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American Zionist Emergency Council, "C," "D," and "E", 1948-  
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# COMMITTEE FOR THE FORGOTTEN MILLION, Inc.

Dedicated to the Relief and Education of the Million Jews in North Africa, Near and Middle East

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Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
Jewish Agency for Palestine  
16 E 66 St.  
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Silver:

Following the conclusion of the recent war, the entire world was made aware of the tragic problem of European Jewish refugees on their terrible plight of their homelessness. Organizations were established, committees were formed, and unprecedented fund-raising efforts were launched.

It is an anomaly of modern history that another community of Jews, whose destitution antedated even that of their European brothers, whose mental and physical deterioration has been no less severe, has been virtually overlooked and forgotten. For this reason, these Jews have become known as the "forgotten million".

There are one million men, women, and children living in desperate conditions in a dozen Moslem countries throughout North Africa and the Middle East. They are primitive craftsmen, beggars, and paupers, 80 % of whose children are disease infested before they reach the age of five. Six-year-old boys are forced to roam the streets shining shoes in order to bring home the desperately needed pennies. Families of eight and ten persons are compelled to live out their lives in one-room hovels without facilities for the bare requisites of life. Pellagra, trachoma, and tuberculosis are rampant.

The most tragic aspect of this entire situation is that these people have been completely "forgotten". Aid on a full, organized basis was virtually non-existent until the COMMITTEE FOR THE FORGOTTEN MILLION was established two years ago to deal specifically with this problem. During that time, the COMMITTEE has taken 20,000 children off the streets, placed them in 63 schools, fed them hot meals, put a suit of clothes on their



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Dr. Abba Hillel Silver (2) November 2, 1948.  
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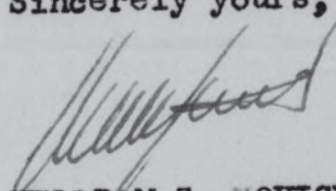
backs, and provided them with medical, dental, and social welfare aid.

But actually, this has just been a beginning. So much must yet be done for these unfortunates that the COMMITTEE FOR THE FORGOTTEN MILLION has been compelled to embark on a nationwide \$ 2,500,000 fund-raising effort, as well as a public relations campaign to awaken the American public to this urgent human problem.

And that is why we turn to you. We know that the problems of our people, regardless of who they are or where they are, are of deep-seated concern to you, and we know that you will want to help them.

Time is a crucial factor. May I suggest, therefore, that we meet together, either in Cleveland or in New York, at your earliest convenience to discuss the matter and have the benefit of your guidance.

Sincerely yours,

  
WILLIAM Z. NOVICK  
Executive Director.

WZN:gs





# REVIEW

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September-October 1948

## JDC-Aided Post-War Emigration

IT is estimated that during the three year postwar period, May 1945—May 1948, some 150,000 Jews left Europe and Shanghai. In addition, 25,000 left for Israel in the months of May and June 1948, bringing the total through June 1948 to 175,000. In view of the restrictive regulations applied in almost all immigrant-receiving countries, especially in the Western Hemisphere, this is a very significant number. Palestine alone absorbed 95,000 or about 54 per cent of these Jewish emigrants from Europe. The United States admitted some 55,000, including about 22,000 Jewish displaced persons, and the British Dominions and Latin America received close to 25,000. The fourth postwar year coincided with the proclamation of the State of Israel, to which the main stream of Jewish immigrants continues to flow.

### Postwar Emigration

Table I estimates the total number of Jewish emigrants by countries of origin during the period May 1945—June 1948.

TABLE I  
TOTAL JEWISH EMIGRATION MAY 1945—JUNE 1948

Country of Origin	Estimated number of emigrants
Total all countries	175,000
DP Area	85,000
Germany	
Austria	
Italy	
Eastern Europe	60,000
Roumania	
Poland	
Hungary	
Czechoslovakia	
Bulgaria	10,000
Western Europe	
France	
Belgium	
Sweden	
Switzerland	
England	
Shanghai	20,000

The figures above refer to overseas emigration only. They do not take into account various migratory movements of Jews within the European continent, except for the refugees from Shanghai, 1,500 of whom were repatriated. As of August 31, 9,710 persons had left Shanghai, 1,562 of whom were repatriated and 8,148 emigrated overseas. (For further details on emigration from Shanghai, see article on page 65.)

The 175,000 Jewish emigrants represent only perhaps, one-fourth or one-fifth of the total number of Jews desirous of seeking new homes abroad. Nevertheless, Jewish emigration during the three year postwar period could never have attained this impressive volume were it not for the assistance provided by the welfare agencies, primarily by JDC and HIAS.

### JDC Assistance

Because of the multitude of relief programs conducted throughout Europe, JDC was able not only to appraise in time the importance of emigration, but also to establish and develop a network of operational units that accelerated the processing of emigrants and assured their departure to new lands. Since May 1946, when JDC activities on behalf of Jewish emigrants were centralized, the Emigration Department in Paris has organized some forty-two offices operating in twenty-three countries. In the course of thirty-seven

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months (May 1945—June 1948) JDC assisted over 99,000 Jews to emigrate. Table II gives the breakdown of the number of emigrants according to the year of departure.

TABLE II  
JDC-ASSISTED EMIGRATION MAY 1945—JUNE 1948

Year	No. of emigrants assisted (in round figures)
Total	99,500*
1945 (May-December)	9,000
1946	27,000
1947	30,000
1948 (January-June)	33,500

\* Includes JDC-assisted emigrants from Europe and Shanghai to various overseas countries.

Estimating that during the same period the total number of Jews who emigrated numbered some 175,000, JDC assisted about 57 per cent of all Jews who left Europe between May 1945 and June 1948 and HIAS assisted 32 per cent.

The table above, however, deals with the number of persons assisted *directly* by JDC and in cases of emigration to Palestine and Israel by JDC in co-operation with the Jewish Agency. Thousands of Jewish emigrants who received technical aid and benefited from various JDC services were not included in the figures shown in Table II. Also, in order to avoid duplication the number of persons assisted en route to ports of embarkation was omitted. In 1947 the assisted departures to European countries en route to final destinations totalled 12,800 and during January-June 1948 numbered 7,800.

Until the proclamation of the State of Israel in May 1948, the number of JDC-assisted emigrants grew slowly. Officially, emigration from Europe was almost at a standstill between January 1942 and May 1945. Nevertheless, numbers of Jews, assisted by JDC in various ways and under the most daring conditions, managed to enter Palestine. During the war years, Palestine, almost exclusively, continued to receive immigrants. The majority of the immigrants came there from Balkan countries after perilous voyages at sea.

Upon the cessation of hostilities, the consular services gradually resumed their activities. Usually the consulates were understaffed and little prepared to handle emigration problems. In addition, the constantly changing immigration regulations, especially in Latin American countries, made the consuls very cautious in issuing visas.

It was the task of JDC representatives to follow up the processing of prospective immigrants by various consuls and to render the required legal and other aid.

Sea communications between Europe and the Western Hemisphere are far from the normal prewar level. Very few boats leave Europe for Latin America,

Australia and New Zealand. Information about all scheduled departures is gathered in the Transportation Office of JDC European Emigration Headquarters and tickets are purchased for JDC-assisted emigrants on boats sailing from Italy, France, Belgium, England and other European countries. In cases where lack of transportation may result in expiration of visas and might deprive prospective emigrants of the opportunity to emigrate, JDC has often provided air transportation.

The main destination of JDC-assisted emigration can be seen from Table III.

TABLE III

Destination	No. of Assisted	Per cent
Total	99,500	100.0
Israel	58,600*	58.9
United States	19,400	19.5
Latin America & British Dominions	14,000	14.1
Resettlement & various countries	7,500	7.5

\* Certified immigrants and special Jewish Agency cases directly from Europe to Israel.

### Emigration Prospects

Since June 1948, emigration to Israel has greatly expanded. Between May 15 and June 30, some 25,000 Jews entered the Holy Land. The leading role of Israel in the absorption of large numbers of immigrants was more accentuated during July and August of the current year. Of the 19,600 JDC-assisted emigrants during these two months, 17,200 went to Israel and 2,400 to various overseas countries. Thus, JDC enabled more than 53,000 persons to emigrate during the first eight months of 1948, as compared with 30,000 assisted during the entire year of 1947. It is expected that by the end of the year the number of JDC assisted emigrants in 1948, alone, will reach some 100,000.

### Potential Emigrants

The idea of emigration has appealed to large numbers of the general population even in such relatively "stable" countries as England and the Netherlands. For obvious reasons this general trend is even more noticeable among the European Jews who were completely uprooted during the war. Since the armistice, Eastern European Jewry, which made up some 60 per cent of surviving continental Jewry, has been striving

*The JDC Review extends  
to all its readers best wishes  
for a Happy New Year*

לשנה טובה תכתבו



to adjust itself to the new social and economic conditions prevailing in Hungary, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, etc. The readjustment process is socially painful. The occupational distribution of Eastern European Jews, in which some 60-70 per cent of the gainfully occupied persons are merchants, small traders and artisans, makes it extremely difficult for them to fit into the new economies. Already in 1946 the Anglo-American Commission on Palestine found during its investigation that the majority of Eastern European Jews preferred to emigrate.

Another compact group that now numbers well over 190,000 still lives in camps and in a few towns of Germany, Austria and Italy. Since liberation, these Jews have been determined to leave Europe. Emigration has proceeded at a slow pace and during the three-year period under review, an estimated total of 85,000 Jewish displaced persons reached new homes overseas.

Assuming that the world political situation does not take a turn for the worse, and the monthly rate of emigration to Israel remains at 10,000, it will still require a long time before all displaced persons are evacuated from Germany, Austria and Italy. Although the displaced persons currently receive first priority, certain contingents of Jews living in Eastern and Western Europe merit special consideration, and they will be included in the groups entering Israel. Consequently, the process of evacuation of displaced persons will be prolonged, and the problem of final resettlement of this group will apparently not be solved before 1950.

However important Israel has become as an immigrant receiving country, it cannot absorb all potential immigrants within the coming years. In addition, there are tens of thousands of Jews in Europe who for various reasons — family ties, economic opportunities, etc. — prefer other overseas countries. In the files of the European Emigration Headquarters are some 90,291 pending visa applications (as of June 30, 1948) for countries outside of Israel. This figure represents a 50 per cent increase over the number of visa applications filed with JDC as of June 30, 1947. Comparing the data on desired destinations registered in June 1947 with that in June 1948, one notes the following changes. While in 1947 the United States was indicated as the desired country for immigration by 50.3 per cent (30,071) of all visa applicants, in 1948 the number of U. S. visa applications increased by more than 22,000 (52,616) and made up 58.3 per cent of the total pending visas. Another important change occurred during the 12-month period in respect to applications for resettlement in European countries and various unspecified destinations: in 1947 the number was 10,715 (17.8) and in 1948 11,

996 or 13.3 per cent. Although in 1948 the absolute figure is higher, the ratio indicates a decrease. The process of internal migration and resettlement of Jews in Europe which began in 1946 is definitely on the decline.

Table IV indicates the country of residence and the desired destination (other than Israel) of the 90,291 visa applicants registered by JDC emigration offices.

TABLE IV  
PENDING CASES

Country of Residence	DESIRED DESTINATION				Total
	U.S.	Latin America	British Dominions	Various	
Total	52,616	18,883	6,796	11,996	90,291
Area of DP Operations	41,861	11,730	4,467	9,205	67,263
Austria	2,761	1,419	1,025	1,396	6,601
Germany	30,534	6,436	2,634	5,977	45,581
Italy	8,566	3,875	808	1,832	15,081
Eastern Europe	5,412	4,303	1,418	2,260	13,393
Bulgaria	12	11	—	1	24
Czechoslovakia	1,997	1,521	512	289	4,319
Poland	2,020	1,656	649	721	5,046
Roumania	1,383	1,115	257	1,181	3,936
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	68	68
Western Europe	5,338	2,827	903	525	9,593
Belgium	2,175	438	254	220	3,087
France	2,271	2,192	562	207	5,232
Greece	9	8	1	9	27
Luxembourg	11	—	—	4	15
Netherlands	198	73	51	36	358
Portugal	9	—	—	4	13
Sweden	479	87	18	36	620
Switzerland	186	29	17	9	241
Other	5	23	8	6	42

As can be observed from the table above, three-fourths of the visa applicants reside in Germany, Austria and Italy. In all probability, not all of the 67,263 visa applicants in the displaced persons area will emigrate to the desired countries. With the doors of Israel widely open and with the accelerated emigration, many of the displaced Jews registered for other overseas lands will eventually sail for Israel. An estimated 30,000 displaced Jews, who for personal reasons, primarily motivated by the desire to reunite with their families in the United States, Latin America and elsewhere, will patiently await an opportunity to reach the preferred destination.

The 13,393 visa applicants in Eastern Europe and the additional 9,593 in Western European countries are faced with the problem of restrictive regulations and quota numbers. Liberalized immigration laws in overseas countries would speed up their departure, otherwise they will have to wait from two to three years before they can emigrate. It is believed that by the end of 1948 JDC will have assisted some 20,000 persons to emigrate to countries other than Israel. From the end of the war in Europe to the end of September 1948, JDC has spent \$18,382,000 for emigration purposes.



## JDC ACTIVITIES IN MOSLEM COUNTRIES

The partition of Palestine and the May 15 proclamation of the state of Israel have naturally attracted the attention of the Jewish world to the situation of the Jewish minorities in the Moslem areas. In fact, as a result of the strong anti-Zionist and anti-Jewish position taken by a number of Islamic countries, the 900,000-1,000,000 Jews living in this area have seen their situation steadily deteriorating, and quite recently pogroms in Aleppo, Aden, Tripoli and Morocco have dramatically put before the responsible American and European Jewish agencies the problem of their brethren in the Levant.

In terms of the JDC program, the situation of the Jews in Moslem countries introduced a relatively new factor in JDC's manifold and widespread activities, adding to its responsibilities an element which, if difficult to evaluate now, is nevertheless already emerging as a substantial component in the JDC financial burden. Although in many Moslem countries the position of the Jews has been precarious for some time, JDC activities, which by their very character, were, in the main, directed toward assistance in emergency situations were mainly concentrated in Europe, Cyprus and Palestine. Aid given in Asia and Africa was limited to special projects. It was only in cases where an emergency arose that JDC initiated broader operations, such as in providing for the victims of anti-Jewish riots in Aden, Tripoli and recently in Morocco. In the course of 1947 and 1948, although still limited in scope, the JDC program in the Moslem countries increased considerably and judging by the political developments, it may encompass in the near future even larger and more substantial areas.

### Emergency Aid

On January 27, 1948, JDC appropriated an emergency grant of \$10,000 for assistance to Jews in Aleppo, who had sustained great losses during the pogrom and were in need of funds to rebuild their schools and synagogues and to provide emergency assistance. Recently another \$10,000 grant was made for Jews in Syria. In March 1948, following a firsthand report by Mr. Harry Viteles on his visit to Aden, substantial JDC appropriations were made for housing, clothing and educational equipment for the Aden community and for the Yemenite refugees. In June 1948, a special \$75,000 one-time grant, over and above the regular appropriation, was made to meet the emergency needs in Morocco and Tripoli where riots resulted in great physical and material losses to the Jewish population.

Particular mention should be made of the situation

of the Jews in Tripolitania, where 18,000 Jews out of a total Jewish population of 30,000 are receiving cash grants from JDC. In addition JDC has been supporting a number of child care and medical projects.

### Aden Program

The welfare program in Aden was initiated during the war. In cooperation with the Jewish Agency, JDC brought aid to Yemenite refugees, who were stranded in Aden on the road to Palestine from Yemen. To accommodate the Yemenite Jews, JDC financed the establishment and the maintenance of the Hashid camp. In addition JDC medical personnel conducted two clinics with infirmaries in Aden and Sheikh-Othman, and a hospital within the camp. Following the anti-Jewish riots in December 1947, JDC developed in Aden a program of emergency aid including supplementary food, medical assistance, housing, support of educational institutions and rehabilitation loan activities for local Jews. At the end of July 1948, 3,900 Jewish Yemenite refugees, representing 800 families and including 700 orphans were receiving JDC assistance. At this writing JDC is engaged in an emergency operation involving the evacuation by air from Aden to Israel of 2,000 Yemenite refugees of non-military age.

### Education and Child Care

For some years JDC has been making grants to the Alliance Israelite Universelle which is conducting a network of schools throughout the Near East and North Africa, and recently \$200,000 was appropriated for its work in Moslem areas. At the beginning of 1948 nearly 47,000 children were attending the 116 schools maintained by this organization in a dozen countries. Ozar-Hatorah, an organization for religious education operating in North Africa and the Near East, also receives regular grants from JDC for its educational and religious work in Iran.

The needs of Jewish children, living in the overcrowded ghettos, were always considered as a first priority in JDC work in this area. This year nearly 3,000 children benefited from the JDC supported summer colonies in North Africa. In Morocco, including Tangiers, 1,300 children were given vacations in four camps located at Mazagan, Sale, Sefron, and Casablanca. About 1,000 children in Tripoli were sent to a summer camp in Colonia Marina and 600 Jewish children from Tunis vacationed in camps by the sea and in the Kroumirie mountains.

*(Continued on page 65)*



## PROGRAM IN SHANGHAI

Of the 15,000 Jewish refugees who were in Shanghai at the end of the war, nearly two-thirds have been able to leave. But in view of the present immigration restrictions in all parts of the world, the outlook for the early departure of the remaining one-third is not encouraging.

According to a report by Adolph C. Glassgold, JDC director in Shanghai, from the beginning of the emigration program in March 1946 through June 30, 1948, 7,976 persons left the city to be resettled and 1,556 were repatriated. In all, 9,532 persons were able to depart, and as of June 1948, there were still 5,342 Jewish refugees in Shanghai. (In July and August additional 178 persons left). In terms of U.S. immigration laws, the largest groups among those who remained as of June 30, 1,749 persons, or 32.74 per cent, were on the Polish quota which is very heavily subscribed to. Next in order are the German and Austrian groups with 1,472 and 1,391 persons respectively.

Seventy-two per cent of those who emigrated from Shanghai, (5,762 persons) went to the United States and the next largest group, 969 persons or 12 per cent, went to Australia. On the whole, the immigrants to America entered on the German quota which is com-

paratively large in relation to the demands on it. The immigration possibilities to the United States and Australia, therefore, supply a sort of index to the possibilities for the future movement of the refugees from the area. Those on the German quota can still expect to move at some time in the future although it may be expected that the rate of movement will be slower than in the past. Although Australia expects to admit 70,000 immigrants this year, the number of Jews who will be accepted is still problematical. The Australian government has laid down various immigrations regulations, e.g., on age, occupation and national origin, which may have a restrictive effect on the number of Jews who will be admitted.

One of the major activities which JDC may have to undertake in the immediate future is the introduction of work projects to combat the deteriorating morale of those who will be remaining in Shanghai for some time to come. It must be remembered that it is now nine years that these refugees have been in Shanghai living, as it were, between heaven and earth. As the size of the refugee colony decreases the opportunities for carrying on small businesses — taking in one another's washing as it were — have also diminished, and jobs with the American Army or in the business houses in Shanghai are at a minimum.

The projected work and retraining program will be directed at able-bodied people between the ages of 18 and 50. It is expected that, in conjunction with ORT, JDC will offer courses in about 20 crafts or technical trades and that about 500 persons will benefit from this instruction in the first six months. Although there will be problems connected with securing the necessary machines and raw materials, JDC Shanghai proposes to set up workshops for the trainees who have completed their courses. The products will probably be absorbed by the community. More important, perhaps, than the actual production is the incalculable effect that such a project will have in buoying up the morale of people who have endured enforced idleness for too many years.

At the same time, JDC has been carrying on its regular welfare program. One of the major problems in this connection has been that of housing. Because of the complicated circumstances surrounding the securing of living quarters in Shanghai, JDC has found itself in the position of landlord. As of June 30, 1948, 2,102 persons were living in quarters provided or paid for by JDC. Of these, 1,812 persons were living in 133 houses and 2 camps, and 96 persons were residents of the old age home, called "Joint House." Almost

(Continued on page 68)

(Continued from page 64)

The regular JDC welfare program in North Africa in the summer of 1948 is summarized in the following table.

Type of Assistance	N O . O F B E N E F I C I A R I E S				
	French Algeria	Morocco	Tangiers	Tripoli- tania	Tunis
Cash relief (settled population)	40	49	—	18,370	—
Cash relief (transients)	—	—	171	—	215
Reception centers	—	16	—	150	60
Home for aged	—	—	—	75	—
Child Care					
Homes	—	12	—	—	—
Day nurseries	—	300	—	102	180
Vacation colonies	—	1,300	—	1,000	600
Preventorium	—	—	—	—	20
Other	—	—	—	2,000	500
Canteens or feeding centers					
Infants	—	—	—	—	500
ORT students	40	650	—	—	—
Other children	—	1,000	920	1,890	1,200
Medical Care					
Dispensaries	500	1,200	—	—	—
Trachoma program	—	—	—	600	—
At home	—	—	76	1,020	—
Other	400	—	100	—	—
Vocational Training					
Agricultural	26	70	—	—	—
Other	15	200	—	—	—
Cash aid to students	20	—	—	—	—
General & professional education	250	18,500	80	3,550	3,000



*The following are extracts from the report for the summer months presented by Moses A. Leavitt, Executive Vice-Chairman of the JDC, at the September meeting of the JDC Executive Committee.*

## DP COUNTRIES

### Germany

Details are now available on the evacuation of 5,500 displaced persons from camps in Berlin which took place during the month of July partly as a result of the difficulty of bringing supplies into that city. A gigantic operation was organized whereby the Jews were flown out of Berlin and brought to Frankfurt where they were dispersed by rail as rapidly as possible according to a pre-arranged plan to camps throughout the zone. JDC was active both in assisting the DPs to leave Berlin and in working with PCIRO at Frankfurt in transferring people and baggage from planes to trains and ironing out countless personal difficulties which arose in the course of the operation.

Each of the trains carrying the evacuees to the camps was escorted by one or more of our staff members. JDC also provided supplementary milk supplies for infants when IRO supplies ran out. It is interesting to note that the entire transfer was completed in eight days in a surprisingly orderly fashion.

As a result of the currency reform in the American zone of Germany, increased requests have come in for relief, particularly monetary assistance. Those Jews who are not under IRO care and maintenance, such as those living independently outside of camps in the towns, have been especially hard hit.

The number of JDC-sponsored workshops in operation in the American zone has increased from 72 at the end of June to 88 in August. The

new shops are engaged in shoemaking, knitting and saddlery, the latter mainly making rucksacks for emigrants to Israel.

The mass health examination program has been accelerated in the past months. More than 22,000 persons have received general examinations and an additional 24,000 have been given X-ray examinations and blood tests, preparatory to a final examination which is now under way. Two mobile units are being used in each district in addition to the equipment available in each installation. Early reports indicate that 60 per cent of those examined require some dental care and that eyeglasses and prosthetic appliances are needed by many.

During the summer JDC assisted in the maintenance of eight camps for children at which approximately 5,000 youngsters enjoyed vacations of one to three weeks. Additional food rations were made available to the camps as well as a complete stock of recreational equipment.

### Italy

The Italian scene has been characterized by the closing and consolidation of camps and hachsharoth. In the past months eleven hachsharoth with some 900 residents were closed in an agreement with the representative organization of the displaced Jews in Italy. A few additional installations are expected to be closed this month.

Two hachsharoth with a capacity of 400 have been set aside as staging areas for those going to Israel. JDC staff members have been attached to operate these installations because the rapid turnover makes it impossible for the residents to carry on the maintenance functions, as is ordinarily the case. A new development in Italy has been the arrival in the country of transients from Turkey and North Africa.

## EASTERN EUROPE

### Czechoslovakia

For some time, the Council of Jewish Communities in the Czechlands has been negotiating with the government in the matter of Theresienstadt funds, which consist of the confiscated fortunes of Jews who died in the Theresienstadt camp under the occupation without leaving heirs. The official government position is that under the present social set up there is no reason for special treatment to be accorded to Jews with respect to the funds which have been confiscated or sequestered. The new executive of the Czech Council of Jewish Communities shares the government view that repayment of the Theresienstadt funds consisting of blocked accounts of former kronen enjoys no priority over the rest of the blocked kronen accounts totalling several billions. The government will continue to give the community a small subvention from these funds, apparently not as an obligation, but out of the desire to cooperate with the Council to cover its administrative expenses. At present, the sum to be paid amounts to 1,300,000 kronen monthly. The Council has indicated dissatisfaction with the sum and negotiations with the government are expected to be resumed shortly.

The restitution of heirless Jewish property will probably be stopped because the major purposes for which the community could use these funds have been assumed by the government through nationalization of health institutions, support of religious education, and maintenance of religious functionaries.

A recent serious anti-Semitic outbreak in Bratislava renewed some restlessness among the Jewish population and increased the desire for emigration. Although the government has assured JDC representatives that proper protection will be given to Jew-



ish community members and to Jewish property, the members of the Jewish community are still fearful that there will be further outbreaks. Even though the press of Bratislava has launched violent attacks against the perpetrators of the incidents, the restlessness continues. JDC representatives in the city are in constant contact with the government officials and are keeping a watchful eye on trends. In the course of the rioting, considerable damage was done to the Jewish hospital which is subventioned by JDC. Restitution has been promised by the government.

## Bulgaria

A recent report from Bulgaria indicates that JDC decreased its grant to the Jewish communities in Bulgaria by 60 million leva for the period January-June 1948, as compared with the July-December 1947 period. JDC contributions to Sofia and the other communities have been reduced by 50 per cent during the second quarter of the year and it is apparent that JDC will be able to withdraw completely its assistance from the communities for their general welfare and cultural activities.

## WESTERN EUROPE

### France

About two years ago, the Conseil d'Intre Oeuvre was formed by about 20 French Jewish communities to coordinate the processing of French visas for Jews principally in Poland and Germany desiring to emigrate. At the present time, the situation has changed somewhat — there is little Jewish emigration from Poland and the increased possibility of entering Israel has also drawn off a number of possible immigrants. The Conseil, therefore, has fulfilled, to a large degree, the purpose for which it was organized. Very shortly JDC will discontinue its grants to the Conseil.

Another change in the French pro-

gram concerns the care of the transient yeshiva students in the country. Some 1,800 attached to various groups have been assisted until now through COJASOR, a major local relief agency. Since these groups have special requirements, the facilities and services provided for them cost more than those provided for other transients. This double standard has considerably complicated the work of COJASOR. These groups will be placed under the direct care of the JDC Office for France for the present.

## DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

### Emigration

During the first six months of 1948 JDC assisted in the resettlement of 33,461 persons. JDC European Emigration Headquarters assisted 16,661 persons of whom 50 per cent went to Palestine, 17 per cent to South America, almost 17 per cent to the United States and 6 per cent to Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Africa and Asia. The remaining 10 per cent were resettled in Europe. JDC also paid the migration costs for 15,000 persons who were moved to Palestine during the first six months of this year by the Jewish Agency. Some 1,800 Jews in Shanghai were aided by JDC to depart for new homes; 84 per cent of this group went to the United States. The table below presents a breakdown of the departures of the total number of persons assisted by JDC in the six month period.

<i>Countries of Resettlement</i>	<i>No. of Persons</i>
United States	2,781
Palestine	8,367
South and Central America	2,808
Australia and New Zealand	536
Canada	267
Africa and Asia	146
Europe for Repatriation and Resettlement	1,756
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,661</b>
By AJDC Shanghai	1,800
By Jewish Agency (AJDC paid emigration costs)	15,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>33,461</b>

Although some preliminary machinery has been set up and directives have been issued to implement the new DP Immigration Act, the chaos created during the first few months after its enactment when the Truman Directive facilitating DP immigration was no longer operative, has resulted in a general diminution in the number of visas issued by American consulates outside of DP countries. In Czechoslovakia, for example, pending clarification of the DP legislation the Consul held in abeyance 200 visa allocations. In the meantime some progress has been made toward getting the new program under way in Germany and it is hoped that a group will be ready for departure early in October. It is very likely that first consideration will be given to those cases which were already processed when the Truman Directive was terminated.

### Supplies

During August, 3,717,254 pounds of purchased and contributed supplies valued at \$727,812 were sent abroad by JDC. This brings total JDC shipments since the beginning of the year to 47,646,168 pounds. Purchased goods comprised 39,350,849 pounds and SOS materials made up the balance of 8,295,319 pounds. The value of the commodities shipped abroad from the United States in the first eight months of 1948 is \$10,380,583.

A special SOS campaign for layettes has resulted in over 13,000 to date.

### Cooperating Organizations

Two campaigns have been launched on behalf of JDC in the past few weeks in Brazil. One in Rio de Janeiro with a goal of \$150,000 was inaugurated on August 15. In Sao Paulo a campaign for \$150,000 was opened on September 1. JDC will receive 70 per cent of the funds raised in the Sao Paulo campaign.



## PROGRAM IN SHANGHAI

(Continued from page 65)

all residents of the home participate in the household duties, thereby diminishing the number of personnel needed to maintain the institution.

### Cash Relief

As a result of the continually deteriorating economic situation in Shanghai, the emigration of a large number of persons has not been reflected proportionally in a decrease in the number of persons on relief rolls. The dizzying inflation proceeds so rapidly that wages cannot keep pace with prices. At the beginning of July 1948, JDC was providing full support to 2,708 persons. It is expected that with the review of a number of cases that the relief load will be reduced in the coming months.

### Medical Aid

Although the hospital was threatened with eviction, JDC was able to retain the major portion of the quarters and the hospital is continuing to function. While the number of beds was reduced from 112 to 86, no services have been curtailed. The hospital maintains the following departments: pharmacy, laboratory, dental, outpatient, electro-therapy, maternity and surgical. It also has a ward for patients with chronic ailments with a 40-bed capacity. In June 1948, 1,043 out-patients received 6,766 treatments; the dental department had 260 patients, and the pharmacy filled 5,026 prescriptions. On June 30, there were 73 patients in the hospital. At the same time, JDC was caring for 20 patients in a mental hospital.

### Educational and Cultural Activities

At the end of this semester, there were 247 children in school, including 63 in kindergartens. In June, the

entire school age population was very small with only 399 children below the age of 16. The freeing of classrooms as a result of the departure of many of the children has made possible an increase in courses. Under the supervision of ORT, classes in woodworking, home economics and nursery training have been introduced.

The nursery which was recently refurbished by JDC had an attendance of 28 at the end of June. Members of the community have donated over \$600 for the continuation of this project.

Despite the emigration, the community center remains one of the most popular features of social life in Shanghai. The center offers a wide range of activities including concerts, movies, sports, lectures and classes in English. There is a steady membership of 200 at the center. During the summer months, the center sponsored a day camp which conducted recreational activities, singing and dancing during the mornings for about 150 enrolled children. Once a week the group was taken on an excursion.

### Cooperation with IRO

JDC has been working closely with IRO in China which has been contributing funds and supplies to the various aspects of the JDC welfare program. Recently IRO assumed the cost of operation of the food and clothing warehouses as well as the related tasks of distribution, inventory, etc. This represents a saving to JDC of approximately \$2,300 a month. IRO also contributes to the JDC housing program by allocating to JDC 37 cents per month for each person on JDC housing rolls. In the field of medical care, IRO reimburses JDC for actual expenditures for medicines up to a maximum of 20 cents per month per person and contributes toward the hospital rental and fuel costs. IRO has also aided JDC in carrying out a mass X-ray checkup.

## RECONSTRUCTION AND RELIEF IN POLAND

The most significant development in Jewish life in Poland, reflecting the new economic pattern of the country, is the growth of the producers' cooperatives.

Starting from the liberation, the Jewish artisans and workers, little by little, created a network of co-operatives, which played an important role in the process of the economic integration of the Jewish community in Poland.

The gradual increase in the number of the Jewish producers' cooperatives may be observed from the following figures:

January 1, 1946	13
July 1, 1946	56
January 1, 1947	124
July 1, 1947	178

At the end of 1947 JDC supported some 200 Jewish producers' cooperatives, employing some 5,500 persons. Available data for 194 cooperatives indicate that of the 5,276 persons occupied in these enterprises 3,867 were members and 1,409 were administrative and commercial employees and non-member workers. The following table shows the occupational distribution of the 194 cooperatives.



Type of cooperative	Number
Tailoring	59
Leather goods and shoemaking	36
Carpentry	22
Metal working	15
Barbering and other services	13
Food	12
Chemical, soap	11
Knitting	10
Cotton brush making	7
Agricultural	4
Weaving	3
Printing, publishing	2
Total	194

Ninety-three of the cooperatives were located in Lower Silesia, 79 in the central districts and 22 in the Szczecin district.

The JDC-supported Bank for Rehabilitation provided about two-thirds of the 170 million zloty capital of the cooperatives, the remainder coming from share subscriptions and donations from *landsman-schaften*. During the first nine months of 1947, the total value of the output of these cooperatives amounted to 1,196,000,000 zlotys. The JDC Reconstruction Committee has urged the cooperatives to establish reserve funds with which to repay JDC advances. (See JDC REVIEW, Vol. III, No. 30-31.) The earnings of the members vary from cooperative to cooperative. The members of the shoemaking and leather goods cooperatives were earning on the average of 15-25,000 zlotys monthly, members of the clothing cooperatives 9-16,000 zlotys monthly, and members of metal and woodworking cooperatives 8-12,000 zlotys per month. The goods made by producers' cooperatives are sold partly by the cooperatives and partly through the stores of the central cooperative organization — the Economic Center. Many of the cooperatives are also working for the government.

### Economic Center

The Economic Center (*Solidarnosc*) serves as a coordinating agency for the producers' cooperatives. It supplies them with raw material and serves as an outlet for their production. At the end of 1947 it was reported that 155 cooperatives were members of the Economic Center. During 1947, the Economic Center placed orders with the cooperatives for about 405,000,000 zlotys in goods, which greatly helped the progress of the cooperatives. The Economic Center maintained 24 stores, 17 of which were located in Lower Silesia and in the Katowice region. During 1947 about 1,200,000,000 zlotys worth of goods were sold through the various stores of the Economic Center; 65 per cent of the sales were in clothing and undergarments. JDC placed a capital of over 100,000,000 zlotys at the disposal of the Economic Center.

### Jewish Bank for Rehabilitation

The Bank for Rehabilitation (*Bank dla Producty-wizacyi Zydwow*) is operated centrally from Warsaw.

Loans for the entire country are issued through offices in six districts. As of the end of 1947, JDC loans to the Bank amounted to 153,500,000 zlotys. In addition, tools and machines with a total value of about 15,000,000 zlotys were turned over to the Bank to meet the needs of the cooperatives and individual artisans. The JDC loans to the Bank are to be repaid within twenty years beginning January 1, 1951. The Polish government has granted the Bank a medium term loan of about 60,000,000 zlotys. In addition, the Bank had at its disposal 5,316,000 zlotys in share capital subscribed by the membership which consists of 201 cooperatives and 3,576 individual members. The regulations provide for pro-rata share subscriptions by all borrowers depending on the size of the loan. Since its inception in 1945, the Bank has issued 307,406,000 zlotys worth of loans, of which 214,000,000 zlotys worth was granted in 1947. Included among the recipients of these loans were some 200 Jewish families who are engaged in agriculture in the Szczecin and Lower Silesia areas.

Nor is JDC's role limited to that of a contributor. According to an agreement with the Bank, JDC has full control rights over the Bank, and a JDC representative takes part in all meetings of the institution. The consent of the JDC representative is required for loans exceeding 1,000,000 zlotys and for the extension of due dates for loans over 2,000,000 zlotys. The Bank has filed guarantee promissory notes with JDC and in accordance with the above mentioned agreement the entire portfolio of the Bank's promissory notes serve as a guarantee of the JDC loans.

### Welfare Program

During 1947, a number of changes took place in Poland so that it has become possible to revise the JDC program in accordance with the needs of the community and in the light of the improvement of its economic condition. Certain weaker institutions and those established for emergency purposes were closed, while other agencies serving more permanent needs were strengthened. Several agencies were consolidated and their programs re-evaluated; as a result, their expenditures and administrative expenses were reduced considerably. According to recent reports of William Bein, JDC Director in Poland, at the end of 1947, the agencies associated with the Central Jewish Committee were employing 900 persons or about one-fourth of the personnel in service in 1946; this number was soon to be further reduced to 400.

Other steps have been taken in line with these consolidation and economy measures. Canteens are being reorganized as employees' or cooperative restaurants. Children with one or both parents living are gradually being removed from the children's homes.



Energetic steps have also been taken by JDC in order to stimulate local fund-raising and to induce the members of the community, cooperatives, and various local bodies to contribute toward the maintenance of Jewish institutions.

Although the JDC continued to cover practically every field of Jewish communal activities, in comparison with 1946 the number of persons assisted decreased considerably in certain categories, and some operations, like those for repatriates, have been completely closed.

### Institutional Aid

During 1947, among other institutions, the JDC supported 112 general and professional educational institutions, 90 boarding homes, 13 reception centers, 10 old age homes, 6 rest homes and 33 children homes. The JDC-supported OSE-TOZ, the Central Committee of Polish Jews, the Religious Congregations and a number of other major agencies conducted widespread programs in various fields (see JDC REVIEW, Vol. IV, No. 1 and JDC Statistical Abstract No. 2).

As part of a special program, 6,380 children enjoyed the benefits of various summer colony projects. The JDC participated in this program not only with financial grants but with large supplies of food, wearing apparel and other equipment.

During 1947 the subsidized organizations received about 2,000 tons of food supplies from JDC. One-half of the food supplies was composed of such staples as cereals, flour, meat and fish. In addition, 728 sewing machines and 142 cases of tools were distributed through the various agencies.

### JDC Activities on Behalf of Non-Jews

Although not very extensive, certain relief operations were undertaken by JDC on behalf of needy non-Jews who had rendered important service to Jews during the occupation. With the participation of the JDC representative, a special sub-committee of the Central Committee was set up which gave assistance to the extent of 2,600,000 zlotys in cash, ten sewing machines, fifteen loans, and medical aid, as well as Christmas and Easter food and clothing packages. During 1947, 68 non-Jewish institutions, including children's homes and monasteries which cared for Jewish children during the occupation, received some 34 tons of food supplies. During the flood in the spring of last year, JDC issued to the Emergency Committee helping the victims of that disaster 500 blankets and 17 tons of food, while 100 Polish children were given food and shelter in Jewish children's homes. Such measures are considered both by the Polish Jews and the government as extremely helpful in maintaining good relations between the Jewish and non-Jewish population.

Reports already available for 1948, point to a continuing trend in the direction of social stabilization and improvement in the general condition of the Polish Jewish community. These developments made possible a progressive decrease in JDC direct assistance and the concentration of its efforts in the fields of economic reconstruction and social rehabilitation. There are also some indications of increasing local financial participation in the Jewish welfare program.

The JDC 1948 program in Poland will be analyzed in one of the next issues of the REVIEW.

### Summer Colonies

In 1948, JDC made a special appropriation of \$200,000 for the operation of summer colonies for children in nine European countries. The number of children assisted by this program is shown below according to country.

Country	No. Assisted
Belgium	350
Bulgaria	500
Czechoslovakia	600
Hungary	3,000
Italy	550
Poland	4,700
Roumania	3,200
Yugoslavia	600
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,500*</b>

\* Figures for Greece, which was also included in the program, are not available.

In addition, about 5-6,000 children in Germany and about 1,800 children in North Africa were beneficiaries of local summer vacation programs.

On the whole, the children selected to go to the summer camps came from families receiving cash relief. The need for medical care was another criterion of selection.

In several countries, the International Children's Emergency Fund, the government, or the local Jewish community contributed to the project. In Greece, the plans for establishing a summer colony in the country had to be given up because of the fighting. Instead, day care facilities were to have been established for children in Athens and Salonika. In Italy, the children sent on summer vacations were to have been drawn mainly from the DP camps rather than the children's homes, hachsharoth or towns. The Italian Jewish community has made two camps available and the government is contributing to maintenance costs. As a result of the special arrangement with the ICEF in Bulgaria, JDC had additional milk on hand for approximately 4,000 pre-school children who were not going to attend camp in the summer months.



## BOOK NOTES

**MALADIE DE FAMINE.** Recherches Cliniques Sur La Famine Executees Dans Le Ghetto De Varsovie En 1942. Editorial Committee: Dawid Guzik — Director of JDC, Prof. Juliusz Zweibaum, Marek Kenigstein, M.D., Jonas Turkow, Josef Chain, M.D., Dr. Josef Sack, Dr. Leon Pockier. Chief Editor: Emil Apfelbaum, M.D. American Joint Distribution Committee. Warsaw 1946. Pp. 264.

This volume of medical research is a collection of studies on the influence of famine on the human organism. The idea of this work was born as early as November 1941, among Jewish physicians who were themselves prisoners in the Warsaw ghetto. It was at a time when starvation was imposed by the Germans as the first phase of their plan of wholesale extermination of the Jews. The research was done under the most unusual circumstances. In fact, the twenty-two Jewish physicians who participated in this project performed their work in the Warsaw ghetto in the trying days of 1942, where they were at the same time victims and observers.

A number of studies were not finished or disappeared with the death of the writers. The physicians who undertook this study and directed the research, their collaborators and assistants, have perished in the ruins of the ghetto. Dr. Emil Apfelbaum, one of the original initiators of the project and chief editor of the volume, survived the extermination and died after the liberation on January 12, 1946.

The volume contains six contributions on various aspects of starvation with studies on the pathology of starvation, clinical research on hunger among children, and its influence on blood circulation, in addition to a historical note describing the beginning of the project and some biographical material. A scientific research study, the volume is written in an objective way, without any unwarranted reference to the conditions under which it was performed. Because of this almost superhuman quality, the volume stands out as a powerful indictment of the Germans whose evil genius made this terrible experience possible.

**HET VERDVENEN GHETTO** [The Vanished Ghetto]. By J. Meijer. Joachimsthal's Boekhandel, N.V. Amsterdam. 1948. Pp. 159.

This book consists of a series of articles originally published in the Dutch Jewish newspaper, *Nieuw Israelitisch Weekblad*. As the subtitle, "Walks through the Amsterdam Jewish Section," indicates, each chapter covers a different part of that very characteristic part of Amsterdam. For readers not thoroughly acquainted with the Dutch capitol, Dr. Meijer's book

is of limited interest because it is devoted to recreating the intimate atmosphere and is full of minute descriptions of a great many houses and their former residents. The reader, however, who knew this part of the city and many of its inhabitants before the German occupation, will follow Dr. Meijer's steps with great interest and with deep melancholy because so little remains of what was once such a flourishing colorful neighborhood. The study was conceived in Bergen-Belsen, where Dr. Meijer tried to assuage the nostalgia of his fellow prisoners for Holland by taking imaginary walks with them through the narrow streets of the old Jewish districts of Amsterdam. For those who wish to deepen their knowledge of Jewish life in Western Europe, this book will be an important source of information. The text of the book is illustrated by many photographs.

## Three Years of Supplies

In view of the continuing scarcity of consumer goods in Europe, JDC proceeded throughout 1948 to acquire huge quantities of supplies, including food, clothing, machinery, medicine, etc. During the first eight months of 1948 JDC shipped from the United States alone to European countries 47,646,168 pounds of various commodities.

In addition to the supplies purchased and shipped from USA, JDC conducts a centralized purchasing program in Europe. In 1947 and during the first eight months of 1948 goods purchased through the JDC European supply department in Paris amounted to about 20 per cent of the supplies obtained in U.S. This does not include, however, agricultural produce purchased locally by JDC offices.

The magnitude of the JDC assistance-in-kind program, inaugurated soon after VE day, can be seen from the following table. It is estimated that from January 1, 1946 to August 31, 1948 JDC has purchased and distributed some 220,000,000 pounds of various commodities. The table below indicates that from the U.S. alone JDC shipped over this period of 32 months 156,878,406 pounds of supplies using over 900 ships. In addition, from January 1 to August 31, 1948, 65 airplanes carrying penicillin, sulfa drugs, and streptomycin for emergency supplies were used by JDC.

JDC Shipments of Supplies  
(January 1, 1946 — August 31, 1948)

Year	Pounds	No. of Boat Sailings
Total	156,878,406	912
1946	24,183,111	250
1947	85,049,127	406
1948 (Jan. 1—Aug. 31)	47,646,168	256



# EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Country	ACADEMIC YEAR 1947-1948														Stipends to university students
	HEBREW AND GENERAL EDUCATION														
	Communities and religious institutions			Communities and religious institutions		Total no. of persons enrolled		Talmud Torahs, Hebrew schools and chedorems		Yeshivoh, Rabbinical schools and colleges		Primary and secondary schools		Language classes and adult education	
No. of communities supported <sup>1</sup>	No. of institutions restored <sup>2</sup>	No. of communities supported <sup>2</sup> (Incomplete)	No. of institutions maintained	Total no. of institutions maintained	(6)	No. of institutions	No. of students	No. of institutions	No. of students	No. of institutions	No. of students	No. of schools	No. of pupils	No. of students	No. of students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
	904	436	627	274	505	58,235 <sup>3</sup>	140	63	38	1,735	327	20,550	5,625	7,415	
<b>Total all countries...</b>	841	436	574	257	243	18,200			5	175	175	8,925		4,875	
<b>Eastern Europe...</b>															
Poland.....	78	132	78	128	152	9,125	36	1,100	—	—	116	8,025	—	1,915	
Roumania.....	296	54	257	101	63	4,000	24	—	2	—	37	—	—	1,000	
Hungary.....	250	250	158	25	23	4,175	1	—	1	—	21	—	—	700	
Czechoslovakia.....	127	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	820	
Bulgaria.....	34	—	25	3	1	900	—	—	—	—	1	900	—	160	
Yugoslavia.....	56	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	280	
<b>DP operations.....</b>	17	—	29	13	239	35,390	76	5,225	17	750	146	11,255	2,160	1,400	
Germany.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Austria.....	1	—	1	—	41	2,500	—	—	17	750	70	7,255	—	800	
Italy.....	16	—	28	13	35	3,660	—	—	—	—	41	2,500	—	300	
Cyprus.....	—	—	—	—	—	16,000	—	—	—	—	35	1,500	2,160	300	
<b>Western Europe.....</b>	46	—	24	4	19	3,645	1	—	16	810	2	370	2,465	1,140	
France.....	—	—	—	—	14	1,920	—	—	14	695	—	200	1,025	750	
Belgium.....	—	—	—	—	3	385	1	—	2	115	—	80	190	50	
Greece.....	21	—	24	4	2	80	—	—	—	—	2	80	—	40	
Netherlands.....	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Switzerland.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Spain.....	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Portugal.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sweden.....	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	10	1,000	—	
Norway.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>China (Shanghai)...</b>	—	—	—	—	4	1,000	—	—	—	—	4	—	1,000	—	

<sup>1</sup> Includes subventions for the administration of communal affairs consisting of social services (for example, registration of births) salaries of rabbis, rents for offices, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Includes synagogues, rabbinical offices, mikvoh, cemeteries, etc.

<sup>3</sup> This total is larger than the sum of the figures in cols. 8, 10, 12 and 13 because in a number of instances, namely, Roumania, Hungary and Cyprus the breakdown of persons enrolled was not available. N/A—N/A available.

## JDC REVIEW

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November 8, 1948

American Joint Distribution Committee  
270 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Under date of November 2nd, I received a letter from the "Committee for the Forgotten Million, Inc." which is "dedicated to the Relief and Education of the Millions Jews in North Africa, Near and Middle East".

I should be most grateful for any information which you can give me concerning this group. I believe the JDC operates in North Africa, and I am wondering whether the function of this group might not be overlapping with that of the JDC. Their program includes relief, child care, medical, dental and social welfare assistance. They are now embarking on a \$2,500,000 campaign.

Looking forward to your early reply, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er



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November 12th 1948.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
East 105th Street at Ansel Road  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

In response to your inquiry of November 8th regarding the "Committee for the Forgotten Million, Inc.", I am sending you herewith a copy of the September-October 1948 issue of the "JDC Review" which contains an article entitled "JDC activities in Moslem Countries" beginning on page 64, and add the following additional information:

The campaign for this new committee is being conducted by Rabbi Z. Novick who headed the campaign's efforts of "Rescue Children, Inc." As you undoubtedly know the JDC has assumed financial responsibility for the support of the child care work previously subsidized by Rescue Children, Inc. and that organization therefore has gone out of existence. Rabbi Novick is now a member of the staff of an organization known as "Ozar Hatorah", which in turn is conducting this particular appeal under the new name of the Committee for the Forgotten Million. The Ozar Hatorah, which has been in existence for some time, is interested primarily in promoting orthodox educational programs among Jewish children in the Middle East and North Africa. It seems, according to press announcements that we have seen, that the funds collected by this committee will be used primarily for these orthodox educational activities, but there is some indication that relief for the aged, the sick, etc. will also be supported from these monies. In addition, it is of interest that Rabbi Novick is utilizing the "adopt a child" device which had previously been employed by Rescue Children in its fund-raising efforts.

The JDC has been providing funds at the rate of \$8,000 monthly for religious-educational work in Iran, conducted under the aegis of the Ozar Hatorah. The JDC is also making substantial grants toward the educational activities of the Alliance Israelite Universelle. The Alliance conducts schools in Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Syria and Tripolitania.

The JDC. does, of course, support programs in the fields of health, child care and education throughout North Africa. In this connection, earlier this year we appointed Judah J. Shapiro as the educational director in our overseas organization. One of his first assignments was to study educational needs and programs in North



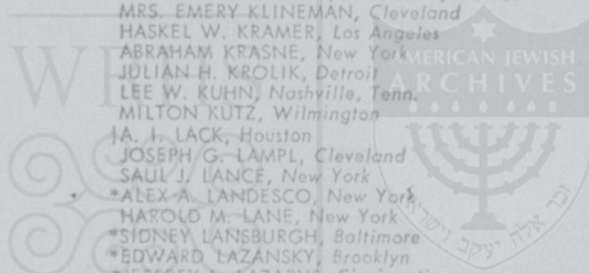
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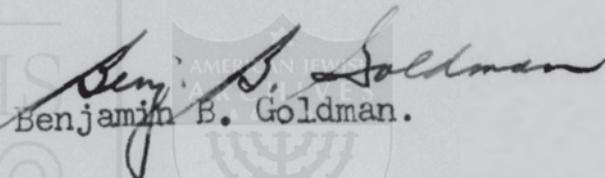
African countries. His report and recommendations will be closely studied and if it is necessary to expand religious-educational programs in North Africa, it is our considered judgment that this should be done by the Joint Distribution Committee itself through the various Jewish communities in North Africa and not through the establishment of another organization.

✓ Currently the JDC is appropriating funds at the rate of \$420,000 a year for assistance to Jews in North Africa, including Tripoli, Algiers, Cyrenaica, Tunisia, French Morocco and Tangiers. In addition, the JDC earlier this year, made a one-time grant of \$75,000 to meet the emergency needs resulting from the anti-semitic disturbances in Tripoli. You understand, of course, that Sephardic groups in other sections of the world, including Greece, Aden, Syria, etc. are also receiving assistance from the JDC.

The JDC. is well aware of the seriousness of the situation of Jews in Moslem countries. Not only is it a matter for close study by our offices overseas, but it has been given serious consideration in meetings here, particularly our Annual Meeting held in Chicago October 30th and 31st. It is our hope that the funds made available to us through future campaigns will make it possible for the JDC. to appropriate larger sums for work in these countries.

We shall be glad to send you further information if you so desire.

Very sincerely yours,

  
Benjamin B. Goldman.

BBG/fr.  
Enc.



November 18, 1948

Rabbi William Z. Novick  
Committee for the Forgotten Million  
55 West 42nd Street  
New York 18, New York

My dear Rabbi Novick:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of November 2nd. I should, of course, be very pleased to meet you either in Cleveland or New York. At the present writing I do not know when I shall be in New York again. Should you come through Cleveland at any time, I shall be very pleased to see you.

As a general matter, I deprecate the multiplicity of campaigns for the relief of our people abroad. My impression is that the Joint Distribution Committee has been, to the best of its ability, wrestling with the problem which you present.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er



# COMMITTEE FOR THE FORGOTTEN MILLION, Inc.

*Dedicated to the Relief and Education of the Million Jews in North Africa, Near and Middle East*

55 WEST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

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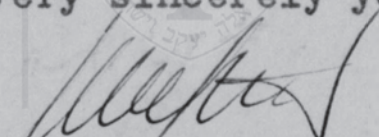
November 25, 1948

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
American Zionist Emergency Council  
The Temple  
East 105th Street at Ansel Road  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

In response to your letter of November 18th, will you kindly let me know where and when I may meet with you in Cleveland next Thursday, December 2nd, when I hope to visit your city.

Very sincerely yours

  
WILLIAM Z. NOVICK  
Executive Director

WZN:BG



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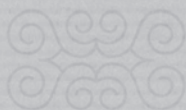
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50 00





Feb. 11, 1949.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Abba:

I am sending you herewith two articles from the "Daily Forward" which I believe requires an answer either from you or from someone in the Emergency Council, as tens of thousands readers do not read any other language paper and therefore they should know the true facts.

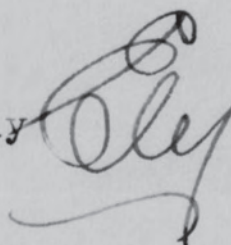
I would gladly answer myself if I would know the true story which I am sorry to say I do not know.

Please let me hear what you think of it.

Love to Virginia and the children,

I am

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Abba' or 'Silver', written in a cursive style.



# COMMITTEE FOR THE FORGOTTEN MILLION, Inc.

*Dedicated to support the Jewish Education and care of Jewish children in Moslem countries.*

55 WEST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

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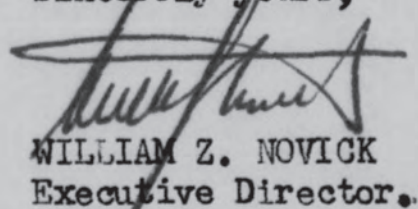
Dear Dr. Silver:

Permit me to express my warm appreciation for the kind interview you granted me during my recent visit to Cleveland. Your assurance that your "Sunshine Fund" would contribute to our Committee, and your genuine sympathy for the needs of our cause are a source of great encouragement to us.

Dr. David de Sola Pool looks forward to meeting you during your next visit to this city, and if I could learn in advance when you plan coming to New York, I shall have Dr. Pool arrange his schedule accordingly.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

  
WILLIAM Z. NOVICK  
Executive Director.

WZN:gs



[1949]

# "DI SIONISTISCHE SCHTME"

(« La Voix Sioniste »)

ORGANE CENTRAL  
DE LA CONFÉDÉRATION MONDIALE  
DES SIONISTES GÉNÉRAUX

(BUREAU EUROPEEN)

REDACTION  
31-bis, Avenue Foch  
(14, rue Leroux)  
Paris XVI

CENTRAL ORGAN  
OF THE WORLD CONFEDERATION  
OF GENERAL ZIONISTS

(EUROPEAN OFFICE)

Paris, le 13-4 194

ח' דר. א. ה. סילרוער  
ניו יארק

זייער געערטער און חשובער ח' פרעזידענט

דאס באגאנע פאליטישע טאלק און גאד דער וועלט וועט דעם 5-טן מאס (ו' אייר)  
מיט גרויס פרייד און אויסגעהויפן קאמפליץ פיייערן דעם טאג פון דער אנשטייגונג  
פון מדינת ישראל.  
לכבוד דעם גרויסן יום-טוב וועט יעדע ציוניסטישע שטימע דערשיינען  
אין א פארגרעסערטן פארמאט און וועט פאטענציעלן דעם העראאישן קאמף פון דער  
ישראל ארמיי און די היינטיקע פראבלעמאטיק פון דער יידישער מדינה ווי אויך  
פון דער ציוניסטישער וועלט באוועגונג.  
מיר ווענדן זיך מיט אייך צוצוטייען אונז אפער'ס אן ארטיקל צום דאזיקן גומער  
פאר וועלכן מיר דאנקן אייך פון פארדייט.  
מיר בלייבן דעם גומער דעם 30 אפריל.

מיט דרך ארץ  
פאר די רעדאקציע

פ. קאלכהייס

פ. אייזלמאן

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*



# AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

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Poale Zion-Zeire Zion of America  
Zionist Organization of America

342 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.  
MUrray Hill 2-1160

May 12, 1949

## AIR MAIL

Miss Elizabeth Rice  
c/o The Temple  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Miss Rice:

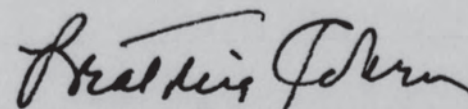
Under separate cover I have sent you a citation which requires Dr. Silver's signature.

Would you be good enough to explain to Dr. Silver the following: The St. Paul District of the ZOA is sponsoring a public rally as a testimonial to Mr. Jesse Calmenson, chairman of the St. Paul Emergency Committee. We have been asked to submit a token of tribute on behalf of the American Zionist Council and Dr. Silver.

Since their meeting is scheduled to take place on May 19th, will you be good enough to forward the citation directly. All the necessary mailing material is enclosed for your convenience.

Thank you for your prompt attention.

Sincerely yours,



Beatrice Cohen  
Office Coordinator

BC:SR



AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL  
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MEMORANDUM

**To** Leaders of Zionist Organizations and  
Chairmen of Local Emergency Committees

**Date** May 16, 1949

**From** Abe Tuvim

*Dr. Silver*  
*for your information*

Within the very near future the American Zionist Council will elect new officers and announce the nature and scope of its new activities.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver has stated that he will not continue as chairman of the Council. It is not necessary to dwell at this time on Dr. Silver's role as the leader of American Zionism: his accomplishments have been written into Jewish history.

May I suggest that the chairmen of local emergency committees and leaders of Zionist organizations in the United States send messages expressing gratitude to Dr. Silver, who led our movement to victory. These will be presented to Dr. Silver in a bound volume. We are sure that you will respond most enthusiastically to this suggestion and that you will wish to send such a message to this office as speedily as possible.

Kindest regards.

AT:LD

P.S. If possible, please send your message unfolded.



# AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

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## *Constituent Organizations*

Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America  
Mizrachi Organization of America  
Poale Zion-Zeire Zion of America  
Zionist Organization of America

342 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.  
MUrray Hill 2-1160

May 20, 1949

## AIR MAIL

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

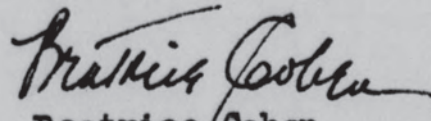
The attached memorandum is for your information. Already letters are pouring in hailing your leadership, deploring your proposed resignation, etc. with such warmth and sincerity that I find myself blubbering and sniveling as I read them. I lay claim to the first teardrops on these letters.

Mr. Steinberg turned over to me your request for bound volumes of all material issued by the Council. You will have these within the next few weeks.

Under separate cover I am sending you an album of the best photographs of the May 4th celebrations in Madison Square Park and Carnegie Hall.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

  
Beatrice Cohen

BC:SR  
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