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United Jewish Appeal, United Palestine Appeal,
Joint Distribution Committee, 1939-1940.

September 27, 1939

NOTES ON PRESENT OVERSEAS ACTIVITIES
OF THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

In the light of the war situation overseas today, it is difficult to engage in long range planning. Certain Joint Distribution Committee activities are radically affected by the hostilities in Central and Eastern Europe. Others are affected only indirectly. In any case, our friends and colleagues throughout the country will wish to be familiarized with the status of our overseas activities today.

The question uppermost in the minds of most people is with regard to our work in Poland. Large sections of that country are now occupied by German troops; others have been invaded by the Russian Army. Warsaw is still in a state of siege. There has been mass evacuation, involving hundreds of thousands of Jews, from the war sectors into some of the territory until recently defended by the Polish army. Thousands have crossed the borders into Roumania, Latvia, Lithuania and Hungary. Only the other day we received an appeal from Hungary in behalf of 10,000 Polish Jewish refugees who crossed the border, and are now without food and shelter. The Joint Distribution Committee was asked to send \$10,000 immediately as a first emergency grant. The newspapers have reported wholesale destruction of property in Poland; in many cases, the complete liquidation of entire cities and villages. In some of the territory captured by the Germans, special reprisals have been taken against Jews, according to press reports and statements made to our European offices. The situation is one of complete chaos, and it would seem reasonable to believe that all those Jewish institutions of economic aid, self-help, child-care, hospitals, medical service, etc., into which the Jews of Poland for the last

twenty years have, with great sacrifice, poured millions of dollars of their own savings, supported by the substantial contributions of American Jews through the Joint Distribution Committee, have been seriously impaired and in some cases completely wiped out. We foresee a large problem of reconstruction in all directions.

Nevertheless, the Joint Distribution Committee, until very recently, has been able to continue contact with its representatives in Poland as well as with members of the Central Emergency Committee newly organized and made up of the leading Jewish personalities of Poland. Several urgent appeals have been received from this Committee, in response to which we were able to make advance emergency grants. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, as a precautionary measure, the Joint Distribution Committee advanced a month's supply of funds to all of the local committees with which it deals, in order to provide against the breakdown of communications. This supply, together with an additional emergency grant made in response to a cabled appeal from Poland, has provided sufficient funds to last not only through September, but part of October. Due to the breakdown of all banking facilities in Poland, and the chaos resulting from military occupation, the Joint Distribution Committee has been engaged in conversations with the American Red Cross, the International Red Cross, the American Friends' Service Committee, and other non-sectarian and interdenominational agencies in an attempt to effect a formula whereby, through channels safeguarded under international auspices, assistance may be rendered by way of medical aid, child-care, feeding and emergency service. At a preliminary informal conference held last week, the Joint Distribution Committee offered its facilities and personnel, both here and abroad, to cooperate with any broad relief effort which may be organized by the major American non-sectarian and interdenominational war relief agencies.

It should be recalled that the Joint Distribution Committee was originally organized as a war relief agency in 1914. During the war and post-war periods, when American agencies brought relief and reconstructive aid on a large scale to the stricken populations of the devastated areas of Europe, the Joint Distribution Committee cooperated closely with such organizations as the American Relief Administration, the Red Cross, the Y.M.C.A., the Quakers and other non-sectarian groups. At that time not only did it mobilize the generous giving of American Jews for the relief of their co-religionists in the affected territories, but it also participated in the general relief program on a non-sectarian basis. This it is prepared once more to do, as soon as the situation has been sufficiently clarified. We are reliably informed that the Jewish welfare leaders of Poland are eager to place at the service of the Red Cross, or any other non-sectarian agency, their personnel, organizations, experience and services, not merely in behalf of the Jewish civilian populations, but of all the elements of war sufferers in those sections in which large numbers of Jews have congregated.

The Joint Distribution Committee program of aid and assistance in Germany and all its annexed territories and protectorates - Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Memel - continues as heretofore. We have been able to maintain contact with the central welfare organizations in those countries. Emigration, particularly of women, children and men of non-military age, is still proceeding on a substantial scale. It has been possible to continue the special clearance arrangement for the remittance of Joint Distribution Committee funds, whereby American dollars are kept on the outside against contributions in Marks made internally. No foreign exchange has been sent into Germany by the Joint Distribution Committee; this method of financial clearance continues today. Messages received from Jewish leaders in Germany

point out that the needs are staggering, not only for emigration, but for internal welfare aid. Since the British and French Jews will no longer be able to contribute to the relief of Jews in Greater Germany, the entire burden will now fall on the Joint Distribution Committee.

In the European countries where, at present, well over 150,000 refugees are concentrated, the problems of the Joint Distribution Committee have been greatly aggravated. These countries include two belligerent lands - England and France - and such neutrals as Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Roumania, Luxemburg, Portugal, Albania, Latvia, Lithuania and the Scandinavian countries. The Jews of Great Britain, who have heretofore collaborated with the Joint Distribution Committee and have made some contribution to the work which it carried on for refugees, are now obliged to concentrate on national requirements. In France, too, where Joint Distribution Committee contributions for refugee aid were matched on a fifty-fifty basis with local collections, the possibilities of local aid have dwindled. Countries like Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, while not belligerents, are almost completely mobilized due to their proximity to the war areas.

In addition to the diminution of local collections in these European countries, another problem is offered by the shortage of manpower. Those personalities who had for years given of themselves and of their services to welfare work in behalf of Jews, have placed themselves at the disposal of their respective governments. Many have been called to the colors; others have volunteered. As a result, the work of the local committees has already suffered and the Joint Distribution Committee is being called upon for services heretofore rendered by members of the local communities.

Part of the European staff of the Joint Distribution Committee was moved, at the outbreak of hostilities, from Paris to a town in the interior

of France. Plans are now under way for the establishment of offices by the Joint Distribution Committee in neutral countries, from which the most effective relief work can be done. Various American members of the Joint Distribution Committee overseas staff are now at stations where they can be most helpful in the present situation. One man is now in Latvia and Lithuania, assisting in relief for Polish war refugees in those countries. Another is leaving for Roumania within the next days, where he will perform similar functions. A third has been stationed in Holland, where he is working with the refugee committees in that country, Switzerland and Luxemburg. Our European Chairman has been on the move constantly and is at this writing in London where he is consulting with British Jewish leaders, as well as with such personalities as Sir Herbert Emerson of the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee, and Mr. Paul Van Zeeland of the Coordinating Foundation. Dr. Joseph A. Rosen, internationally known agronomist, plans to leave the United States within the next few weeks for Kovno and Riga to assist in organizing relief measures for the Jews of Poland. All of these changes are being made in consultation with the U.S. State Department, so that the entire program of the Joint Distribution Committee may be consistent with the policy of our own government.

The Joint Distribution Committee programs of assistance in South and Central America, as well as in the Far East, have also been affected by the war situation. In South and Central America, which harbor some 75,000 refugees, a large number of local committees are appealing for increased assistance from the Joint Distribution Committee for their work of relief and maintenance, economic assistance toward self support, regularization of status, and educational aid to facilitate absorption and adjustment. In the many instances where refugees in these countries are awaiting immigration to the United States, they do not have permanent status in the lands

of their residence, and are prohibited by law from working or establishing themselves in business. Many must be helped and supported until they receive their American visas. Despite restrictions the number of refugees in Central and South America is increasing, and additional sums will be required for this phase of the work.

A severe problem continues to be offered by the situation in Shanghai where, at present, more than 15,000 refugees are congregated. Shanghai offers another illustration of a country where heretofore assistance had been given jointly by the Joint Distribution Committee and by the British Section of the Council for German Jewry. With Great Britain now at war, it is impossible to predict the degree to which the Council will be able to continue its assistance to the committee in Shanghai. A double burden may thus be imposed upon the Joint Distribution Committee.

In all, the burdens and responsibilities of the Joint Distribution Committee have increased tremendously as a result of the present war situation. The Jews of Eastern and Central Europe have but one hope in the cruel hours that face them today, and that is the desire and capacity and willingness of their co-religionists in America to help them, through the channels of the Joint Distribution Committee.

STATEMENT ON REGIONAL PROGRAM

Submitted to the 25th Annual Meeting
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
Standard Club, Chicago, Illinois
December 2nd and 3rd, 1939

By

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, Chairman
Committee on Campaign and Regional Program

The Joint Distribution Committee Regional plan and program came into being formally during the latter part of 1937 with the first Regional Conference for the Middle Atlantic States being held at Philadelphia under the sponsorship of Mr. Albert H. Lieberman, a member of the J.D.C. Board and Chairman of the Middle Atlantic States Region since its inception. There are today eight functioning Regions covering the largest proportion of the country. The establishment of additional Regions to complete the national program is in contemplation for 1940. It is anticipated that there will be nine major Regions and thirteen sub-Regions representative of individual States or geographical sections that do not logically belong to any of the more integrated regions.

(There is attached hereto a chart giving detailed information on the geographical designation of the Regions with States included in each, the names and addresses of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of each Region, and the number of Conferences held by each since it was established, as well as comparative results of amounts produced in each region in 1939 for the United Jewish Appeal and in 1938 for the J.D.C. and the other agencies now included in the U.J.A.)

After the completion of the major overseas reconstruction program and with the advent of the depression, comparatively small funds were available to the J.D.C. for a period of several years. The interest of the American Jewish community in the overseas program naturally declined and more and more emphasis was placed on local communal problems which were seriously affected by the then existing financial stringency.

Following the advent of the Nazi persecution of the Jews of Germany and the frightful consequences of this oppression, with which we are all familiar, it became more and more apparent to the officers of the J.D.C. that new methods should be introduced to arouse the country to the requirement for relief, rehabilitation and refugee aid; to inform the American Jewish community on the activities of the Joint Distribution Committee with regard to America's responsibility for aid to the Jews of Germany and the refugees throughout the world, while at the same time maintaining programs of assistance for the Jews of Poland and Eastern Europe.

During the early part of 1936 the Joint Distribution Committee established a national Plan and Scope Committee with members representing every large city and important section of the country. The major purpose of this Committee was to counsel with the officers of the J.D.C. as to the best plans and procedures for producing the maximum sum of money in conformity with the budgetary program of the J.D.C. At a meeting of this Committee in the summer of 1936, the late Mr. Harold Hirsch of Atlanta, whose recent passing we all mourn, introduced the Regional idea and plan as being the most suitable program through which the J.D.C. could achieve its many objectives in line with its steadily increasing responsibilities.

Mr. Hirsch pointed out that even though the J.D.C. had been in existence for more than a score of years at the time and had rendered a most noteworthy service for the welfare of millions of people, its importance could not be recognized in distant communities with which there was a brief and perfunctory contact only once a year, and then for the exclusive purpose of raising funds. If people understand a cause, Mr. Hirsch argued, they become interested in it and feel a responsibility for it beyond their mere once-a-year contribution. He further stressed the necessity of decentralizing leadership throughout the country and of having a well considered all-year-round program of education. One of the outstanding Regions today is the Southern Region comprising eight States which Mr. Hirsch headed as Regional Chairman up to the time of his death.

The decentralization of leadership and responsibility which Mr. Hirsch urged has been the keynote of the Regional set-up. The J.D.C. has been fortunate indeed in securing the services of distinguished leaders in their respective geographical areas to head the Regions. These gentlemen have cooperated wholeheartedly with the national officers in making the Regions under their jurisdiction useful and productive. These Regional Chairmen are Messrs. Eugene Warner of Buffalo, New York and Eastern Canada Region; Herbert Mallinson of Dallas, Southwest Region; Louis E. Kirstein of Boston, New England Region; Albert H. Lieberman of Philadelphia, Middle Atlantic Region; Oscar Berman of Cincinnati, Ohio Region; Louis J. Borinstein of Indianapolis and Charles W. Morris of Louisville, Indiana-Kentucky Region; and Alfred Shemanski of Seattle and Aaron M. Frank of Portland, Northwest Region. A Chairman for the Southern Region will be elected at the next meeting to be held in January.

Since the beginning of its fund-raising program, the J.D.C. had experienced difficulty in reaching the smaller and often isolated communities. Our friends in towns of this type had little or no contact with the main streams of Jewish activities. It was not economical to try to reach them and elicit their interest through personal visits of our J.D.C. field representatives. One of the significant achievements of the Regional program has been enlisting the interest and cooperation of these people in our work, - not for their contributions alone, but more important, for the fine understanding they are now manifesting in problems of common interest at home and abroad. This was accomplished directly by the program of decentralization which contemplates the sub-division of the Region into Zones with a Vice-Chairman in charge of each Zone and the Regional officers holding themselves responsible for the participation of each community, no matter how small, in the area over which the Regional officers assume jurisdiction.

To illustrate the practical results, we bring to your attention that in its fund-raising campaign in 1937, the J.D.C. enjoyed the participation of 1,192 com-

munities; in 1938 when the Regional set-up was progressively functioning, 1,900 communities; and this year the United Jewish Appeal, in which the J.D.C. is an important beneficiary, will have the cooperation of 3,000 or more cities and towns.

With the theory of decentralization of leadership and responsibility established for Regional activities, it was essential to develop practical Regional machinery for results. Among the first Regions to be established was the Southwest, of which Mr. Herbert Mallinson of Dallas has been Chairman since its inception. By virtue of its different composite units, the Southwest Region afforded an opportunity for complete experimentation in organization, leadership and direction as a model that could be applied to any given Region. For example, there are several Zone units within Texas itself, while Arkansas and Oklahoma, respectively, require a complete set-up on a State basis. Mr. Mallinson is rightfully credited with establishing the model plan of operation for a Region as a whole and through his continuous leadership and attention to the affairs of his Region he has, in fact, perfected a workable plan that has been recommended by the J.D.C. to its friends in all the Regions throughout the country.

Similarly Messrs. Warner, Lieberman, Berman, Borinstein, Morris, Kirstein and Frank, as Regional Chairmen, have maintained a continuous contact with their Regional Vice-Chairmen, and many have personally travelled extensively in their respective Regions to advance the J.D.C. and the campaign program. Their several Vice-Chairmen and Zone Chairmen have in turn accepted their full measure of responsibility in order that this plan of demonstrated value can be the basis of operation and contact in communities of all sizes and in every section of the country.

Prior to the establishment of the United Jewish Appeal this year for the unified fund-raising activities of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service, the J.D.C. had coordinated the many departmental activities of its program and the Regional structure was of great value to all. Giving the most thoughtful consideration to revised relationships with the American Jewish community through our participation in the United Jewish

Appeal for fund-raising, it was felt that the J.D.C. should undertake to strengthen its Regional set-up and activities to meet the increasing demands for authentic information on the work of the J.D.C. itself and to further the decentralization of responsibility which its increasing burdens made necessary. At the same time, the Joint Distribution Committee, with full recognition of its responsibility to the United Jewish Appeal of 1939 in which is included an important unit of its activities, has undertaken to place the full strength of its Regions behind the United Jewish Appeal. The success of this year's fund-raising campaign can be attributed in no small measure to the leadership and stimulation that the many communities in all sections of the country have received from J.D.C. Regional officers.

As National Campaign Director for the J.D.C. in 1936 and subsequent years, Mr. Isidor Coons in conjunction with Mr. Joseph C. Hyman, Executive Director, and officers of the J.D.C., assumed the supervisory and administrative responsibility for the Regional activities. When the development of the Regional program assumed proportions requiring full time attention, Mr. Jerome L. Levy, for many years associated with the J.D.C. fund-raising program, was placed in charge.

In conclusion, we can feel that in its Regional program, the J.D.C. has a department of proven and increasing importance. We can look to its continued advancement for bringing closer together in real and understanding partnership the community leaders who have so loyally and generously supported our common cause and the national officers who are so earnestly trying to achieve that which is expected of the J.D.C. in these tragic days for so large a proportion of the Jewish people throughout the world. It is particularly fitting that this report be closed with our expression of sincere appreciation for the cooperation of our friends who have assumed offices in their respective Regions and who have given practical effectiveness to so valuable an instrument as the J.D.C. Regional organization.

Respectfully submitted,

Jonah B. Wise, Chairman,
Committee on Campaign and Regional Program

NEW ENGLAND REGION

Comprising the states of: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut

1939 REGIONAL OFFICERS

Chairman

Louis E. Kirstein, Boston, Mass.

Co-Chairmen

Israel Bernstein, Portland, Me.
Bernhart E. Hoffman, New Haven, Conn.
Samuel Markell, Boston, Mass.
Archibald Silverman, Providence, R.I.
Sam Steinfeld, Claremont, N.H.
F. Frank Vorenberg, Boston, Mass.

Vice-Chairmen

Myer Segal, Bangor
Harry Winebaum, Portsmouth
A. Pearley Feen, Burlington
David M. Watchmaker, Boston
David S. Schneierson, Fall River
Hon. Jacob Asher, Worcester
Moses Asinof, Springfield
George A. Newman, Pittsfield
Samuel Kaplan, Providence
Isaac E. Schine, Bridgeport
Richard M. Thalheimer, Jr. New Haven
Daniel Polsky, Norwich
Lewis Fox, Hartford
Max R. Traurig, Waterbury

IN CHARGE OF ZONE

Maine
New Hampshire
Vermont
Boston, Mass.
Fall River, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Springfield, Mass.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Rhode Island
Bridgeport, Conn.
New Haven, Conn.
Norwich, Conn.
Hartford, Conn.
Waterbury, Conn.

REGIONAL MEETINGS HELD

Regional Conferences: 1
Zone Meetings: 3

1939 (JDC-NCC-UPA)
AMOUNT RAISED IN REGION
\$ 412,242

1939 (UJA)
RAISED AS OF 11/25 \$ 945,441 IN REGION
TOTAL EXPECTED \$ 1,035,941 min." "

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION

Comprising the states of : Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland,
Washington, D.C., Virginia and West Virginia

1939 REGIONAL OFFICERS

Chairman

Albert H. Lieberman, Philadelphia
(Also in Charge of Eastern Pennsylvania.)

Vice-Chairmen

Hon. Phillip Forman, Trenton
Adolf L. Hamburger, Baltimore
Max Keil, Wilmington
Hon. Benjamin Lencher, Pittsburgh
Abe M. Schewel, Lynchburg
Frank A. Baer, Charleston

IN CHARGE OF

New Jersey
Maryland
Delaware
Western Pennsylvania
Virginia
West Virginia

Secretary

D. Arthur Magaziner, Philadelphia

Chairman of the Executive Committee

Morris Simon, Washington D.C.

Zone Chairmen

New Jersey

Harry Cassman, Atlantic City
Morton C. Steinberg, Lakewood
Samuel Koestler, Elizabeth
Philip Dimond, Paterson
Albert B. Kahn, Trenton

IN CHARGE OF ZONE

Atlantic City
Lakewood
Elizabeth
Paterson
Trenton

Eastern Pennsylvania

Jerome L. Rothschild, Philadelphia
Moritz M. Gottlieb, Allentown
Harry Dickstein, Scranton
Jacob Silverblatt, Wilkes-Barre
Ellis Brodstein, Reading
Mary Sachs, Harrisburg
Milton Forman, Williamsport

Philadelphia
Allentown
Scranton
Wilkes-Barre
Reading
Harrisburg
Williamsport

REGIONAL MEETINGS HELD

Regional Conferences: 2
State Meetings: 2
Zone Meetings: 16

1938 (JDC-NCC-UPA)
AMOUNT RAISED IN REGION
\$ 1.203.317

1939 (UJA)
RAISED AS OF 11/25 \$ 1.371.354 IN REGION
TOTAL EXPECTED \$ 2.388.404 Min. " "

SOUTHERN REGION

Comprising the states of : Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Southern Louisiana,
Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee

1939 REGIONAL OFFICERS

Chairman

Vice-Chairmen

William P. Engel, Birmingham
Alexander Brest, Jacksonville
Baron de Hirsch Meyer, Miami Beach
(Co-Vice Chairman)
Morton H. Levy, Savannah
Harry Latter, New Orleans
Isidore Lehman, Jackson
Prof. Josiah Morse, Columbia
Lee J. Loventhal, Nashville

Treasurer

Edgar B. Stern, New Orleans

Zone Chairmen

Alabama

Joseph H. Loveman, Birmingham
Ike C. Forcheimer, Mobile
Henry A. Weil, Montgomery
Sam J. Israel, Sheffield

Florida

R.L. Seitner, Jacksonville
Leo J. Gelberg, Lake City
Joe Wedeles, Quincy
Sam Rosenberg, Tallahassee
Sidney P. Levy, Pensacola
Prof. Joseph Weil, Gainesville
Harry Pepper, Daytona Beach
B.J. Cohen, Orlando
Samuel Estroff, Lakeland
Ernest Maas, Tampa
Sidney Bernbaum, West Palm Beach

Georgia

Leonard Farkas, Albany
Milton A. Lesser, Athens
Armand May, Atlanta
Lee Blum, Augusta
Lawrence J. Bernd, Macon
Morris Michael, Macon
Morris Slotin, Savannah

IN CHARGE OF

Alabama
Florida
" & Miami Zone Chairman

Georgia
Southern Louisiana
Mississippi
South Carolina
Tennessee

AMERICAN JEWISH IN CHARGE OF ZONE

Birmingham
Mobile
Montgomery
Muscle Shoals

Jacksonville
Lake City
Quincy
" - Co-Chairman
Pensacola
Gainesville
Daytona Beach
Orlando
" - Co-Chairman
Tampa
West Palm Beach

Albany
Athens
Atlanta
Augusta
Macon
" - Co-Chairman
Savannah

SOUTHERN REGION (Cont'd.)

Zone Chairmen (Cont'd.)

IN CHARGE OF ZONE

Mississippi

Isidore Dreyfus, Jackson
A.D. Oppenheim, Jackson
I.A. Rosenbaum, Meridian

Jackson
Jackson
Meridian

Millard K. Weiler, Greenwood
Mose Hyman, Pace
Sol Weiner, Tupelo
Max Friedman, Clarksdale

Northern Mississippi
" " - Associate Chairman
" " "
" " "

Isadore Marcus, Vicksburg

Vicksburg

South Carolina

Hyman Silverstein, Greenville
Louis A. Meyerson, Spartanburg

Greenville-Spartanburg, Chairman
" " Co-Chairman

Edward Kronsberg, Charleston

Charleston

Hyman Rubin, Columbia
Rabbi Samuel R. Shillman, Sumter

Columbia-Sumter, Chairman
" " Co-Chairman

Tennessee

Gus D. Kuhn, Nashville
Harry Miller, Chattanooga
C.Clarence Strasburger, Knoxville
William W. Goodman, Memphis

Nashville
Chattanooga
Knoxville
Memphis

REGIONAL MEETINGS HELD

Regional Conferences: 1
State Meetings: 5
Zone Meetings: 6

1938 (JDC-NCC-UPA)
AMOUNT RAISED IN REGION
\$ 266,629

1939 (UJA)
RAISED AS OF 11/25 \$484,486 IN REGION
TOTAL EXPECTED \$527,486 Min. IN REGION

NEW YORK REGION

Comprising the state of New York and Eastern Canada

1939 REGIONAL OFFICERS

Chairman

Eugene Warner, Buffalo

Vice-Chairman

Bertram M. Aufmesser, Albany
(In Charge of Eastern Division)

Hiram Weisberg, Syracuse
(In Charge of Central Division)

IN CHARGE OF ZONE

Dr. Meyer S. Bloom, Binghamton	Binghamton
Abe Bronfman, Montreal	Montreal
Joseph Ellis, Watertown	Watertown
Ben Brown, Massena	Co-Chairman, Watertown
Stanley G. Falk, Buffalo	Buffalo
A.J. Freiman, Ottawa	
Joseph E. Grosberg, Schenectady	Schenectady
Robert C. Poskanzer, Albany	Albany
Leon D. Rothschild, Ithaca	
B. Sadowski, Toronto	Toronto
Milton Schaffner, Erie, Pa.	Erie, Pa.
Louis S. Silberberg, Niagara Falls	
Charles Sitrin, Utica	Utica
Fred Stern, Newburgh	Newburgh
Henry M. Stern, Rochester	Rochester
Leo Waxman, Elmira	Elmira
Moses Winkelstein, Syracuse	Syracuse
Bernard Wolf, London, Ont.	London, Ont.

Secretary

Louis Mayersohn, Albany

REGIONAL MEETINGS HELD

Regional Conferences: 2
Zone Meetings: 16

1938 (JDC-NCC-UPA)
AMOUNT RAISED IN REGION
\$ 386,550

1939 (UJA)
RAISED AS OF 11/25 \$405,598 IN REGION
TOTAL EXPECTED \$580,348 Min. in "

OHIO REGION

Comprising the State of Ohio

1939 REGIONAL OFFICERS

Chairman

Oscar Berman, Cincinnati

Vice-Chairmen

Joseph M. Berne, Cleveland
Harry Levison, Toledo
Simon S. Fishel, Lima
Samuel H. Thal, Dayton
Hon. Murray Seasongood, Cincinnati
Herbert R. Bloch, Cincinnati
Simon Lazarus, Columbus
Herbert H. Lind, Zanesville
Alex. Schulman, Akron
Abe M. Luntz, Canton
Harry Levinson, Youngstown

IN CHARGE OF ZONE

Cleveland
Toledo
Lima
Dayton
Cincinnati
"
Columbus
Zanesville
Akron-Canton
" "
Youngstown

WRHS

REGIONAL MEETINGS HELD

Regional Conferences: 1



1938 (JDC-NCC-UPA)
AMOUNT RAISED IN REGION
\$ 498.483

1939 (UJA)
RAISED AS OF 11/25 \$ 632,274 IN REGION
TOTAL EXPECTED \$ 966,474 Min. " "

INDIANA-KENTUCKY REGION

Comprising the states of Indiana and Kentucky

1939 REGIONAL OFFICERS

Chairman

Louis J. Borinstein, Indianapolis

Co-Chairman

Charles W. Morris, Louisville

Vice-Chairmen

IN CHARGE OF ZONE

Indiana

Charles S. Rauh, Indianapolis
Samuel Fleck, Marion
Robert M. Pollak, Fort Wayne
Maurice Tucker, South Bend
Herbert Rosenbloom, Gary
Samuel D. Seifer, Hammond
Harold Weinstein, East Chicago
Louis Pearlman, Lafayette
Benjamin Blumberg, Terre Haute
A.A. Brentano, Evansville

Indianapolis
Marion
Fort Wayne
South Bend
Gary-Hammond
" "
East Chicago, -Indiana Harbor
Lafayette
Terre Haute
Evansville

Kentucky

Lewis W. Cole, Louisville
Silas Rosenfeld, Owensboro
Mose Simon, Paducah
Sam Pushin, Bowling Green
Jay D. Weil, Lexington

Louisville
Owensboro
Paducah
Bowling Green
Lexington

REGIONAL MEETINGS HELD

Regional Conferences: 1
Zone Meetings : 3

1938 (JDC-NCC-UPA)
AMOUNT RAISED IN REGION
\$ 118.761

1939 (UJA)
RAISED AS OF 11/25 \$ 256.426 IN REGION
TOTAL EXPECTED \$ 288.426 Min. " "

SOUTHWESTERN REGION

Comprising the states of: Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Northern Louisiana

1939 REGIONAL OFFICERS

Chairman

Herbert Mallinson, Dallas
(Also in Charge of Texas Division.)

Vice-Chairmen

Sol Brachman, Ft. Worth
Jesse D. Oppenheimer, San Antonio
Simon Sakowitz, Houston
Jack Israel, Oklahoma City
Julius Livingston, Tulsa
Dave Grundfest, Little Rock

Sidney L. Herold, Shreveport
I.H. Kempner, Galveston
Elias G. Krupp, El Paso

Treasurer

Fred F. Florence, Dallas

Secretary

George A. Levy, Dallas

Zone Chairmen

Arkansas

Bernard Moretsky, Hot Springs
James G. Franklin, Pine Bluff
Louis Cohen, Fort Smith
Morris Sandberger, Texarkana
Dave Cornblatt, Eudora
Rabbi Carl Miller, Helena
H. Bornstein, Wynne

Texas

Leslie L. Jacobs, Dallas
I.E. Horwitz, Ft. Worth
Alex H. Sanger, Waco
Philip H. Lipstate, Tyler
Sam Dorfman, Longview
Henry A. Perlstein, Beaumont
J.M. Stein, Brownsville

IN CHARGE OF ZONE

Ft. Worth
San Antonio
Houston
Oklahoma City
Tulsa
Arkansas Division (also Little Rock
Zone-Chairman)
Northern Louisiana Division



IN CHARGE OF ZONE

Hot Springs
Pine Bluff
Fort Smith
Texarkana
Eudora
Helena
" - Co-Chairman

Dallas
Ft. Worth - Co-Chairman
Waco
Tyler
Longview - Co-Chairman Tyler
Brownsville & Lower Rio Grande Valley

SOUTHWESTERN REGION (Cont'd.)

Zone Chairmen (Cont'd.)

IN CHARGE OF ZONE

Northern Louisiana

Louis L. Sugar, Shreveport
Sig. Masur, Monroe

Shreveport
Monroe

Kennett, Missouri

James Kahn, Kennett

Kennett

REGIONAL MEETINGS HELD

Regional Conferences: 2
State Meetings: 2
Zone Meetings: 7

1938 (JDC-NCC-UPA)
AMOUNT RAISED IN REGION
\$ 267.316

1939 (UJA)
RAISED AS OF 11/25 \$361.299 IN REGION
TOTAL EXPECTED \$434,999 Min. " "



NORTHWESTERN REGION

Comprising the states of : Washington, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Montana,
British Columbia

1939 REGIONAL OFFICERS

Hon. Chairman

Alfred Shemanski, Seattle

Chairman

Aaron M. Frank, Portland
(Also in Charge of Oregon)

Vice-Chairmen

Richard E. Lang, Seattle
Morris Kleiner, Tacoma
Joseph I. Rubens, Spokane
Leo J. Falk, Boise
J.B. Arnovitz, Salt Lake City
George Parker, Reno
William Meyer, Butte
Harold B. Kahn, Vancouver

Treasurer

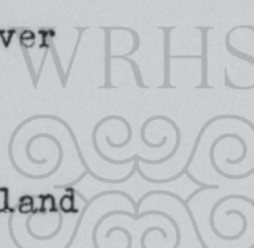
Harold F. Wendel, Portland

Executive Secretary

Dr. Henry J. Berkowitz, Portland

IN CHARGE OF ZONE

Washington Zone #1
Washington Zone #2
Washington, Zone #3
Idaho
Utah
Nevada
Montana
British Columbia



REGIONAL MEETINGS HELD

Regional Conferences: 1

1938 (JDC-NCC-UPA)
AMOUNT RAISED IN REGION
\$ 108,609

1939 (UJA)
RAISED AS OF 11/25 \$187,739 IN REGION
TOTAL EXPECTED \$187,739 Min. " "

REPORT OF THE TREASURERS
PREPARED PURSUANT TO ARTICLE THIRD, SECTION 7 OF THE BY-LAWS
AND SUBMITTED AT THE CORPORATE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.
HELD ON DECEMBER 2, 1939.

1. Request Acceptance by the National Council of the Joint Distribution Committee and the Board of Directors of a Certified Audited Report of Messrs. Loeb & Troper for the Year 1938.

The following is a summary of the figures contained in the audited report of the Joint Distribution Committee for the year 1938 which we present herewith for examination and which includes statement of resources and liabilities together with schedules containing full supporting financial data.

On the basis of calculations submitted by the Campaign Office of the Joint Distribution Committee it was estimated that there would be available for the operations of the Joint Distribution Committee for the fiscal period from January 1, 1938 to December 31, 1938 a sum of.....Net \$ 4,025,000.

In addition the Joint Distribution Committee received during the fiscal year 1938, on account of previous campaigns and other sundry receipts, and as income on funds temporarily invested..... 11,400.
 bringing the total income for 1938 to..... \$ 4,036,400.

The expenditures of the Joint Distribution Committee for its fiscal year 1938 total..... \$ 4,112,000.
 resulting in a deficit of..... \$ 75,600.
 of expenditures over income.
 (In connection with this deficit there were certain adjustments made in 1939 which reduced the figure. This will be reflected in the audited report for 1939).

The fiscal officers of the Joint Distribution Committee have examined the certified audited report for 1938 and have found it to be in order. In behalf of the Committee, therefore, may we request the acceptance of this report.

11. Report of the Treasurers for 1939 as of November 30, 1939.
(in advance of closing the books for the calendar year).

As it is known, of the first \$9,500,000 received by the United Jewish Appeal on account of collections this year, the Joint Distribution Committee was to receive a sum of..... \$ 5,000,000.
 which has already come to hand.

In addition, we understand that as a result of the action taken by the Allocation Committee of the United Jewish Appeal at a meeting held on November 15, 1939, a further sum has been voted to the Joint Distribution Committee of..... 3,650,000.
 bringing the total receipts to the Joint Distribution Committee, out of 1939 fund-raising efforts to..... \$ 8,650,000.
 Against this, as reported by the Budget and Scope Committee of the J.D.C., there has been appropriated thus far by the J.D.C. for the year 1939 a total of..... \$10,479,500.
 resulting in a budgetary deficit of..... \$ 1,829,500.

111. CASH SITUATION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1939.

Availables

Cash on hand as of January 1, 1939.....\$ 356,000.

Add:

Receipts January 1 - November 30, 1939:

On account of 1939 Campaigns..... 5,000,000.

On account of 1938 and prior Campaigns..... 949,000.

Repayment to J.D.C. of Advances made to
National Refugee Service, Inc..... 265,000.

Total Cash Available.....\$ 6,570,000.

EXPENDITURES - Period January 1st, through November 30, 1939

Payments made on account 1939 program.....\$6,194,000.

Payments made on account 1938 and prior programs... 360,000.

Loan to National Refugee Service, Inc..... 150,000.

Advance to National Coordinating Committee-
Suspense Account -..... 63,000.

Total Expenditures.....\$6,767,000.

Resulting in an excess of expenditure over income of.....\$ 197,000.

To meet this deficit the Joint Distribution Committee
has borrowed the following amounts:

From Agro-Joint--J.D.C. Suspense Account.....\$ 250,000.

From American Joint Reconstruction Foundation, Paris.. 50,000. 300,000.

Cash on hand as of November 30, 1939.....\$ 103,000.

There remain, however, the following unpaid balances:

on account of the 1939 program.....\$4,300,000.

" " " " 1938 " 62,000.

\$4,362,000.

Of this, we estimate that we shall be called upon to meet
further payments for the remainder of this year, as follows:

At disposal of the Paris office - as per cable
advice received November 28th.....\$1,200,000.

For programs cleared through the New York office:

For Central & South America.....\$ 60,000.

Cultural Assistance..... 25,000.

Coordinating Foundation..... 20,000.

Council for German Jewry..... 70,000.

(Half of this amount is to be considered
an outright contribution and the other
half an advance).

Commission for Polish Relief (advance).. 50,000.

Administration, discretionary and function-
al service expenses..... 80,000.

305,000. \$1,505,000.

Excess of Expenditures and Requirements
over availables of.....approx. \$1,400,000.

To meet the foregoing cash requirements we are arranging, with the approval of the Executive Committee of the Joint Distribution Committee, for the following additional borrowings:

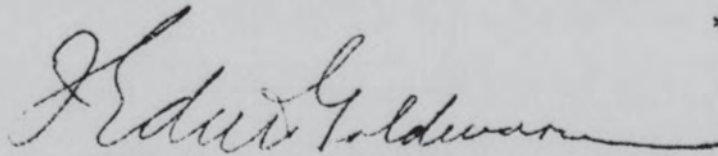
From bank or banks.....	\$ 750,000.	
From Agro-Joint--J.D.C. Suspense Account		
(additionally).....	250,000.	\$1,000,000.
And we estimate that we shall receive further		
payments from the United Jewish Appeal during		
the remainder of 1939 totalling.....		500,000.
		<u>\$1,500,000.</u>

Thus, the Joint Distribution Committee will close the calendar year 1939 with borrowings totalling \$1,300,000., repayment of which will have to be made early in 1940 as further amounts come to the Joint Distribution Committee from collections of the United Jewish Appeal for 1939, and with unpaid commitments of \$2,860,000. on account of appropriations approved during 1939.

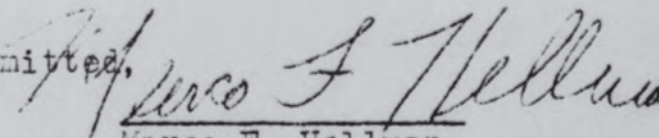
IV. Status of Unpaid Commitments as of January 1, 1940.

Of the aforementioned unpaid appropriations totalling \$2,860,000., we estimate that cash requirements during the early months of 1940 will amount to.....\$1,560,000.
To meet this, it is estimated that there will be received during the early months of 1940 on account of 1939 collections of the United Jewish Appeal, the sum of.....2,000,000.
leaving a balance of.....\$ 440,000.
which will be applied toward the amortization of our loans, totalling \$1,300,000.

It should be noted that the foregoing makes no provision for budgetary requirements on account of the 1940 program, concerning which, it is difficult to make any forecast at this time, nor does it include provision for deferred commitments totalling \$1,320,000. incurred during 1939.


I. Edwin Goldwasser
Treasurer

Respectfully submitted,


Marco F. Hellman
Treasurer

November 30, 1939

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PREPARED PURSUANT TO ARTICLE THIRD, SECTION 7 OF THE BY-LAWS
AND SUBMITTED AT THE CORPORATE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
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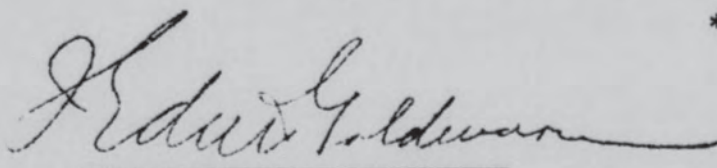
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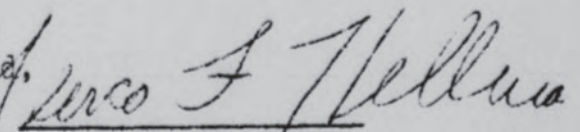
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I. Edwin Goldwasser
Treasurer

Respectfully submitted,


Marco F. Hellman
Treasurer

November 30, 1939

REPORT ON NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS TO THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

Sunday, December 3, 1939

I. Board of Directors

(A) The following names comprise the present Board of Directors of the Joint Distribution Committee. Those names starred with an (*) are members of Class A, whose terms expire this year. The Nominating Committee has recommended the re-election of all these persons:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Dr. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia | * Hon. Edward Lazansky, Brooklyn |
| * Mr. E. P. Adler, Davenport, Iowa | * Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron, Baltimore |
| Mr. Bertram M. Aufsesser, Albany | Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, New York |
| * Mr. Carl J. Austrian, New York | Leo Lehman, Pittsburgh |
| Mr. Paul Baerwald, New York | * Robert Lehman, New York |
| * Mr. George Backer, New York | Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger, New Orleans |
| Mr. Edward M. Baker, Cleveland | * Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York |
| Mr. James H. Becker, Chicago | Mrs. David M. Levy, New York |
| Mr. Joseph M. Berne, Cleveland | * Mr. Isaac H. Levy, New York |
| * Mr. Jacob Billikopf, Philadelphia | Mr. Sam A. Lewisohn, New York |
| Mr. Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore | Mr. Albert H. Lieberman, Philadelphia |
| * Mr. Herbert R. Bloch, Cincinnati | Mr. Carl M. Loeb, New York |
| Mr. Louis J. Borinstein, Indpls. | Mr. Joseph P. Loeb, Los Angeles |
| Mr. Abner Bregman, New York | Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, New York |
| Mr. David M. Bressler, New York | Mr. Herbert Mallinson, Dallas |
| Mr. Abe Bronfman, Montreal | Mr. Samuel Markell, Boston |
| Mr. Amos S. Deinard, Minneapolis | Mr. James Marshall, New York |
| * Mr. Louis H. Ehrlich, Kansas City | * Mr. Charles W. Morris, Louisville |
| * Hon. Abram I. Elkus, New York | Mr. Edward A. Norman, New York |
| * Mr. Morris Engelman, New York | * Mr. Meyer L. Prentis, Detroit |
| Mrs. Myron S. Falk, Jr., New York | * Hon. Joseph M. Proskauer, New York |
| Mr. Harry Fischel, New York | Hon. Benjamin J. Rabin, New York |
| Mr. Bernard Flexner, New York | * Mr. Aaron S. Rauh, St. Louis |
| Judge Phillip Forman, Trenton | * Dr. A. J. Rongy, New York |
| Aaron M. Frank, Portland, Oregon | Mr. James N. Rosenberg, New York |
| * Mr. Meyer Gillis, New York | Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia |
| Judge Jonah J. Goldstein, New York | * Mr. William Rosenwald, New York |
| * Mr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, New York | Mr. Ben Sadowski, Toronto |
| Dr. J. J. Golub, New York | Mr. Simon Sakowitz, Houston |
| * Mr. Harold K. Guinzburg, New York | * Mr. A. L. Saltzstein, Milwaukee |
| Mr. Salmon P. Halle, Cleveland | Mr. E. J. Schanfarber, Columbus |
| * Mr. David E. Harlem, Denver | Mr. William H. Schwarzschild, Richmond |
| Mr. Adolph Held, New York | |
| Mr. Marco F. Hellman, New York | Hon. Murray Seasingood, Cincinnati |
| * Mr. Sidney L. Herold, Shreveport | Mr. Eustace Seligman, New York |
| * Mr. Abraham Horowitz, New York | Mr. Bernard Semel, New York |
| Mr. Henry Ittleson, New York | * Mr. Alfred Shemanski, Seattle |
| Mr. Alfred Jaretzki, Jr., New York | Mr. William J. Shroder, Cincinnati |
| Mr. Alexander Kahn, New York | * Mr. Dudley D. Sicher, New York |
| * Mr. E. I. Kaufmann, Washington | * Mr. Mendel D. Silberberg, Los Angeles |
| Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, Boston | Hon. M. C. Sloss, San Francisco |
| Mr. Samuel C. Lampert, New York | Mr. Modie J. Spiegel, Chicago |
| Mr. Sidney Lansburgh, Baltimore | Mr. Jesse H. Steinhart, San Francisco |
| Mr. Albert D. Lasker, Chicago | Mr. Edgar B. Stern, New Orleans |
| Judge Horace Stern, Philadelphia | * Mr. Henry M. Stern, Rochester |

Mr. Hugh Grant Straus, Brooklyn	Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, New York
Mrs. Roger W. Straus, New York	Mr. Eugene Warner, Buffalo
Mr. Lewis L. Strauss, New York	Mr. Henry Wineman, Detroit
* Rabbi Aaron Teitelbaum, New York	* Mr. Moses Winkelstein, Syracuse
* Mr. F. Frank Vorenberg, Boston	Dr. Jonah B. Wise, New York
Mr. Edward M. M. Warburg, New York	Mr. Morris Wolf, Philadelphia

(B) In addition, there have been nominated for membership in the Board of Directors the following names in the classes indicated:

Class A

Mr. Sidney J. Allen, Detroit
Judge Maurice Bernon, Cleveland
Mr. Newton Bissinger, San Francisco #
Dr. Morris R. Cohen, New York
Mr. David Dubinsky, New York
Mr. Max J. Epstein, Chicago
Mr. William K. Frank, Pittsburgh
Mr. Leo H. Heimerdinger, Phila.
Mr. Albert D. Hutzler, Baltimore
Mr. Milton Kahn, Boston
Mr. Milton Kutz, Wilmington
Mr. Charles J. Liebman, New York
Mr. Harold F. Linder, New York
Mr. Henry Monsky, Omaha
Dr. David de Sola Pool, New York
Mr. Lewis S. Rosenstiel, New York

Class B

Mr. Jacob Baskin, New York
Mr. L. E. Block, Chicago
Mr. Fred M. Butzel, Detroit
Mr. Eddie Cantor, Los Angeles
Mr. Louis Caplan, Pittsburgh
Mr. Nathan Chanin, New York
Mr. Reubin Guskin, New York
Judge Harry Hollzer, Los Angeles
Prof. Max J. Lerner, Williamstown Mass.
Mr. Hirsch Manischewitz, New York
Mr. Abraham Miller, New York
Mr. Paul Muni, Los Angeles
Dr. Marcus Nadler, New York
Dr. Bernard Sachs, New York
Mr. Nathan M. Stein, Milwaukee
Mr. Frank L. Sulzberger, Chicago

Class C

Mr. David Bernstein, New York
Mr. John L. Bernstein, New York
Dr. Alfred E. Cohn, New York
Mr. Leon Falk, Jr., Pittsburgh
Prof. Louis Finkelstein, New York
Mr. Samuel A. Goldsmith, Chicago
Hon. Henry Horner, Springfield, Ill.
Prof. Jerome Michaels, New York
Mr. Harris Perlstein, Chicago
Mr. Hiram S. Rivitz, Cleveland
Judge Morris Rothenberg, New York
Mr. Leon Sunstein, Philadelphia
Mr. Max M. Warburg, New York
Mr. Harry Warner, Los Angeles
Mr. Adolph Weil, Montgomery
Mr. David P. Wohl, St. Louis

(#.- Subject to acceptance)

II. Executive Committee

- (A) The following, who are at present members of the Executive Committee, are recommended for re-election:

Dr. Cyrus Adler	Hon. Edward Lazansky
Mr. George Backer	Mr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf
Mr. Paul Baerwald	Hon. Herbert H. Lehman
Mr. David M. Bressler	Mr. Sam A. Lewisoohn
Mr. Harry Fischel	Mr. Albert H. Lieberman
Mr. I. Edwin Goldwasser	Dr. Solomon Lowenstein
Mr. Harold K. Guinzburg	Mr. James Marshall
Mr. Henry Ittleson	Mr. James N. Rosenberg
Mr. Alfred Jaretzki, Jr.	Mr. William Rosenwald
Mr. Alexander Kahn	Mr. Eustace Seligman
Mr. E. I. Kaufmann	Mr. Lewis L. Strauss
Mr. Albert D. Lasker	Mr. Edward M. M. Warburg
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise	

- (B) The following are nominated as additional members of the Executive Committee:

Mr. David Dubinsky	Mr. Harold F. Linder
Mr. Samuel A. Goldsmith	Mr. Hirsch Manischewitz
Dr. J. J. Golub	Prof. Jerome Michaels
Mr. Adolph Held	Judge Morris Rothenberg
Mr. Max M. Warburg	

(# - Subject to acceptance)

III. Officers

The following recommendations are made for election and re-election as Officers of The Joint Distribution Committee:

Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Honorary Chairman	
Mr. Paul Baerwald, Chairman	
Mr. Edward M. M. Warburg, Co-Chairman and Chairman, Administration Committee	
Mr. James N. Rosenberg, Chairman, Executive Committee	
Mr. James H. Becker, Chairman, National Council	
Mr. George Backer, Vice-Chairman	Mr. Albert H. Lieberman, Vice-Chairman, National Council
Mr. David M. Bressler, Vice-Chairman	
Mr. Alexander Kahn, Vice-Chairman	
Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, Vice-Chairman	
Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, Vice-Chairman	
Mr. William Rosenwald, Vice-Chairman	
Mr. William Shroder, Vice-Chairman	
Hon. M. C. Sloss, Vice-Chairman	
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, Vice-Chairman	
Mr. Joseph C. Hyman, Executive Vice-Chairman	
Mr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, Treasurer	
Mr. Marco F. Hellman, Treasurer	
Mr. Abner Bregman, Associate Treasurer	
Miss Evelyn M. Morrissey, Assistant Treasurer	
Mrs. H. B. L. Goldstein, Comptroller	
Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, Secretary	
Mr. Isidor Coons, Campaign Director	

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1939
SECOND OF EXPENDITURES THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 1939 AND
ESTIMATED CASH REQUIREMENTS DURING REMAINDER 1939 AND EARLY 1940
TO MEET UNDRAWN BALANCES.

- 1 -

<u>PARIS ACCOUNT</u>	<u>Appropriations</u> <u>Jan-Dec. '39</u>	<u>Payments</u> <u>Jan-Oct. '39</u>	<u>Undrawn</u> <u>Balance as of</u> <u>Oct. 31, 1939</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Cash</u> <u>Requirements</u> <u>Nov-Dec '39</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Amounts</u> <u>Payable</u> <u>1940 & Beyond</u>
<u>Program in Germany</u> <u>and Occupied Territories:</u>					
Germany.....	\$ 978,102.	\$ 575,399.	\$ 402,703.	\$ 502,703.	\$ 100,000.
Austria.....	950,000.	433,321.	516,679.	550,000.	175,379.
Czechoslovakia.....	100,000.	40,000.	60,000.	40,000.	20,000.
Bohemia and Moravia.....	178,000.	388.	177,612.	124,000.	43,612.
Slovakia.....	160,000.	4,307.	155,693.	130,000.	25,693.
Transilvania.....	54,000.	31,000.	23,000.	21,000.	-
	<u>\$2,490,102.</u>	<u>\$1,075,282.</u>	<u>\$1,414,820.</u>	<u>\$ 977,703.</u>	<u>\$ 366,117.</u>
<u>Refugee Countries of Europe</u>					
Albania.....	\$ 9,500.	\$ 2,000.	\$ 1,500.	\$ 1,500.	\$ -
Belgium.....	649,400.	489,400.	160,000.	160,000.	-
Bulgaria.....	1,175.	875.	300.	300.	-
Denmark.....	5,000.	3,000.	2,000.	2,000.	-
England.....	100,000.	-	100,000.	100,000.	-
Finland.....	4,500.	2,000.	2,500.	2,500.	-
France.....	589,000.	351,417.	237,583.	180,000.	57,583.
Greece.....	9,000.	5,000.	4,000.	4,000.	-
Holland.....	549,500.	287,000.	262,500.	262,500.	-
Hungary.....	55,000.	26,048.	28,952.	29,952.	-
Italy.....	119,138.	79,500.	39,638.	39,638.	-
Latvia.....	13,000.	13,000.	13,000.	13,000.	-
Lithuania.....	12,000.	4,211.	7,789.	7,489.	-
Luxembourg.....	41,500.	31,500.	10,000.	10,000.	-
Norway.....	2,500.	2,500.	2,500.	2,500.	-
Poland.....	274,175.	205,400.	118,775.*	118,775.*	-
Portugal.....	5,000.	5,000.	1,000.	1,000.	-
Romania.....	2,850.	1,850.	1,000.	1,000.	-
Switzerland.....	461,800.	358,550.	103,250.	103,250.	-
Yugoslavia.....	22,000.	14,800.	7,200.	7,200.	-
China (Shanghai).....	92,608.	62,608.	30,000.	30,000.	-
Korea (Africa).....	5,300.	2,151.	3,149.	3,149.	-
Syria.....	8,000.	2,120.	5,880.	5,880.	-
Tunisia.....	484,000.	385,257.	100,743.	100,743.	-
Casablanca.....	30,420.	19,020.	1,400.	1,400.	-
Indiv. Cases & Unclassified...	2,601.	1,402.	613.	613.	-
St. Louis Refugees.....	91,000.	46,625.	44,375.	30,000.	14,375.
	<u>\$2,477,912.</u>	<u>\$2,365,524.</u>	<u>\$1,111,428.</u>	<u>\$1,009,468.</u>	<u>\$ 101,960.</u>
<u>Program in Eastern Europe</u>					
Bulgaria.....	\$ 300.	\$ 111.	\$ 89.	\$ 89.	\$ -
France.....	34,950.	5,669.	29,281.	29,281.	-
Hungary.....	148,500.	74,000.	74,500.	74,494.	-
Latvia.....	7,990.	8,990.	2,000.	2,000.	-
Lithuania.....	116,000.	6,600.	109,400.	109,400.	-
Poland.....	964,625.	634,303.	330,322.*	330,322.*	-
Romania.....	100,500.	22,558.	77,942.	71,945.	-
Casablanca.....	66,500.	32,200.	34,300.	33,380.	-
Individual Cases.....	1,000.	100.	900.	900.	-
A.J.R. Foundation.....	50,000.	-	50,000.	-	50,000.
	<u>\$1,500,315.</u>	<u>\$ 725,534.</u>	<u>\$ 711,781.</u>	<u>\$ 651,791.</u>	<u>\$ 50,000.</u>
<u>Administration - Overseas.....</u>	<u>\$ 228,000.</u>	<u>\$ 150,745.</u>	<u>\$ 84,254.</u>	<u>\$ 84,254.</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>Total</u>					
<u>Disposal Overseas Offices.....</u>	<u>\$7,582,422.</u>	<u>\$4,581,145.</u>	<u>\$1,251,213.</u>	<u>\$2,732,208.</u>	<u>\$ 529,077.</u>

* According to cable advice received 10/28/39 this undrawn balance has been expended for kitchens, child care, medical aid and other emergency needs during the siege of Warsaw, during which time, we are advised, our Warsaw Office operated.

(Cont.)

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1939
RECORD OF EXPENDITURES THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 1939 AND
ESTIMATED CASH REQUIREMENTS DURING REMAINDER 1939 AND EARLY 1940
TO MEET UNPAID BALANCES

- 2 -

<u>NEW YORK ACCOUNT</u>	<u>Appropriations</u> <u>Jan-Dec.'39</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>Jan-Oct.'39</u>	<u>Unpaid</u> <u>Balances</u> <u>as of</u> <u>Oct. 31, 1939</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Cash</u> <u>Requirements</u> <u>Nov-Dec.'39</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Amounts</u> <u>Payable</u> <u>1940 & Beyond</u>
<u>Central & South America &</u> <u>The Philippines</u>					
Argentina.....	\$ 10,875.	\$ 10,750.	\$ 125.	\$ 125.	\$ -
Bolivia.....	125,000.	125,000.	-	-	-
Brazil.....	48,500.	48,500.	20,050.	20,050.	-
Chile.....	13,500.	8,500.	4,500.	4,500.	-
Costa Rica.....	1,500.	1,300.	200.	200.	-
Cuba.....	187,924.	187,512.	30,412.	30,412.	-
Haiti.....	500.	500.	500.	500.	-
Honduras.....	1,000.	1,000.	-	-	-
Mexico.....	1,700.	1,700.	-	-	-
Panama.....	17,027.	11,584.	5,443.	5,443.	-
Paraguay.....	150.	150.	-	-	-
Peru.....	11,500.	9,500.	2,000.	2,000.	-
Philippines.....	35,041.	35,041.	-	-	-
Santo Domingo.....	2,775.	2,400.	375.	375.	-
Trinidad.....	1,250.	1,250.	500.	500.	-
Uruguay.....	11,000.	9,200.	2,800.	2,800.	-
Various Indiv. Cases.....	250.	150.	100.	100.	-
Unallocated.....	22,352.	-	22,352.	22,352.	-
	<u>\$ 500,000.</u>	<u>\$ 223,257.</u>	<u>\$ 106,162.</u>	<u>\$ 106,162.</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>Cultural Assistance</u>					
Disposal Cultural Committee, for Assistance to Cultural Institutions in Eastern Europe and Palestine.....	\$ 120,000.	\$ 83,781.	\$ 36,219.	\$ 36,219.	\$ -
Hebrew University, Palestine.....	12,500.	12,500.	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 132,500.</u>	<u>\$ 96,281.</u>	<u>\$ 36,219.</u>	<u>\$ 36,219.</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>Special Grants</u>					
Emergency Reserve for Special Requirements arising out of War Conditions in Poland....	\$ 750,000.	\$ -	\$ 750,000.	\$ 750,000.	\$ -
Co-ordinating Foundation....	1,000,000.	40,000.	960,000.	150,000.	200,000.
St. Louis Refugees.....	500,000.	-	500,000.	100,000.	400,000.
Australian Project.....	62,700.	-	62,700.	62,700.	-
	<u>\$2,312,700.</u>	<u>\$ 40,000.</u>	<u>\$2,272,700.</u>	<u>\$1,072,700.</u>	<u>\$1,200,000.</u>
<u>Discretionary Funds</u>	<u>\$ 100,000.</u>	<u>\$ 27,000.</u>	<u>\$ 63,000.</u>	<u>\$ 63,000.</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>Administration - New York</u>					
New York Offices.....	\$ 140,000.	\$ 95,410.	\$ 44,590.	\$ 44,590.	\$ -
Functional Services:					
Surveys.....	20,000.	15,227.	4,873.	4,873.	-
New York.....	130,000.	81,082.	38,914.	38,914.	-
	<u>\$ 290,000.</u>	<u>\$ 201,822.</u>	<u>\$ 83,177.</u>	<u>\$ 83,177.</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>Total Disposal</u>					
<u>New York Offices</u>	<u>\$2,342,700.</u>	<u>\$ 768,941.</u>	<u>\$2,572,259.</u>	<u>\$1,572,259.</u>	<u>\$1,200,000.</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>\$10,975,629.</u>	<u>\$ 5,150,087.</u>	<u>\$5,823,542.</u>	<u>\$4,095,465.</u>	<u>\$1,728,077.</u>

DATED: November 14th, 1939

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY APPROPRIATIONS

JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER, 1939

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	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	EMERGENCY & ONE-TIME GRANTS	GRAND	TOTAL
<u>AID IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA, SLOVAKIA & PROTECTORATES</u>															
<u>THRU CLEARANCE ARRANGEMENTS: *</u>															
Germany.....	\$100,000.	\$100,000.	\$100,000.	\$100,000.	\$100,000.	\$100,000.	\$ 59,102.	\$ 50,000.	\$ 60,000.	\$ 9,000.	\$100,000.	\$100,000.	\$ -	\$	\$ 978,102.
Austria.....	75,000.	75,000.	75,000.	75,000.	75,000.	75,000.	75,000.	75,000.	75,000.	75,000.	100,000.	100,000.	-	-	950,000.
American Friends Service Committee (Quakers).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000.	-	100,000.
Bohemia & Moravia.....	-	-	-	-	10,000.	-	-	48,000.	29,000.	31,000.	30,000.	30,000.	-	-	178,000.
Slovakia.....	-	-	-	-	10,000.	-	30,000.	20,000.	20,000.	30,000.	25,000.	25,000.	-	-	160,000.
Danzig.....	5,000.	5,000.	10,000.	5,000.	5,000.	-	-	4,000.	4,000.	6,000.	5,000.	5,000.	-	-	54,000.
	<u>\$180,000.</u>	<u>\$180,000.</u>	<u>\$185,000.</u>	<u>\$180,000.</u>	<u>\$200,000.</u>	<u>\$175,000.</u>	<u>\$164,102.</u>	<u>\$197,000.</u>	<u>\$188,000.</u>	<u>\$151,000.</u>	<u>\$260,000.</u>	<u>\$260,000.</u>	<u>\$100,000.</u>		<u>\$2,420,102.</u>
<u>REFUGEE AID IN COUNTRIES OF EUROPE:</u>															
Belgium.....	\$ 25,000.	\$ 40,000.	\$ 40,000.	\$ 40,000.	\$ 45,000.	\$ 54,500.	\$ 65,000.	\$ 50,000.	\$ 66,000.	\$ 63,900.	\$ 50,000.	\$ 80,000.	\$ -	\$	\$ 649,400.
China (Shanghai).....	25,000.	-	-	10,000.	25,000.	-	-	-	-	2,608.	15,000.	15,000.	-	-	92,608.
Denmark.....	-	1,000.	500.	500.	1,500.	1,500.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000.
England (Camp).....	-	-	-	8,000.	9,000.	8,000.	8,000.	35,000.	8,000.	8,000.	8,000.	8,000.	-	-	100,000.
Finland.....	500.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500.
France.....	32,000.	32,000.	32,000.	32,000.	32,000.	32,000.	30,000.	62,000.	60,000.	75,000.	85,000.	85,000.	-	-	589,000.
Greece.....	800.	800.	900.	500.	500.	500.	5,000.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000.
Holland.....	26,000.	25,000.	25,000.	25,000.	26,000.	30,000.	30,000.	30,000.	32,500.	25,000.	37,500.	37,500.	-	-	349,500.
Hungary.....	3,000.	3,000.	3,000.	2,000.	8,000.	8,000.	5,000.	10,000.	10,000.	-	2,000.	2,000.	-	-	56,000.
Italy.....	5,000.	6,128.	7,000.	8,000.	9,000.	9,000.	10,000.	10,000.	20,000.	6,000.	14,500.	14,500.	-	-	119,128.
Latvia.....	2,000.	-	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	2,000.	2,000.	2,000.	2,000.	54.	6,500.	6,500.	-	-	26,054.
Lithuania.....	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	2,000.	2,000.	2,000.	-	-	-	-	-	12,000.
Luxembourg.....	3,000.	3,000.	3,000.	3,000.	3,000.	3,000.	3,500.	3,000.	3,500.	3,500.	5,000.	5,000.	-	-	41,500.
Poland.....	16,000.	23,500.	20,000.	18,000.	45,500.	48,000.	38,000.	49,000.	66,176.	-	-	-	-	-	324,176.
Roumania.....	750.	750.	850.	500.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,850.
Switzerland.....	35,650.	36,000.	36,000.	35,250.	35,000.	35,000.	37,900.	35,000.	35,000.	40,000.	50,500.	50,500.	-	-	461,800.
Yugo-Slavia.....	1,000.	1,900.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	5,500.	3,500.	3,500.	-	-	22,000.
Other Countries:-Albania,Bulgaria,Ethiopia, Norway,Portugal,Syria,Tangier (Morocco).....	1,866.	1,400.	1,510.	2,000.	3,000.	500.	2,000.	6,500.	4,000.	2,000.	2,000.	2,000.	-	-	28,776.
Hicon (Hias - Ica Emigration Association).....	33,500.	33,500.	33,000.	32,000.	32,000.	32,000.	32,000.	37,000.	56,000.	45,000.	50,000.	50,000.	-	-	466,000.
Ose (Medical Aid Organization).....	-	-	-	-	1,000.	-	500.	1,300.	7,700.	8,520.	700.	700.	-	-	20,420.
Individual and Discretionary.....	350.	350.	300.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.
Africa (Kenya).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,300.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,300.
Special Maintenance Requirements in Behalf of St. Louis Refugees in England, Holland, Belgium and France.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000.	-	21,000.	-	10,000.	10,000.	-	-	91,000.
	<u>\$212,416.</u>	<u>\$209,928.</u>	<u>\$207,060.</u>	<u>\$220,750.</u>	<u>\$279,500.</u>	<u>\$266,000.</u>	<u>\$321,900.</u>	<u>\$339,100.</u>	<u>\$394,876.</u>	<u>\$285,082.</u>	<u>\$370,200.</u>	<u>\$370,200.</u>	<u>\$ -</u>		<u>\$3,477,012.</u>
<u>TOTAL GREATER GERMANY & REFUGEE COUNTRIES.....</u>	<u>\$392,416.</u>	<u>\$389,928.</u>	<u>\$392,060.</u>	<u>\$400,750.</u>	<u>\$479,500.</u>	<u>\$441,000.</u>	<u>\$486,002.</u>	<u>\$536,100.</u>	<u>\$582,876.</u>	<u>\$436,082.</u>	<u>\$630,200.</u>	<u>\$630,200.</u>	<u>\$100,000.</u>		<u>\$5,897,114.</u>

* No dollars have been sent into Greater Germany or its Protectorates.
Our funds have been spent outside those countries through student and
emigration clearance arrangements.

(Continued)

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY APPROPRIATIONS

JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER, 1939

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	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	EMERGENCY & ONE-TIME GRANTS	GRAND TOTAL
<u>RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION FOR NATIVE POPULATIONS</u> <u>IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE:</u>														
France.....	\$ 450.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000.	\$ -	\$ 1,000.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,500.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ -	\$ 34,950.
Hungary.....	2,000.	3,000.	5,000.	5,000.	5,000.	15,000.	71,500.	16,000.	16,000.	-	5,000.	5,000.	-	148,500.
Latvia.....	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	-	-	-	-	990.	1,000.	1,000.	-	7,990.
Lithuania.....	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	-	-	-	-	5,000.	53,000.	53,000.	-	116,000.
Poland.....	\$3,500.	\$3,500.	\$3,000.	\$0,000.	125,000.	132,000.	100,000.	114,675.	162,950.	-	-	-	-	964,625.
Rumania.....	4,000.	4,000.	4,000.	4,000.	4,000.	4,000.	4,000.	4,000.	4,000.	14,500.	25,000.	25,000.	-	100,500.
Bulgaria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.	-	-	-	-	-	200.
Individual and Discretionary.....	350.	350.	300.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.
One.....	5,000.	2,500.	2,500.	5,000.	4,000.	5,000.	4,500.	1,700.	2,550.	6,950.	13,500.	13,350.	-	66,550.
American Joint Reconstruction Foundation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000.	60,000.
	\$ 97,300.	\$ 95,350.	\$ 96,800.	\$ 97,000.	\$140,000.	\$157,000.	\$180,000.	\$136,575.	\$185,500.	\$ 39,940.	\$107,500.	\$107,350.	\$ 60,000.	\$ 1,500,315.
<u>REFUGEE AID IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA,</u> <u>AND THE PHILIPPINES:</u>														
	\$ 36,000.	\$ 36,000.	\$ 38,000.	\$ 16,000.	\$ 35,000.	\$ 54,000.	\$ 21,000.	\$ 60,000.	\$ 70,000.	\$ 54,000.	\$ 40,000.	\$ 40,000.	\$ -	\$ 500,000.
<u>CULTURAL ASSISTANCE:</u>														
Disposal Cultural Committee, for Assistance to Cultural Institutions in Eastern Europe and Palestine.....	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ -	\$ 120,000.
Hebrew University, Palestine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500.	12,500.
	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 10,000.	\$ 12,500.	\$ 132,500.
<u>EMERGENCY RESERVE FOR SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS</u> <u>ARISING OUT OF WAR CONDITIONS IN POLAND:</u>														
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$750,000.	\$ 750,000.
<u>SPECIAL GRANTS:</u>														
Co-ordinating Foundation.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,000,000.	\$ 1,000,000.
Guarantee-St. Louis Refugees.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000.	500,000.
Australian Project.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,700.	68,700.
Discretionary Appropriations for Special Purposes under the Executive Officers' Control...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000.	100,000.
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,668,700.	\$ 1,668,700.
<u>ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATING EXPENSES:</u>														
New York and Overseas Offices.....	\$ 26,500.	\$ 26,500.	\$ 27,000.	\$ 27,000.	\$ 30,000.	\$ 32,000.	\$ 31,000.	\$ 31,000.	\$ 31,000.	\$ 31,000.	\$ 41,000.	\$ 41,000.	\$ -	\$ 375,000.
Functional Service - Regional Conferences, Public Education, Surveys of Settlement Projects, Inspection Trips, etc.....	11,000.	11,000.	11,000.	11,000.	11,000.	11,000.	11,000.	11,000.	12,000.	12,000.	19,000.	19,000.	-	150,000.
	\$ 37,500.	\$ 37,500.	\$ 38,000.	\$ 38,000.	\$ 41,000.	\$ 43,000.	\$ 42,000.	\$ 42,000.	\$ 43,000.	\$ 43,000.	\$ 60,000.	\$ 60,000.	\$ -	\$ 525,000.
GRAND TOTAL.....	\$573,216.	\$568,778.	\$574,860.	\$561,750.	\$705,500.	\$705,000.	\$739,002.	\$784,675.	\$891,376.	\$583,022.	\$847,700.	\$847,550.	\$2,591,200.	\$10,973,629.

DATED: NOVEMBER 14, 1939.

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
100 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

March 27, 1940

BULLETIN #7 - PRESENT ACTIVITIES OF THE J.D.C.

(Refugee Aid in South and Central America,
the Philippines and Shanghai)

As a haven for refugees, the countries of Central and South America have loomed large in the hopes of persecuted European Jews. Sparsely settled for the most part, Latin America is rich in resources, fertile and undeveloped. It can utilize new manpower, new industries, new means to capitalize natural wealth. Ever since the inception of the National Socialist regime in Germany, which loosed a tidal wave of refugees over the surface of the earth, the finger of logic has pointed to South and Central America as a terrain eminently suitable for absorbing large numbers of the wanderers. Yet the fact of the matter is that Latin America was slow to assume its natural role of refuge, and it is only within the past year or so that it has been possible for its activities to be organized in orderly fashion, in order to weave the refugee into the fabric of Latin American life.

This issue of the Bulletin is being devoted to the J.D.C. program of aid for refugees in South and Central America, the Philippines and Shanghai. The last two Bulletins have dealt with our European work in behalf of Polish and German Jews respectively. In order to round out the picture of J.D.C. activities, which cover 52 countries of the globe, there follows an outline of the extensive measures which have been undertaken in the countries on this side of the Atlantic.

General Background

The refugee population in Latin America today numbers about 84,000. Of these, at least 14,000 have entered during the past twelve months. Neither war, nor formal

difficulties, nor discouraging physical and climatic conditions have halted the stream of human beings who, under duress, have been forced to seek asylum wherever they could find the possibility. Many South American countries, politically tempestuous, have undergone changes in government in a brief space of time. New regimes have imposed different restrictions and qualifications upon immigration. Regulations have been amended with lightning rapidity, sometimes retroactively, sometimes taking effect when a boat-load of refugees was on the high seas, and changing their status before they even had an opportunity to set foot on the land of their destination.

An outstanding example which comes readily to mind is the incident last May of the SS ST. LOUIS and its cargo of 900 human pawns who, of their own volition, were proceeding to Cuba. Despite prolonged negotiations conducted on their behalf by the J.D.C., they were forced to make the heartbreaking journey back across the Atlantic, and their last-minute rescue from deportation to Germany had to be effected by the J.D.C. In other instances, however, asylum has been found, almost without exception, for the immigrants in one or another country. People who were refused admission into Paraguay were settled in Uruguay or Chile. Those bound for Trinidad were enabled to enter Venezuela. Asylum was found in Peru or Bolivia for large numbers who had discovered that they would not, after all, be able to obtain admission to the South American country for which they had originally set out. Others who had thought that their admission into Mexico was virtually assured, had to be taken care of in Cuba when Mexican authorities refused to admit them.

Panic Emigration

In the face of these conditions, it is small wonder that the refugee situation in South and Central America began to assume chaotic proportions toward the end of 1938. The situation was brought to a head after the Anschluss of Germany with Austria, when panic emigration rose to unprecedented heights. Despite every effort of the organizations subventioned by the J.D.C., which issued warning after warning, boat after boat left European shores with unknown or uncertain destination. The passengers were

dumped at any port that would receive them, and left to the mercy of circumstances. No advance preparations had been made by local communities to care for these stranded refugees. On many occasions there were actually shortages of such basic necessities as beds, blankets and even roofs. There was no possibility of controlling the situation and of setting up orderly procedures, whereby the refugees might be integrated into the lives of their newly found countries.

J.D.C. Investigation and Action

During 1938 the J.D.C. found that repeated and increasingly urgent pleas for assistance were being made from South American countries. Not only was the need for material aid great, but it was important that some influential body should organize local communities in such a way as to assure maximum care for the refugees as well as maximum participation by local Jewish communities in the responsibility for refugee assistance. Bearing in mind also the latent danger of a rapid spread of anti-Semitism from Latin America to the United States unless refugee conditions were quickly brought under control, the J.D.C. organized a Committee on Refugee Aid in Central and South America.

The Committee quickly came to the conclusion that an urgent requirement was a comprehensive and detailed knowledge of the refugee situations in the respective Central and South American countries. Accordingly, following up previous survey trips, two representatives of the J.D.C. undertook a three-months tour of the continent, covering more than 20,000 miles and visiting 11 countries. Their mission was not merely informational. Where factional differences existed among different sections of the Jewish communities, they helped to iron them out. Where no committee was in existence and the number of refugees justified the creation of one, the J.D.C. men persuaded representative local leaders to undertake the formation of such a group. Constructive suggestions were made as to how the refugees might be usefully employed. Plans were formulated for relief and maintenance, for employment assistance, for care and education of children, for medical aid and for many other forms of constructive endeavor.

In cooperation with other agencies, possibilities for agricultural programs were considered. In other words, the entire refugee situation in South America was organized on an efficient and planned basis, and the J.D.C. began to expend substantial sums in those countries.

Progress Made

During 1939, the J.D.C. appropriated \$600,000 to provide urgently required assistance to the needy among the refugees in Latin America, Shanghai and the Philippines. During the year, the problem was aggravated by the entrance of 14,000 newcomers in Latin America alone, the largest number of whom were almost totally dependent upon committee aid from the moment of their arrival. On the other hand, under the careful tutelage of the J.D.C., the local committees achieved a greater degree of maturity and self-reliance during the year. Constructive progress was made in many directions. Almost without exception, for instance, assistance is now given by Latin American refugee committees on a loan basis. This removes the stigma of outright relief and helps to maintain the morale of the beneficiaries.

Furthermore, a fine cooperative inter-relationship has been developed among a number of the local committees. A recent incident illustrates this. The committee in Lima, Peru, requested us to advise the committee in Panama of the impending passage through the Panama Canal of a boat carrying refugee passengers for Bolivia and Chile. The Lima committee suggested that the Panama committee secure a passenger list and organize a committee of the refugees on board. This request was transmitted by the J.D.C. to the organizations with which it works in Panama City and Colon and the information secured in Panama was passed along to the committees in Bolivia and Chile. With this fore-knowledge, and the cooperation of the committee of refugees organized on the boat, the committees in Bolivia and Chile were able to land and distribute the refugees with greater efficiency and less discomfort.

The J.D.C. today is continuing its assistance in South and Central America, Shanghai and the Philippines. It is appropriating at a rate of \$800,000 a year for

activities which will serve the two-fold purpose of relieving the need that exists among the refugees already there, and creating such favorable conditions and impressions as will allow further large numbers of distressed European Jews to find a haven in these areas.

Population Relationships

When it is borne in mind that the total Jewish population of all of South and Central America prior to the refugee influx was only 475,000, a keener appreciation may be had of the impact of 84,000 refugees on the communities. Of the sixteen South and Central American countries in which the J.D.C. expends funds, the refugee population exceeds the native Jewish population in nine. In the seven others, the ratio of refugees to local population ranges from 59% to 3%. Bolivia, for instance, with a native Jewish population of 50, has 10,000 refugees! The small island of Trinidad, with an equally small native Jewish population, has nine times as many refugees - 450. In Peru the local Jewish community of 1,500 cares for 2,000 immigrants. In the tiny republic of Haiti, 10 local Jews have found their number swelled by 184 refugees.

Examples of Refugee Situations

There follow brief descriptions of the situations in some of the Latin American countries in which the J.D.C. works.

Bolivia: One of the most serious problems in South America arose last year with the influx of 10,000 refugees into the small country of Bolivia whose general population of 4,300,000 is 95% primitive Indian. There was an acute shortage of actual necessities in Bolivia, and extraordinary measures were necessary to secure sufficient houses, beds, cooking utensils, etc. in order to feed and care for the refugee population.

Although the native Jewish population of Bolivia embraces only 50 persons, it was fortunate for the refugees that a Jewish leader with important interests in Bolivia worked effectively and untiringly in their behalf. A promising agricultural training

project has been initiated in Bolivia, established by the local committee, through which 140 refugees are now successfully operating a farm. With the support of other organizations, plans are now under way to enlarge these training facilities, in order to make possible further agricultural opportunities for thousands of immigrants who may be adapted to farm work and who may thus become self-supporting. Bolivia, which is not economically well developed, cannot absorb a large number of professional or commercial workers. Agriculture offers almost the only possibility for self-support.

The American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation and the Refugee Economic Corporation have each granted \$50,000 to permit the experimental farm to be enlarged in order to accommodate another 200 families, thus paving the way for a broadening of the program of resettlement and rehabilitation in Bolivia.

Chile: Of the 10,000 refugees now in Chile, approximately 6,000 arrived during the last half of 1939. During the last two or three months, arrival of several additional boatloads of immigrants has given rise to a particularly difficult problem and has necessitated the expenditure of large sums for the transportation of more than 1,000 refugees to the southern provinces, for effecting the release and delivery of their baggage, and for providing them with food and shelter. The story of how more than 600 refugee passengers on the SS AUGUSTUS were received in Valparaiso on December 28th, 1939 and were transported, en masse, to the south, demonstrates the amazing discipline and self-restraint of these persons. A handful of local leaders organized the necessary trains for the transport, and with a certain amount of government cooperation made the difficult distribution of refugees in half-a-dozen cities over a period of three days and nights. The large recent influx of immigrants to Chile has resulted in a governmental halting of further admission, for the time being at least. There is a large-scale task ahead in order to settle the newcomers.

A revolving constructive loan-fund has been in operation in Chile for several months. Loans ranging in amounts from \$10 to \$165 have enabled refugees to engage in a variety of trades and occupations - radio mechanic, book dealer, book binder,

builder, quilt manufacturer, butcher, electrician, tailor, collar manufacturer, boarding house keeper, laundry, photographer, baker, nursery school, pocketbook manufacturer, ladies hat manufacturer, manufacturer of pharmaceutical supplies and cosmetics, and fruit dealer.

Plans are also being studied which may lead to the initiation by other agencies of agricultural projects in Chile. The presence in that country of at least 150 refugee families who were farmers in Europe and who can adapt themselves to farm work in Chile with comparatively little preliminary training, makes the launching of such agricultural projects particularly desirable. It is also felt that an agricultural scheme will have a beneficial effect on the attitude of the Chilean people, as well as of the government.

Cuba: The number of refugees in Cuba has been somewhat reduced since last year by reason of the fact that many were awaiting visas to the United States, and have since been permitted to enter this country under the quota. There are now about 2,900 refugees remaining in Havana. Since, under the Cuban laws, refugees are not permitted to work, a large number of the immigrants have to be supported. Although the refugees are fewer in number than last year, the amount expended for relief has not been substantially reduced because many who had personal resources last year are now at the end of their own funds and have had to apply to the local committee for maintenance. The problem in Cuba is relatively static, since further immigration is not being permitted. It is hoped that, within the next two or three years, the situation of the German refugees there can be liquidated through the admission to the United States of most of those applying for visas.

A small project, operated under the auspices of the Quakers, has enabled about 50 refugees to be removed from the relief rolls as such. This project, known as a finca, provides training in various types of handicraft work and in the management of the project itself. The J.D.C. pays for the support and maintenance of the refugees.

Shanghai

The number of refugees in desolate Shanghai, the "port of last resort" in refugee life, has remained more or less static (at about 18,000) since last August, when Japanese authorities sharply limited further immigration to the area controlled by them and the French Concession likewise closed its doors. At the beginning of this year, 14,000 refugees were registered with the local committee. Of these, 3,750 were in community camps organized and supported by the committee, and about 1,400 were being maintained in private homes. Some 6,500 refugees were being fed daily on a minimal basis. The average diet consisted of tea and bread in the morning; meat, a vegetable and bread at noon; bread, coffee and margarine at night.

Medical aid is particularly important for the refugees in Shanghai, who found it difficult to adjust themselves to the intemperate climate. The refugee committee found it necessary to establish five free clinics, treating about 3,000 cases a week; a general hospital with 50 beds; and an isolation hospital with 76 beds. Special drives were launched locally to establish a maternity hospital as well as a central pharmacy.

Constructive help was furnished through a revolving Rehabilitation Fund, established by Sir Victor Sassoon of Shanghai, through which 1,384 refugees were enabled to become economically self-sustaining, and by taking care of their own families, removed 3,380 persons from the relief rolls of the committee. In addition, the local committee was able to find employment for nearly 1,000 persons. A number of the doctors were placed in hospitals in the interior of China.

A school for refugee children, equipped for 600 pupils, was started in June. Additional educational facilities are afforded through a special kindergarten for children under six and through teachers of English for 1,200 adults. During the bitterly cold winter months, however, it was found necessary to close the schools because of inadequate heating facilities and insufficient funds with which to buy coal and wood, which increased sharply in price.

The European war, though geographically far removed from Shanghai, has had

severe repercussions on the refugee situation. Increased cost of all commodities and the discontinuance of contributions hitherto received from British Jews as well as from the Jews of several other countries, created a situation as a result of which the J.D.C., which had previously been the chief source of foreign support for refugee work in Shanghai, now finds itself the only source.

The Philippines

The 150 Jews of Manila are at present assisting a refugee population of 750. While the Philippines are hopefully regarded by leaders in refugee endeavor as an ultimate outlet for substantial colonization projects, the immediate problem has been to adjust the refugees already on the Islands to life there. More than one-third of the immigrants are on the relief rolls of the refugee committee which, in view of the scant local Jewish population, must look to the J.D.C. for the bulk of its funds. Jobs have been found for the remainder, and business loans have enabled a number of families to become self-supporting. The local committee operates four cooperative homes for refugees. A fifth center, located on a farm, will accommodate 40 to 50 persons who will be able to provide themselves with fruits, vegetables and poultry.

United Jewish Appeal

To continue its constructive work of rehabilitation in South and Central America, as well as to support its programs of emergency aid and relief in the distressed areas of Europe, in behalf of the Jews in Poland, the refugees from that land, the Jews in Germany, Austria, Bohemia-Moravia, Slovakia and the refugees from those countries, the Jews in Hungary, Roumania, Lithuania, Italy, etc. - for the maintenance of all these activities, the J.D.C. depends on the funds supplied to it by the Jews of America through the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs. The number of lives which the J.D.C. can save through its emergency programs in Europe or reconstruct through its rehabilitative programs in Latin America is in direct proportion to the support rendered by American Jewry to the fund-raising effort of the United Jewish Appeal.