

THE
LONDON COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES
OF THE
BRITISH JEWS
(FOUNDED IN 1760)

GENERALLY KNOWN AS THE

BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS

ANNUAL REPORT
1943

WOBURN HOUSE,
UPPER WOBURN PLACE,
LONDON, W.C.1

1944

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Officers of the Board

President :

PROFESSOR S. BRODETSKY.

Vice-Presidents :

DR. ISRAEL FELDMAN.

PROFESSOR SAMSON WRIGHT.

Treasurer :

M. GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P.

Hon. Auditors :

JOSEPH MELLER, O.B.E.

THE RT. HON. LORD SWAYTHLING.

Solicitor :

CHARLES H. L. EMANUEL, M.A.

Auditors :

Messrs. JOHN DIAMOND & Co.

Secretary :

A. G. BROTMAN, B.Sc.

All Communications should be addressed to

THE SECRETARY at :—

Woburn House,

Upper Woburn Place,

London, W.C.1.

Telephone : EUSton 3952-3.

Telegraphic Address : Deputies, Kinross, London.

Cables : Deputies, London.

Past Presidents of the Board

1760	...	...	BENJAMIN MENDES DA COSTA.
1766	...	...	JOSEPH SALVADOR.
1778	...	...	JOSEPH SALVADOR.
1789	...	...	MOSES ISAAC LEVY.
1800-1812	...	...	(No record).
1812	...	...	RAPHAEL BRANDON.
1817-1829	...	...	MOSES LINDO.
1829-1835	...	...	MOSES MOCATTA.
1835-1838	...	...	MOSES MONTEFIORE.
1838 (Oct.-Nov.)	...	...	DAVID SALOMONS (later Sir David Salomons)
1838-1840	...	...	I. Q. HENRIQUES.
1840 (May-July)	...	...	SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.
1840-1841	...	...	HANANEL DE CASTRO (<i>pro tem.</i>).
1841-1846	...	...	SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.
1846 (Mar.-Aug.)	...	...	DAVID SALOMONS.
1846-1855	...	...	SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.
1855 (Apr.-Dec.)	...	...	ISAAC FOLIGNO.
1855-1857	...	...	SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.
1857 (Feb.-Sept.)	...	...	ISAAC FOLIGNO.
1857-1862	...	...	SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.
1862-1868	...	...	JOSEPH MAYER MONTEFIORE (<i>pro tem.</i>).
1868 (June-Nov.)	...	...	SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.
1868-1871	...	...	JOSEPH MAYER MONTEFIORE (<i>pro tem.</i>).
1871-1874	...	...	SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.
1874-1880	...	...	JOSEPH MAYER MONTEFIORE.
1880-1895	...	...	ARTHUR COHEN, Q.C., M.P.
1895-1903	...	...	SIR JOSEPH SEBAG-MONTEFIORE.
1903-1917	...	...	DAVID LINDO ALEXANDER, K.C.
1917-1922	...	...	SIR STUART M. SAMUEL, BART.
1922-1925 (Nov.)	...	...	HENRY S. Q. HENRIQUES, K.C.
1925 (Nov.)-	...	...	LORD ROTHSCHILD, F.R.S.' (acting).
1926 (Jan.)	...	...
1926-1933	...	...	O. E. D'AVIGDOR GOLDSMID, D.L., J.P. (later SIR OSMOND E. D'AVIGDOR GOLDSMID, BART.)
1933-1939	...	...	NEVILLE J. LASKI, K.C.

LIST OF CONSTITUENT BODIES REPRESENTED ON THE BOARD.**Corrected to April, 1944.**

Ten Meetings of the Board were held from the beginning of the New Session in June, 1943 to April, 1944.

The numbers in brackets after the names of Deputies indicate the attendances recorded.

HON. MEMBER, NEVILLE J. LASKI, K.C. (3)

LONDON SYNAGOGUES.

- ADATH YISROEL—R. Epstein (4), H. A. Goodman (10), G. Weil (9), B. Strauss (9).
- AGUDATH AHIM—Joseph Conway (5), Myer Cohen (5).
- ALIE STREET—Myer Cooper (3), Alfred Fraser (9), Mark Lush (5).
- AMHURST PARK—Leo Schaerf (3), R. W. Oppenheimer (9).
- ARTILLERY LANE—S. L. Samson (6), Joseph Samuels (10).
- BAYSWATER—Major Henry D. Myer (8).
- BECONTREE AND DISTRICT—N. J. Mann (3).
- BETH HASEPHER AND FEDERATION SYNAGOGUE OF SOHO—Harry Bernstein (4), Max Wiseman (0), W. M. Behr (8), H. Apter (6).
- BETH ISRAEL—Miss M. Davidovitch (8).
- BETH HAMEDRASH OHEL YISROEL—D. Binstock (3), J. Morrison, J.P. (5).
- BETHNAL GREEN GREAT—A. Wagner (9).
- BOROUGH—Dr. H. Tenenbaum (2).
- BRIXTON—J. E. Posnansky (5).
- BRONDESBURY—Myer Nisenbaum (8), A. Jackson (1).
- CANNING TOWN—H. Bagel (6).
- CANNON STREET ROAD—Abraham Mann (4), Sheer Miller (2), Morris Myer (7).
- CENTRAL—Hyman Lewis (10).
- CHEVRA SHASS—J. Laitner (7), A. Dolland (4).
- CLAPTON—J. Harris (7), W. Rabson (9), A. B. Olivestone (10).
- CONGREGATION OF JACOB—A. LeVay-Lawrence (4), N. Laid (3).
- CRICKLEWOOD—B. B. Lieberman (8), L. Eisen (2).
- CROYDON—Dr. A. Fry (5), Capt. E. Davis (1), Selwyn Jones (10).
- DALSTON—Joseph Ofstein (7).
- DOLLIS HILL AND GLADSTONE PARK—Jacob M. Ladsky (7), J. L. Singer (8).
- DUNK STREET BETH HAMEDRASH—M. Sokolow (7), K. Battsek (10), Councillor Charles Barclay (3).
- EALING AND ACTON DISTRICT—L. J. Hydleman (9).
- EAST HAM AND MANOR PARK ASSOCIATE—I. H. Weinstein (8).
- EAST LONDON—Lewis C. Beber, J.P. (7).
- EDGWARE—J. West (7), L. Lewis (2).
- EZRAS CHAIM—Rev. A. Baum (6), N. Kosky (7).
- FIELDGATE ST. GT.—I. Harris (7), L. Istorik (8), L. M. Neumann (9).
- FINCHLEY—Isaac Shepherd (10).
- FINSBURY PARK DISTRICT—Louis Levy (6).
- FULHAM AND KENSINGTON—M. Levy (10).
- GLADSTONE PARK AND NEASDEN FEDERATION—Julius Jung (5).

- GOLDERS GREEN**—Israel Cohen (4).
GREAT—Dr. Israel Feldman (6).
GREAT GARDEN STREET—Jack Webber (5), Samuel Witte (2), H. Lubbock (10), Freeman Bass (6), V. Mishcon (8).
GREENFIELD—Erich Goeritz (9).
GROVE ST. GT.—M. Wick (3), P. Horowitz (10).
HACKNEY—S. Offenheim (10).
HAMBRO—N. Temple (1).
HAMMERSMITH AND WEST KENSINGTON—F. J. Benzimra (8).
HAMPSTEAD—S. C. Lewis (7), Bernard Raperport (10).
HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB—Maurice Tanchan (2).
HENDON—Jacques Cohen (1), H. Richenberg (8).
HENDON ADATH YISROEL—Dr. J. Braude (9).
HIGHAMS PARK & CHINGFORD—A. H. Woolfson (9).
HIGHGATE—J. M. Rubens (8).
HOXTON & SHOREDITCH—S. S. Perry (10).
ILFORD DISTRICT—Dr. I. S. Gold (3).
ILFORD & VALENTINE'S PARK FEDERATION—J. Manton (1).
JUBILEE STREET GREAT—Abraham Glassman (2), M. Evancofsky (1), M. Weisrose (8), A. Rafer (0).
KEHILATH ISRAEL—H. Schamisso (6), H. Ibbetson (6), B. Margulies (5).
KEHAL YISROEL—M. Rabinowicz (3).
KING EDWARD ST.—J. D. Mack, M.P. (7), Dr. D. A. Levene (0).
KINGSBURY—Louis Kano (3).
LEYTON AND WALTHAMSTOW NEW FEDERATION—J. Smulovitch (6).
LEYTONSTONE AND WANSTEAD—J. Shorn (3).
LIBERAL—W. I. Brown (5), Viscountess Bearsted (5), Major B. Davidson (6), G. J. Collins (6), Lady Hartog (5), K. M. Lazarus (6), M. J. Levy (8), P. M. Rossdale (8), Col. L. H. Gluckstein, M.P. (5), B. A. Levinson (7), Leon Rees (8), S. I. Salmon (5), Miss H. Schlesinger (7).
LODZER—L. Bakstansky (10).
LUBINER AND LOMZER—M. H. Greenman (1), N. Zlotnicki (4), G. Glucstein (7).
MILE END NEW TOWN—M. J. Hart Leverton (3), Rev. B. Cherrick (8).
NELSON STREET SPHARDISH—Dr. J. Seidenberg (3), F. Katz (6).
NEW, STAMFORD HILL—S. Teff (3), M. A. Amias (7).
NEW BETH HAMEDRASH—M. Rosette (8), W. Oster (8).
NEW LIBERAL—J. Bloch (9).
NEW ROAD—N. Lazarus (10), A. Freedman (3), N. Pinsker (9).
NEW WEST END—W. Goldstein (9), P. H. Schwarzschild (10).
NORTH-EAST LONDON BETH HAMEDRASH—M. Lederman (7), Dr. S. Kay (8).
NORTH LONDON—Philip Pyzer (6).
NORTH LONDON LIBERAL—S. Solomons (5).
NORTH WEST LONDON—A. Bornstein (8).
NORTH WESTERN REFORM—E. L. Mendel (5), H. K. Stein (8).
NORTH WEST LONDON (GOLDERS GREEN)—J. Mazure (7).
NORTH WEST SPHARDISH—
NOTTING HILL—H. Cen (2), A. M. Green (5).
PALMERS GREEN AND SOUTHGATE DISTRICT—S. Blackman (6).
PHILIP STREET—A. Miller (6).
PHILPOT STREET—Harry Miller (3).
PHILPOT STREET SPHARDISH—Serge Karlinski (5), Dr. L. Kirsch (8).
J. B. Whyer (6).
PRINCELET ST.—I. Goldstein (6).

- REGENT'S PARK & BELSIZE PARK—W. Warshawski (7).
 RICHMOND DISTRICT—A. I. Wainstead (7).
 ROUEL ROAD—Sydney Primost (4).
 ROUMANIAN—S. Senker (9).
 ST. GEORGE'S SETTLEMENT—Ben Moss (10), Basil L. Q. Henriques,
 J.P. (4).
 ST. JOHN'S WOOD—S. Freedman (9), Sidney J. Goldberg (9).
 SANDYS ROW ASSOCIATE—M. Freeman (4).
 SEVEN SISTERS ROAD—Rev. W. Goldberg (3).
 SIDNEY ST.—H. Greenfield (8), L. Larholt (1).
 SHEPHERDS BUSH—E. Dee (1).
 SONS OF BRITCHAN—D. A. Agdeshman (3).
 SOUTH EAST LONDON—I. T. Dove (3).
 SOUTH LONDON LIBERAL—S. M. Rich (4), H. M. Curwen (1).
 SOUTH TOTTENHAM—H. Abrahams (4).
 SOUTH WEST LONDON—Dr. M. I. Cornick (8).
 SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE—Rt. Hon. L. Hore-Belisha, M.P. (1),
 Charles E. Sebag-Montefiore (3), D. D. G. Israel (1), R. N.
 Carvallo (8), A. D. N. Nabarro (7).
 SPITALFIELDS GREAT—Major Bernard Homa, L.C.C. (1), Harry
 Shine (8), Aaron Wright (9), Professor Samson Wright,
 M.D. (7), M. J. Roston (5).
 SPITAL SQUARE POLTAVA—N. Lessoff (10), S. Emanuel, O.B.E. (6).
 SPRINGFIELD—Samuel Fisher (8).
 STEPNEY ORTHODOX—J. Cohen (3), S. Ellenberg (8), Dr. C. Tennen-
 haus (6).
 STAMFORD HILL BETH HAMEDRASH—J. Wineman (5), W. Schiff (5),
 A. Lipschitz (3).
 STOKE NEWINGTON—G. Cherns (6).
 TOTTENHAM—S. Freedman (1), J. Rich (7).
 UNITED WORKMEN'S—M. Berner (1), J. Toeman (6).
 UPTON PARK—J. Cohen (9).
 VICTORIA AND CHELSEA—George Bilainkin (7).
 VINE COURT—Oscar Philipp (2), David Brotmacher (10), S. Marks (2),
 J. E. Sief (6), Dr. P. Kaplin (9).
 WALFORD ROAD—L. Kingsley (1).
 WALTHAMSTOW AND LEYTON—Dr. Myer Cohen (6).
 WELLINGTON ROAD—M. Gorovitz (10), E. Stekel (8).
 WEMBLEY DISTRICT—I. W. Goldberg (6), H. Hooberman (10).
 WESTERN—Max Rosin (14), L. Edwards (8).
 WEST HAM DISTRICT—A. E. Abrahams (2), J. Wimborne (5).
 WEST LONDON—Percy Cohen, C.B.E. (10), A. S. Diamond (0),
 E. F. Q. Henriques (6), Lt.-Col. R. Q. Henriques (9),
 B. M. Tyler (5), Col. the Rt. Hon. Lord Nathan of Churt
 (6), H. Lesser (6).
 WILLESDEN—Harold Stern (4), A. Wingate (2).
 WOOLWICH AND PLUMSTEAD—Dr. L. Mann (6).

PROVINCIAL SYNAGOGUES.

- ABERDARE—Victor Freed (1).
 ABERDEEN—David Goldblatt (7).
 BANGOR—S. Pollecoff (0).
 BARROW-IN-FURNESS—Miss Olga Braham (8).
 BEDFORD—S. Orgel (4).
 BELFAST—Dr. Michael Cohen (2), Dr. M. J. Gordon (0).
 BIRKENHEAD—A. D. Pappworth (0).

- BIRMINGHAM HEBREW—Jack Cotton (3), S. P. Abrams (3).
 NEW—S. Belman (5).
 BLACKBURN—J. Rosenberg (0).
 BLACKPOOL UNITED—Bert Feldman (4).
 BOLTON—Harold Rubin (0).
 BOURNEMOUTH—J. Hayman (5).
 BRADFORD—Mark Brown (4).
 BRIGHTON AND HOVE—Reuben Lieberman (10), Maurice Freedman (5).
 BRIGHTON AND HOVE LIBERAL—C. Berwitz (2).
 BRISTOL—B. J. Spielman (8).
 BRYNMAWR—John Lewis (5).
 CARDIFF, UNITED—H. Sherman (4), S. Shepherd (8).
 CAMBRIDGE—A. Liverhant (3).
 CHATHAM—Leon Lazarus (0).
 CHESTER—Julius Newman (8).
 CORK—E. L. Jackson.
 COVENTRY—M. Angel (1).
 DARLINGTON—D. Freeman (6).
 DERBY—Major J. S. Selby (1).
 DUBLIN, HEBREW—Arthur Newman, P.C. (1), E. M. Solomons (0), Herman Good (1).
 UNITED—M. Gordon Liverman, J.P. (7), M. Ellis, P.C. (0).
 DUNDEE—P. Granville-Grossman (6).
 DUNFERMLINE—Z. Stalbow (6).
 DURHAM—Dr. B. J. A. Bard (4).
 EDINBURGH—Reuben Cohen, J.P. (1).
 EXETER—Israel Fredman (7).
 GLASGOW, GARNETHILL—Rev. Ephraim Levine (6).
 GIFFNOCK AND NEULANDS—A. L. Easterman (6), Fred Nettler, J.P. (3), E. Levitus (1), B. Rubinstein (7).
 LANGSIDE—Ellis Isaacs, M.B.E., J.P. (1).
 NETHERLEE, STAMPERLAND AND CLARKSTON—Mrs. R. D. Sieff (7).
 NEW CENTRAL—Samuel Rosenbloom, J.P. (3), I. Goldberg (2), A. Frutin (2).
 POLLOKSHIELDS—H. Gerber (1).
 PROGRESSIVE—Maurice Olsberg, J.P. (2).
 QUEENS PARK—Sir M. Bloch, J.P. (3), J. Woolfson (1).
 SOUTH PORTLAND STREET—Joseph Bloch, J.P. (1), Harris Finestone (1), J. Mandel (2).
 GRIMSBY—Wilfred Harris (0).
 HARROGATE—Stanley H. Burton (0).
 HOVE—L. Applebaum (0).
 HULL, OLD—L. Rapstone (3).
 WESTERN—S. Zipperman (1).
 LEEDS, BETH HAMEDRASH—Rabbi Dr. Samuel Daiches (4), P. P. Montrose (7).
 CHASSIDISHE—S. S. Levin (7).
 HERZL MOSER—A. Weizman (7).
 LOUIS STREET—Mark Freeman (0).
 OLD CENTRAL—I. Fass (4).
 PSALMS OF DAVID—A. J. Stoller (10), M. Labovitch (0).
 TALMUDICAL—S. Sebba (2).
 UNITED—Professor S. Brodetsky (10), Barnett Janner (8), D. I. Sandelson, O.B.E. (5), Dr. S. Rawidowicz (1), Victor Gollancz (0).

- LEICESTER—D. Millett (10), S. Josephs (10).
 LIVERPOOL, CHILDWALL—M. Gurwitsch (1).
 FAIRFIELD—A. Davidson (0).
 GREAT GROVE STREET—A. Mass (2).
 GREENBANK DRIVE—Dr. J. Graff (1), B. T. Globe (0), S. Beilin (1).
 KIRKDALE—David Cantor (1).
 NUSACH-ARI—Bertram B. Benas, J.P. (0).
 OLD—Dr. I. Jackson Lipkin (2).
 LLANDUDNO—Samuel Snowman (8).
 LUTON—B. Rose (1).
 MANCHESTER, ADATH ISRAEL—A. Claff (0).
 AUSTRIAN—Dr. H. Lubie (0).
 BETH JACOB, BISHOP STREET—A. M. Sandler, J.P. (5).
 CENTRAL—M. Jaffe (4), F. Mendelsohn (6), Dr. S. Levenberg (9).
 CHEVRA KADISHA—L. Cohen (10).
 CHEVRA TILLIM—Sydney Needoff (0).
 CONGREGATION OF BRITISH JEWS—W. Komrower (0).
 GREAT—Herbert A. Nathan, J.P. (3), Rt. Hon. Lord Rothschild (0), Joseph Mamlock (6).
 HAIM BESSO—S. H. Steinart, J.P. (2).
 HEATON PARK—S. Latin (4), D. Suppree (3).
 HIGHER BROUGHTON—Dr. J. Shlosberg (2), S. Davies (8).
 HIGHER CRUMPSALL—Louis M. Glancy (2), Nathan Marks (1), Councillor J. Shlosberg (4).
 HIGHTOWN CENTRAL—L. C. Graff (2).
 HOLY LAW—T. Collins (7), Michael Fidler (3), M. Mallerman (4), I. Sunlight (5).
 LOWER BROUGHTON—Louis Caplan (1).
 NEW—John H. Franks (2), David Goldstone (3), W. I. Simon (3).
 NEW KAHAL CHASSIDIM—Charles Rubens (3).
 NORTH SALFORD—Councillor A. Moss (9).
 NORTH—Maurice Blumenthal (7).
 OXFORD ROAD—S. Roland (5).
 PRESTWICH—N. Berkeley (1).
 RYDAL MOUNT—Councillor Leslie M. Lever (3).
 SELLEL AND PSALMS—N. M. Jacobs (10).
 SHAARE SEDEK—I. M. Salem (2).
 S. BROUGHTON—Henry Ginsberg (0), I. Sandler (1).
 SOUTH—E. A. Michaels (3), I. W. Goldberg (6).
 SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE—
 TELZER AND KOVNO—D. Lever (0).
 UNITED—J. M. Hyman (3), S. Glicher (2).
 WARSAW—Isaac Woolfe (1).
 WITHINGTON CONGREGATION OF SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE JEWS—R. Barrow Sicree (1), Alphonso Nahum (3).
 MERTHYR TYDFIL—Harris Schwartz (1).
 MIDDLESBROUGH—Jack Goldberg (6).
 NEWCASTLE, JESMOND—Mrs. Barnett Janner, J.P. (8).
 OLD—Samuel Goldberg (3), Harry Samuels (5).
 UNITED—Lionel Jacobson (0).
 NEWPORT, MON.—Bertram Jacobs (8).
 NORTHAMPTON—H. Scott (2).
 NORWICH—Sydney Sacker (2).
 NOTTINGHAM—Jacob Levin (1), B. Millet (4).
 OXFORD—Walter G. Ettinghausen (3).
 PLYMOUTH—Israel Cohen (4).

PONTYPRIDD—A. Abrahams (6).
 PORTSMOUTH—Councillor R. Mack (5).
 PRESTON—Percy Goldberg (6).
 READING—Cyril Ross (3).
 ST. ALBANS—J. Harris (5).
 ST.-ANNE'S-ON-SEA—H. Weinberg (4).
 SHEFFIELD, CENTRAL—M. Waldenberg (0).
 HEBREW—Joseph Newman, J.P. (1), H. Stone (2).
 SOUTHAMPTON—The Rt. Hon. Lord Swaythling (2).
 SOUTHWEND AND WESTCLIFF—M. A. Webber (5).
 SOUTHPORT—J. M. Mass (1).
 SOUTH SHIELDS—A. Nathan (9).
 STOCKPORT—W. Satinoff (1).
 STOKE-ON-TRENT—Colman Sumberg (2).
 SUNDERLAND—S. I. Levy (7).
 SWANSEA—Lewis Palto (1).
 TORQUAY AND PAIGNTON—S. Harris (1).
 TREDEGAR—I. Wolfson (0).
 WEST HARTLEPOOL—Arnold Levy (3).
 WHITLEY BAY—Dr. P. Riebenfeld (9).
 WOLVERHAMPTON—J. P. Isaacs (8).

DOMINION AND COLONIAL SYNAGOGUES.

AUSTRALIA, ADELAIDE—Dr. B. Solomons (0).
 MELBOURNE—
 MELBOURNE, CARLTON—H. Gaventa (7).
 PERTH—Julius Schwab (6).
 SYDNEY, GREAT—Norman L. Mandelson (9).
 CAPE TOWN—Elsley Zeitlyn (0).
 N. ZEALAND, AUCKLAND—A. Vandyk (7).

INSTITUTIONS

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION—Elkan Adler (1), Miss Nettie Adler, C.B.E., J.P., (10), Mrs. F. S. Franklin (3), Sir Philip Hartog, K.B.E. (3), Joseph Meller, O.B.E. (4), Leonard Montefiore, O.B.E. (3), Otto M. Schiff, O.B.E. (3), Leonard J. Stein (3).
 ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH EX-SERVICEMEN—A. Gordon (5).
 ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—I. E. Ginsberg (5), A. D. Bernel (7), I. Shafran (8).
 ASSOCIATION FOR JEWISH YOUTH—Miss Miriam Moses, J.P. (3).
 FEDERATION OF SYNAGOGUES—L. Goldser (3), N. Fisher (1), S. Sherwood (3), A. E. Magen (10), Councillor M. H. Davis, L.C.C.
 GLASGOW JEWISH INSTITUTE—Michael Black, J.P. (2).
 GLASGOW JEWISH REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL—J. J. Sachs (0).
 GRAND ORDER OF ISRAEL AND SHIELD OF DAVID FRIENDLY SOCIETY—Joel Slutsky (5), A. Ogus (9), A. M. Richmond (9).
 GRAND ORDER SONS OF JACOB FRIENDLY SOCIETY—J. Heller (8), H. J. Osterley (5).
 INDEPENDENT ORDER B'NAI B'RITH—H. Raphael (9).

- INTER-UNIVERSITY JEWISH FEDERATION—Dr. G. Caplan (1).
 JACOB EHRLICH SOCIETY—F. R. Bienenfeld (8).
 LEEDS JEWISH REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL—A. Hurwitz (0).
 LEEDS JEWISH INSTITUTE—M. Stross (0).
 LONDON JEWISH BAKERS UNION—S. Lever (0).
 MANASSEH BEN ISRAEL FRIENDLY SOCIETY—A. Fishman (5).
 COUNCIL OF MANCHESTER AND SALFORD JEWS—L. Kostoris (2)
 H. Finklestone (1).
 MIZRACHI FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—A.
 Margulies (5).
 NEW ZIONIST ORGANISATION IN GREAT BRITAIN—A. Laserson (2).
 OLD BOYS' CLUB—F. A. Renton (9).
 ORDER ACHEI AMETH—J. Altman (5), M. E. Waldman, J.P. (3).
 ORDER ACHEI BRITH AND SHIELD OF ABRAHAM—S. Binderman (5),
 M. W. Domb (8), H. S. Schildkraut (9).
 ORDER OF ANCIENT MACCABEANS FRIENDLY SOCIETY—Morris
 Wilks (3).
 TRADES ADVISORY COUNCIL—L. M. Alfred (3), Dr. N. Barou (6),
 Capt. S. Davis (5), J. J. Kay (2).
 UNION OF JEWISH WOMEN—Mrs. A. Cohen (8).
 UNION OF ORTHODOX HEBREW CONGREGATIONS—D. Lichtig (6),
 M. A. Retter (8), Dr. M. Rottenberg (3), Lt. M. Rowe (3).
 UNITED SYNAGOGUE—Gabriel Cohen (1), Lionel L. Cohen (8),
 Dr. M. Epstein (10), Sir Robert Waley Cohen (0), S.
 Josephs (10), Leo Elton (10), F. M. Landau (7), I. Landau
 (10), C. M. Shaw (6), S. E. Sklan (3), G. J. Tibber (7).
 WORKERS CIRCLE FRIENDLY SOCIETY—B. A. Bagnari, (4), S.
 Dreen (3), S. Silver (3).
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COMMITTEES.

The figure after the name of a committee indicates the number of meetings held from the beginning of the New Session in June, 1943, to May, 1944. The figure after the name of a member, the number of his attendances. The Executive Officers are ex-officio members of all committees.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (17).

PROFESSOR S. BRODETSKY (Chairman) (17) L. BAKSTANSKY (17) SIR ROBERT WALEY COHEN, K.B.E. (7) A. L. EASTERMAN (12) DR. M. EPSTEIN (10) DR. ISRAEL FELDMAN (11) THE VERY REV. DR. J. H. HERTZ, CHIEF RABBI (3) THE RT. HON. LESLIE HORE-BELISHA, M.P. (1)	P. HOROWITZ (14) BARNETT JANNER (14) GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P. (8) COL. THE RT. HON. LORD NATHAN OF CHURT (7) HARRY SACHER (9) MRS. R. D. SIEFF (8) AARON WRIGHT (5) PROFESSOR SAMSON WRIGHT (9)
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ALIENS COMMITTEE (6).

P. HOROWITZ (Chairman) (6) F. R. BIENENFELD (5) DR. J. BRAUDE (3) PROFESSOR S. BRODETSKY (3) GODFREY CHERNS (4) JACQUES COHEN (2) COUNCILLOR M. H. DAVIS (4) DR. ISRAEL FELDMAN (1) HARRY GAVENTA (3) LADY HARTOG (3) BASIL L. Q. HENRIQUES, J.P. (3)	JULIUS JUNG (3) GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P. (0) MISS MIRIAM MOSES (0) A. M. RICHMOND (3) OTTO M. SCHIFF, O.B.E. (5) A. SCHOYER (2) H. SHINE (3) JOEL SLUTSKY (3) A. J. STOLLER (5) PROFESSOR SAMSON WRIGHT (0)
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FINANCE COMMITTEE (5).

GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P. (Chairman) (5) DR. N. BAROU (3) PROFESSOR S. BRODETSKY (0) REV. B. CHERICK (2) DR. ISRAEL FELDMAN (3) S. C. LEWIS (2) WM. GOLDSTEIN (elected April, 1944) M. W. DOMB (" " ")	B. MARGULIES (4) A. M. RICHMOND (5) JOSEPH MELLER, O.B.E. (2) THE RT. HON. LORD SWAYTHLING (1) M. E. WALDMAN, O.B.E., J.P. (1) PROFESSOR SAMSON WRIGHT (0)
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FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE (17).

PROFESSOR S. BRODETSKY (Chairman) (17) L. BAKSTANSKY (17) LADY BEARSTED (9) SIR MAURICE BLOCH, J.P. (2) A. BORNSTEIN (16) ISRAEL COHEN (12) BARNETT JANNER (13) ISAAC LANDAU (12) DR. ISRAEL FELDMAN (7) DR. S. LEVENBERG (8) GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P. (4) SIMON MARKS (2)	COUNCILLOR A. MOSS, J.P. (7) MORRIS MYER (15) COL. THE RT. HON. LORD NATHAN OF CHURT (7) M. ROSETTE (12) HARRY SAMUELS (5) H. K. STEIN (13) DR. REDCLIFFE SALAMAN F.R.S. (2) PROFESSOR SAMSON WRIGHT (11)
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JEWISH DEFENCE COMMITTEE (11).

GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P. (Acting Chairman) (9)	
PROFESSOR S. BRODETSKY (5)	P. HOROWITZ (8)
DR. N. BAROU (8)	NORMAN M. JACOBS (10)
SIR ROBERT WALEY COHEN, K.B.E.	*REUBEN LIEBERMAN (5)
(8)	COUNCILLOR A. MOSS, J.P. (7)
PERCY COHEN, C.B.E. (5)	ALEC NATHAN (10)
DR. I. FELDMAN (4)	*SAM SALMON (4)
DR. M. EPSTEIN (0)	*FRANK RENTON (3)
BARNETT JANNER, (5)	J. E. SIEFF (7)
VICTOR COLLANZ (3)	H. WEINBERG (2)
J. KAY (6)	PROFESSOR SAMSON WRIGHT (4)
BASIL L. Q. HENRIQUES, J.P. (1)	

* Co-opted November, 1943.

LAW, PARLIAMENTARY AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE (12).

DR. M. EPSTEIN (Chairman) (12)	
DR. N. BAROU (7)	MICHAEL LEVY (11)
PROFESSOR S. BRODETSKY (8)	B. B. LIEBERMAN (9)
RABBI DR. SAMUEL DAICHES (1)	R. LIEBERMAN (8)
COUNCILLOR M. H. DAVIS, L.C.C. (9)	GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P. (6)
A. S. DIAMOND (3)	COUNCILLOR J. D. MACK, M.P. (6)
DR. ISRAEL FELDMAN (9)	MISS MIRIAM MOSES, J.P. (3)
LT.-COL. L. H. GLUCKSTEIN, M.P. (6)	MORRIS MYER (9)
MRS. BARNETT JANNER, J.P. (9)	COL. THE RT. HON. LORD NATHAN
F. M. LANDAU (7)	OF CHURT (6)
I. LANDAU (12)	HARRY SAMUELS (7)
COUNCILLOR L. M. LEVER (3)	THE RT. HON. LORD SWAYTHLING (5)
B. A. LEVINSON (8)	PROFESSOR SAMSON WRIGHT (5)
C. H. L. EMANUEL (Solicitor to the Board) (9)	

PALESTINE COMMITTEE (18).

A. L. EASTERMAN (Chairman) (14)	
MISS NETTIE ADLER, C.B.E., J.P. (16)	DR. L. KIRSCH (10)
L. BAKSTANSKY (18)	N. LAZARUS (13)
A. BORNSTEIN (16)	DR. S. LEVENBERG (14)
PROFESSOR S. BRODETSKY (9)	MICHAEL LEVY (12)
RABBI DR. SAMUEL DAICHES (1)	B. B. LIEBERMAN (9)
LEO ELTON (10)	GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P. (0)
DR. ISRAEL FELDMAN (2)	SIMON MARKS (0)
MRS. F. S. FRANKLIN (7)	FRED NETTLER, J.P. (2)
L. ISTORIK (15)	MRS. R. D. SIEFF (7)
NORMAN M. JACOBS (4)	PROFESSOR SAMSON WRIGHT (0)
MRS. BARNETT JANNER, J.P. (8)	

COUNCIL OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

Non-Zionist representatives and deputy-representatives of the Anglo-Jewish Community.

Representatives :

A. S. DIAMOND	THE RT. HON. LORD MELCHETT
DR. ISRAEL FELDMAN	M. SORSBY, M.D., F.R.C.S.
BARNETT JANNER	THE MARCHIONESS OF READING
NEVILLE J. LASKI, K.C.	

Deputy-Representatives :

A. BORNSTEIN
 GABRIEL COHEN
 RABBI DR. SAMUEL DAICHES
 M. H. DAVIS, L.C.C.
 P. D. J. DRUIFF
 L. EISEN
 A. FINBURGH
 L. L. GILDESGAME
 P. HOROWITZ
 MRS. B. JANNER, J.P.

ALD. A. KERSHAW, J.P.
 F. M. LANDAU
 A. LEVAY-LAWRENCE
 N. LAZARUS
 MICHAEL LEVY
 F. ASHE LINCOLN
 LAZAR MARGULIES
 EMANUEL SNOWMAN
 S. TEFF
 AARON WRIGHT

CHARITIES REGISTRATION COMMITTEE.

A. S. DIAMOND (Chairman)

S. BOLDSOM, F.R.G.S.
 JOHN DIAMOND
 MRS. A. S. DIAMOND
 THEO. FLIGELSTONE
 D. GOLDBLATT
 E. F. Q. HENRIQUES
 JULIUS JUNG
 M. M. KEYSER, O.B.E.
 NEVILLE J. LASKI, K.C.

FRANK J. LAZARUS
 A. LEVAY-LAWRENCE
 M. GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P.
 JOSEPH MELLOR, O.B.E.
 LEON REES
 C. E. SEBAG-MONTEFIORE
 CHAS. S. RUBENS
 THE RT. HON. LORD SWAYTHLING

ANNUAL REPORT COMMITTEE (1943 REPORT).

L. C. BEBER
 GEORGE BILAINKIN
 PROFESSOR S. BRODETSKY
 GODFREY CHERNS
 M. W. DOME

DR. ISRAEL FELDMAN
 BERTRAM JACOBS
 M. GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P.
 PROFESSOR SAMSON WRIGHT

TRUSTEES.**Sheerness Disused Cemetery**

A. S. DIAMOND
 JOSEPH FREEDMAN

Bancroft Road Disused Cemetery

A. S. DIAMOND
 M. GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P.

Penzance Disused Cemetery

A. S. DIAMOND

Canterbury Disused Cemetery

A. S. DIAMOND
 P. T. HART, O.B.E.

Gt. Yarmouth Disused Cemetery.

SIR LIONEL COHEN

A. S. DIAMOND

TRUSTEES OF INVESTMENTS.

NEVILLE J. LASKI, K.C.
 M. GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P.

THE RT. HON. LORD NATHAN OF
 CHURT, M.P.
 THE RT. HON. LORD SWAYTHLING

BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1943.

INTRODUCTION

In 1943, as in previous years, the main preoccupation of the Board was with the tragedy of the Jews in Europe.

After the momentous Declaration of December 17th, 1942, by the United Nations warning Germany and her partners and satellites of their strict accountability for the murders and crimes against Jews, it was hoped that the warning would be followed by energetic action on behalf of the imperilled Jewish populations of Europe. Whilst the sympathy and desire of the United Nations to help was made evident, the results of official action taken after what seemed to be prolonged consideration were disappointing and admittedly touched only the fringe of the tragic problem. There seemed to be no slackening in the ruthless determination of the Nazis to continue their policy of extermination of the whole Jewish population, and the need for urgent practical steps to save human lives became increasingly insistent. The urgency was to an extent recognised by the setting up on the initiative of the President of the U.S.A. of the War Refugee Board, devoting itself to the short-term policy of doing everything possible to help Jews to escape from Nazi-controlled territory. Similar action, though not in the same form, was taken by H.M. Government. Allied military successes in Russia and in Italy brought many further opportunities for the rescue of Jews on the Continent, but in certain respects—because of the increasing control taken by the Germans over the territory of their satellites—made the peril of the Jews much greater and made it more than ever necessary to continue the efforts, Governmental and otherwise, for rescue and relief.

This was the triennial election year and was noteworthy, apart from the critical wartime circumstances in which it was held, for the developments and changes that were brought about. Fundamentally, however, the organisation of the Board for its work through its Committees remained unchanged, as did the mode of representation through synagogues and secular organisations, and the means of raising the funds necessary to carry out the ordinary administration of the Board.

An arrangement for joint action with the Anglo-Jewish Association in the sphere of foreign affairs which had lasted since 1878, with only a few months' break in 1917, was terminated when the agreement between the two bodies came up for renewal at the first meeting of the new Board. The Board's foreign affairs are now conducted by its own Committee.

The representation of the Board was widened by the admission of new constituents. For a number of meetings the new Board was to some extent occupied with questions arising out of its elections and the somewhat different complexion of the Board. When the year ended, however, there were indications that in spite of its greatly increased size, the Board was settling down to what is likely to prove one of the most significant of its sessions.

The work done by the various Committees and an indication of some of the problems likely to confront the Board in the future are given in more detail in the reports of the Committees that follow.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD.

The success of the efforts to make the importance of the work of the Board more fully known to the community and the growing interest taken in this work were reflected in the returns of elections made following the Triennial Elections. There was an extraordinary increase in the number of Deputies elected and the number of constituencies which obtained representation for the new session. By the end of the year there were 459 Deputies representing 115 London Synagogues, 126 Provincial congregations, 6 overseas communities and 27 institutions—an increase of 148 Deputies and 47 constituencies as compared with the end of the previous session. The following obtained representation for the first time :—

Beth Israel Synagogue.	Council of Manchester and Salford Jews.
Kingsbury Synagogue.	Leeds—Jewish Institute.
Philip Street Synagogue.	Representative Council.
New Liberal Jewish Synagogue.	Jacob Ehrlich Society.
N.W. Sphardish Synagogue.	London Jewish Bakers Union.
S. London Liberal Synagogue.	Old Boys Club.
S. Tottenham Synagogue.	Mizrachi Federation.
Bedford Hebrew Congregation.	New Zionist Organisation.
Brighton and Hove Liberal Syn.	Trades Advisory Council.
Glasgow—Giffnock & Newlands,	Workers Circle Friendly Society.
Netherlee & Stamperland.	
Jewish Institute.	
Representative Council.	

CERTIFICATION OF SECRETARIES (FOR MARRIAGES).

The President, in exercise of his statutory duty, continued to certify to the Registrar-General appointments of new Secretaries (for Marriages) of synagogues. The following had Secretaries (for Marriages) certified for the first time :—

St. Albans Hebrew Congregation and Worcester Hebrew Congregation.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

Following the Triennial Elections, Professor Brodetsky was re-elected President, Dr. Israel Feldman re-elected, and Professor Samson Wright elected, Vice-Presidents and Mr. M. Gordon Liverman was re-elected Treasurer.

The standing Committees of the Board were reconstituted—with the exception of the Shechita Committee, whose work was taken over by the Law, Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee. Following a decision by the Board not to renew the agreement with the Anglo-Jewish Association in regard to joint action in Jewish Foreign affairs, the Board set up its own Foreign Affairs Committee. Almost all the Committees took advantage of the new powers given to them to co-opt members after the Triennial Elections.

The present composition of the Committees is shown in the appropriate earlier section of this Report.

OBITUARY.

The Board suffered loss by death during the year of Mr. I. L. Jacobs, Deputy since 1913, Mr. Michael Schiff, Deputy since 1925, Mr. J. A. Hamwee, Deputy since 1913.

Votes of condolence were passed to Mr. L. J. Hydleman on the death of his father and daughter ; on the death of Dr. Arthur Ruppin, the famous Jewish historian ; Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster ; Brig. F. H. Kisch, Chief Engineer of the 8th Army in North Africa ; Mr. Szmul Zygelbojm, Jewish member of the Polish National Council in this country ; Mr. Wilfred Israel, who had done a considerable amount of work on behalf of refugees ; General Sikorski, Prime Minister of Poland ; Col. Victor Cazalet, M.P., Lord Wedgwood ; Judge Mack of the U.S.A. ; Prof. Ellbogen ; Mr. Saul Tschernichowsky, the distinguished Hebrew poet.

VOTES OF CONGRATULATION.

The Board had occasion during the year to congratulate the Chief Rabbi on the conferment on him by H.M. the King of the Companionship of Honour ; Sir Lionel L. Cohen, former Vice-President of the Board, on his appointment as a Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice ; Mr. Michael Levy on his 70th birthday ; Mr. I. Sunlight on his 80th birthday ; Mr. C. H. L. Emanuel on the completion of 50 years' service with the Board, in various capacities, including those of Solicitor and Secretary ; Rabbi Kopul Rosen on his appointment as communal Rabbi of Glasgow.

The Board also expressed its congratulation to the Order of B'nai B'rith on the 100th anniversary of its foundation.

A message conveying good wishes for his speedy recovery to health was sent to the Prime Minister during his serious illness.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The President was re-elected Chairman of the Committee for the new Session.

The Committee concerned itself with questions of policy and major issues many of which, though dealt with by other Committees, were referred to the Executive Committee before action was taken. A number of the matters referred to in this section will therefore be found to be more fully dealt with in other parts of this Report.

After the triennial election the Committee was reconstituted and consisted of the Executive Officers, 5 elected members and the respective Chairmen of the Board's Committees. In addition, the Chief Rabbi, and Mr. Harry Sacher were co-opted to fill two of the three places available for co-option.

RESCUE OF JEWS IN NAZI-OCCUPIED EUROPE.

The Committee received reports and made suggestions for action to be taken, in consultation with other Jewish bodies, with the British Government, leaders of the Churches, Members of Parliament and other leading public figures to bring home the tragic position of the Jews in occupied territories in consequence of the Nazi policy to exterminate them, and to further all endeavours to rescue and find refuge for as many as possible. Owing to the continued deterioration of the position, constant activity was necessary to keep the urgency of the problem before the public, and the Board at the first meeting of the new session unanimously passed the following resolution, moved by the President :

“ The Board of Deputies of British Jews, at this first meeting of its new triennial session, records its deep sympathy with all the victims of the Nazi terror, and its profound grief at the continuance of the horrors perpetrated by the Nazis in pursuance of their barbarous purpose to exterminate the Jews in their power.

“ The Board recognises the desire, expressed on behalf of His Majesty's Government, to save Jews from the fate which threatens to overwhelm them, and appreciates the measures of rescue, though so far of a limited character, which have been announced as a result of the Bermuda Conference.

“ The Board earnestly hopes and believes that every opportunity will be taken to adopt wider and more comprehensive practical steps so as to give effect to the sense of urgency expressed by the leaders of all the Churches, by both Houses of Parliament, and by every section of the public for

measures commensurate with the needs of this unparalleled tragedy.

“The Board, on behalf of the Jewish community of this country—who as Jews everywhere, are fighting side by side with their fellow citizens in the Armed Forces of the United Nations—shares the hope of all freedom-loving people that a speedy victory will put an end to oppressive tyrannies, and bring peace with justice to the Jewish people, as to all peoples of the world.”

WORK OF THE BOARD—PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

In anticipation of the triennial elections of Deputies which took place in Iyar, steps were taken to make the work of the Board more widely known amongst the community and to ensure that advantage would be taken of the elections to make the Board as fully representative of the community as possible. This was necessary if the Board was to be able to speak with full authority on behalf of the Anglo-Jewish community, particularly in connection with the various problems that would arise after the war both at home and abroad. A good deal of thought is being given to this subject in order to define what precisely the problems will be, how they will affect the community and in which way they can best be tackled. Questions of machinery and finances of the Board are involved and were also considered. Recommendations by the Law, Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee on the former were approved by the Executive Committee before submission to the Board, and further it was agreed that as a large part of the work of the Board was in defence of Jews against attack both at home and abroad, money should be made available from the Funds raised for Defence to enable the Board to carry out its tasks.

DEFENCE QUESTIONS.

The Officers of the Board had two interviews with a Minister of the Crown during the course of the year on problems arising out of indications of increased anti-Semitism in this country.

DISSOLUTION OF THE JOINT FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

When the agreement with the Anglo-Jewish Association relating to the conduct of Foreign Affairs came up for renewal at the beginning of the new session, the Board, by a vote of 154 against 148, decided against the renewal and adopted a resolution setting up a Foreign Affairs Committee of the Board. It was, however, felt that co-operation between the two bodies was desirable in order to avoid dual representation to Government Departments and negotiations were conducted between the Officers of both bodies with this end in view. Negotiations were also proceeding at the close

of the year with a view to reaching an understanding for co-operation with the European Division of the World Jewish Congress in connection with foreign affairs work.

VISIT OF REPRESENTATIVES OF RUSSIAN JEWRY TO THIS COUNTRY.

The Board associated itself with the welcome accorded to Prof. Mikhoels, the outstanding Russian Jewish actor, and Col. Feffer, the distinguished Jewish poet when they visited this country towards the end of the year in connection with the Jewish Fund for Soviet Russia. These visitors received a cordial reception when they addressed the Board at its meeting in December, 1943, and conveyed greetings on behalf of Soviet Jewry.

KOSHER FOOD COMMITTEE.

At the instance of the Trades Advisory Council a conference was called as a result of which a Kosher Food Committee was set up consisting of representatives of the Board, the Trades Advisory Council, various Shechita Boards throughout the country, the Conjoint Flour Committee and Sir Robert Waley Cohen, Hon. Adviser on Kosher food problems to the Ministry of Food. This Committee was to act as a consultative body on Kosher food and allied problems relating to the rationing and distribution of such commodities as Kosher poultry, meat, oil and Kosher fat, challas, matzos and kosher wine, and would keep in close touch with the Hon. Adviser on Kosher food to the Ministry of Food.

HOMES FOR AGED.

Since 1940 when in conjunction with the Order Achei Brith and Shield of Abraham, the Board was instrumental in establishing a Home for Aged, at Shoyswell Manor, Etchingham, four other homes had been established and financed by the Ministry of Health. A special committee set up by the Board in February, 1941, assisted the Authorities in the administration of the Home and regularly supplied comforts of a specifically Jewish character for which it was felt that the cost should not fall on the Authorities. The London Jewish Board of Guardians took an increasingly large share in the practical work and it was decided that it would be more appropriate if that organisation at this stage assumed the responsibilities of continuing the work initiated and carried on formerly by the special committee. Four of the Homes are now being administered by the Jewish Board of Guardians, and Shoyswell Manor by the Board of Guardians in conjunction with the Order Achei Brith and Shield of Abraham.

PROBLEMS OF EVACUATION.

The Committee received and passed on to the Board reports received from the Central Jewish Committee for Problems of

Evacuation, the Hostels Committee for Evacuated Jewish Children and the Chief Rabbi's Kosher Canteen Committee, all of which received grants from the Appeal for Essential Services raised under the auspices of the Board.

The Hostels Committee set up in November, 1941, now has in evacuation areas 5 Hostels under its direct care catering for some 200 children aged between 5 and 16 and is interested in two other hostels with whose management it is not directly concerned. The Hostels are fulfilling a useful function in providing suitable accommodation and Jewish upbringing of children who would not otherwise have these advantages. There are many more applicants than places and therefore admission must be on the basis of selection, after full consideration of all the circumstances.

Set up in May, 1939, the Kosher Canteen Committee commenced to function in November of that year when four canteens were opened in reception areas. Since that time a number of other canteens were opened, the majority of them attached to schools with which large numbers of children had been evacuated. With the return of so many people to their former areas of residence following the long lull in bombing raids, part of the Committee's work in reception areas ceased and was transferred to London where assistance was given in providing Kosher meals for Jewish children in conformity with the Government's plans for midday meals for school children. This particular aspect of its work is continually increasing. The Canteen Committee was also responsible for providing facilities for the observance of Passover for increasing numbers of people, including children each year.

The Evacuation Committee reported that with the return of evacuees to the towns the scope of its activities in reception areas naturally diminished. Thus, whilst there were 18 persons in reception areas whose services were being used by the Committee, only 6 were receiving some small payment in respect of these services whilst the rest were acting in a purely honorary capacity. The arrangements with those being paid were due for review early in 1944 when the need for continuance would have to be considered in relation to the finances which are available for the work.

LAW, PARLIAMENTARY AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

Dr. M. Epstein was re-elected Chairman of the Committee for the new session.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Based on the proposals of a Sub-Committee set up to review the Constitution a number of amendments to the Constitution were put before the Board and adopted at Special Meetings called

for the purpose on 7th and 31st February, 1943. The main amendments were concerned with :—

1. providing opportunities for suitable bodies not already on the Board to obtain representation.
2. enabling each standing committee to co-opt a certain number of members who need not be Deputies but whose co-option was subject to approval by the Board, and
3. giving the Board power to declare vacant the seat of any member of a Committee who had not attended 20 per cent. of that Committee's meetings during the year and the seat of a Deputy who had not attended at least one Board meeting in two years.

The other amendments were either consequential on the adoption of the above or of an administrative nature. Various other suggestions for amendment which had been submitted were not considered to be practicable—notably suggestions for an alternative to the existing method of election based on regional or numerical constituencies to be specially set up for the purpose.

PUBLIC RELATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Constitution Sub-Committee continued in existence after it had completed its particular task and was charged with the further task of making proposals for securing fuller representation of the community on the Board by bringing in such congregations and institutions as were eligible, but which had hitherto not been represented, and further, to bring home to the community the importance of the work of the Board, and the necessity for the Board being as fully representative of the community as possible. In pursuance of the Sub-Committee's recommendation, the President addressed a number of public meetings throughout the country, advertisements were included in the Jewish press drawing attention to the importance of the opportunity provided by the pending triennial elections of Deputies and a special circular was prepared and distributed through constituencies to individual members of the community on this subject. The results of these steps are adequately reflected in the large increases in the number of Deputies returned after the triennial elections and the number of new congregations and institutions which obtained representation, as shown in the administrative section of this Report.

TRIENNIAL ELECTION OF DEPUTIES AND COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.

The Committee supervised arrangements for the triennial elections held in Iyar, considered and advised on Constitutional questions and returns of elections where difficulties were experienced. One return of election was the subject of a notice of motion presented

to the Board which, however, accepted the Committee's recommendation that no objection be taken to the election in question.

A Sub-Committee was set up for the purpose of :—

1. Providing an authoritative interpretation of the clauses of the Board's Constitution dealing with the conduct of elections of Deputies to the Board and to make proposals for any desirable amendments of the Constitution on electoral matters, including the power to dissolve the Board and hold fresh elections during the life time of any Board.
2. Making administrative recommendations to ensure that elections and bye-elections to the Board shall be conducted strictly in accordance with the Constitution.

In addition, the Sub-Committee had power, based on an undertaking given by the President, to ascertain whether there had been any large scale irregularities and if so to recommend a dissolution of the Board.

The Sub-Committee had not completed its task by the end of the year.

The Board, on the Committee's recommendation granted the applications of a number of institutions who sought representation for the first time and the Committee also considered a number of applications for representation which it found itself not able to recommend.

The composition of the Board's Committees was agreed to as recommended by the Committee but its recommendation that the agreement with the Anglo-Jewish Association relative to the conduct of Foreign Affairs be renewed was negatived by the Board, which decided to set up its own Foreign Affairs Committee.

BOARD MEETINGS.

A questionnaire was circulated to Deputies in order to ascertain the most convenient days and times for Board Meetings. The considerable majority were in favour of Sunday meetings either in the morning or afternoon, but it was found that half a day was insufficient to dispose of all the business on the Agenda in view of the many controversial subjects discussed and the number of Deputies taking part in the debates. As an experiment full day meetings were tried lasting from 11.0 a.m. to 5 or 5.30 p.m. with an adjournment for lunch. These have proved successful as shown by the continued large attendance of Deputies and arrangements have been made for future Board meetings to occupy the full day on Sunday.

LEGACY AND GIFT TO THE BOARD.

A legacy of £1,000 was left to the Board by the late Mr. Leopold Springer to be used for the purpose of assisting necessitous persons of Jewish religion, race or origin who have emigrated or are about to emigrate from any part of Europe where oppression or discrimination is exercised against them. The Board agreed to administer the legacy itself and the amount was invested and placed in a special fund to be used when the appropriate occasion arises and in accordance with the terms of the bequest.

In celebration of his 75th birthday and in memory of his wife, Mr. N. B. Walters, formerly a member of the Board, now resident in Jerusalem, made various gifts amongst which was one to the Board amounting to £75 for distribution by gift or loan free of interest. This money was placed in a small private fund held by the Treasurer and Secretary from which grants would be made in accordance with the wishes of the donor.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS.

A constituent body of the Board enquired for guidance in connection with a circular it had received from the British Section of the World Jewish Congress soliciting annual subscriptions and association with the work of the Congress. The Committee's opinion, endorsed by the Board, was that a decision on this request rested with the bodies approached, but emphasised that the Board and the Joint Foreign Committee (as it then existed) were the recognised representative bodies authorised to speak and act on behalf of the Jews in this country on all matters affecting the community, whether of an internal nature or concerning Jews abroad.

DEFAMATION OF COMMUNITIES.

The Jewish Defence Committee having drawn attention to the increasing manifestation of anti-semitism in this country and the publication of defamatory statements against the community, a Sub-Committee was set up to consider whether it was desirable, and if so, to prepare the necessary material, to obtain Counsel's opinion as to whether legislation should be sought to make this type of propaganda a punishable offence. The Sub-Committee reported however that in its view it was not necessary to take Counsel's opinion on this point as the question involved general policy as well as legal and other factors.

On the recommendation of the Law and Parliamentary Committee the Board set up an ad hoc Committee consisting of legal and other persons competent to examine the whole question in the light of all relevant considerations, legal and otherwise, with the widest terms of reference. The very representative Committee had met

on several occasions under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. S. Diamond but, owing to the very involved nature of the problem and the large amount of material that had to be considered, the Committee was not ready to report when the year closed.

WAR DAMAGE TO SYNAGOGUE PROPERTY.

Discussions were held with Sir Malcolm Eve, the Chairman of the War Damage Commission, who suggested that a Committee of 8 persons representing the community should be set up to advise the Commission on matters affecting Synagogues which had suffered war damage. The Synagogue's War Damage Committee of the United Synagogue, which had been in touch with the Commission both in regard to the United Synagogue properties and that of other congregations which had agreed to work under its auspices, had been invited by the Commission and had appointed four representatives, and the Board agreed to appoint the other four representatives.

These representatives met under the Chairmanship of Sir Malcolm Eve when it was agreed that an Advisory Committee should be set up consisting of the representatives appointed by each body. This Committee has been functioning and has made suggestions to the War Damage Commission of the manner in which claims for compensation should be handled and the types of premises which should come under the description of Synagogue property. The administrative work of the Advisory Committee is being dealt with by the Committee itself, which has appointed its own officers and officials, and not by the machinery of the Board.

MACHINERY AND FINANCES OF THE BOARD.

The Sub-Committee mentioned earlier in this section of the Report was asked to consider questions relating to the machinery and finances of the Board. Its recommendations were passed on to the Finance Committee to consider the financial aspects involved and are dealt with in the Report of that Committee.

TRADES ADVISORY COUNCIL—PROFESSIONAL SECTION.

The Committee maintained its previous attitude towards the repeated request from the Trades Advisory Council that it be allowed to set up Professional Sections of Lawyers, Doctors, Dentists and Accountants. In December, when the matter was eventually brought before the Board itself, the Committee's view was adopted that it would be inadvisable for the Trades Advisory Council to set up such sections.

TANGIER JEWISH SCHOOLS.

Based on a Report received of the work of the temporary English Master at the Tangier Jewish School it was agreed to continue

the grant of £120 for the year for the purpose from the Morocco Relief Fund and to make a grant towards the cost of English text books required.

CHARITIES REGISTRATION COMMITTEE.

This Committee continued to register and to renew registration of Jewish Charities which complied with its requirements. Numbers of enquiries in connection with Jewish charities were dealt with from individual subscribers and would be legators and from the Authorities responsible for the Registration of Charities under various local and Government Acts and Orders.

ALIENS COMMITTEE.

Mr. P. Horowitz was elected Chairman of the Committee for the new session.

REFUGEES.

The Committee was in close touch with the Jewish Refugee Committee especially through Mr. Otto Schiff who is a member of the Committee. Reports received showed that several hundred refugees who had been released from internment in Australia during the year were permitted to join H.M. Forces and there were prospects that they would be able to make their homes in that country after the war. Those interned in Canada were, when released, not permitted to join the Forces but were in the majority of cases engaged on work connected with the war effort. Very few remained in internment either in this country or abroad.

As increasing facilities became available, larger numbers of refugees were able to take advantage of the opportunities to proceed to the United States and other places for which they had had visas for some time but had not been able to travel owing to difficulties of transport.

Of the refugees in this country very few were unemployed—the majority being engaged on war work or in the Forces. The few not in employment were mainly aged and infirm persons.

SEARCH BUREAU.

A representative of the Board attended a conference called by the Central Office for Refugees of organisations and individuals interested in the question of setting up a central office at which all records could be kept, and through which all enquiries from both here and abroad could be made, for missing relatives and friends. The Chairman of the Committee, who was the Board's representative to the Conference, was appointed a member of a small Executive Committee set up to draw up plans of how the scheme could work in conjunction with the Red Cross, but the scheme had not been finally agreed by the end of the year.

GENERAL.

A number of other matters upon which no action had yet been agreed upon were under consideration when the year ended. These related to the possibility of obtaining special facilities for naturalisation of aliens serving in the Forces, the status of so-called 'enemy' aliens, the position of refugees in this country after the war and steps which could be taken to show their contribution to the war effort and to prevent any anti-alien agitation in case of unemployment after the war.

DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. M. Gordon Liverman who was unable to accept the office of Chairman, at the request of the Committee, agreed to serve as Acting-Chairman pending the appointment of a Chairman.

In the past twelve months the Defence Committee has been reconstituted and the ambit of its activities is being widely extended. During the past year the general situation indicated that the forces of anti-Semitism are by no means quiescent, but are still working, largely underground, to increase their influence, and that with the end of the war approaching, there are likely to be serious social and economic problems, out of which it may be possible for these forces to make capital.

An important feature of the activities was the calling together of a Conference of lay representatives, which met on the 1st November 1943, at Woburn House, and at which about one hundred representatives of the various communities throughout the country were present. The Conference adopted the following two resolutions :—

1. That this meeting of representatives of congregations throughout Great Britain will discountenance the election of all persons failing to maintain the highest standards of conduct in social and business relationships to offices of responsibility or honour in congregational or communal affairs.
2. That the honorary officers of congregations will discountenance and withhold their presence, and request their ministers to do likewise, from all festivities and functions such as weddings, barmitzvas, etc. of an ostentatious or extravagant character, or which are out of keeping with the austerity of the present serious times.

The internal administration of the office was the subject of a special Sub-Committee. Re-arrangements of staff duties were made and additional personnel was engaged to meet the expanding activities; further appointments are planned.

General public has been the subject of several special meetings.

It is recognised that the problem must be divided into two parts—internal and external—and attention is being given to both.

Among its Sub-Committees is the Publications Sub-Committee, which is at the moment engaged in preparing a new scheme of work, devoted both to the education of the Community itself, as well as to the preparation of publications which will make an appeal to the outside world; and a Distribution Sub-Committee whose aim is to increase the channels of distribution as well as to extend its ambit.

The Public Relations Department is engaged actively on a large number of cases arising out of internal problems in the Community. These cases have been on the whole successfully settled and the Department is recognised by such bodies as the Citizens Advice Bureaux as the proper authority to approach on matters in which Jews are affected.

The Committee is represented on the Administrative Council of the Trades Advisory Council and the Trades Advisory Council is represented by four members on the Defence Committee. Collaboration is close and the working arrangement by which each body passes on to the other such matters as come within their respective provinces, continues to work well.

It is gratifying to report that whenever the occasion arose, the B.B.C. and the Ministry of Information were ready to assist in the problems brought to them.

The call upon the office to act as Information Bureau continues to increase. It is recognised by the Press and Government Departments as the definite authority for the supply of information; it continues to keep a watchful eye on the Press, and where necessary it answers allegations made either in news columns or in correspondence.

The Lecture Committee is increasing its activities, though still handicapped by war difficulties and consequent lack of speakers. The Speakers' Training Circle from which it is hoped to enlarge the panel of public speakers has been revived. A number of provincial centres are following this example and providing tuition for speakers under the guidance and advice of the central office.

There have been few new publications, owing to the very obvious fact that the ground has been so amply covered during the past seven years by the publications issued during that period; the circulation of these pamphlets is greater than ever and they are being continually brought up-to-date and reprinted. This increasing circulation is particularly noticeable among non-Jews who are taking a keen interest in our work and who show it by their desire to obtain our material and their readiness of help in its distribution.

The work of the Defence Committee which is ever on the increase, naturally calls for additional financial support, and of a substantial nature. An Appeal has been launched which is still in progress, and to which it is hoped that every individual in the Community will give support, for it cannot be too often emphasised that anti-Semitism is an evil that knows no distinction, and is directed against every member of the Jewish Faith and race.

PALESTINE COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. L. Easterman was elected Chairman of the Committee for the new Session.

POST-WAR POLICY.

Immediately after its constitution, the Committee began its consideration of the issues relating to the future status of Palestine with a view to preparing a Statement of Policy for eventual submission to the Board. Members of the Committee presented verbal or written opinions and upon these full discussion took place. The Committee also heard and gave full consideration to the views of Deputies, not members of the Palestine Committee, who might be considered representative of the varying shades of opinion in the Anglo-Jewish community with regard to Palestine policy.

By the end of the year the Committee had made substantial progress in the examination of views and material preparatory to framing a Statement of Policy which might command the widest possible support in the Anglo-Jewish Community.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Events in and relating to Palestine were constantly reviewed and towards the end of the year, the experiment of circulating a monthly summary of Palestine affairs for the information of Deputies was inaugurated.

Among the outstanding events during the period under report, were the trials of Jews in Palestine on charges of smuggling arms, and the searches conducted by the Palestine military authorities for alleged unauthorised possession of arms and harbouring of deserters from the Polish Army in the Jewish settlements of Ramat Hakovesh and Hulda. In the former case, three Jews were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and the sentences, on appeal, were confirmed by the General Officer Commanding in Palestine. In the latter case, the search disclosed no illegal arms or Polish deserters in the settlement.

These incidents aroused widespread indignation in Palestine and among Jews in other countries, particularly on account of the

statements made by the Prosecution in the arms smuggling trials, alleging the existence of a Jewish secret organisation connived at, if not actually sponsored by the official Jewish authorities in Palestine. The Vaad Leumi, the Jewish National Council of Palestine, officially and publicly denounced these allegations as a slur upon Palestine Jewry and its institutions and as a baseless aspersion upon the very considerable war effort of the Yishuv, in order to create a political atmosphere hostile to the Jewish National Home.

Indignation was likewise expressed with regard to the searches for arms carried out by unnecessarily strongly armed military and police forces who had invaded the settlements and caused considerable damage to property in the process, as well as injury to their inhabitants. The searches having proved abortive, no charges were instituted and the large number of villagers who had been arrested were liberated.

These matters were considered by the Palestine Committee which authorised the Chairman to make a statement to the Board giving expression to the Anglo-Jewish community's solidarity with the Yishuv in condemnation of the unjust and unjustifiable allegations in the arms smuggling trials and of the unwarranted attacks upon the loyalty of the Yishuv, as well as the unnecessary armed intrusion upon peaceful Jewish agricultural settlements.

In the course of his statement to the Board, the Chairman of the Palestine Committee said that the Jewish Agency had made representations to the British Government in London and to the Government in Palestine with a view to a full investigation into these incidents and to preventing their recurrence. It was, however, necessary and proper that the Board of Deputies, representing the Jews of this country, should identify itself with the attitude of the Jews of Palestine and assure them of full support in deploring the incidents of Ramat Hakovesh and Hulda which have had the effect of unwarrantably and unjustifiably casting reflection upon the good name, the loyalty, and the peaceful intentions of the Jewish people in Palestine.

During the period under report, the controversy concerning the religious education and upbringing of refugee children from Eastern Europe who had been brought to Palestine from Teheran, after a journey of great hardship through Russia was continued though in a greatly diminished form. The question of the settlements in which these children should be brought up, was largely adjusted through negotiations between Miss Henrietta Szold whose organisation was chiefly responsible for bringing the children to Palestine, and the various religious authorities and institutions in Palestine.

19TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF
THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND.

The Board sent two Fraternal Delegates, Mrs. I. M. Sieff and Dr. S. Levenberg to this Conference held on 12th December, 1943.

BRITISH SECTION OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

Reports were received of Meetings of the British Section of the Agency at which current events in and relating to Palestine were discussed. These reports were of advantage to the Committee in its consideration of the various problems.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Gordon Liverman, J.P. (Treasurer) was re-elected Chairman of the Committee for the new session.

ACCOUNTS.

Accounts of the Board for the two half-years and Annual Accounts of the funds administered by the Board were audited and copies circulated to Deputies, together with the Treasurers Reports thereon giving details and explanations. The Accounts are printed at the end of this report.

The first half-year showed a large deficit of £717 12s. 6d. due to various factors such as bonuses and salary increases to officials to meet the rise in the cost of living, and salaries of new members of the staff; increased expenditure on printing, stationery, equipment etc., due to the rise in prices and expenditure on special items relating to the Triennial Elections and the situation in Europe. In addition a much larger amount was paid to Concordia Estates, Ltd., as the Board's share of the deficit on Woburn House. By the end of the next half-year, however, things had become more stabilised and it was possible to record a small surplus of income over expenditure. The contributory factors were a larger grant from the Defence Fund for the half-year and a large increase in income from assessments following the Triennial Elections. The final half-year of the old session, which usually meant carrying over a large sum in respect of arrears of assessment actually showed an insignificant amount under this head. The sum of £87 13s. 0d. was received in respect of arrears accrued in past sessions and which had been passed to "Suspense Account" some of them very many years ago. The settlement of these arrears enabled congregations to obtain representation in the new session to which they would otherwise not have been entitled.

After the commencement of the new session, further applications for remission, in part or full, of old outstanding arrears, were considered and it was agreed that, as a general principle, no representa-

tion should be allowed until all arrears of assessment outstanding were paid in full.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

Terms of reference of the Committee were reviewed and approved amongst which was the requirement to work to a budget of estimated expenditure submitted and approved in advance. Such a budget is being used as the basis of expenditure for the financial year 1943/4.

STAFF, ACCOMMODATION AND FINANCES OF THE BOARD.

The Committee approved the expenditure entailed in engaging additional staff urgently required and extra accommodation. With the concurrence of the Defence Committee the salaries and general financial arrangements with the staff engaged on its work now comes under the jurisdiction of the Finance Committee and their salaries are paid direct from the funds of the Board.

The financial position of the staff was continually under review and certain recommendations for increases were approved by the Board.

Following the termination of the agreement with the Anglo-Jewish Association relative to the conduct of foreign affairs the Board now bears the whole cost of its work in this sphere.

Owing to the added expenditure indicated above the financial position of the Board was further strained and consideration had to be given to means of raising funds to meet the increased requirements. It was agreed that a wider interpretation should be given to the meaning of Defence work so as to include relevant aspects of the work of the Board, and that a grant should be made to the general funds of the Board from the funds of the Defence Committee which would be sufficient to cover not only the additional burden imposed on the Board in taking over financial responsibility for the staff of the Defence Committee, but to meet the cost of the extension of that part of the Board's work which came within the wider sphere of defence work and included all such activities as have as their object the protection of Jews (both at home and abroad) against attack on their person, rights and status.

DISUSED CEMETERIES.

Various payments were continued from the Disused Cemeteries Fund in respect of the upkeep of those disused Jewish cemeteries for which the Board has assumed responsibility. In addition, necessary repairs had to be carried out at the Bancroft Road cemetery on which £37 10s. 0d. was expended, but the amount of £20 4s. 0d. spent on repairing war damage at Canterbury cemetery was refunded by the War Damage Commission.

JOINT FOREIGN COMMITTEE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

ORGANISATION.

Early in the year, and in conjunction with the approaching triennial elections of the Board, the question arose of the continuation of the agreement between the Board and the Anglo-Jewish Association relative to the conduct of foreign affairs by the Joint Foreign Committee.

The first agreement between the two bodies had been concluded in 1878. There had been modification in subsequent agreements, mainly in the direction of increasing the proportion of members of the Board on the Joint Committee, but in essence the arrangements for joint action had remained unchanged and, but for a short period in 1917, had been in continuous operation since 1878.

At the first meeting in July of the new Board it was decided, after a long debate and by a narrow majority, not to renew the agreement with the Anglo-Jewish Association. At the same meeting it was decided that the Board should set up its own Foreign Affairs Committee, and a decision was also taken as to the composition and Chairmanship of the Committee.

At its first meeting, the position arising from the dissolution of the Joint Foreign Committee was considered and proposals were put forward for the guidance of the Officers of the Board in their discussions with the Officers of the Anglo-Jewish Association for a means of co-ordination of the work of the two bodies in foreign affairs.

A Sub-Committee was set up to consider the question of the work of the Committee and its administrative machinery and it made several recommendations, including the setting up of sub-committees, to deal with specific aspects of post-war problems and policy and for the resumption of consultations with other Jewish organisations.

These recommendations were approved by the Board and, as far as practicable, were implemented in the course of the following months.

Conversations of an informal and formal character were carried on with the representatives of the Anglo-Jewish Association and with representatives of the European Division of the World Jewish Congress in order that agreed arrangements might be made with the respective bodies for consultation and exchange of information in the sphere of foreign affairs. Proposals with this end in view were submitted by the Executive Committee to the Board at the December meeting and were accepted by the Board, subject to textual amendments to be agreed to by the Foreign Affairs and Executive Committees.

Amended agreements with these two bodies in regard to con-

sultation and exchange of information were concluded at the beginning of 1944.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE DURING 1943.

■ The year 1943 will probably come to be considered as the most tragic period of Jewish life on the Continent of Europe. The policy of extermination adopted by the German armies and civil authorities with regard to the Jewish population of Europe since the beginning of the war sank to further depths of sadistic cruelty in that year.

The declaration made by the British Foreign Secretary on December 17th, 1942 on behalf of the United Nations, the warnings uttered by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, and the numerous protests in the Houses of Parliament and the British Press, had no apparent effect in the desired direction of mitigation of the atrocities. It seems to have spurred on Dr. Goebbels and his propagandists to further efforts at representing President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and indeed the entire American and British Government as tools in the hands of the Jews, who were charged with the responsibility for the war and its continuance.

The developments in the military campaigns were disastrous for the German armies during the year. The Germans were driven across the whole of North Africa to the tip of Tunisia until the Afrika Corps had to surrender. They maltreated the Jewish population along the whole line of their retreat in Lybia and Tunisia, murdering thousands and bringing ruin and imprisonment in concentration camps on many others.

The defeat at Stalingrad started the German armies on their long withdrawal to the West and they had to leave thousands of Russian towns, which they had occupied since the winter of 1941. The official reports published by the Soviet Information Bureau on the atrocities committed by the Germans, both during their occupation and their forced retreat, show that the Jewish population was always singled out for special cruelties, ending in mass executions. To the Germans they were of "no use," as they would not transport them for work in Germany, a policy adopted with regard to the younger men and women of the non-Jewish population of Russia.

During the year numerous accounts came in with detailed information concerning the massacres of tens of thousands of Jews in Kharkov, Rostov, Melitopol, in the cities of the Caucasus, in Dniepropetrovsk, in Kiev, Smolensk, Viasma, Gomel, Kirovgrad, in fact in every one of the larger towns, as they all had some surviving remnants of a Jewish population which had not been evacuated during the Russian retreat and had till then escaped massacre by the Germans in occupation.

The German policy of extermination was extended and intensified also in Western Europe and in Poland. Poland was converted

into a "slaughter-house" for European Jews, and out of the large number of concentration camps, three were specially used for murdering Jews.

Early in the year Nazi rule was made more effective in the so-called non-occupied area of France. When, after the Allied landing in North Africa, this area was occupied by the Germans and, to a small extent, by the Italian Fascists, a certain number of Jews from the South of France succeeded in escaping to the Italian area, where their treatment was much less brutal than in the German-held provinces of France. However, after the fall of Mussolini and during the protracted negotiations with Marshal Badoglio, most of Italy came under Nazi occupation, and the majority of Italian Jews, together with the Jewish refugees from other countries, fell into the hands of the Nazis. Many of these have since been transferred to Poland, many have been murdered, and the property of all taken away.

Jews, who by 1943 had still survived in France, Belgium, Holland and Norway, were systematically rounded up, deprived of their belongings and deported to the camps in Poland and further east, to the occupied areas of Russia—areas in the actual war zone, from which no information could reach the outside world.

In this campaign of extermination of the Jewish population of Poland and Western Russia, there stands out the terrible attack of German forces on the ghetto of Warsaw, in which, by the middle of April 1943, when the attack began, between 35,000 and 40,000 Jews had been left. They had been collected in the ghetto from all parts of Poland, being skilled artisans who had been spared only because the Germans could use their skill and labour for their own industries. Though entirely dependent on the Germans for their daily bread, these Jewish workers were sabotaging their work as much as was possible, and the Nazis decided to liquidate the Warsaw Ghetto. The Germans began their military operations on April 19th; the Jewish population in the ghetto was however, forewarned by members of the Polish underground movement of the preparations made by parts of the German garrison of Warsaw for this operation. Their Polish friends also supplied them with rifles and machine-guns for defence. On the morning of April 20th the gates of the ghetto were suddenly flung open and the German "Vernichtungskolonne" (extermination squad) entered in their armoured cars. They were met by machine-gun fire from behind barricades. The battle lasted several days, and to overcome resistance the Germans brought up tanks and bombarded the ghetto from the air. After three or four days of this "warfare," a large proportion of the defenders perished. Only a comparatively small number escaped at the last minute, and according to reports

which reached this country in October, several thousand Warsaw Jews were captured and are held somewhere in a separate prison camp near Hanover for specially cruel treatment. Three other Jewish ghettos—in Bialystock, Bendzin and Sosnowiec—actively resisted when Germans armoured detachments came to “liquidate” them. Scores of other communities were exterminated.

In the circumstances, it is impossible to know how many Jews in Europe perished during the year, how many are in concentration camps, and how many are trying to hide under some disguise and have evaded the agents of the Gestapo and the military who are hunting them continuously. Estimates by various authorities differ. Official Polish estimates indicate that there were left by the middle of the year about 1,000,000 Jews in Poland, inclusive of Jews from other countries deported there. Other estimates from Jewish sources in Switzerland speak of the maximum number of about 300,000 Jews left. A leading member of the Polish underground movement, who was recently sent from there on a mission to the Polish Government in London and who has since been appointed Member of the Polish National Council, asserted that the reports on the German atrocities which were circulating in the free countries were not exaggerated.

It was in connection with this tragedy of Polish Jewry that Mr. S. Zygelbojm, a Jewish member of the Polish National Council in London, committed suicide, having left a letter addressed to the Polish Prime Minister, expressing the hope that by this act of self-immolation he would draw the attention of the civilised nations to the position of the Jews in Poland and might move them to take action to save whomever it might still be possible to rescue.

Of the Axis countries, Rumania, which had fallen completely under the power of the Germans, treated the Jewish population most cruelly. More than 160,000 Jews were deported from Rumania into the occupied areas of the Ukraine (Transdnistria) where they were kept in the most degrading conditions of poverty and forced labour. Many of them perished.

In Bulgaria most of the Jewish population was subjected to harsh restrictions on Nazi lines and expelled from the larger cities to live in country districts without means of earning a livelihood.

Hungary was the only country where, though all the restrictive so-called Jew-laws were rigorously applied and made even harsher, no actual massacres took place. Towards the end of the year, the Hungarian Government seemed to show some reluctance to taking further measures against the Hungarian Jews.

At the beginning of 1944, with the rapid advance of the Soviet Armies towards the Rumanian and Hungarian frontiers a change in the régime of Hungary was effected by the German High Command

which established control over the entire administration. A further number of severe oppressive restrictions have been imposed upon the Jewish population since that change and brought the Jewish population of Hungary into the greatest peril.

In Yugoslavia and Greece many Jews were murdered, and thousands put into forced labour or concentration camps, in conditions which offered very remote chances of survival.

Similar information reached the Foreign Affairs Committee also from Bohemia and Moravia, where entire Jewish communities ceased to exist. About 40,000 Czech Jews were confined in the Terezin camp in very hard conditions, causing appalling mortality.

It was late in 1943 that the Nazis changed drastically their attitude towards Denmark—the "model" Protectorate—in which the local Government had preserved for a time the right to administer the country according to Danish laws. A conflict between the Nazi Governor and the Danish Government was made the excuse for taking over the Danish administration by the Nazis, and one of the first consequences was the subjection of the Danish-Jewish population to complete Nazi rule. Many Jews were arrested and their property confiscated on the charge of sympathising with the Allies. A flood of refugees began streaming across the narrow waters to the Swedish coast. Fortunately for these refugees the Swedish Government, which openly protested to the German Government against the persecutions, allowed the refugees to land and gave them every possible shelter and protection. Nearly 7,000 Danish Jews were thus saved from certain annihilation, though they have not escaped ruin, and now all are in need of help.

Several thousand Jews succeeded in escaping from France to Switzerland and Spain.

The liberation of North Africa from German occupation and the establishment of French authority, first under Admiral Darlan and later under General Giraud, raised the question of the position of the Jewish population in Algeria in connection with the abrogation of the Crémieux Decree by the Vichy Government. It was a question of restoring the position of the Jewish population as it was under the laws of the Third Republic, but neither Darlan nor Giraud was willing to restore the Crémieux Law. When General Giraud succeeded Admiral Darlan and first outlined his policy, it appeared as if his plan was the complete abolition of the French legislation subsequent to June 22nd 1940, which would mean the restoration of the Jewish inhabitants of Algeria to their position of French citizens. In fact, however, General Giraud established only equality between the Jewish population of Algeria with the native Moslem population, which did not enjoy the full status of French citizenship.

This derogation of the status of Algerian Jews was keenly felt as an injustice, incompatible with the aims of the United Nations, and representations were made by the Committee and other organisations both here and in America to the British and French authorities with a view to the restoration of the Crémieux Law.

It was only when General de Gaulle fully established his authority as the head of the French Committee of National Liberation, that the Jewish population of Algeria received their full citizenship rights (October 21st, 1943).

The liberation of Sicily and of the southern part of Italy set free a number of Jews who were kept in concentration camps. The Committee was in communication with the British authorities regarding certain improvements in the position of the Jewish native and refugee population in those areas. All the Fascist laws concerning the Jews ceased to be applied on the occupation of that part of Italy by the Allied forces. In the areas subsequently placed in charge of the new Italian Government the anti-Jewish laws and administrative decrees of every description were abrogated.

MEASURES OF RESCUE AND RELIEF.

The British-Jewish deputation which was received by the Foreign Secretary on December 23rd, 1942, not only expressed the gratitude of the Anglo-Jewish community for the Declaration of December 17th, but also submitted a number of suggestions on measures of rescue and relief of the victims of Nazi persecution. These measures visualised the admission of those who could escape from Nazi-held or Nazi-controlled territories into areas under the control of the United Nations, and help to neutral countries which might be willing to admit fugitives. Among the first set of proposals was one which pointed out the special facilities offered by Palestine in this work of rescue and relief.

At a meeting of Members of Parliament actively interested in problems of rescue and relief held early in the year, these measures of rescue were submitted by the Joint Foreign Committee and members of the Consultative Committee of several Jewish organisations concerned with rescue and relief, in greater detail, and it was indicated at the meeting that a Parliamentary Deputation to the Foreign Secretary would urge the avoidance of delay in taking whatever steps could be taken.

On January 29th, the Archbishops of Canterbury, York and Wales issued an appeal urging immediate measures of rescue, asked for the utmost exertions in providing sanctuary within the British Empire and elsewhere for all persons threatened with massacre who could escape from Axis lands, or for those who had already escaped to neighbouring neutral countries. Writing to

'The Times,' Dr. J. S. Whale, Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council, and Cardinal Archbishop Hinsley associated themselves with this appeal on behalf of their Churches.

The Government was thus fully aware of the state of public opinion in the country, and, in reply to questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Attlee, the Deputy Prime Minister, said the Government intended to arrest the policy of Jewish extermination, but that in their opinion victory was the only real remedy. The British Government was in consultation with other Governments, immediately concerned regarding measures for assisting escaping Jews. These measures must, in the interest of the refugees themselves, remain confidential. He further said that the British Government's share in the work of rescue was already very substantial, and that they were working out certain practical proposals for further contribution to the united effort.

As it became known somewhat later, a Note was sent on January 20th from the British Government to the United States Government suggesting an Anglo-American Conference for concerting such measures. The reply from the American Government was published on March 5th. It contained the suggestion that the work could best be entrusted to the Inter-Governmental Committee (which was established at the Evian Conference called in 1938 by President Roosevelt) for dealing with the position of refugees, a position already grave before the present war made it so tragic. The American reply further suggested an informal exploration of ways and means along the following lines :—

- (a) that the refugee problem should be considered as covering all refugees without distinction of race, faith or political belief ;
- (b) that in view of the difficulties of shipping and submarine dangers, arrangements should be made for temporary asylum in places nearest to the areas in which they find themselves ;
- (c) that, accordingly, consideration should be given to plans for maintaining refugees in neutral countries. This might involve the necessity of giving support to the neutral countries concerned. This support should come from the United Nations and from private sources ;
- (d) that possibilities should also be considered for the temporary asylum for refugees in countries other than neutral and their dependencies, with a view to their repatriation upon the termination of hostilities.

In conjunction with this outline of future work of rescue, the Joint Chairmen of the Joint Foreign Committee and the Secretary had several interviews at the Foreign Office. In order to submit

to the coming Anglo-American Conference a comprehensive and detailed scheme of measures which in Jewish opinion would meet the most difficult and urgent position of the Jewish refugees, the Joint Foreign Committee, in co-operation with the Consultative Committee, called a Conference of Anglo-Jewish organisations, which discussed certain proposals; these proposals were subsequently communicated to the Anglo-American Conference, which, after considerable delays, was held at Bermuda.

The country-wide sense of the urgency of the position of the Jews in Nazi-occupied Europe was demonstrated by the setting up of the National Committee for Rescue from Nazi Terror, under the Chairmanship of Lord Crewe, and with a membership including prominent members of the political parties, ecclesiastics and representatives of important organisations, Jewish and non-Jewish. The Board was represented on the Executive of the Committee by its President. A cabled message was sent by the National Committee to Mr. Eden, who was in Washington, before the American reply to the British Note was published, pointing out the extreme urgency of the problem and calling for immediate and bold measures of rescue. The hope was expressed that Mr. Eden's visit to Washington would be used for the speedy achievement of definite results. Many religious leaders—the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Wales, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, the Moderator of the Free Church, Federal Council; many Peers and Members of Parliament, heads of Oxford and Cambridge Colleges, and of other University bodies, Trade Union leaders and other leading men and women, signed that message.

Whilst this Anglo-American Conference was being organised, the Joint Foreign Committee and the Consultative Committee considered that, as the taking of measures of rescue was essentially a problem to be solved by the British and American Governments, it would be important to keep in contact with the American-Jewish organisations, which, according to the American Press, were organising demonstrations of protest against the atrocities. To one such American Jewish demonstration, held on March 1st, messages were sent from England by the Archbishop of Canterbury, by Cardinal Hinsley and the Chief Rabbi. The demonstration passed a programme of measures recommended, and this programme was submitted to the Bermuda Conference through the State Department.

In view of the difficulties of travel, contact between the American and British Jewish organisations was limited to letters and cables. Actually, when the memoranda submitted to the Bermuda Conference by the Jewish organisations separately were subsequently compared, they contained essentially similar proposals.

The memorandum of the Joint Foreign Committee, after having

been preliminarily considered and accepted by the organisations forming the Consultative Committee, was submitted to the Foreign Office for transmission to the Bermuda Conference.

The proposals were as follows :—

- (a) that there should be set up in Great Britain an authoritative Inter-Departmental agency, whose representatives could effectively carry out their tasks ;
- (b) that the representatives of the United Nations should have at their disposal a sufficient number of blank visas which they could distribute fairly according to the needs of the victims ;
- (c) that the United States Government should use the unfilled immigration quotas for various countries for allowing refugees to enter the United States ;
- (d) that neutral countries should be asked to allow Jews who escaped from Nazi or Axis areas to stay in their territories and, moreover, not to make escape difficult.
- (e) that assurance be given to neutral countries that refugees sheltering in their territories would, as soon as possible, be transferred and settled in other places ; that the cost of the maintenance of the refugees, as far as necessary, would be refunded, and that the neutral Governments would be granted facilities for the importation of additional quantities of goods ;
- (f) that the appeal to the neutral countries should be reinforced by the British and American Governments setting an example of establishing temporary camps of refuge in their own territories or territories under their control ;
- (g) that special note be taken of the possibilities offered in respect of rescue work by Palestine ;
- (h) that possibilities of exchange of refugees of Allied nationals and stateless held by Axis countries against nationals of Axis countries held by the Allied Nations be considered ;
- (i) that an approach to other Governments of the United Nations likely to be able to help should be made ;
- (k) that the United Nations might consider an approach through appropriate channels to the Axis Governments and their satellites with a proposal to allow Jews, and more particularly, Jewish children, to leave territories under their control.

The Bermuda Conference called for April 19th was held in private and no representatives of private organisations, Jewish or other,

were admitted. Only a short communiqué was published by the delegates after the conference stating that "all aspects of the problem, including the position of those who are still in the grip of the Axis powers were examined, that nothing was excluded from their analysis, and that everything that held out any possibility of a solution was investigated and discussed."

On May 19th the House of Commons devoted a whole day to a debate on a statement made by Mr. Peake, the Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, on the result of the Bermuda Conference.

The official report of the debate would appear to show that though most of the points submitted to the Bermuda Conference by the Joint Foreign Committee and the other Jewish organisations were considered by the Conference, only a few of them were acted upon.

On questions of organisation, it was proposed to entrust the whole work to the old Inter-Governmental Committee, which it was intended to enlarge. Neutrals would be assisted so as to make their task of sheltering refugees easier, and this was to include financial assistance.

The Bermuda Conference decided that it would be futile to approach Axis Governments with a proposal to allow Jews to leave their territories. The delegates also considered that an exchange of nationals against war prisoners was not possible. As regards Palestine, the Government was at the time still experiencing difficulties with the problem of transferring to that country children and accompanying adults from the Balkans. The difficulty was stated to be caused by the attitude of Germany and Bulgaria.

The Joint Foreign Committee, and at a later stage the Foreign Affairs Committee, maintained communication with the authorities of the Intergovernmental Committee in an endeavour to secure a working contact and useful co-operation. This was considered especially necessary as the work of the Intergovernmental Committee was not made public, and the lack of any visible signs of achievement caused grave disappointment not only in the Jewish community but also in the country at large. Questions regarding the achievements of the Intergovernmental Committee were repeatedly asked in the Houses of Parliament. During a debate in the House of Lords (July 29th) Lord Cranborne, replying for the Government to a question raised by Lord Davies, who had outlined the programme of the National Committee for Rescue, stated that substantial progress had been made in the work of rescue, that the Government was aware of the degradation of civilisation to which anti-semitism had led in Germany and other countries, and he expressed the hope that anti-semitism would never lift its ugly head in this country. He further pointed out that the problem

of the refugees was too big to make it possible for the Government to give any assurance that the measures taken or contemplated would go a long way towards its solution. The Inter-governmental Committee would work on a basis somewhat different from its previous constitution, would have more authority, and the Jews themselves would be associated with it. In the course of a subsequent statement in Parliament Lord Cranborne said that the Intergovernmental Committee would itself outline the way in which Jewish organisations could assist in the work of the Inter-governmental Committee.

The Foreign Affairs Committee has been in touch with the Inter-governmental Committee with a view to ascertaining in what way it could most effectively assist that Committee in carrying out its programme of rescue of Jewish refugees.

On December 10th, an official statement was issued in London and Washington on the work of the Bermuda Conference and the proposals to extend the work of the Intergovernmental Committee and to cope with the new problems of rescue and relief. It was indicated in that statement what the American and British Governments had been doing for "displaced" persons since 1938, what was intended to be done in regard to the remaining "White Paper" Jewish quota for Palestine, and it was added that for some time before the Bermuda Conference refugees of all kinds including Jews were arriving in this country at the rate of about 800 a month.

As regards the measures recommended by the Bermuda Conference the following information was given in the statement :—

1. Arrangements had been made for issuing an assurance to the neutral states regarding the future of the refugees—an assurance intended to encourage them to give temporary asylum to refugees. This assurance was to be issued "shortly" and "taken in conjunction with the proposals made by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (November 26th) regarding repatriation, provides convincing evidence that the refugee burden was to be borne by common international action in which they are prepared to take their proper share." No statement regarding the giving of such an assurance had been made public by the middle of 1944.

2. The two Governments had discussed the question of affording assistances to certain neutral states in connection with the sheltering of refugees in those states, and it was stated that Switzerland was then giving shelter to 64,000 refugees and prisoners-of-war and that in recent weeks Sweden had received over 8,000 refugees from Denmark.

3. The British Government was pursuing its efforts of giving asylum in Palestine to Jews, mainly children with a proportion of

women, from Rumania and Bulgaria. These efforts had so far (up to the time of the statement) been unsuccessful.

The Government adopted the recommendation for reorganising the Inter-governmental Committee. The Committee had been enlarged (official communiqué published on October 14th) by the invitation to 20 more Governments to take part in it, so that there would then be 49 member-Governments as against the 29 former members. The authority of the Committee to deal with various categories of refugees was extended to refugees from all countries and to negotiations with organisations (and not only Governments), and the British and American Governments undertook to cover all expenses except the administrative expenses, in which they would share with other member-Governments.

The new Inter-governmental Committee has considered the question of relations between itself and UNRRA and with numerous voluntary organisations. The Committee is in favour of close and continuous contact with voluntary bodies and workers, contacts which include mutual consultation, assistance and exchange of information.

One of the aims of the Committee is to have its own representatives in various countries.

Early in 1944 representatives of these organisations were active in several neutral countries and, from the various reports which inevitably refrain from giving details, it would appear that useful work has been accomplished.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION— UNRRA.

The successful prosecution of the war in 1943 opened the prospect of the liberation of Allied and other territories from enemy occupation, and the United Nations were faced with the necessity of extending the work of relief and rehabilitation already done by the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations in North Africa (O.F.R.R.O.). Early in June the American Government sent to all Governments of the United Nations a draft agreement on the setting up of a United Nations Administration for work of Relief and Rehabilitation (U.N.R.R.A.). The draft agreement was widely discussed, and after emendations, adopted by a Conference of representatives of 44 nations, a Council and a Central Committee, headed by a Director-General (Mr. Herbert Lehman), were set up, and at its meeting in Atlantic City (November 10th—December 1st, 1943), the Council passed its programme of work and the fundamental principles on which the work would be based. There is hardly need to emphasis that for all the distressed and displaced persons in those countries which will be liberated, and especially for the

surviving Jewish population, the work of UNRRA will be of the greatest importance. The constitution of UNRRA provides also for co-operation with non-official organisations, which would even be able to earmark their own funds for these branches of the work of relief and rehabilitation in which they are specifically interested. Both with regard to its personnel, which will be recruited on a wide geographical basis, and to the actual work of distribution of relief supplies, relief services, rehabilitation supplies and rehabilitation services, UNRRA will tolerate no discrimination on account of race, creed and political beliefs. It will pay attention to the specific needs of various groups and classes of the population, so that Jewish organisations in possession of funds and specific experience in relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction work will no doubt be able to play their useful part insofar as a specific Jewish approach to various problems affecting the Jewish population in the liberated areas may be considered necessary or desirable.

In preparation for this co-operation, when actual work becomes possible, the Joint Foreign Committee took the initiative in establishing the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad, which is training field workers to go out into the countries requiring relief, and the Foreign Affairs Committee is now actively promoting the formation in Great Britain of a Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation Organisation, which would co-operate with similar Jewish organisations in other countries and with UNRRA.

POST-WAR PROBLEMS.

The events of the war and the arrangements the United Nations had made during the year for preparing the foundations of a new order affected very markedly the trend of the work of the Committee. It was just before the beginning of the year that Germany was forced on to the defensive, and the several grave defeats suffered by the German armies compelled them to retreat from the territories they had occupied. It was during these retreats, especially the retreats from Russia, that the German Government gradually adopted the policy of exterminating the Jewish population behind their receding front lines. Atrocities, which had also in the previous years called forth protests from the United Nations, became in 1943 a part of a discernible plan of annihilating the entire Jewish population of the Continent. Jews from all over the occupied Continent of Europe were being rounded up and packed into Poland and occupied areas of Russia, where they were systematically murdered.

During the year several pronouncements were made by the leading statesmen of the United Nations to the effect that it would be reasonable to expect that no Peace Conference of the type customary

hitherto would be held, but that the leading Powers among the United Nations, first by consultation among themselves and then by gradually extending these consultations as circumstances required, would settle the fundamental principles of the new order and would have all but the final touches ready before a final Peace Conference was held. One of the outcomes of such a possibility was that there might be a considerable transitional period of great importance between the actual end of the fighting and the final peace settlement. During that period much work of relief, rehabilitation, including repatriation, would have to be completed. Such events of the year, as the holding of the Bermuda Conference, which brought about the expansion of the work of the Inter-governmental Committee, the signing of the Agreement for the establishment of UNRRA, and the decisions of the first session of the Council of UNRRA, as well as the far-reaching international consultations in Cairo, Moscow and Teheran, confirmed the above view that important general decisions would be taken affecting the position of those countries in which the surviving Jewish population might require special treatment both in the transitional and in the post-war period.

A modest beginning in the right direction has already been adumbrated by the preliminary steps taken by UNRRA and the Inter-governmental Committee in the field of relief, rehabilitation and repatriation. As this work will extend to all countries of the Continent in which there was or where there will remain a Jewish population and as the agreement for the work of UNRRA and the Inter-governmental Committee had been signed by all nations on the Allied side, it may be hoped that the Foreign Affairs Committee's policy concerning the transitional period may be put into effect and may serve as a basis for securing the legal status of the Jewish population in these and Axis countries after the war.

The study of the various aspects of the Jewish post-war problems continued throughout the year and after the election of the Foreign Affairs Committee, special Sub-Committees were appointed to consider the problems of equality, group rights, relief and reconstruction, migration, compensation and restitution in detail. The Palestine Committee of the Board was entrusted with the formulation of a policy regarding Palestine, in concurrence with the Executive Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee. The Sub-Committees had made good progress by the end of the year, but were not yet in a position to submit their reports for the consideration of the Committee.

JEWISH COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF ABROAD.

The Committee which was established in January 1943 as the result of a Conference of Jewish organisations convened by the

Joint Foreign Committee continued its work of recruiting and training of voluntary Jewish workers for relief in conjunction with the Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad (COBSRA), on which the Committee now represents the Anglo-Jewish Community. Direct contact has been made with the Joint Distribution Committee of America and the Palestine Jewish Relief organisation, with whom close co-operation in work of relief abroad is expected. The Committee is also in correspondence with the Canadian Jewish Congress, the South African Board of Deputies, the Australian United Emergency Committee for European Jewry, and the Auckland Hebrew Congregation of New Zealand. A European Advisory Sub-Committee, consisting of members with special knowledge of conditions in the countries in which relief work is to be carried out, has been established.

Well over 400 volunteers, British and of other nationalities, have been enrolled during the year. In order to acquaint the volunteers with the conditions of the countries in which they hope to do their work, a number of lecture courses have been organised for them on the economic and political conditions of the Jews in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Austria. Lectures have also been given on the religious conditions of Jews in the various countries of Europe. For those unacquainted with Yiddish, special courses in this language were arranged. Courses in medical aspects of relief, nutrition and first-aid have also been held. At the end of year one small unit had already been organised for work abroad.

In the summer volunteers were enabled to spend a very successful week in camp at Tring, the estate of Lord Rothschild. The religious side of the work of the Committee is covered by the addition to the Committee of representatives of the Chief Rabbi's Religious Emergency Council. As a result of arrangements with COBSRA, the Committee is authorised to issue an appeal for funds.

THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS.

BALANCE SHEET, AS AT 28TH APRIL, 1943.

<i>Liabilities.</i>				<i>Assets.</i>			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
SUNDRY CREDITORS—				CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND			582 17 7
Assessments received in advance		10	6	CASH AT BANK—DEPOSIT ACCOUNT			527 18 2
Expenses Accrued	56	14	11	INVESTMENTS AT COST—			
Concordia Estates Ltd. (Loan)	480	10	4	£5,000 Liverpool Corporation 3½% Redeemable Stock 1961/66	5,103	10	6
LASKI PRIZE FUND:				£1,205 13s. 7d. London County Consolidated 2½% Stock 1960/70		1,077	14 6
Balance as at 29th October, 1942	£4	19	4	£830 18s. 3d. Metropolitan Water Board 3% Stock 1934/2003			750 0 0
Add:	1	4	10	£505 3¼% War Stock		500	0 0
		6	4 2				7,431 5 0
			543 19 11	<i>(Note.—Market Price, 28th April 1943, £7,811 13s. 3d.)</i>			
AMOUNTS DUE TO OTHER FUNDS IN RESPECT OF:				ARREARS OF ASSESSMENT—			
Legacy from the late L. Springer	1,004	11	0	Arrears as at 29.10.42		99	15 0
Gift from N. B. Walters Esq.	75	0	0	Less: Paid since		1	1 0
			1,079 11 0			98	14 0
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT—				Arrears accrued during half-year to date		48	3 0
Balance as at 29th October, 1942	7,813	19	4				146 17 0
Less: Deficit for the half-year to date	717	12	6	SUNDRY DEBTORS—			
			7,096 6 10	Telephone Rental in advance		7	0 0
				Telephone Deposit		1	0 0
				Anglo-Jewish Association		23	0 0
							31 0 0
							£8,719 17 9
			<u>£8,719 17 9</u>				<u>£8,719 17 9</u>

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, *Half Year Ended 28th October, 1943.*

Half Year to 28.10.42				Half Year to 28.10.42											
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.									
1,003	5	0	To Salaries	1,695	12	4	By Assessments Levied								
590	0	2	„ General Expenses	940	16	10	„ Resuscitated Arrears								
30	0	0	„ Contribution to Pension	30	0	0	„ Dividends (less Tax) on:—								
			„ Contribution towards President's Expenses	£317	15	1	£5,000 Liverpool Corporation 3% Stock								
			Less: Income from d'Avigdor Goldsmid Fund	4	8	5	£1,205 13s. 7d. L.C.C. 2½% Stock								
237	1	7		313	6	8	£830 18s. 3d. Metropolitan Water Board 3% Stock								
438	7	6	„ Special Expenditure on behalf of Joint Foreign Committee				58	5	5	„ Contribution by Anglo-Jewish Association towards Expenses of Joint Foreign Committee					
			„ Grant to Dr. I. Schwarzbart for Office Expenses	60	0	0	137	10	0	„ Contribution by Anglo-Jewish Association towards Expenses of Joint Foreign Committee—Special					
9	0	0	„ Assessment written off				100	0	0	750	0	0	„ Jewish Defence Committee: Contribution towards Expenses		
79	18	4	„ Balance, being Surplus for the half-year to date	8	1	1	25	0	0	25	0	0	„ Morocco Relief Fund: Administration Expenses		
(deficit)															
<hr/>				<hr/>				<hr/>				<hr/>			
£2,227 15 11				£3,047 16 11				£2,227 15 11				£3,047 16 11			

THE D'AVIGDOR GOLDSMID FUND.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, *Half Year Ended 28th October, 1943.*

To Amount appropriated to President's Expenses	£4	8	5	By Dividend on £505 War Stock (net)	£4	8	5
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We have examined the foregoing Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers of the Board. We have verified the Securities appearing in the Balance Sheet. We report that the above Balance Sheet is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Board, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Board.

APPROVED: JOSEPH MELLER } *Hon. Auditors.*
 SWATHLING } *11th January, 1943.*

JOHN DIAMOND & CO.,
 Chartered Accountants,
 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.2.
 1st December, 1943.

THE SHEERNESS CEMETERY (included in Disused Cemeteries Fund Account).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Dividends (Gross) on £25 18s. 5d. 2½% Consols ...		13	0	To Balance brought forward, being amount due to Disused Cemeteries Fund at 29th October, 1942 ...	5	13	6
„ Balance carried forward, being amount due to Disused Cemeteries Fund at 28th October, 1943 ...	5	0	6				
	<u>£5</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>		<u>£5</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>

THE CANTERBURY CEMETERY (included in Disused Cemeteries Fund Account).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward, being amount due by Disused Cemeteries Fund at 29th October, 1942 ...	10	8	10	By Payment to Caretaker and Repairs ...	7	10	0
„ War Damage Claim Received ...	20	4	0	„ War Damage Repairs ...	20	4	0
„ Dividends (Gross) received on £246 9s. 8d. 3% Metropolitan Water Board "A" Stock ...	7	7	10	„ Balance carried forward, being amount due by Disused Cemeteries Fund at 28th October, 1943 ...	10	6	8
	<u>£38</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>£38</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>

THE CHARITIES REGISTRATION COMMITTEE.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT, Year Ended 28th October, 1943.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank at 29th October, 1942 ...	135	6	2	By Balance at Bank at 28th October, 1943 ...	182	17	2
„ Registration Fees ...	47	11	0				
	<u>£182</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>£182</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>

THE MOROCCO RELIEF FUND.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT, *Year Ended 28th October, 1943.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank at 29th October, 1942				677	13	7			
„ Bank Interest				3	18	3			
„ Dividends (Gross) on:—									
£5,000 3% Metropolitan Water Board									
“ B ” Stock	150	0	0						
£5,000 Liverpool Corporation Redeem-									
able Stock	175	0	0						
£5,339 16s. 7d. Mersey Docks and									
Harbour Board Debenture Stock									
1970/80	173	11	0						
				<u>498 11 0</u>					
				<u>£1,180 2 10</u>					
By Teacher's Salary							120	0	0
„ Administration Expenses for Two Years							50	8	8
„ Balance at Bank at 28th October, 1943							1,009	14	2
							<u>£1,180 2 10</u>		

THE FOREIGN APPEALS FUND.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT, *Year Ended 28th October, 1943.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank at 29th October, 1942				162	16	4
„ Bank Interest					16	0
„ Legacy—L. Springer deceased				1,004	11	0
				<u>£1,168 3 4</u>		
By Balance at Bank at 28th October, 1943				1,168	3	4
				<u>£1,168 3 4</u>		

THE JEWS OF JERUSALEM (Jacob Nathan Fund).

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT,

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank at 29th October, 1942				78	4	3			
„ Dividends (Gross) on £781 5s. 10d. 3% Funding Stock				23	8	8			
				<u>£101 12 11</u>					
By Grants—									
Ashkenazi Community in Jerusalem				30	0	0			
Sophardi Community in Jerusalem				20	0	0			
„ Balance at Bank at 28th October, 1943							50	0	0
							<u>£101 12 11</u>		

CENTRAL JEWISH COMMITTEE FOR PROBLEMS OF EVACUATION.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT, *Year Ended 28th October, 1943.*

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To	Balance at Bank at 29th October, 1942	...	...	...	404	16	6		
"	Advance Received from the Appeal for the Maintenance of Essential Services	...	...	...	500	0	0		
					<u>£904 16 6</u>				
By	Salaries of Ministers and Social Workers	...	...	...	758	9	11		
"	Incidental Office Expenses	...	...	...	12	18	8		
"	Contribution to Rental of Meeting Halls at Bedford and Northampton	...	...	...	104	0	0		
"	Balance at Bank at 28th October, 1943	...	...	...	29	7	11		
					<u>£904 16 6</u>				

AIR RAID VICTIMS' FUND.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT, *Year Ended 28th October, 1943.*

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To	Balance at Bank at 29th October, 1942	...	...	...	171	2	6		
"	Donations for Homes for Aged	...	...	...	61	0	0		
"	Donations for General Purposes	...	...	...	11	14	6		
					<u>£243 17 0</u>				
By	Payments for Homes for Aged	...	...	...	122	5	9		
"	Payment for Nursery School	...	...	...	10	0	0		
"	Balance at Bank at 28th October, 1943	...	...	...	111	11	3		
					<u>£243 17 0</u>				

Correct in accordance with the books and vouchers and the information received.

73, Basinghall Street,
London, E.C.2.

JOHN DIAMOND & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.
1st December, 1943.

Examined and Approved (Signed) JOSEPH MELLER.
SWAYTHLING.

11th January, 1944.