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United Jewish Appeal, United Palestine Appeal, Joint Distribution
Committee, 1940-1941.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, Inc.

100 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY

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PAUL BAERWALD, *Chairman*

EDWARD M. M. WARBURG, *Co-Chairman*

JAMES N. ROSENBERG, *Chairman, Executive Committee*

JAMES H. BECKER, *Chairman, National Council*

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MRS. H. B. L. GOLDSTEIN, *Comptroller*

MOSES A. LEAVITT, *Secretary*

ISIDOR COONS, *Director of Fund Raising*

November 15th, 1940

TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF

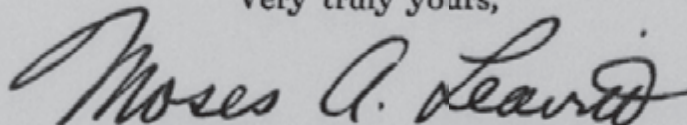
THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

You are hereby notified that, pursuant to the By-Laws, the corporate Annual Meeting of the members of The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. will be held at the office of the Committee, 100 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y., at 2 P.M. Monday, December 9th, 1940;

1. To elect successors to Class "B" of the Board of Directors whose terms of office expire and to fill vacancies that exist in the membership of the Board of Directors;
2. For the rendering of the annual financial report and the report of the activities of the corporation;
3. For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the consideration of and action upon any amendments of the Certificate of Incorporation and of the By-Laws which may be proposed.

If you cannot attend in person, please fill out the enclosed proxy, and return it promptly to the undersigned, at 100 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Very truly yours,



MOSES A. LEAVITT

Secretary

MAL:df

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, Inc.

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ISIDOR COONS, *Director of Fund Raising*

November 18th, 1940

The Allotment Committee
United Jewish Appeal for 1940
342 Madison Avenue
New York City

Gentlemen:

We wish to submit to the Allotment Committee of the United Jewish Appeal for 1940, a number of new emergency situations which have arisen subsequent to our supplementary statement to you of October 14th, 1940.

1. Unoccupied France

The problem of bringing aid to many thousands of refugees in unoccupied France who are in camps or outside of the camps has become extraordinarily aggravated by the expulsion of between 7,000 and 9,000 Jews from the Baden and Palatinate areas of Germany. We are informed that 4,000 of these Jews have been interned in the camp at Gurs in the Pyrenees. The people expelled were permitted to take with them only a bag of personal belongings and were given the usual 10 marks (\$2.50). The extra burden of feeding, clothing and medical aid involved for the deported Jews has not been taken into account in the estimated needs which we submitted to you for unoccupied France.

2. Luxembourg

The threatened expulsion of Jews from Luxembourg, referred to in our memorandum of October 14th, has taken place to the extent of 510 Jews, of whom 440 were escorted to the Portugal border under supervision of the Gestapo. Through our local relief committee in Lisbon we were able to secure admittance of the first group of 150 Jews into Portugal and arrange to have them stay in a small town near Lisbon. The second group of 290 have also been admitted to Portugal after great efforts on the part of our local relief committee. A group of 70 was sent to unoccupied France and these deportees are faced with internment in camps unless suitable guarantees are provided for them.

The Allotment Committee - U.J.A. for 1940.

November 18th, 1940.

3. Japan

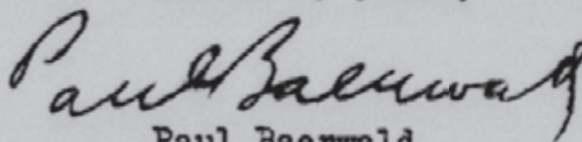
A new relief problem has arisen with respect to stranded Polish refugees from Lithuania who find themselves in Tokyo and Kobe, unable to proceed further with their emigration, and dependent upon relief from our local committee. We have been advised that about 400 persons left Vilna for Japan. We have thus far transmitted \$4,000 for relief of part of this group, and we anticipate additional requests for aid before the group can be reemigrated from Japan.

4. Portugal

The situation in Portugal has become greatly aggravated in the last few weeks. Hundreds of additional refugees have arrived. Our budget for November has been increased to \$10,000 per month. We are now feeding 1500 refugees daily and we are straining every effort to keep the situation in Portugal under control so as to prevent undesirable repercussions from Governmental action. New difficulties in Portugal have resulted from the cancellation of the Greek Line sailings. The cost of passage has increased from \$175 to \$350. We are hopeful, however, that the Yugoslavian and Portuguese steamship lines now entering the Lisbon-New York service, will charge more reasonable fees. In the meantime, many refugees in Portugal are in danger of having their visas expire unless immediate aid is forthcoming to facilitate their transportation.

We submit the above for the consideration of the Allotment Committee as indicative of the daily emergencies which arise and for which no reserve has been set up in our budget.

Sincerely yours,



Paul Baerwald
Chairman

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 DAVID P. WOHL, *St. Louis*
 MORRIS WOLF, *Philadelphia*

J.D.C.'s Board of Directors and Executive Committee are elected by the National Council of the J.D.C. consisting of 2,300 Jewish community leaders from all sections of the United States and Canada. J.D.C. operates in over 50 countries in aid of distressed Jewish communities. It is supported solely by voluntary contributions.

THE REASONS FOR
AN
INDEPENDENT JDC APPEAL
IN 1941



A report to the Board of Directors and
the National Council of the American
Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.

January 14, 1941

DURING 1939 and 1940 the Joint Distribution Committee joined with the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service in a combined fund-raising effort embodied in the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs. The United Jewish Appeal has not been renewed for 1941.

The reasons for an independent J. D. C. Appeal in 1941:

THE BACKGROUND

The United Jewish Appeal agreement for 1940 called for a \$23,000,000 fund-raising campaign. It provided for distribution of the moneys to be raised as follows:

The first \$10,250,000 raised nationally was to be distributed according to a formula fixed in advance.

The J.D.C. was to receive \$5,250,000 of this sum.

The U.P.A. was to receive \$2,500,000.

The N.R.S. was to receive \$2,500,000.

In addition, the N.R.S. was to receive \$1,000,000 from the proceeds from Greater New York.

Thus, the advance allotments totalled \$11,250,000.

All sums raised above this amount were to be distributed by an Allotment Committee created in accordance with the wishes of the Welfare Fund Communities throughout the country. It consisted of two representatives of the J. D. C., Dr. Solomon Lowenstein and Mr. James H. Becker; two representatives of the U.P.A., Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Stephen S. Wise; and three impartial members representing the country at large, the Messrs. Harris Perlstein of Chicago, David Watchmaker of Boston, and Henry Wineman of Detroit. The Allotment Committee decided early in December, 1940, that funds raised over and above the \$11,250,000 were to be distributed in the ratio of \$800,000 to the J.D.C. and \$400,000 to the U.P.A.

THE NEGOTIATIONS

(From the report of Dr. Solomon Lowenstein to the Executive Committee of the Joint Distribution Committee, December 23, 1940)

The J.D.C. proposed that the United Jewish Appeal be renewed during 1941 on the same basis as during 1940, with two modifications:

That the N.R.S. be admitted to the enterprise as a full partner instead of solely as a beneficiary.

That because rapidly-moving events all over the world make it impossible to foresee what situations may develop during the course of a year, fixed allotments for each of the three agencies be held to a minimum and that these allotments be made on a three to six months basis, leaving as large a sum as possible to be distributed by an Allotment Committee after a detailed study of the needs.

The U.P.A. was unwilling to continue the same arrange-

ment during 1941 that had existed during 1940. It made several successive proposals.

At the outset, it wished to exclude the N.R.S. entirely from the United Jewish Appeal, on the ground that the N.R.S. was a local activity, that its problem did not stimulate fund-raising for the J.D.C. or the U.P.A., but detracted from the presentation of overseas and Palestine needs.

Subsequently, the U.P.A. consented to inclusion of the N.R.S. in the campaign, but solely as a beneficiary, not as a partner, and throughout it maintained that the allotment to the N.R.S. should be substantially reduced on the theory that need for service to refugees in the United States would diminish during 1941.

THE FINAL PROPOSAL

At a meeting convened by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds on December 17, 1940, the U.P.A. stated its final proposal:

Fixed allotment of \$9,000,000 at the beginning of the year.

Of this sum, the N.R.S. to receive \$2,000,000 for its total national and New York City requirements during 1941.

The remaining \$7,000,000 to be distributed 65 percent, or \$4,550,000 to the J.D.C., and 35 percent, or \$2,450,000, to the U.P.A.

All income over \$9,000,000 to be allocated by the Allotment Committee to the J.D.C. and U.P.A. only.

This proposal was unacceptable to the J.D.C., which believed that so drastic a reduction in the income of the N.R.S., from \$3,500,000 in 1940 to \$2,000,000 in 1941, would spell disaster to the refugee program in the United States and would thus endanger the interests of the entire American Jewish community.

Furthermore, on the basis of the U.P.A. plan, the J.D.C. would have suffered a substantial reduction of the allotment assigned to it in advance, while the U.P.A. would have been allotted practically the same initial amount as in 1940. The flexibility originally sought by the J.D.C. in proposing a reduction of fixed allotments would have been achieved only to a minor degree, and almost wholly at the expense of the J.D.C. and N.R.S.

THE RESULT

The Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. met on the evening of December 17, 1940 and resolved in favor of an independent campaign. On December 26, 1940 the U.P.A. announced a campaign for \$12,000,000.

The J.D.C. held the view that it was not free to launch a 1941 campaign until after the expiration of the U.J.A. agreement at the end of the calendar year 1940. In addition, it would not wish to announce a quota or present a budget to the public before consulting community leaders throughout the country on the problem.

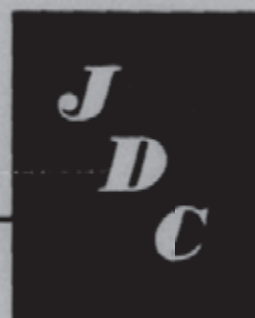


THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, Inc.

100 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.



Printed in U. S. A.



PROGRAM & BUDGET

WRHS



The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee

JANUARY 31st, 1941

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

IMPORTANT: - Heretofore, statements showing all resources and liabilities of the J. D. C. have been submitted on what may be characterized as an "Accrual Basis". This type of statement has always included official estimates of income still to be received and commitments still to be paid.

In conformity with requests there is presented below a statement prepared on a "Cash Basis" which includes only such resources and liabilities arising from cash transactions of the J. D. C. In a footnote, reference is directed to official estimates of resources and liabilities expected to be received and paid, respectively.

To afford comparable data, the statement of Resources, Liabilities and Reserves originally presented for the year 1939 on the "Accrual Basis" has been converted to the "Cash Basis" and data are shown below in juxtaposition to 1940.

In changing the 1939 figures from the "Accrual Basis" to the "Cash Basis", sundry items of estimated resources, commitments and liabilities have been deleted from the accrual statement of December 31, 1939, thereby increasing the December 31, 1939 accrual deficit of \$150,480.71 by \$1,220,908.71 to an adjusted cash deficit of \$1,371,389.42 as of the same date. This deficit was reduced by \$620,000. "Working Fund Reserve Temporarily Depleted", resulting in a final adjusted cash deficit as of December 31, 1939 of \$751,389.42.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

EXHIBIT "A"

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES, LIABILITIES AND RESERVES

DECEMBER 31, 1940 AND DECEMBER 31, 1939

GENERAL FUND

CASH BASIS

	<u>December 31, 1940</u> (Tentative Before Closing)	<u>December 31, 1939</u>
<u>R E S O U R C E S</u>		
Cash Funds - New York	\$ 380,881.11	\$ 231,134.42
Securities - At Cost (Sold in February 1941)	14,218.75	17,325.00
Loans and Advances (Subject to Collection)	126,224.09	101,379.18
<u>TOTAL RESOURCES</u>	<u>\$ 521,323.95</u>	<u>\$ 349,838.60</u>
<u>L I A B I L I T I E S A N D R E S E R V E S</u>		
Notes Payable - American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corp.,	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 500,000.00
Payable on Demand to Overseas Committees, Inclusive of Clearance Arrangements	1,021,161.53	-
Loans Payable to Sundry Affiliated Organizations Overseas	82,416.09	192,137.43
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	2,275.00	9,541.23
Loans Payable to A. J. R. F. Account	-	75,000.00
Notes Payable - Guaranty Trust Co.,	-	320,000.00
Securities Reserve	-	4,549.36
Working Fund Reserve (Deducted below)	620,000.00	620,000.00
<u>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</u>	<u>\$2,125,852.62</u>	<u>\$1,721,228.02</u>
<u>Excess of Liabilities and Reserves over Resources</u>	<u>\$1,604,528.67</u>	<u>\$1,371,389.42</u>
<u>Less: - Working Fund Reserve Temporarily Depleted</u>	<u>620,000.00</u>	<u>620,000.00</u>
<u>Accumulated Deficit After Applying Working Fund</u>		
<u>Reserve Temporarily Depleted (Exhibit "C")</u>	<u>\$ 984,528.67</u>	<u>\$ 751,389.42</u>

NOTES FOR 1940

The above resources are exclusive of sums still to be received from the 1940 and 1939 Campaigns of the United Jewish Appeal, officially estimated by Campaign officers at \$2,445,000.; and an estimated amount of \$19,000. of Miscellaneous Receivables. The above liabilities are exclusive of unpaid commitments for relief, reconstruction, operating and functional expenditures aggregating \$1,429,400. The above liabilities are also exclusive of \$968,700. of commitments deferred to future years.

Furthermore, the above statement does not include Special Funds held aggregating \$309,065.72 representing provision for amounts payable on demand for transportation, etc. and including \$15,494.09 of items held in suspense.

The above statement does not include working assets representing among other items, investments in American Joint Reconstruction Foundation; Palestine Economic Corp.; Gemiloth Chessed Kassar; American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation; etc., available only for continued use in the present activities and being of no immediate cash value to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

EXHIBIT "B"

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

JANUARY 1, 1940 TO DECEMBER 31, 1940

(TENTATIVE - BEFORE CLOSING)

CASH BASIS

INCOME

1939 Campaign of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc.....	\$2,165,666.67
1940 Campaign of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc.; and Campaigns of Canada and South America.....	<u>3,840,008.48</u>
	\$6,005,675.15

EXPENDITURES

Program of Relief and Reconstruction.....	\$5,780,794.43
Operating Expenses - New York and Overseas.....	398,786.80
Functional Service:- Publicity, Campaign Stimulation, Junior Division, Regional Conferences, etc.....	<u>154,760.05</u> <u>6,334,343.28</u>
Cash Operating Deficit for Year 1940 (Financed as Below).....	<u>\$ 328,668.13</u>

<u>Financing During 1940 to Meet</u> <u>Cash Operating Deficit above</u>	<u>Loans Payable</u> <u>as of</u> <u>Jan. 1, 1940</u>	<u>Borrowed During</u> <u>Year 1940</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Repaid During</u> <u>Year 1940</u>	<u>Loans Payable</u> <u>Dec. 31, 1940</u>
Guaranty Trust Company.....	\$320,000.00	\$ 770,000.00	\$1,090,000.00	\$1,090,000.00	\$ -
Chase National Bank.....	-	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	-
Administration Reserve Fund Committee...	-	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	-
American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation.....	<u>500,000.00</u>	<u>160,000.00</u>	<u>660,000.00</u>	<u>260,000.00</u>	<u>400,000.00</u>
	<u>\$820,000.00</u>	<u>\$2,530,000.00</u>	<u>\$3,350,000.00</u>	<u>\$2,950,000.00</u>	<u>\$400,000.00</u>

EXHIBIT "C"

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

RECONCILIATION OF GENERAL FUND DEFICIT

DECEMBER 31, 1940

(TENTATIVE - BEFORE CLOSING)

<hr/>		
<hr/>		
Opening Accumulated Deficit - January 1, 1940 (Accrual Basis - Per Loeb & Troper's Audit Report for Year 1939).....		\$ 150,480.71
Add:- Total Accrued Receivables Eliminated to Convert to Cash Basis (December 31, 1939).....		2,640,000.00
		<u>\$2,790,480.71</u>
Deduct:- Total Accrued Liabilities Eliminated to Convert to Cash Basis (December 31, 1939).....		1,419,091.29
		<u>\$1,371,389.42</u>
Less:- Working Fund Reserve Temporarily Depleted.....		<u>620,000.00</u>
Opening Accumulated Deficit January 1, 1940 - Adjusted to Cash Basis - (After Applying Working Fund Reserve Temporarily Depleted).....		\$ 751,389.42
Add:- Cash Operating Deficit for Year 1940 (Exhibit "B").....		\$328,668.13
Less:- Cancellation of Securities Reserve..	\$ 2,874.26	
Deferment of Liability to Amer- ican Joint Reconstruction Foundation.....	80,000.00	
Miscellaneous Other Income for the Year 1940 - Net.....	12,654.62	<u>95,528.88</u>
Net Increase in General Fund Deficit During Year 1940.....		<u>233,139.25</u>
Closing Accumulated Deficit-December 31, 1940 (Cash Basis) After Applying Working Fund Reserve Temporarily Depleted		<u>\$ 984,528.67</u>
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Program and Budget

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

January - June, 1941

January 31, 1941

Introduction

There are attached hereto summary schedules of budgetary applications which have been made to Joint Distribution Committee by the committees and organizations in many parts of the world through which it operates, covering the first six months of 1941. These schedules indicate the relief, assistance and emigration requirements, the approximate number of people requiring aid, the amounts which it is hoped can be raised locally, and finally, the minimum amounts expected to be supplied by the Joint Distribution Committee. Only the first six months of 1941 have been covered because rapidly changing conditions make it impractical to predict precisely the needs for the latter half of the year. It must unfortunately be supposed that those requirements will at least equal, if not exceed, the January - June needs.

Schedule A is a summary of the requirements for the first half of 1941. The total requested from the Joint Distribution Committee is shown to be \$12,622,445. The total estimated budgetary requirements amount to \$17,188,675. Local collections are estimated at a total of \$4,566,230, of which the major portion is expected to be made available in Germany, Austria, Bohemia-Moravia and Slovakia. So far as the J.D.C. is concerned, requirements in these four countries comprising Greater Germany are limited to dollars needed for transportation. No dollars are sent into Germany by the J.D.C. By virtue of the emigration clearance arrangement employed by J.D.C. to avoid aiding the German economy, substantial amounts of marks are made available by prospective emigrants to the local relief committees in Greater Germany. In addition, these committees have a large income from voluntary contributions and funds collected by them through self-taxation. In the cases of Poland, Hungary and Rumania, the estimated budgetary requirements indicated herein represent those needs which cannot be met from local sources.

There follow brief summaries of the chief problems confronting the J.D.C. and the current situations in the more important countries where the J.D.C. operates.

I. Emigration

The largest single activity of the Joint Distribution Committee at present is its program of emigration aid to thousands of refugees holding valid visas to countries of asylum. Emigration continued unbroken during all of 1940; at the present time, its tempo has increased significantly, and it is believed that the full number of persons permitted by law to enter the United States will receive visas. At present steamship facilities from Lisbon alone can accommodate 2,000 emigrants monthly. Additional facilities will undoubtedly be made available as needed. In addition the trans-Siberian route continues to be used, particularly from East European countries. South American countries have seen a steady infiltration of refugees despite many entrance difficulties. Refugees who have settled in Latin America are now beginning to bring in their next of kin; they look to the Joint Distribution Committee for transportation means. A definite commitment of \$300,000 has been made by the J.D.C. for the transportation of 1,000 settlers to the Dominican Republic during 1941.

Emigration to Palestine continues. The Joint Distribution Committee today, as in the past, is paying for transportation to Palestine of refugees from Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Central European countries. It is of interest to note that during 1940 alone the J.D.C. spent \$636,000, or 10% of its total expenditures in that year, for preparation and transportation of emigrants to Palestine.

At the very moment of writing this statement J.D.C. is faced with an emergency emigration situation in Lithuania. 25,000 refugees poured into Lithuania after the conquest of Poland in September, 1939. Included within this number were 3,000 to 5,000 rabbis, teachers and yeshivah students as well as smaller numbers of

labor and community leaders. On January 1, 1941, after Lithuania had been annexed by Soviet Russia, all refugees were offered the choice of Soviet citizenship or the alternative of being declared stateless and facing possible deportation to Siberia. The deadline was first set at January 25, 1941, and then extended to February 10, 1941. The great bulk of the refugees in Lithuania opted for Soviet citizenship. The rabbinical, student and labor group, comprising over 3,000 people, however, feared to do so. Urgent cables were received by the J.D.C. to evacuate them by furnishing transportation to Japan. Over \$1,000,000 would be required to transport 3,000 people overseas from Lithuania. In addition, because many of these refugees will not be able to secure visas to countries of final destination for some time to come, there must be taken into account the cost of their maintenance in Japan, which will run into considerable sums. As of this date, the J.D.C. has already made arrangements for the emigration of close to 1,400 people.

Schedule 1 is a recapitulation, showing that over 9,000 people can be emigrated during the first six months of 1941 provided \$2,875,000 can be made available by the J.D.C. This is exclusive of emigration from Greater Germany with funds made available through emigration clearance arrangements.

In connection with the problem of emigration it should be noted that in July, 1940, due to the break-down of former service facilities as a result of the war, the Joint Distribution Committee itself was forced to undertake the direct servicing of emigration from Central Europe. This necessitated the setting up of a special Transmigration Bureau in the New York office of the J.D.C. which, from July 1, 1940 through January, 1941, has handled 3,500 cases. The Transmigration Bureau has received \$360,000 in deposits from relatives towards the emigration of their kin from Central Europe. It has also undertaken the technical details of emigrating refugees from Lithuania to Japan and countries of final destination. An enormous amount of work is entailed in handling thousands of individual cases, dealing with

steamship companies, and arranging transportation to Central and South American countries, as well as to the United States.

Requested of the J.D.C. for 6 months (Schedule 1).....\$2,875,000.

II. Program of Aid in Germany and German-occupied Countries

A. Poland

Perhaps the gravest problem facing the J.D.C. today, in intensity and magnitude, is that of furnishing the bare necessities of life to hundreds of thousands of needy Jews among the 1,500,000 in the German-occupied section of Poland. Protected by no laws, at the mercy of every caprice or cruel fancy of the local officials, Polish Jews are in virtual chains. They are crowded into ghettos, marked by yellow badges, buffeted, spat upon, imprisoned, harnessed and yoked like beasts in the field, made to toil at every humiliating task and reviled for their pains. With the erection of ghetto walls from which no exit or entrance is possible, half a million Jews in Warsaw alone are today forced to live on themselves. Whereas previously the Jew who had an extra pair of shoes could take them into the general market and secure enough food for a week or two, today this is no longer possible. Jews can leave the ghetto for one reason only: compulsory labor.

Schedule 2 summarizes the requirements of the various sections of Poland (including the Warthegau and East Upper Silesia areas which have been formally annexed to Germany) as submitted to the J.D.C. by its central Polish office. The J.D.C. is requested to supply the equivalent of \$3,200,000 for programs of feeding, housing, clothing, medical aid, child care work, etc. This is over and above amounts that can be collected locally through contributions and minor service fees. Over 2,000 individual institutions, organizations and committees in more than 400 localities form a network for the carrying on of J.D.C. work in German-Poland. There are 531 feeding stations alone. With close to 500,000 Jews being aided daily, a request for \$500,000 monthly from J.D.C. is minimal.

Clearly, the extraordinary program of emergency aid now being extended to the Jews in Poland through the J.D.C. offices could not have been possible merely with the funds made available by the J.D.C. Local collections have helped but local resources are steadily being exhausted.

In bringing aid to the Jews of Poland, the J.D.C. employs a modification of its regular emigration clearance system. An arrangement has been worked out with the German and Austrian Jewish committees whereby some of the German marks made available through the clearance, are converted into zlotys which are remitted to J.D.C.'s Polish offices. As in the case of the regular clearance, the dollar equivalents are kept outside of Germany and used for transportation of emigrants. Thus, no American dollars are sent into Poland by the J.D.C.; no aid is given to the German economy.

Requested of the J.D.C. for 6 months (Schedule 2).....\$3,200,000.

B. and C. Germany and Austria

Although conditions vary somewhat in Old Germany, Austria, Bohemia-Moravia, and Slovakia, there is one over-riding factor common to the Jews in all four countries: the absolute necessity to emigrate. Of the 195,000 Jews remaining in Old Germany, 30,000 are on regular year-around relief. Additional tens of thousands receive special winter relief. Many welfare services are required in addition to pure relief - the maintenance of 173 institutions such as old-age and convalescent homes, child care centers, orphanages, etc. In addition, a complete educational system is conducted in behalf of 8,000 Jewish children. The J.D.C. is asked to supply \$895,000 for transportation fares in behalf of Jews emigrating from Germany during the first half of 1941.

In Austria, the once proud Jewish community of Vienna has been reduced to 43,000 people, about 85% of whom are dependent on relief. It is a striking commentary that over 40% of the Jews remaining in Austria are 60 years of age and older.

The large excess of deaths over births, coupled with the continuous emigration, will soon solve the problem of Jews in Austria - leaving a residue of 20,000 to 25,000 people - old, infirm and sick - for whom there exist no possibilities for emigration and who will have to be maintained in special homes. For them death will be the only release. The J.D.C. is requested to supply \$706,000 for emigration clearance in behalf of Austrian Jews. Internal welfare activities conducted in Austria include relief, institutional care, training and retraining, educational, cultural and religious aid.

<u>Requested of the J.D.C. for 6 months</u> (Schedule 3)	Germany	-	\$895,000.
(Schedule 4)	Austria	-	\$706,000.

D. and E. Bohemia-Moravia and Slovakia

In the two sections of former Czechoslovakia there are 160,000 Jews laboring under the same disabilities as those in Old Germany. For them, however, emigration does not offer quite the same degree of solution because of the limited scope of American quotas for Czechoslovakia. For aid in Bohemia-Moravia, the J.D.C. is asked to supply the equivalent of \$360,000 through the clearance arrangement. Slovakia contains probably the most destitute and poverty-stricken segment of European Jewry. Their total budgetary requirement for January - June amounts to the equivalent of \$400,000. Local collections are estimated at the equivalent of \$108,000, a most significant figure in the light of the economic discriminations and poverty of the population. The J.D.C. is requested to supply the equivalent of \$292,000 through its clearance arrangement.

<u>Requested of the J.D.C. for 6 months</u> (Schedule 5)	Bohemia-Moravia	\$360,000.
(Schedule 6)	Slovakia	\$292,000.

F. Occupied France

It is estimated that close to 100,000 Jews still remain in the occupied section of France, of whom about 50,000 are in Paris. The five soup kitchens which the J.D.C. established in Paris have never ceased operation. They are today feeding

10% of the Jewish population of Paris. The Jews in occupied France - whether native-born or naturalized French citizens - are rapidly assuming the status of refugees. Their businesses are being "Aryanized"; they are thrown out of employment, and other forms of the usual Nazi tactics are being applied to them. The franc equivalent of \$150,000 has been requested from the J.D.C. for preparation for emigration, feeding, medical aid and child care for the Jews remaining in occupied France.

Requested of the J.D.C. for 6 months (Schedule 7).....\$150,000.

Holland and Belgium

No definitive picture of conditions in Holland and Belgium is available at this writing, although the J.D.C. is in constant touch with its affiliated committees in those countries, which reconstituted themselves shortly after the invasion. These committees have thus far been able to carry on a limited relief program with funds secured locally. They urgently appeal to the J.D.C., however, for dollar equivalents with which to emigrate hundreds of refugees who have possibilities of securing American visas and who have received exit permission. Provision for emigration from Holland and Belgium is included in the emigration schedule (1). Until an emigration clearance arrangement can be worked out with Holland and Belgium, the J.D.C. will not send any dollars into these countries.

III. Program of Aid in Other European Countries

A. Unoccupied France

The situation in unoccupied France is acute. If lives are to be saved help must be immediate and adequate. Of the 220,000 Jews in the unoccupied section of France, 35,000, primarily refugees, are in internment camps. An additional 20,000 refugees wander the streets in deadly fear of being picked up and interned. The chief activity of the refugees and also of much of the native French-Jewish population is making the rounds of consulates and prefectures to secure a transit visa, an exit permit, a residence permit, a food card, a travelling card, an identification

card, a safe-conduct, or any of a dozen other necessary papers. The anti-Jewish laws, which the Vichy Government has been forced to enact, are slowly squeezing out the Jews from the economic life of Southern France.

It is difficult to describe the conditions under which tens of thousands live in internment camps. There is no running water; there is no provision for heating the wooden barracks. The refugees sleep on straw which is changed once in four or six months. Old and young, sick and well, are crowded together side by side. The daily death rate has risen to alarming proportions. The rations distributed by the French Government are woefully inadequate. As a result of undernourishment and exposure, diseases are rampant. There are no medical supplies. Such elementary items as aspirin, bandages, cotton, disinfectants, cannot be obtained.

In cooperation with the Quakers, the Unitarians and the International Y.M.C.A., the J.D.C. has formed a coordinated Camp Committee in order to bring a measure of relief in the various camps. Through this Committee, subsidized in part by the J.D.C., blankets, warm clothing, and medical supplies have been brought into Gurs and the other camps. For the first half of 1941, a sum in francs equivalent to \$150,000 is requested from the J.D.C. for continuation of this camp relief program (Schedule 11).

The real problem in France, as in many other lands, is emigration. The Vichy Government has indicated its willingness to grant exit visas to refugees if emigration possibilities are available.

The program of relief in France is at present being centralized through a central committee initiated by the J.D.C. Schedule 8 shows in detail the budgetary requirements of the Comité d'Assistance aux Réfugiés, involving a request for the equivalent of \$400,000 from the J.D.C. The Ose, an established medical agency which has received support from J.D.C. for many years, is carrying on a program of aid to children, as well as a medical aid program in the camps, and in other areas of

southern France. The details of the Ose budget are shown in Schedule 9. The J.D.C. is requested to supply the equivalent of \$129,900 towards it. To the Federation of Jewish Societies in France, an organization concerned with bringing aid to Polish and other East European immigrants who have been economically displaced by the war, the J.D.C. is requested to grant the equivalent of \$74,200 during the first half of 1941 (Schedule 10).

It should be noted that the J.D.C. sends no dollars into France, occupied or unoccupied. By special license of the U.S. Treasury Department, the J.D.C. is permitted to carry on its activities in unoccupied France by depositing dollars at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, to the blocked account of the Bank of France. The Bank of France in turn makes available to designated beneficiary committees the equivalent in francs of J.D.C. deposits. The dollars remain in New York and are blocked by the Executive Order of President Roosevelt; they cannot be released except with the specific consent of the U. S. Treasury, and the J.D.C. is thus assured that they do not aid German economy.

Requested from the J.D.C. for 6 months (Schedules 8, 9, 10, 11).....\$754,100.

B. Hungary

Hungary today contains the second largest number of Jews in Europe - 800,000 - counting the Jewish populations annexed from Slovakia (50,000), from Sub-Carpathia (90,000) and from Transylvania (195,000). The progressive deterioration of the Jewish status in Hungary is creating a large relief problem. Anti-Jewish laws, limiting the participation of Jews in Hungarian economic life, have thrown thousands out of employment. Hundreds of refugees from Poland and Central Europe are confined to camps and must be supported by the Jewish committees. Jews in the Sub-Carpathian region annexed from Slovakia and the Transylvanian area taken over from Rumania are in dire need. Looking toward the future, Hungarian Jews are concentrating on vocational and agricultural training for young people to fit them for emigration.

The details of the needs in Hungary are described in Schedule 12. Requested from the J.D.C. alone is a sum of \$1,138,000 for the first six months of 1941, involving aid to 80,000 persons.

Requested from the J.D.C. for 6 months (Schedule 12).....\$1,138,000.

C. Rumania

Although not actually belligerent, Rumania today is as much a war victim as any country in Europe. Decimated by Russia and Hungary, occupied by German armies facing incessant civil strife, Rumania has become a helpless pawn, an empty shell of its former state. The 275,000 Jews who still remain in Rumania are being ground between the upper millstone of official government anti-Semitism and the lower millstone of Iron Guard excesses. Thousands of Jews have died in pogroms in the course of recent weeks. Jewish businesses are being expropriated, Jewish professionals expelled from their occupations. With emigration facilities limited, the Jews of Rumania must make some adjustment, no matter how tragically difficult, if they are to survive. Aid from the J.D.C. is indispensable.

For the first six months of 1941, the J.D.C. has been requested to furnish the sum of \$403,485 for specific programs which cannot be met from local funds. When this budget was prepared it did not envisage the requirements as a result of recent excesses, but covered merely the needs that were then foreseen: feeding and clothing of children, support of medical institutions, emergency relief requirements as a result of the recent earthquakes, vocational training in schools and farms, education and cultural assistance extended to 7,000 children in elementary and middle schools, etc. In view of Rumania's political situation, the Joint Distribution Committee has taken the position that it will send no dollars into Rumania. Efforts are therefore being made to effect a clearance arrangement, in order that J.D.C. can continue to be of help to Rumanian Jews. Meanwhile, the J.D.C. is utilizing Rumanian money in the custody of an affiliated organization.

Requested from the J.D.C. for 6 months (Schedule 13).....\$403,485.

D. Switzerland

There are 6,000 refugees in Switzerland. Their status has been greatly endangered by the war and the political tensions which have developed in recent months. There is great fear among the refugees that they may be deported back to Germany, Austria or Czechoslovakia. On the one hand, the needs are increasing; on the other, many of the local well-to-do Swiss Jews, who contributed generously in the past to the refugee relief funds, have emigrated. To a mounting extent, therefore, the burden of supporting the refugees in Switzerland falls upon the J.D.C. Nevertheless, as can be seen from Schedule 14, of the estimated requirements of \$233,000 for the first six months of 1941, local collections are placed at \$100,000 or almost half of the total need, leaving a requirement of \$133,000 to be supplied by J.D.C. Considering the small Jewish community left in Switzerland, this is an extraordinary demonstration of the spirit of Jews in Europe, who feel keenly that each is responsible for the other's welfare.

Requested from the J.D.C. for 6 months (Schedule 14)\$133,000.

E. Portugal

From the viewpoint of the refugee problem, Lisbon is today perhaps the most important single city in Europe, the fire exit of a Europe in flames, the last neutral seaport of the Atlantic. Through Lisbon many thousands of refugees have passed on their way to freedom overseas. Today there is more or less of a static refugee population of 6,000 souls in Portugal. The J.D.C. has an informal working agreement with the Portuguese Government whereby new refugees are granted transit through Portugal at the same rate as refugees already there leave the country.

Through the local committee in Portugal, the J.D.C. has been giving daily relief to 1,700 refugees, while an additional 1,800 from time to time require assistance, both financial and by way of service. Refugees get about 30¢ per day for food and shelter. Clearly, under no circumstances may the refugees in Portugal be permitted to become public charges, thereby endangering the role of Portugal as a

country of transit to the Western Hemisphere. It is for this reason that the J.D.C. has been making every effort to provide at least the minimum sum required for relief in Portugal. As can be seen from Schedule 15 the bulk of the funds, \$72,000, must come from the J.D.C. The local Jewish population is tiny and only a small sum can be raised locally.

Requested from the J.D.C. for 6 months (Schedule 15).....\$72,000.

F. Yugoslavia

There are 3,500 refugees in Yugoslavia, exclusive of the unfortunate 1,000 Palestine-bound emigrants who have been stranded on the Danube for the last year and a half. Local Jews in Zagreb and Belgrade have responded most generously in helping to meet this problem. Recently the J.D.C. has received alarming cables from Yugoslavia, protesting against the forced dumping in that country of Jews from Austria and refugees from Hungary, thereby aggravating the refugee situation considerably. As can be seen from Schedule 16, six months' requirements for Yugoslavia amount to \$136,000. Of this sum, fifty percent will be raised locally and the balance is expected from the J.D.C.

Requested from the J.D.C. for 6 months (Schedule 16).....\$68,000.

G. Italy

Although all foreign Jews were ordered to leave Italy during 1940, approximately 4,500 refugees remained, of whom 3,900 are dependent upon the relief committee. Furthermore, the plight of the native Jewish population is rapidly becoming worse because of racial legislation aiming to reduce Italian Jews to second-rate citizenship. This naturally reduces the possibility of local participation in the costs of refugee aid.

With the entrance of Italy into the war, the J.D.C. ceased to send dollars into that country. It operates in Italy by purchasing blocked lira in that country, for which dollar payments are made outside. For the first six months of 1941 the J.D.C. is asked to supply \$150,500.

Although most of the male refugees in Italy have been placed in internment camps, the refugee committee still has over 1,400 women and children to support. In addition it must supplement the needs of the internees.

Requested from the J.D.C. for 6 months (Schedule 17).....\$150,500.

H. Sweden

Prior to the advent of the war, hundreds of children were sent to Sweden from Germany. Many of their parents were able to pay for their maintenance through the J.D.C.'s educational clearance arrangement, which was used to avoid sending J.D.C. dollars into Germany before the emigration clearance was used to any great extent. The educational clearance has stopped, however, and the full support of close to 500 children has fallen upon the small Swedish Jewish community.

J.D.C. subventions for refugee aid in Sweden in prior years were not large. Now, however, the J.D.C. is receiving urgent pleas for assistance not only to the refugee children, but to many German Jewish chalutzim who were in training camps in Sweden and to other refugees who fled to Sweden from Norway and Denmark when those countries fell into Nazi hands. The local Jewish community, with the help of the Swedish Government, will be able to provide about 25% of the needs. The balance, amounting to \$75,000 is requested from the Joint Distribution Committee.

Requested from the J.D.C. for 6 months (Schedule 18).....\$75,000.

I. Other Countries

In Albania, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Norway, Syria, Turkey, Bombay, Finland, Morocco, Dutch East Indies, Mauritius, and Canada there exist problems not only of the refugees, but frequently of impoverished native Jewish populations. Many of the smaller countries have either been occupied or are now subject to the immediate possibility of becoming involved in the war. The J.D.C. has set up a sum of \$200,000 to meet the requests from the local Jewish communities of these countries. In many of them the problem is not so much one of mass feeding as it is of supplementary

aid in order to keep up the morale of the Jewish populations and to provide minimum requirements for those in need.

Requested from the J.D.C. for 6 months.....\$200,000.

J. Passover Relief

It has been the traditional policy of the J.D.C. to aid needy Jewish populations, particularly in Eastern Europe, with matzoth and other ritual supplies for Passover. In 1940 the J.D.C. expended \$205,000 for matzoth, which were distributed among more than 700,000 people. On the average, each person received 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) of matzoth. This year, due to the impoverishment of many of the Jewish populations in Europe, requests for Passover relief total \$250,000. Of this sum \$150,000 will be required for the German-occupied section of Poland. Schedule 19 shows the requirements for Passover relief during 1941. The matzoth are to be baked in and shipped from Eastern and Central European countries.

Requested from the J.D.C. (Schedule 19).....\$250,000.

IV. Latin America and the Far East

A. Central and South America and the Philippines

The twenty Central and South American republics, with a combined area almost three times that of the United States, have a total population of less than this country's. Their natural resources are relatively untouched. The present stage of their economic and social development is roughly comparable to that this country experienced almost one hundred years ago. Industrial enterprise is at the threshold of a rich future. Educational opportunities are offered only to a very small fraction of the people. In contrast to Europe, Latin America is young and vital. The need for new blood, for farm and factory and professional workers, for entrepreneurs, for alert and capable immigrants of all types is recognized, and their immigration on a large scale is desired.

During the period 1933 through 1940, but largely during the past three years,

nearly 110,000 Jewish refugees have found a new home in these countries. If they successfully adapt themselves to their new environment it is reasonable to expect that untold thousands of Jews will be admitted during the coming years.

The programs of aid to refugees conducted by the local committees supported by the J.D.C. help the newcomers to adjust themselves to and become part of the economic life of their countries of adoption. The committees' assistance is not limited to providing food, clothing, shelter, and medical care to the needy among the refugees. They conduct language and civics classes. Some have established homes for the older people. One of the bright spots of their work has been the creation of children's homes, which not only provide a healthy physical environment and educational training for the children but also free their parents to seek and secure employment. The committees find employment for a great many refugees and advise and assist them in connection with a variety of technical, commercial and personal matters. Expenditures on behalf of refugees are generally noted as loans to them and a fair percentage of these funds come back to the committees in instalments paid by the persons benefited. This practice has a twofold purpose and result; the assisted need not consider themselves objects of charity and the available funds are used over and over again.

Local refugee aid committees in Latin America have had but a short experience in the financing and conduct of refugee aid work. The complementary financial support which the J.D.C. offers is therefore of prime importance. At the same time local committees naturally depend upon the J.D.C. for non-material needs: for guidance and stimulation; for assurance from which comes the courage to assume the responsibilities involved; for faith that the difficult job can be carried out.

Because of insufficient funds, the J.D.C. had to curtail its operations in Central and South America in 1940. This resulted in more than suffering and hardship on the part of the destitute and needy among the newcomers. It threatened

directly and indirectly, the security of all the Jews. The good reputation which they were building and in which they were beginning to be held by the governments of those countries was undermined. Nazi propagandists, sensitive to weaknesses, did not fail to take advantage of the situation.

The effective conduct of the J.D.C.'s Central and South American program contributes to the development of satisfactory relations between the countries of the Western Hemisphere and by the same token, to the future handling of the vast post-war migration problem. The U.S. Department of State is following the work of the J.D.C. in Latin America with interest and understanding. The development of a favorable attitude in the countries of Central and South America toward the reception of Jewish immigrants is important both because the United States can admit only up to the quota maximum and because public opinion is humanely and practically concerned over the problems of large emigration of Europeans, Jews and Gentiles, which will undoubtedly be necessary after the war. Although the J.D.C.'s contribution in this connection is necessarily limited, it is valuable and so recognized.

The estimated minimum sum required for the J.D.C.'s Central and South American program for the first half of 1941 is \$327,060. This sum is to be expended through the twenty local committees in seventeen Central and South American countries and the Philippines with which J.D.C. cooperates.

Requested from the J.D.C. for 6 months (Schedule 20).....\$327,060.

B. China (Shanghai)

It is difficult to describe adequately the conditions under which 20,000 refugees live in Shanghai today. They escaped from Germany and Austria as a last desperate recourse since their possibilities of receiving visas to North or South America were practically non-existent. Living in Shanghai, they must compete with Chinese coolie standards.

The responsibility for aiding the refugees in Shanghai has now devolved

entirely on the J.D.C., since the British Central Council for Jewish Refugees finds itself, due to the war, unable to continue the assistance which it rendered on a substantial scale in 1939. Some 14,000 refugees in Shanghai are now being daily fed at a cost of 4¢ a day per person. As a result of increases in the cost of living, the Shanghai refugee committee was compelled to reduce feeding to one meal a day. The resultant increase in illness, due to undernourishment, has caused a large increase in the budget for medical aid. A very small proportion of the requirements can be raised from the small local Jewish population in Shanghai. The J.D.C. is expected to provide \$165,000 of the \$180,000 estimated budgetary requirements for the first six months of 1941.

Requested from the J.D.C. for 6 months (Schedule 20).....\$165,000.

V. Aid to Cultural-Religious Institutions

The Cultural Committee, which distributes the appropriations made by the J.D.C. for cultural-religious and educational activities, has been extending assistance to more than 100 school organizations, yeshivoth and other educational institutions in 40 overseas countries, including Palestine and South America. The committee is composed of representatives of orthodox, conservative and Yiddishist (laborite) groups here, each of whom is in close touch with the institutions in his respective area of interest.

As a result of war developments, many institutions in Hungary, Rumania and France, which had hitherto been able to meet their needs through local resources, now look to the J.D.C. for assistance. For example, during 1940 the J.D.C., through the Cultural Committee, granted regular subventions to more than 40 yeshivoth and school organizations in Hungary. To cite another instance, an application just received from the Grand Rabbi of unoccupied France, pleads for an allotment of 1,500,000 francs (close to \$35,000) to make possible reestablishment of seminaries, rabbinates, Jewish schools, republication of prayer books and rebuilding of Jewish

religious communities in that area. The Jewish religious community of France is now in danger of being entirely wiped out unless American Jews come to its aid.

A further factor makes for larger demands on J.D.C. help. European countries which were heretofore the source of substantial aid to Palestine yeshivoth and schools, are no longer able to extend that help. In 1940 the J.D.C. subventioned more than 60 yeshivoth, school organizations and cultural-religious groups in Palestine, which received no assistance from any of the Zionist funds. More than 50% of the Cultural Committee's appropriations during 1940 were allocated to Palestine institutions. In addition, newly organized Jewish communities in Central and South American countries, where substantial numbers of refugees have settled, are appealing in increasing numbers for financial aid to enable them to establish religious institutions, Hebrew schools, etc.

Applications before the J.D.C. for aid to cultural-religious institutions in Palestine, France, Hungary, Rumania and Latin America total \$108,300 for the first half of 1941.

Requested from the J.D.C. for 6 months (Schedule 21).....\$108,300.

VI. Emergency Reserve

A minimal sum of \$300,000 should be set aside as an emergency reserve for the first six months of 1941. If the year 1940 be any guide, it is clear that in 1941 the J.D.C. will be faced with emergency requirements far in excess of that amount. For example, a refugee problem is daily assuming greater proportions in Japan. The influx of hundreds of refugees from Lithuania to Japan, many of them with no visas or immediate possibilities of receiving visas, is creating maintenance requirements of between \$800 to \$1,000 per day. These were entirely unanticipated.

Emigrants on transports on their way to Palestine have become stranded in many places on the Mediterranean and emergency relief grants are urgently requested of the J.D.C. Furthermore, hundreds of refugees continue to embark on steamship

lines with invalid visas to Central and South American countries, and are faced with deportation back to Japan and Siberia. The J.D.C. has been forced to expend substantial amounts to secure temporary havens for these refugees in one or another of the South American countries. As a result of these expenditures, not one refugee has been forced to recross the Pacific back to Japan.

As this report is being written, a request comes in from the British Council for Jewish Refugees to supply an initial grant of \$5,000 to \$6,000 for relief to a group of 1,600 refugees who attempted to enter Palestine illegally and were deported by the British authorities to the Island of Mauritius.

With the Balkans on the verge of being drawn into the maelstrom of the war and with the extension of the war to other unforeseen theatres, the J.D.C. will undoubtedly be faced with many requests for assistance to meet situations which spring up overnight and require immediate action.

Emergency Reserve for 6 months.....\$300,000.

J.D.C. Methods of Operation

The J.D.C. has its European headquarters offices in Lisbon. It has offices in Marseille and in Budapest in charge of American staff members. It also has an American staff member in Lithuania, who, however, is planning to leave that country in the near future in order to be of help in the Far East where so many Lithuanian Jews are emigrating. Another American staff representative of the J.D.C. covers Latin America. In Poland the branch offices of the J.D.C., conducted by Polish Jews, have continued to function without interruption. In every country where J.D.C. grants subventions the functional activities are supervised by a group of high-minded, devoted local Jewish leaders, many of whom have served on local committees of the J.D.C. since the first world war.

In spite of the many rapid and unforeseen changes in Europe, in every instance J.D.C. funds have been safeguarded. At the present time every remittance sent to a beneficiary agency is immediately confirmed by the recipient. Despite the difficulties of communication, the J.D.C. receives regularly current reports on the operations of the local committees. Only minimal balances, covering a month's requirements, are kept in Europe. As a matter of fact, in many cases monthly grants are remitted in several installments in order to safeguard against untoward occurrences or rapid changes during the course of even a month's time.

Conclusion

In the final analysis, the J.D.C. problem can be reduced to simple arithmetical terms. With more money, more people can be saved; with less money, large numbers must be left to die. The implications of the latter alternative go far beyond even the question of human lives. Great Britain, aided materially and morally by the United States, is waging a battle not only for self-preservation but for the preservation of the sanctities of civilization. The J.D.C. is waging a campaign to keep alive many of the people who will resume a constructive role in the Europe Britain is struggling to free.

Clearly, private agencies must continue to save people while governments save civilization. Governments cannot give the time, thought or money to the problem when all their attention is centered in war. The J.D.C. is carrying a large part of the burden of private endeavor. Despite the war, it continues to operate in over 50 countries of Europe, Asia, Latin America, and to provide assistance and service to over 1,000,000 people. Like a seismograph, it registers every disturbance in the Jewish world - no matter how remote. What is more important, every impulse recorded on the seismograph sets into motion a machinery of mercy, whose wheels are kept running by the generosity of the Jews of America.

AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.
 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY REQUESTS
 FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1941
 AS SUBMITTED TO J.D.C.

	SCHEDULE NUMBER	ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS	ESTIMATED LOCAL COLLECTIONS	INCOME EXPECTED FROM J.D.C. SIX MONTHS
I. EMIGRATION REQUIREMENTS - Exclusive				
Emigration Clearance item II	1	\$ 2,875,000	\$ -	\$ 2,875,000
II. GERMANY and GERMAN-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES				
Through Emigration Clearance				
A. Poland	2	\$ 3,200,000	-	\$ 3,200,000
B. Old Germany	3	4,275,000	\$ 3,380,000	895,000
C. Austria	4	888,000	182,000	706,000
D. Bohemia-Moravia	5	880,000	520,000	360,000
E. Slovakia	6	400,000	108,000	292,000
F. Occupied France	7	150,000	-	150,000
G. Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg (See Schedule 1, "Emigration Aid")		-	-	-
		\$ 9,793,000	\$4,190,000	\$ 5,603,000
III. OTHER COUNTRIES				
A. Unoccupied France				
Comite D'Assistance	8	\$ 449,000	\$ 49,000	\$ 400,000
Ose	9	159,300	29,400	129,900
Federation Jewish Societies	10	82,000	7,800	74,200
Camps	11	150,000	-	150,000
		\$ 840,300	\$ 86,200	\$ 754,100
B. Hungary	12	1,138,000	-	1,138,000
C. Rumania	13	403,485	-	403,485
D. Switzerland	14	233,000	100,000	133,000
E. Portugal	15	73,560	1,560	72,000
F. Yugoslavia	16	136,000	68,000	68,000
G. Italy	17	181,100	30,600	150,500
H. Sweden	18	101,000	26,000	75,000
I. Various Countries:				
Albania, Bombay, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Morocco, Norway, Spain, Syria, Turkey -		200,000	-	200,000
J. Passover Relief	19	250,000	-	250,000
		\$ 3,556,445	\$ 312,360	\$ 3,244,085
IV. LATIN AMERICA and the FAR EAST				
A. Central & South America and the Philippines				
	20	375,930	48,870	327,060
B. China - Shanghai	20	180,000	15,000	165,000
		\$ 555,930	63,870	\$ 492,060
V. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES	21	\$ 108,300	\$ -	\$ 108,300
VI. EMERGENCY RESERVE	-	\$ 300,000	\$ -	\$ 300,000
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUESTS		\$17,188,675	\$4,566,230	\$12,622,445
VII. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES				
New York and Overseas Offices				250,000
GRAND TOTAL				\$12,872,445

NOTE: Budgets for Poland, Hungary and Rumania represent requirements from J.D.C. alone, and do not indicate amounts to be raised locally.

EMIGRATION AID

ESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1941

	<u>NUMBER OF PERSONS</u>	<u>COST PER PERSON DOLLARS</u>	<u>EXPECTED FROM J.D.C. SIX MONTHS DOLLARS</u>
<u>EMIGRATION FROM:</u>			
France	3,500	300	\$1,050,000
Holland and Belgium	750	300	225,000
Lithuania (through Japan)	3,000	350	1,050,000
Luxembourg	500	400	200,000
Yugoslavia	500	100	50,000
Other countries, including Switzerland, Portugal, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, etc.	<u>1,000</u> <u>9,250 (*)</u>	300	<u>300,000</u>
<u>EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.</u>			<u>\$2,875,000*</u>

(*) This includes Emigration to Dominican Republic of 1,000 persons at the rate of \$300 per person or a total of \$300,000.

ESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1941

Jewish Population 1,300,000

As of September 30th, 1940, in 408 cities and towns, 2,046 institutions subsidized by J.D.C. functioned in Poland and in the annexed territories, of which there are in the General Government:

531 Kitchens and Food Distribution Stations
173 Relief Institutions
906 Childcare Committees and Institutions of the
Central Childcare Committee "CENTOS"
150 Medical Institutions of the "TOZ"
5 Institutions for constructive aid
1,765 Institutions in 306 Cities and Towns in the General Government
151 " " 34 " " " " East Upper Silesia
130 " " 68 " " " " Warthegau
2,046 Institutions in 408 Cities and Towns

A. GENERAL GOVERNMENT	NUMBER OF PERSONS	MONTHLY COST PER PERSON ZLOTYS	ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS SIX MONTHS ZLOTYS
<u>WELFARE AID</u>			
Relief	8,000	25	1,200,000
General Feeding	225,000	9	12,300,000
Supplementary Feeding of Children	75,000	6	2,700,000
General Feeding			
Supplementary			
Warsaw - City	55,000		
Warsaw - District	35,000		
Lublin - "	60,000		
Radom - "	65,000		
Krakau - "	10,000		
	<u>225,000</u>		<u>75,000</u>
Clothing - One time-at Zloty 20 per capita	50,000	-	1,000,000
Housing - Rent Contribution	12,000	30	2,160,000
Cost of Evacuation	10,000	-	1,000,000
<u>CHILD CARE</u>			
Children's Homes	3,000	52	950,000
Day Homes and Nurseries	5,000	30	900,000
<u>INSTITUTIONAL CARE</u>			
Homes for Aged - Maintenance	1,000	45	270,000
Establishment of Dormitories			840,000
<u>MEDICAL AID - in 267 Towns</u>			
Medico - Sanitary Work			1,794,000
Baths, Laundries and Disinfection			930,000
Convalescent homes, nurseries,	37,795	-	
hospitals and anti T.B. work			1,404,000
Cod Liver Oil, Soap, other supplies			1,272,000
<u>CONSTRUCTIVE PROJECTS -</u>			
One time Zlotys 200 per person	5,000	-	1,000,000
<u>MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN</u>			
			280,000
<u>TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT</u>		Zlotys	<u>30,000,000</u>

(Continued next page)

- 2 -

	NUMBER OF PERSONS	MONTHLY COST PER PERSON ZLOTYS	ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS SIX MONTHS ZLOTYS
B. <u>EAST UPPER SILESIA - 34 Towns</u>			
Individual Relief	-	-	40,000
Feeding			
Adults - Supplementary Contribution	15,000	3	272,000
Children " "	5,000	1.80	56,000
Food Packages " "	15,000	3	272,000
Homes for Aged and Children's Homes	750	-	164,000
Medical Aid	5,000	-	100,000
Housing Relief	-	-	60,000
Clothing	-	-	16,000
Constructive Projects	1,000	-	20,000
			<u>1,000,000</u>
C. <u>WARTHEGAU:</u>			
General Relief and Feeding - <u>68 Towns</u>	80,000	-	<u>1,000,000</u>
<u>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS</u>		Zlotys	<u>32,000,000</u>
DOLLAR EQUIVALENT OF ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS			\$3,200,000
ESTIMATED LOCAL COLLECTIONS			- (*)
<u>INCOME EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.</u>			<u>\$3,200,000</u>

(*) The budget for Poland represents requirements from J.D.C. alone and does not indicate amounts to be raised locally.

OLD GERMANYESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1941

Jewish Population 195,000

	NUMBER OF PERSONS	COST PER PERSON IN MARKS	ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS SIX MONTHS MARKS
<u>EMIGRATION ASSISTANCE</u>			
General Emigration - 2,400 persons, partial fare, payable in marks	2,400	325	750,000
Palestine Emigration - 420 persons, partial fare, payable in marks	420	600	300,000
Emigration Service	4,000	-	498,000
Subventions - Palestine Amt and others			65,000
			<u>1,613,000</u>
<u>WELFARE AID</u>			
		Monthly	
Cash Relief	30,000	40	7,250,000
Social Service	-	-	600,000
Institutional Care in 173 Homes for Aged, Children's Homes, Hospitals and Convalescent Homes	10,935	-	4,400,000
Subventions to various organizations			80,000
			<u>12,330,000</u>
<u>VOCATIONAL TRAINING, RETRAINING</u>			
Vocational Training	4,000	35	800,000
Retraining in Camps	1,200	-	750,000
Repairs of Camp Property, and Others			405,000
			<u>1,955,000</u>
<u>EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL</u>			
In 125 Jewish Public, Middle and High Schools	7,577	-	1,050,000
Maintenance of school children from small communities	-	120	325,000
Language Courses			40,000
Subventions to Jewish Kehillahs			350,000
Various			98,000
			<u>1,863,000</u>
<u>ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES, INCLUDING TAXES</u>			<u>3,630,000</u>
<u>TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS</u>			Marks <u>21,391,000</u>
DOLLAR EQUIVALENT OF TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS			\$4,275,000
ESTIMATED LOCAL COLLECTIONS			<u>3,380,000</u>
<u>INCOME EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.</u>			<u>\$ 895,000</u>
To be made available in Dollars outside of Germany to cover transportation requirements as follows;			
Emigration of	1,600 persons via Portugal @ \$260	\$416,000	
Emigration of	800 persons via Russia, Japan @ \$520	416,000	
Palestine Emigration	420 persons @ \$150	63,000	
	<u>2,820 persons</u>	<u>\$895,000</u>	

A U S T R I AJEWISH COMMUNITY VIENNAESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1941

Jewish Population 43,000

	NUMBER OF PERSONS	MONTHLY COST PER PERSON IN MARKS	ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS SIX MONTHS MARKS
<u>EMIGRATION ASSISTANCE</u>			
Payable in Marks	2,900	-	180,000
<u>WELFARE AID</u>			
Cash Assistance, regular monthly relief	21,554		
Food, shelter	517	10	1,560,000
Clothing	6,385		
Medical aid	14,000	8	600,000
Feeding in kitchens - one meal a day			
Institutional Care:			
Children's Homes - 628 Children)			
Hospitals - 843 Persons)	2,212	-	1,200,000
Homes for Aged - 741 Persons)			
<u>TRAINING and RETRAINING</u>	2,128	20	240,000
<u>EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL and RELIGIOUS AID</u>			
In schools	2,557	8	90,000
Other cultural and religious aid			210,000
<u>ORGANIZATION and ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES</u>			360,000
<u>TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS</u>			Marks <u>4,440,000</u>
<u>DOLLAR EQUIVALENT OF ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS</u>			\$ 888,000
<u>ESTIMATED LOCAL COLLECTIONS</u>			<u>182,000</u>
<u>INCOME EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.</u>			<u>\$ 706,000</u>
To be made available in Dollars outside of Austria to cover transportation requirements of 2,900 persons at an average per capita cost of \$240.			

B O H E M I A - M O R A V I A

SCHEDULE - 5

ESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1941

Jewish Population 80,000

	<u>NUMBER OF PERSONS</u>	<u>ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS SIX MONTHS IN KRONEN</u>
<u>A. JEWISH COMMUNITY</u>		
<u>EMIGRATION</u>		
Cost of Transportation		4,700,000
Passports, Visas and Taxes		1,300,000
Maintenance of Emigrants	2,000	700,000
Other Expenses Connected with Emigration		<u>1,300,000</u>
		<u>8,000,000</u>
<u>WELFARE AID</u>		
Relief to Needy	6,000	8,000,000
Feeding	8,000	1,250,000
10,000 Food Packages for Children	2,000	1,000,000
Institutional Care - 24 Homes for Aged, Hospitals, Children's Homes and Orphanages	1,500	<u>3,300,000</u>
		<u>13,550,000</u>
<u>MEDICAL AID</u>		<u>550,000</u>
<u>VOCATIONAL TRAINING</u>		
117 Training Courses	1,132	350,000
85 Groups of Agricultural Retraining	1,230	350,000
57 Groups of Work Relief	572	550,000
Schoolfarm	320	<u>450,000</u>
		<u>1,700,000</u>
<u>TOTAL JEWISH COMMUNITY</u>	Kronen	<u>23,800,000</u>
<u>B. PROVINCIAL COMMUNITIES</u>		
<u>WELFARE AID</u>		
Relief to Needy in 129 Communities	6,376	6,500,000
Feeding	7,000	1,000,000
5,000 Food Packages for Children	1,000	500,000
Institutional Care - Hospitals, Homes) for Aged, Children's Homes)	800	1,350,000
Camp Maintenance	332	<u>650,000</u>
		<u>10,000,000</u>
<u>VOCATIONAL TRAINING</u>		
52 Training Courses	500	<u>200,000</u>
<u>TOTAL PROVINCES</u>		<u>10,200,000</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS</u>	Kronen	<u>34,000,000</u>
<u>DOLLAR EQUIVALENT OF ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS</u>		<u>\$ 880,000</u>
<u>ESTIMATED LOCAL COLLECTIONS</u>		<u>520,000</u>
<u>INCOME EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.</u>		<u>\$ 360,000</u>

S L O V A K I ACENTRAL JEWISH ORGANIZATIONESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
FIRST SIX MONTHS 1941

Jewish Population 80,000

	NUMBER OF PERSONS	MONTHLY COST PER PERSON SLOV. KRONEN	ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS SIX MONTHS SLOV. KRONEN
<u>EMIGRATION AID</u>			
* Aid to Transmigrants 50 persons daily @ Ks. 20	-	-	<u>180,000</u>
<u>WELFARE AID</u>			
Aid to Refugees from Germany, Austria Sudetenland and Poland, - in 62 towns			
Feeding of Refugees)	136	6,156,000
Rent Contribution	7,600)	22	1,026,000
Clothing)	22	1,026,000
Aid to Refugees in Camp VYHNE	260	270	421,000
Aid to Unemployed as a result of anti-Jewish legislation in 57 Cities and Towns	12,000	160	11,340,000
Soup Kitchens for local population	2,000	75	900,000
Winter Relief - one time - at Kronen 100 per family	5,000	-	500,000
Institutional Care 18 Homes for Aged	600	-	<u>324,000</u>
			<u>21,693,000</u>
<u>CHILD CARE</u>			
Milk Distribution Stations	4,000	30	720,000
Orphanages and Day Nurseries	600	120	432,000
Aid to Refugee Children	31	280	<u>50,000</u>
			<u>1,202,000</u>
<u>MEDICAL AID</u>			
Hospitalization of TB and other patients	150	850	756,000
Subventions to and Medicaments for 2 Hospitals and 22 Ambulances			<u>1,548,000</u>
			<u>2,304,000</u>
<u>VOCATIONAL TRAINING</u>			
Training in 12 Agricultural Farms	1,500	72	648,000
25 Handicraft Training Courses	500	300	900,000
Establishment, Equipment and Super- vision of Training Courses			<u>1,133,200</u>
			<u>2,681,200</u>
<u>TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS</u>		Slov. Kronen	<u>28,060,200</u>
DOLLAR EQUIVALENT OF ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS			\$ 400,000
ESTIMATED LOCAL COLLECTIONS			<u>108,000</u>
<u>INCOME EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.</u>			<u>\$ 292,000</u>

F R A N C E

GERMAN OCCUPIED TERRITORY

ESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1941

Jewish Population 95,000

	<u>NUMBER OF PERSONS</u>	<u>MONTHLY COST PER PERSON FRANCS</u>	<u>EXPECTED FROM J.D.C. SIX MONTHS FRANCS</u>
<u>EMIGRATION AID</u>			
Preparation for emigration	500	-	1,000,000
<u>FEEDING IN KITCHENS,</u>			
in Paris	5,000	120	3,600,000
in Provinces	2,000	120	1,400,000
<u>RELIEF, MEDICAL and CHILD CARE</u>			<u>1,500,000</u>
<u>TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS</u>		Francs	<u>7,500,000</u>
<u>DOLLAR EQUIVALENT EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.</u>			<u>\$ 150,000</u>



COMITE D'ASSISTANCE AUX REFUGIES

ESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1941

Jewish Population 220,000

	NUMBER OF PERSONS	MONTHLY COST PER PERSON FRANCS	ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS SIX MONTHS FRANCS
<u>REFUGEE AID</u>			
(*) Refugee Aid thru 20 Committees	9,550	300	17,190,000
Refugee Aid in Camp Brens,-cash relief, medical aid and clothing	1,600	100	900,000
Refugee aid in towns with no committees	300	500	900,000
Aid to newly registered refugees - new arrivals from occupied France, persons demobilized from the army and released from camps	3,000	300	5,400,000
Religious and other aid in Camps			132,000
(**) Aid to Refugees through 6 Relief Organizations	500	120	336,000
	14,950		24,858,000
Less: anticipated departure of refugees having emigration possibilities	1,500		2,700,000
	13,450		22,158,000
<u>ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES</u>			300,000
<u>TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS</u>			Francs 22,458,000
DOLLAR EQUIVALENT OF ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS			\$ 449,000
ESTIMATED LOCAL COLLECTIONS			49,000
<u>INCOME EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.</u>			\$ 400,000

(*) LIST OF LOCAL COMMITTEESPERSONS** NAMES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS

1. AGEN	100
2. AUCH	500
3. AVIGNON	70
4. BAGNERES-de-LUCHON	300
5. BEZIERS (HERAULT)	250
6. CLERMONT-FERRAND	400
7. GRENOBLE	30
8. LIMOGES	700
9. LYON	900
10. MARSEILLE	1,200
11. MONTAUBAN	400
12. MONTPELLIER	150
13. NICE	900
14. OLORON	500
15. PAU	100
16. PERIGUEUX	1,100
17. PERPIGNAN	500
18. ST. ETIEMNE	100
19. TOULOUSE	1,200
20. VICHY	150

1. ASSISTANCE MEDICALE AUX ENFANTS
de REFUGIES (LIMOGES)
2. JEWISH SCOUTS (MARSEILLE)
3. JEWISH HOME FOR CHILDREN IN
GRANGES - CROCQ (CREUSE)
4. "LA PAIX" PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY
(MARSEILLE)
5. CZECHOSLOVAK AID CENTER (MARSEILLE)
6. J. TEITEL MEMORIAL RELIEF COMMITTEE
(MONTPELLIER).

F R A N C E

SCHEDULE - 9

O S E

ESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1941

Jewish Population
Unoccupied France, 220,000

	NUMBER OF PERSONS	MONTHLY COST PER PERSON FRANCS	ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS SIX MONTHS FRANCS
<u>REGULAR PROGRAM</u>			
10 Children's Homes, Unoccupied France:	1,110	450	2,982,000
1 Masgellier 150 children			
1 Chaumont 100 "			
1 Chabanes 130 "			
1 Brout-Vernet 150 "			
1 Montintin 150 "			
1 Boulouris 80 "			
2 Moissac 240 "			
1 Beaulieu 60 "			
1 Limoges 50 "			
<u>10</u>	<u>1110</u>		
2 Children's Homes - Chateau de Quency and Ares - Occupied France	100	450	288,000
(*) 6 Homes for Refugee Children: -			
2 Limoges, 1 Marseille,			
2 Hersult, 1 Nice, supplementary assistance	550	-	422,000
(*) 4 Day Homes for Refugee Children - supplementary assistance	450	-	540,000
2 Orphanages	220	450	594,000
Medical Assistance to Refugees	25,000	-	216,000
Aid to Physicians - cash relief	300	300	540,000
			<u>5,582,000</u>
<u>EMERGENCY PROGRAM</u>			
Clothing for Children (including 1,000 Alsacians)	2,200		550,000
Repair of Children Homes, Day Homes and establishment of vegetable gardens			310,000
Medicaments and Medical Supplies			80,000
Medical Work in Camps: <u>Gurs, Agde and Brens</u> -			
Hygienic improvements of the barracks Fr.	168,000		
Establishment of Day Homes for Children "	246,000		
Equipment " " " " "	120,000		
Medicaments and Medical Instruments "	58,000		
Blankets and Clothing "	230,000		822,000
			<u>1,762,000</u>
<u>ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES -</u>			
INCLUDING ADMINISTRATION OF DAY HOMES			<u>622,000</u>
<u>TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS</u>		Francs	<u>7,966,000</u>
DOLLAR EQUIVALENT OF ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS			\$ 159,300
ESTIMATED LOCAL COLLECTIONS			<u>29,400</u>

U N O C C U P I E D F R A N C E
FEDERATION OF JEWISH SOCIETIES IN FRANCE
ESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1941

	<u>NUMBER OF PERSONS</u>	<u>MONTHLY COST PER PERSON FRANCS</u>	<u>ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS SIX MONTHS FRANCS</u>
<u>REFUGEE AID</u>			
Aid to Polish refugees	4,000	160	3,660,000
Aid to Polish refugees in camps	800	50	270,000
<u>ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES</u>			<u>162,000</u>
<u>TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS</u>			Francs <u>4,092,000</u>
DOLLAR EQUIVALENT OF ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS			\$ 82,000
ESTIMATED LOCAL COLLECTIONS			<u>7,800</u>
<u>INCOME EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.</u>			<u>\$ 74,200</u>



U N O C C U P I E D F R A N C EC A M P SESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1941

	<u>NUMBER OF PERSONS</u>	<u>MONTHLY COST PER PERSON FRANCS</u>	<u>EXPECTED FROM J.D.C. SIX MONTHS FRANCS</u>
<u>C A M P S :</u>			
Agde			
Bompard-Marseille			
Brens			
Gurs			
Vernet			
Supplementary Feeding	25,000	35	5,250,000
Clothing - one time - at Francs 250 per person	5,000	-	1,250,000
Bedding, blankets, pillows, etc.			500,000
Additional Equipment			<u>500,000</u>
<u>TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS</u>		Francs	<u>7,500,000</u>
 <u>DOLLAR EQUIVALENT EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.</u>			 <u>\$150,000</u>

H U N G A R Y

COMMITTEE FOR ASSISTANCE OF HUNGARIAN JEWS

ESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1941

Jewish Population 800,000

	NUMBER OF PERSONS	COST PER PERSON IN PENGOS	ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS SIX MONTHS PENGOS
<u>A. CENTRAL COMMITTEE - BUDAPEST</u>			
<u>EMIGRATION AID</u>			
General Emigration	400	500	200,000
Palestine Emigration, Certificate Holders	800	500	400,000
			<u>600,000</u>
<u>WELFARE AID</u>			
Relief:		Monthly	
Aid to Refugees from Germany, Austria, Sudetenland, Poland and Rumania	3,000	30	540,000
Aid to unemployed as result of anti- Jewish legislation	3,000	30	540,000
Winter Relief for three months	5,000	20	300,000
Establishment and Repairs of Camps			150,000
			<u>1,530,000</u>
Feeding:			
Feeding of Refugees in Camps	600	70	252,000
Feeding of Refugees in Police Camps	150	60	54,000
Supplementary Kosher Food in Camps	850	30	153,000
Feeding in 10 Soup Kitchens	3,000	15	270,000
Distribution of Milk and Bread	3,000	6	108,000
Distribution of food packages to 2,000 Families	5,000	-	120,000
			<u>957,000</u>
Clothing:			
Winter Clothing	5,000	-	250,000
<u>CHILD CARE</u>			
Establishment and maintenance of 10 Day Homes and Day Nurseries	200	40	47,500
Milk and Bread Stations for School Children	2,700	4	60,000
Care of T.B. Children	20	114	13,680
Children of poor parents in private care	200	20	24,000
			<u>145,180</u>
<u>MEDICAL AID</u>			
Medical Aid in Budapest and Provinces	10,000	8	480,000
<u>TRAINING AND RETRAINING</u>			
Agricultural Training	212	30	41,800
Establishment of 100 small agricult. farms	300	-	60,000
Maintenance and establishment of 10 apprentice homes			135,600
Maintenance of apprentices in 10 homes	320	40	76,800
			<u>314,200</u>

(continued on Page 2)

	NUMBER OF PERSONS	MONTHLY COST PER PERSON IN PENGOS	ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS SIX MONTHS PENGOS
B. 27 PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES IN HUNGARY			
Feeding of Adults	2,000	15	180,000
Food Packages to 1,000 Families	2,500	4	60,000
Milk and Bread Stations for Children	1,000	4.20	25,200
Aid to Unemployed - 1,000 Families	2,500	12	180,000
Winter Relief for three months	3,000	20	180,000
Establishment of 40 Day Homes and Day Nurseries for Children	400	-	57,600
Winter Clothing - one time - at Pengos 50 per capita	3,000	-	150,000
Establishment of 100 small Agricultural Farms	300	-	30,000
Establishment and Maintenance of Apprentice Homes	300	45	85,000
Establishment of Vocational Courses	200	-	24,000
			<u>971,800</u>
C. 14 COMMITTEES IN UPPER HUNGARY AND SUBCARPATHIA			
Adult Feeding	5,000	12	360,000
Food Packages to 4,000 Families	10,000	3.50	216,000
Milk and Bread Stations for Children	10,000	4.20	252,000
Aid to Unemployed	1,000	30	180,000
Winter Relief - for three months	5,000	20	300,000
Winter Clothing - one time - at Pengos 50 per capita	10,000	-	500,000
30 Day Homes and Nurseries for Children	600	40	133,200
Establishment of 200 small Agricultural Farms	500	-	60,000
Establishment of Apprentice Homes and Work Shops			171,500
Vocational Courses	300	-	72,000
			<u>2,244,700</u>
D. AID IN TERRITORIES REANNEXED FROM RUMANIA IN SEPTEMBER, 1940			
Nagyvarad, Des, Kolozsvar Szatmarnemeti and Marmarossziget General Relief	50,000	4	<u>1,200,000</u>
E. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES			
			<u>120,000</u>
TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS			<u>8,812,880</u>
DOLLAR EQUIVALENT OF ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS			\$1,138,000
ESTIMATED LOCAL COLLECTIONS			(*)
INCOME EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.			<u>\$1,138,000</u>

(*) The budget for Hungary represents requirements from J.D.C. alone and does not indicate amounts to be raised locally.

JEWISH EMERGENCY COMMITTEE
ESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
FIRST SIX MONTHS 1941

Jewish Population 275,000

	NUMBER OF PERSONS	MONTHLY COST PER PERSON DOLLARS	EXPECTED FROM J.D.C. SIX MONTHS DOLLARS
<u>WELFARE AID</u>			
Relief to 1500 Destitute Families	4,000	1.50	\$ 36,000
Relief to Jews Expelled from Villages:			
In Bukowina: 6 towns - 1,768 persons)	1,958	10	<u>126,000</u>
In Old Rumania 3 towns - 100 persons)			<u>162,000</u>
<u>EMERGENCY EARTHQUAKE RELIEF</u>			
In 7 towns - 2,055 Families	6,650	3.50	<u>143,000</u>
<u>REFUGEE AID</u>			
600 Polish and 120 other refugees of whom			
560 in Bucharest, and 160 in the Provinces	720	7	<u>32,160</u>
<u>CHILD CARE</u>			
Feeding of School Children			
Old Rumania: 21 towns - 41 relief institutions)			
Bukowina : 6 towns 7 " ")	3,000	1.50	30,000
Transylvania 8 towns 8 " ")			<u>950</u>
Orphanages - one time grants			<u>30,950</u>
<u>MEDICAL AID</u>			
Bucharest; 4 Hospitals with 355 beds and a nurses' training school for 80 nurses	435		3,200
Jassy ; 3 hospitals, 1 Polyclinic dispensary	720		1,300
Galatz ; 1 Jewish hospital	110		700
Botosani ; 2 Jewish hospitals	60		220
In 7 other towns; 5 hospitals with 127 beds and 2 dispensaries	120		<u>890</u>
<u>VOCATIONAL TRAINING</u>			<u>\$6,310</u>
9 Apprentice homes, Agricultural schools and School farms	385	3.50	<u>6,780</u>
<u>EDUCATIONAL - CULTURAL</u>			
Establishment of schooling facilities for Jewish Children ousted from public schools:	<u>Children</u>		
10 Elementary schools 78 classes	3,320		
8 Middle " 49 "	3,104		
6 Kindergartens	<u>495</u>		
<u>24</u>	<u>6,919</u>		<u>22,285</u>
<u>TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS</u>			\$403,485
<u>ESTIMATED LOCAL COLLECTIONS</u>			<u>- (*)</u>
<u>INCOME EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.</u>			<u>\$403,485</u>

* The budget for Rumania represents requirements from J.D.C. alone and does not indicate amounts to be raised locally.

SWITZERLANDESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1941

Jewish Population 26,000

	<u>NUMBER OF PERSONS</u>	<u>MONTHLY COST PER PERSON DOLLARS</u>	<u>ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS SIX MONTHS DOLLARS</u>
<u>A. UNION OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN SWITZERLAND</u>			
Refugee Committee			
<u>EMIGRATION ASSISTANCE</u>			
Exclusive overseas transportation - at \$70 per person	250	-	\$ 17,000
<u>REFUGEE AID</u>			
Feeding, clothing, lodging - in camps and in private homes	2,300	14	183,000
<u>MEDICAL AID</u>	1,000	-	8,000
<u>VOCATIONAL TRAINING and RETRAINING</u>			2,000
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>			2,000
<u>ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES</u>			<u>12,000</u>
<u>TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS</u>			\$224,000
<u>ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FROM LOCAL COLLECTIONS</u>			<u>100,000</u>
<u>INCOME EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.</u>			<u>\$124,000</u>

B. INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE

<u>STUDENT RELIEF</u>			
Scholarships to 100 Students	100	4	\$ 2,000
Aid to Polish Students in Switzerland	20	20	2,000
Aid to Foreign Students in France at the rate of 500 French francs monthly	80	10	4,000
<u>ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES</u>			<u>1,000</u>
<u>TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS</u>			\$ 9,000
<u>ESTIMATED LOCAL COLLECTIONS</u>			-
<u>INCOME EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.</u>			<u>\$ 9,000</u>

RECAPITULATION

	<u>BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL COLLECTIONS</u>	<u>EXPECTED FROM J.D.C. SIX MONTHS</u>
A) Refugee Committee	\$224,000	\$100,000	\$124,000
B) International Student Service	<u>9,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,000</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$233,000</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$133,000</u>

P O R T U G A L

JEWISH REFUGEE COMMITTEE, LISBON

ESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1941

Jewish Population 13,000

	NUMBER OF PERSONS	COST PER PERSON ESCUDOS	ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS SIX MONTHS ESCUDOS
<u>EMIGRATION ASSISTANCE</u>			
Transmigrants - luggage, medical aid, documents and other incidentals	1,300	100	135,000
<u>REFUGEE AID</u>			
Feeding, lodging, clothing - Committees in Lisbon, Oporto, Figueira and Curia	1,500	<u>Monthly</u> 200	1,530,000
Aid to Refugees at the Frontiers	200	-	108,000
<u>ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES</u>			<u>66,000</u>
<u>TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS</u>			Escudos <u>1,839,000</u>
DOLLAR EQUIVALENT OF ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS			\$ 73,560
ESTIMATED LOCAL COLLECTIONS			<u>1,560</u>
<u>INCOME EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.</u>			<u>\$ 72,000</u>

Y U G O S L A V I AESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1941

Jewish Population 75,000

	<u>NUMBER OF PERSONS</u>	<u>MONTHLY COST PER PERSON DINARS</u>	<u>ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS SIX MONTHS DINARS</u>
<u>EMIGRATION EXPENSES</u>			
Preparation for Emigration			<u>37,200</u>
<u>WELFARE AID</u>			
Aid to Refugees from Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Bohemia-Moravia and Hungary in 12 camps (*)	2,000	350	4,200,000
Aid to Refugees in Zagreb, Beograd and other places	1,400	350	<u>2,900,000</u>
			<u>7,100,000</u>
<u>CHILD CARE</u>			
Aid to Refugee Children in Zagreb	100	400	<u>233,800</u>
<u>MEDICAL AID</u>			
Aid to Refugees			<u>33,000</u>
<u>ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES</u>			<u>56,000</u>
<u>TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS</u>		Dinars	<u>7,460,000</u>
DOLLAR EQUIVALENT OF ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS			\$136,000
ESTIMATED LOCAL COLLECTIONS			<u>68,000</u>
<u>INCOME EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.</u>			<u>\$ 68,000</u>

NOTE: The foregoing budget makes no provision
for the 1,170 stranded emigrants in Kladowo.

(*) Daruvar	198 persons	Donji Lapac	11 persons
Lipik	149 "	Kursumlija	216 "
Jastrebarsko	146 "	Broko	251 "
Samabor	199 "	Bos. Samac	83 "
Rajhenburg	194 "	Derventa	181 "
Stub. Toplice	68 "	Ruma	246 "

I T A L YUNION DELLE COMUNITA ISRAELITICHE ITALIANEESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1941

Jewish Population 39,500

	NUMBER OF PERSONS	COST PER PERSON LIRA	ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS SIX MONTHS LIRA
<u>EMIGRATION ASSISTANCE</u>			
Contribution toward emigration expenses, transit visas, passport renewals, cables	650	700	460,000
Storage and transportation of luggage belonging to refugees			<u>15,000</u>
			<u>475,000</u>
<u>REFUGEE AID</u>			
Relief to 1400 Refugees not interned (Women, Children, aged, sick - entirely dependent on the committees) at average of Lira 7.50 a day			
Milano	850		
Trieste	150		
Fiume	135		
Rome	130		
Naples, Turin, Florence, etc.	<u>135</u>		
	1,400	<u>Monthly</u> 225	1,687,000
Extraordinary relief to refugees stranded in Rhodes at an average daily per capita cost of Lira 7.50	500	225	675,000
Relief to individual refugees interned at the rate of one Lira per person per day, to supplement Government subsidy of Lira 6.50 daily	1,200	30	198,000
Relief at Lira 4.- daily to women, interned together with their husbands, to supplement Government subsidy of Lira 1.10 daily	300	120	198,000
Relief at Lira 4.- daily to children to supplement Government subsidy of Lira 0.55 daily	500	120	<u>324,000</u>
			<u>3,082,000</u>
<u>CLOTHING</u>			<u>30,000</u>
<u>MEDICAL AID</u>			<u>35,000</u>
<u>TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS</u>			Lira <u>3,622,000</u>
<u>DOLLAR EQUIVALENT OF ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS</u>			<u>\$ 181,100</u>
<u>ESTIMATED LOCAL COLLECTIONS</u>			<u>30,600</u>
<u>INCOME EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.</u>			<u>\$ 150,500</u>

S W E D E N

MOSAISKA FÖRSÄMLINGEN, STOCKHOLM

ESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1941

Jewish Population 10,500

	NUMBER OF PERSONS	COST PER PERSON SW. KR.	ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS SIX MONTHS SWED. KRONEN
<u>EMIGRATION ASSISTANCE</u>			
Passage money, inland fare and other incidentals	150	700	108,000
<u>REFUGEE AID IN STOCKHOLM, GÖTEBORG AND MALMÖ:</u>			
Aid to Refugees	554	Monthly 52	170,000
Aid to Refugee Children	462	50	<u>142,000</u>
<u>TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS</u>		Swedish Kronen	<u>420,000</u>
DOLLAR EQUIVALENT OF ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS			\$101,000
ESTIMATED LOCAL COLLECTIONS (mainly government subventions)			<u>26,000</u>
<u>INCOME EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.</u>			<u>\$75,000</u>

ESTIMATED MATZOTH REQUIREMENTS

P A S S O V E R 1 9 4 1

<u>C O U N T R Y</u>	<u>JEWISH POPULATION</u>	<u>MATZOTH TO BE DISTRIBUTED KILOGRAMS</u>	<u>EXPECTED FROM J.D.C. ONE TIME DOLLARS</u>
POLAND (GERMAN OCCUPIED)	1,500,000	535,000	\$150,000
OLD GERMANY	195,000	140,000	45,000
AUSTRIA	43,000	70,000	20,000
BOHEMIA-MORAVIA, SLOVAKIA	160,000	50,000	15,000
FRANCE (UNOCCUPIED)	220,000	<u>65,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
		Kg. <u>860,000</u>	
<u>INCOME EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.</u>			<u>\$250,000</u>

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, PHILIPPINES AND SHANGHAIESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1941

Jewish Population 490,000, exclusive of refugees

	<u>NUMBER OF REFUGEES</u>	<u>NUMBER OF REFUGEES ASSISTED</u>	<u>BUDGETARY REQUIRE- MENTS</u>	<u>ESTIMATED LOCAL COLLECTIONS</u>	<u>EXPECTED FROM J.D.C. SIX MONTHS</u>
<u>A. CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, ETC.</u>					
Argentina	50,000	-	\$ 750	\$ -	\$ 750
Bolivia	8,400	5,100	102,000	18,000	84,000
Brazil	18,000	1,450	48,000	7,050	40,950
Chile	13,000	850	42,000	4,200	37,800
Colombia	3,000	250	10,000	1,800	9,000
Costa Rica	30	4	-	-	-
Cuba	1,500	700	60,000	1,500	58,500
Dominican Republic	500	65	3,150	510	2,640
Haiti	178	44	4,800	420	4,380
Honduras	119	40	1,800	150	1,650
Mexico	629	32	-	-	-
Panama	750	110	3,600	2,400	1,200
Paraguay	2,000	-	150	-	150
Peru	2,000	40	3,480	840	2,640
Trinidad	350	200	1,200	-	1,200
Uruguay	7,000	200	13,800	3,000	10,800
Venezuela	500	-	-	-	-
Philippines	1,200	300	24,000	9,000	15,000
(*) Transient Cases	-	-	21,000	-	21,000
Emergency Requirements	-	-	39,400	-	35,400
	109,156	9,385	\$375,930	\$48,870	\$327,060
<u>B. CHINA:</u>					
Shanghai	20,000	14,000	180,000	15,000	165,000
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>129,156</u>	<u>23,385</u>	<u>\$555,930</u>	<u>\$63,870</u>	<u>\$492,060</u>

(*) Aid in Central and South America to enable emigrants
- who are en route - to reach a final destination.

BUDGET FOR AID TO CULTURAL - RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONSFIRST SIX MONTHS, 1941PALESTINE

Orthodox cultural institutions in Palestine include about 60 yeshivoth and schools ranging from preparatory to post-graduate institutions, accommodating close to 20,000 students. The applications for subventions to these amount to approximately

EXPECTED
FROM J.D.C.
SIX MONTHS
DOLLARS
\$ 42,000

In addition, the Cultural Committee has been extending assistance to refugee rabbis in Palestine, and it is estimated that \$3,000 monthly will continue to be required for this purpose

18,000

For the past several years, the J.D.C. has granted to the Hebrew University in Jerusalem \$12,500 annually. The six-months' estimate for this purpose is, therefore,

6,300
\$ 66,300

FRANCE

An application received from Grand Rabbi Schwartz of unoccupied France for cultural-religious work there, estimates a budgetary requirement at \$35,000 per annum, the major part of which the J.D.C. is requested to supply. The minimum allotment that can be estimated for this purpose is

12,000

HUNGARY

Six major cultural-religious institutions, which have been sub-vented by the Cultural Committee for the past several years, request assistance to the extent of

12,000

RUMANIA

By reason of the present chaotic situation prevailing in Rumania, it is difficult to state to what extent the Jewish institutions there will be able to provide for their own requirements through local collections. The Cultural Committee has hitherto made available to them, by way of supplementary aid, about \$1,000 monthly, and it is expected that this sum represents a minimum of the assistance they will continue to require

6,000

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

During 1940, the Cultural Committee has been called upon to provide funds for cultural religious purposes in six newly organized Jewish communities in Central and South American countries. It is expected that the 1941 requirements will cover a larger number of communities calling for a considerably increased amount, or about

12,000
\$ 42,000

INCOME EXPECTED FROM J.D.C.

\$108,300



THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, Inc.

100 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

ANNOUNCING...1941 CAMPAIGN

of the

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.



February 3, 1941



In 1941, as in the past 26 years, the Joint Distribution Committee turns to the American Jewish public for funds with which to bring aid to suffering Jews overseas. We do so now with a heavy heart because we know how vast are the requirements of millions of Jews in Europe. With your help, the Joint Distribution Committee is engaged in a far-flung struggle for their physical and spiritual salvation.

During 1939 and 1940 the J.D.C. gave up its own public appeals to join in the United Jewish Appeal, in which it participated with the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service. The United Jewish Appeal, to our regret, has been discontinued. The Joint Distribution Committee must now turn directly to American Jews for support through their local communal fund-raising structures.

The disaster which has overtaken the Jewish populations of the Old World has grown enormously in the past year. The ravages of this war among civilians are beyond comparison with anything history has ever witnessed. Of all the sufferers, Jews have been the most deeply affected. For them, the hardships of war have been multiplied by the effects of persecution and legal disabilities. European Jewry is now at a social and economic depth to which it has not sunk since the Dark

Ages. Its main buttress against complete collapse is the J.D.C. A million Jews now receive succor or assistance from this Committee; millions more look to it as their only hope.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the problem is not merely one of relief, important as that is. A disaster of such proportions as has overtaken the Jews of Europe cannot be confined to a country or a continent. Its effects ignore national boundaries, natural barriers, and even oceans. They are felt around the world. It is simple logic to say that the well-being of every Jew on earth, not excepting the Jews of America, is bound up with the fate of European Jewry. If they are allowed to perish, we will be the weaker. They must be strengthened and preserved for the day when they will once again be free to rebuild their lives in security.

With these grave considerations in mind, the J.D.C.

addresses itself to you who are active in the leadership of your communities, you around whom American Jewish opinion and action can be crystallized, and asks you to spread its urgent message and its appeal.

The Jews of Europe must be helped. Not every individual can be sheltered or rescued from the horror that reigns on the Continent, but the great mass of the people can be enabled to survive until a better day. Most vital, their will to live and spirit of hope can be maintained.

This is the task which the Jews of America have recognized as confronting their accredited overseas relief agency, the J.D.C. Many of the splendid social, educational and community institutions and organizations of European Jewry have disappeared. There are still a few which have been courageously held together or reconstituted in the face of indescribable hardships and difficulties. But they are deprived of most of their local support. The people who sustained them have themselves been reduced to starvation level. British and other Jewish organizations which had formerly contributed to welfare and emigration work in other European countries are no longer able to do so.

Governments have neither the means nor the time for the necessary welfare work. While democratic nations are fighting for their very lives, it is up to private agencies to do all in their power to aid the victims, so that the fight, once the victory is won, shall not have been for nought. Most of the civilized machinery for guarding the well-being of the people has been jettisoned or has collapsed. The chief present source from which this type of activity can emanate is private philanthropy. For the stricken Jews, therefore, the major fount of aid and salvation is the J.D.C. No wonder they say, "While the J.D.C. remains in Europe, we know somebody cares."

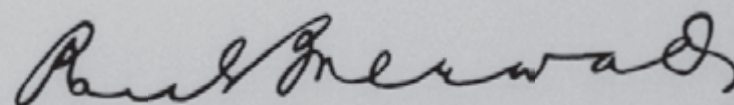
You who are friends of the J.D.C., familiar with its record, know that our Committee, given the funds, can perform the task which has fallen to it. It knows what the needs are, where they lie, and how to minister to them, in spite of the obstacles of closed frontiers and war zones.

All that is necessary is an adequate supply of funds with which to continue the work of relief, reconstruction and emigration in fifty countries of Europe, the Near and Far East and Latin America. The J.D.C. is not estab-

lishing an annual budget for 1941. We have before us requirements for the first six months of the year only, totalling \$12,600,000. These represent actual emergency needs for feeding, clothing, sheltering, medical aid, child care and emigration. They do not include funds for long-range settlement programs or capital investments. All of this money can be spent by the J.D.C. within six months in complete conformity with U. S. Government regulations and American public opinion, without assisting the economy of the totalitarian countries or violating the British blockade. Unless there is a radical, fundamental change in Europe, we may reasonably anticipate that requirements for the last six months of 1941 will be at least equal to \$12,600,000.

However, the J.D.C. has had long years of experience in fund-raising through organized Jewish communities. It recognizes that \$25,000,000 is not realizable in the light of the many other obligations, domestic and foreign, that Jewish communities face. The J.D.C. is therefore adopting the attitude that communities can and should allot to the J.D.C. sums which are in line with their past giving history and fair share of responsibility in the present crisis. Quotas are being requested from communities on this basis, and they aggregate \$11,250,000. This sum represents a realistic approach to the problem from the point of view of giving potentialities and at the same time is on a par with the rate of expenditure of the J.D.C. during the early months of the war, which aggregated \$1,000,000 a month.

In accordance with its established policy, the J.D.C. relies entirely on the Jewish communities of America for its resources. It has no other source of revenue, no parallel or auxiliary agencies raising funds to relieve it of any part of its burdens. The J.D.C. will make its appeals through welfare funds and local campaigns. It will make the necessary arrangements in advance with leaders of Jewish communities throughout the land. It is therefore on those leaders, and other key personalities in the communities that the J.D.C. places its primary trust for the success of its vital mission.



Chairman

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