<td>$400,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Claims against foreign banks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Reserve</td>
<td>$53,425.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advances on account of 1948 relief program</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total Resources**

$31,678,658.87

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### General Fund Accumulated Deficit as of December 31, 1947 (Exhibit “B”)

(see notes below)

($1,982,590.74)

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### NOTES

**A**—This statement does not include commitments aggregating $260,000 deferred to future years.

**B**—The following are not available for General Fund purposes and are, therefore, not included in the above Exhibit:

1. Supplementary Expense Fund                                               | $1,186,097.46|
2. Legacy Account                                                           | 792,822.68   |
3. Lena and Selig Cohen—Trust Fund                                          | 75,724.77    |
4. Bonie Rubin Fund                                                         | 7,784.86     |
5. Manila Servicemen’s Fund—held in trust                                   | 2,410.18     |
6. JDC Transmigration Bureau—due depositors                                  | 9,435.36     |
7. Mortgage on Children’s Home Property, La Paz, Bolivia, registered in name of JDC (1,155,000 bolivianos at 42.42 bolivianos to the dollar) | 27,000.00  |
8. Loan to Children’s Home in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil                        | 4,000.00     |
9. Mortgage on Old Age Home—Shanghai                                         | 110,000.00   |
10. Investments previously made in American Joint Reconstruction Foundation; Palestine Economic Corporation; Gemiloth Chessed Kassas; American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation; etc.; all of which have no present cash value to JDC.
**EXHIBIT “B”**

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.**

**Summary Statement of Income and Expenditures from October 1914 through December 31, 1947**

**General Fund—Accrual Basis**

(This Statement is Tentative, Before Closing, and Subject to Final Audit for the Year 1947)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>$69,971,969.62</td>
<td>$73,341,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>$58,331,544.84</td>
<td>$54,558,809.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>$20,461,308.35</td>
<td>$25,491,749.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>$15,054,102.85</td>
<td>$15,741,877.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>$9,993,599.46</td>
<td>$8,903,961.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>$7,382,642.69</td>
<td>$6,326,228.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>$6,076,472.06</td>
<td>$5,781,048.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>$6,307,733.42</td>
<td>$6,204,136.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>$8,144,452.45</td>
<td>$8,480,957.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>$4,021,947.30</td>
<td>$3,799,878.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>$2,952,185.09</td>
<td>$2,883,759.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>$2,340,365.77</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>$1,151,728.29</td>
<td>$665,754.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>$385,225.52</td>
<td>$340,815.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>$741,705.67</td>
<td>$958,760.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Expenditures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1,175,733.95</td>
<td>1,387,118.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1,632,288.88</td>
<td>1,645,898.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>3,522,660.51</td>
<td>2,812,304.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>4,385,760.83</td>
<td>4,987,610.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>4,381,985.02</td>
<td>4,892,025.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>206,195.48</td>
<td>1,966,558.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>379,077.85</td>
<td>3,480,114.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>4,956,953.30</td>
<td>6,071,040.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>9,081,038.82</td>
<td>9,635,303.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>6,006,978.61</td>
<td>5,023,983.65</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>11,606,706.59</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>2,827,785.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>6,167,091.54(B)</td>
<td>4,249,561.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>61,000.00</td>
<td>1,904,749.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td></td>
<td>61,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Income: $295,862,954.71
Total Expenditures (Schedule 1): $297,845,545.45

General Fund Accumulated Deficit
As of December 31, 1947 (Exhibit “A”): ($1,982,590.74)

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

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

Summary Statement of Expenditures from October 1914 through December 31, 1947 by Groups of Countries, Territories, Etc.

General Fund—Accrual Basis

(This Statement is Tentative, Before Closing, and Subject to Final Audit for the Year 1947)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>October 1914 through December 31, 1946 (After Adjustment)</th>
<th>Year 1947</th>
<th>Total October 1914 through December 31, 1947</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France; Belgium; The Netherlands; Luxembourg; Portugal; Spain; England</td>
<td>$23,830,497.22</td>
<td>$8,419,036.80</td>
<td>$32,249,534.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany; Austria; Italy; Saar; Austria-Hungary including Galicia</td>
<td>19,450,269.49</td>
<td>10,334,114.73</td>
<td>29,784,384.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland; Czechoslovakia; Switzerland; Sweden and other Scandinavian Countries; Latvia; Lithuania; Estonia</td>
<td>55,409,039.63</td>
<td>9,098,352.70</td>
<td>64,507,392.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia: Russia—Parcel Service for Polish and other Evacuees</td>
<td>26,407,513.93</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>26,407,513.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary; Rumania; Yugoslavia; Bulgaria; Albania</td>
<td>27,675,790.94</td>
<td>18,019,941.67</td>
<td>45,695,732.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine; Greece; Turkey; Cyprus; Other Mediterranean Countries; Africa</td>
<td>16,199,090.86</td>
<td>1,603,531.86</td>
<td>17,802,622.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China; Japan; Philippines; Australia; Burma; New Zealand</td>
<td>4,228,619.33</td>
<td>1,692,522.24</td>
<td>5,921,141.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central and South American Countries</td>
<td>3,737,644.05</td>
<td>148,350.00</td>
<td>3,885,994.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States; Canada</td>
<td>1,118,553.59</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,118,553.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified Geographically</td>
<td>33,174,463.79</td>
<td>21,847,150.00</td>
<td>55,021,613.79*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Joint Reconstruction Foundation</td>
<td>1,918,034.06</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,918,034.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Constituent Committees for Cultural Work:
- Joint Distribution Committee: 842,635.46
- American Jewish Relief Committee: 864,231.90
- Central Relief Committee: 2,459,020.68
- Peoples Relief Committee: 788,735.83

Administration, Information and Community Service, Junior Division, Public Relations, Special Activities, etc.—New York Executive Offices: 6,399,904.69

Totals:  
- **$224,504,045.45**  
- **$73,341,500.00**  
- **$297,845,545.45**  

*Includes ORT, Europe and Russia; The OSE through 1935; Jewish Welfare Board; American Red Cross; Emergency Committee for Jewish Refugees; miscellaneous expenditures on account of the German Emergency; overseas service costs; emigration appropriations which cannot be distributed geographically; grants to various cooperating organizations and groups, etc.
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Sidney Benney, Baltimore

Maurice Bernon, Cleveland

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John L. Bernstein, New York

Irwin Beinmann, Louis

Jacob Billikoff, Philadelphia

Newton Bissinger, San Francisco

David Blacker, Omaha

Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore

Herbert R. Bloe, Cincinnati

Leonard Block, New York

I. D. Blumenthal, Charlotte, N. C.

Samuel Botwinik, New Haven

Sol Brachman, Fort Worth

Asner Bregman, New York

Henry H. Brenner, Harrisburg

L. Brodsky, New York

Abe Bronfman, Montreal

Samuel Brown, Montreal

Charles Brown, Los Angeles

Tillman Cahn, Philadelphia

Louis Caplan, Pittsburgh

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Avery Cohn, Granite City, Ill.

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Joseph H. Cone, Bridgeport

Samuel Daroff, Philadelphia

Amos S. Deinard, Minneapolis

David Diamond, Buffalo

Lloyd Dinkelspiel, San Francisco

Samuel C. Dreizin, New York

David Dubin, New York

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Louis H. Ehrlich, Kansas City

William P. Engel, Birmingham

Clarence H. Enngass, Detroit

Arthur M. Epstein, Portland, Ore.

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Israel Friedlander, Boston

Max E. Friedman, New York

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Franke Garson, Atlanta

Leonard Geis, Philadelphia

Leon Gellman, New York

Harry Gertz, New York

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Frank Goldstein, Lowell

Solomon Goldstein, Chicago

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Ruben Guskis, New York

Maurice Gusman, Akron
The Joint Distribution Committee receives its funds in the United States through the United Jewish Appeal. Outside of the United States, the Joint Distribution Committee has the active cooperation of the South African Jewish Appeal; United Jewish Relief Agencies, Canada; Central British Fund; Organización Central de Ayuda, Argentina; Comités Auxiliares del Día, Brazil; United Jewish Overseas Relief Funds, Australia; Joint Relief Committee, Mexico; and others.