

**THE
LONDON COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES
OF THE BRITISH JEWS**

(FOUNDED IN 1760)

GENERALLY KNOWN AS THE
BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS

**ANNUAL REPORT
1944**

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

1945

360.42

B

bx

American Jewish Committee
LIBRARY

FORM OF BEQUEST

*I bequeath to the LONDON COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES OF THE
BRITISH JEWS (generally known as the Board of Deputies of
British Jews) the sum of £ _____ free of
duty, to be applied to the general purposes of the said Board
and the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said
Board shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.*

Contents

List of Officers of the Board	2
List of Former Presidents	3
List of Congregations and Institutions represented on the Board	4
Committees	10
Annual Report—Introduction	13
Administrative	14
Executive Committee	15
Aliens Committee	18
Education Committee	20
Finance Committee	21
Jewish Defence Committee	21
Law, Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee	24
Palestine Committee	28
Foreign Affairs Committee	30
Accounts	42

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, Kincross, 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.)-1926 (Jan.)	LORD ROTHSCHILD, F.R.S. (acting)
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

Twelve Meetings of the Board were held from May, 1944—April, 1945
(inclusive)

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 (7), H. A. Goodman (9), G. Weil (7),
B. Strauss (10).
AGUDATH AHIM—Joseph Conway (1), Myer Cohen (2).
ALIE STREET—Myer Cooper (2), Alfred Fraser (7), Mark Lush (1).
AMHURST PARK—Leo Schaerf (5), R. W. Oppenheimer (3).
ARTILLERY LANE—S. L. Samson (7), Joseph Samuels (9).
BAYSWATER—Major Henry D. Myer (6).
BECONTREE AND DISTRICT—N. J. Mann (0).
BETH CHODESH—Rabbi J. Moscovicz (1), J. Schmeidler (4).
BETH HASEPHER AND FEDERATION SYNAGOGUE OF SOHO—Harry Bern-
stein (1), Max Wiseman (0), W. M. Behr (6), H. Apter (5).
BETH ISRAEL—Miss M. Davidovitch (4).
BETH HAMEDRASH OHEL YISROEL—D. Binstock (3), J. Morrison, J.P. (3).
BETHNAL GREEN GREAT—A. Wagner (9).
BOROUGH—Dr. H. Tenenbaum (3).
BRIXTON—J. E. Posnansky (1).
BRONDESBURY—Myer Nisenbaum (8), A. Jackson (8).
CANNING TOWN—H. Bagel (3).
CANNON STREET ROAD—Abraham Mann (0), Sheer Miller (1), Harry
Myer (5).
CENTRAL—Hyman Lewis (11).
CHEVRA SHASS—J. Laitner (7), C. Selby Cohen (0).
CLAPTON—J. Harris (6), W. Rabson (11), A. B. Olivestone (8).
CONGREGATION OF JACOB—A. LeVay-Lawrence (1), N. Laid (0).
CRICKLEWOOD—B. B. Lieberman (9), L. Eisen (11).
CROYDON—Capt. E. Davis (0), Selwyn Jones (8), H. Lowenberg (4).
DALSTON—Joseph Ofstein (3).
DOLLIS HILL AND GLADSTONE PARK—Jacob M. Ladsky (9), J. L. Singer
(9).
DUNK STREET BETH HAMEDRASH—M. Sokolow (5), K. Battsek (6),
Councillor Charles Barclay (1).
EALING AND ACTON DISTRICT—L. J. Hydleman, J.P. (11), M. Levy (3).
EAST HAM AND MANOR PARK ASSOCIATE—I. H. Weinstein (0).
EAST LONDON—Lewis C. Beber, J.P. (8).
EDGWARE—J. West (10), L. Lewis (1).
EZRAS CHAIM—Rev. A. Baum (5), N. Kosky (8), Lt.-Col. Max Staub (3).
FIELDGATE ST. GT.—I. Harris (6), L. Istorik (5), L. M. Neumann (9).
FINCHLEY—Isaac Shepherd (11).
FINSBURY PARK DISTRICT—S. Diamond (-).
FULHAM AND KENSINGTON—W. Ferst (3).
GLADSTONE PARK AND NEASDEN FEDERATION—Julius Jung (6).
GOLDERS GREEN—Israel Cohen (4).

GREAT—Dr. Israel Feldman (7).
 GREAT GARDEN STREET—Jack Webber (2), Samuel Witte (0), H. Lubbock (10), Freeman Bass (10), V. Mishcon (2).
 GREENFIELD—Erich Goeritz (8).
 GROVE ST. GT.—M. Wick (1), P. Horowitz (10).
 HACKNEY—S. Offenheim (8).
 HAMBRO'—N. Temple (0).
 HAMMERSMITH AND WEST KENSINGTON—F. J. Benzimra (10).
 HAMPSTEAD—Bernard Raperport (9), A. Segal (3).
 HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB—Maurice Tanchan (3).
 HARROW—J. Marks (8).
 HENDON—Jacques Cohen (0), H. Richenberg (8).
 HENDON ADATH YISROEL—Dr. J. Braude (8).
 HIGHAMS PARK AND CHINGFORD—A. H. Woolfson (7).
 HIGHGATE—J. M. Rubens (5).
 HOXTON AND SHOREDITCH—S. S. Perry (9).
 ILFORD DISTRICT—Dr. I. S. Gold (1).
 ILFORD AND VALENTINE'S PARK FEDERATION—N. Cohen (1).
 JUBILEE STREET GREAT—Abraham Glassman (0), M. Evancofsky (0), M. Weisrose (7), A. Rafer (0).
 KEHILATH ISRAEL—H. Schamisso (3), H. Ibbetson (10), B. Margulies (10).
 KEHAL YISROEL—M. Rabinowicz (4).
 KING EDWARD STREET—J. D. Mack, M.P. (2), Dr. D. A. Levene (0).
 KINGSBURY—A. Stein (3).
 LEYTON AND WALTHAMSTOW NEW FEDERATION—J. Smulovitch (11).
 LEYTONSTONE AND WANSTEAD—J. Shorn (0).
 LIBERAL—W. I. Brown (1), Viscountess Bearsted (1), Major B. Davidson (2), G. J. Gollins (3), Lady Hartog (3), K. M. Lazarus (4), M. J. Levy (4), P. M. Rossdale (3), Col. L. H. Gluckstein, M.P. (5), B. A. Levinson (6), Leon Rees (3), S. I. Salmon (2), Miss H. Schlesinger (7).
 LODZER—L. Bakstansky (11).
 LUBINER AND LOMZER—M. H. Greenman (0), N. Zlotnicki (2), G. Glucstein (0).
 MILE END NEW TOWN—M. J. Hart Leverton (2), Rev. B. Cherrick (4).
 NELSON STREET SPHARDISH—Dr. J. Seidenberg (0), F. Katz (2).
 NEW, STAMFORD HILL—S. Teff (1), M. A. Amias (10).
 NEW BETH HAMEDRASH—M. Rosette (10), W. Oster (6).
 NEW LIBERAL—J. Bloch (10).
 NEW ROAD—A. Freedman (3), N. Pinsker (7), J. Freedman (3).
 NEW WEST END—W. Goldstein (10), P. H. Schwarzschild (7).
 NORTH-EAST LONDON BETH HAMEDRASH—M. Lederman (0), Dr. S. Kay (0).
 NORTH LONDON—Philip Pyzer (3).
 NORTH LONDON LIBERAL—S. Solomons (5).
 NORTH WEST LONDON—A. Bornstein (7).
 NORTH WESTERN REFORM—E. L. Mendel (3), H. K. Stein (6).
 NORTH WEST LONDON (GOLDERS GREEN)—J. Mazure (7).
 NORTH WEST SPHARDISH—Leo Last (6).
 NOTTING HILL—H. Cen (2), A. M. Green (1).
 PALMERS GREEN AND SOUTHGATE DISTRICT—S. Blackman (1).
 PHILIP STREET—A. Miller (11).
 PHILPOT STREET—Harry Miller (0).
 PHILPOT STREET SPHARDISH—Serge Karlinski (6), Dr. L. Kirsch (7), J. B. Whyser (6).
 PRINCELET ST.—I. Goldstein (2).
 REGENT'S PARK AND BELSIZE PARK—W. Warshawski (6).
 RICHMOND DISTRICT—A. I. Wainstead (7).
 ROUEL ROAD—Sydney Primost (3).
 ROUMANIAN—S. Senker (7).
 ST. GEORGE'S SETTLEMENT—Ben Moss (10), Basil L. Q. Henriques, J.P. (2).

ST. JOHN'S WOOD—S. Freedman (8)
 SANDYS ROW ASSOCIATE—M. Freeman (4)
 SETTLES STREET—B. Silverman (-).
 SEVEN SISTERS ROAD—Rev. W. Goldberg (2).
 SIDNEY STREET—H. Greenfield (6), L. Larholt (0).
 SHEPHERDS BUSH—E. Dee (0).
 SONS OF BRITCHAN—D. A. Agdeshman (2).
 SOUTH-EAST LONDON—I. T. Dove (3).
 SOUTH LONDON LIBERAL—K. Leigh (3), L. Gold (6).
 SOUTH TOTTENHAM—H. Abrahams (4).
 SOUTH-WEST LONDON—Dr. M. I. Cornick (7).
 SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE—Rt. Hon. L. Hore-Belisha, M.P. (0), Charles
 E. Sebag-Montefiore (1), D. D. G. Israel (0), R. N. Carvalho (4),
 A. D. N. Nabarro (8).
 SPITALFIELDS GREAT—Major Bernard Homa, L.C.C. (1), Harry Shine
 (7), Aaron Wright (2), Professor Samson Wright, M.D. (8).
 SPITAL SQUARE POLTAVA—N. Lessoff (8), S. Emanuel, O.B.E. (2).
 SPRINGFIELD—Samuel Fisher (1).
 STEPNEY ORTHODOX—J. Cohen (3), S. Ellenberg (5), Dr. C. Tennen-
 haus (5).
 STAMFORD HILL BETH HAMEDRASH—J. Wineman (2), W. Schiff (2),
 A. Lipschitz (0).
 STOKE NEWINGTON—G. Cherns (2).
 TOTTENHAM—S. Freedman (1), J. Rich (3).
 UNITED WORKMEN'S—M. Berner (0), J. Toeman (6).
 UPTON PARK—J. Cohen (9).
 VICTORIA AND CHELSEA—George Bilainkin (4).
 VINE COURT—Oscar Philipp (1), David Brotmacher (11), S. Marks (0),
 J. E. Sieff (3), Dr. P. Kaplin (10).
 WALFORD ROAD—M. Sachar (5).
 WALTHAMSTOW AND LEYTON—Dr. Myer Cohen (6).
 WELLINGTON ROAD—M. Gorovitz (9), E. Stekel (4).
 WEMBLEY DISTRICT—I. W. Goldberg (5), H. Hooberman (10).
 WESTERN—Max Rosin (5), L. Edwards (10).
 WEST END TALMUD TORAH—S. I. Diamond (6), J. Turner (1).
 WEST HAM DISTRICT—A. E. Abrahams (2), A. Goldberg (0).
 WEST LONDON—Percy Cohen, C.B.E. (7), A. S. Diamond (2), E. F. Q.
 Henriques (5), Lt.-Col. R. Q. Henriques (5), B. M. Tyler (4),
 Rt. Hon. Lord Nathan of Churt (5), H. Lesser (5).
 WILLESDEN—Harold Stern (2), A. Wingate (3).
 WOOLWICH AND PLUMSTEAD—Dr. L. Mann (6).

PROVINCIAL SYNAGOGUES

ABERDARE—Victor Freed (0).
 ABERDEEN—David Goldblatt (6).
 BANGOR—Isidore Wartski (1).
 BARROW-IN-FURNESS—Miss Olga Braham (10).
 BEDFORD—S. Orgel (2).
 BELFAST—Dr. Michael Cohen (2), Dr. M. J. Gordon (0).
 BIRKENHEAD—A. D. Pappworth (1).
 BIRMINGHAM HEBREW—Jack Cotton (2), S. P. Abrams (0).
 NEW—A. Lerner (3).
 BLACKBURN—J. Rosenberg (0).
 BLACKPOOL—
 BOLTON—Harold Rubin (0).
 BOURNEMOUTH—J. Hayman (0).
 BRADFORD—Mark Brown (1).
 BRIGHTON AND HOVE—Reuben Lieberman (10), Maurice Freedman (3).

BRIGHTON AND HOVE LIBERAL—C. Berwitz (0).
 BRISTOL—B. J. Spielman (4).
 BRYNMAWR—John Lewis (0).
 CARDIFF, UNITED—H. Sherman (0), S. Shepherd (1).
 CAMBRIDGE—A. Liverhant (6).
 CHATHAM—Leon Lazarus (3).
 CHESTER—Julius Newman (9).
 CORK—E. L. Jackson (0).
 COVENTRY—Maurice Cohen (1).
 DARLINGTON—D. Freeman (5).
 DERBY—Major J. S. Selby (0).
 DUBLIN, HEBREW—Arthur Newman, P.C. (0), E. M. Solomons (1),
 Herman Good (0).
 UNITED—M. Gordon Liverman, J.P. (6), M. Ellis, P.C. (0).
 DUNDEE—P. Granville-Grossman (0).
 DUNFERMLINE—Z. Stalbow (2).
 DURHAM—Dr. B. J. A. Bard (5).
 EDINBURGH—Reuben Cohen, J.P. (0).
 EXETER—Israel Fredman (1).
 GLASGOW, GARNETHILL—Rev. Ephraim Levine (0).
 GIFFNOCK AND NEWLANDS—A. L. Easterman (3), Fred Nettler, J.P.
 (2), E. Levitus (0), B. Rubinstein (3).
 LANGSIDE—Ellis Isaacs, M.B.E., J.P. (0).
 NETHERLEE, STAMPERLAND AND CLARKSTON—Mrs. R. D. Sieff (0).
 NEW CENTRAL—Samuel Rosenbloom, J.P. (1), I. Goldberg (0),
 A. Frutin (0).
 POLLOKSHIELDS—H. Gerber (0).
 PROGRESSIVE—Maurice Olsberg, J.P. (1).
 QUEENS PARK—Sir M. Bloch, J.P. (0), J. Woolfson (0).
 SOUTH PORTLAND STREET—Joseph Bloch, J.P. (0), J. Mandel (0),
 S. M. Lipsey (0).
 GRIMSBY—Wilfred Harris (0).
 HARROGATE—Stanley H. Burton (1).
 HOVE—L. Applebaum (1).
 HULL, OLD—L. Rapstone (4).
 WESTERN—S. Zimmerman (0).
 LEEDS, BETH HAMEDRASH—Rabbi Dr. Samuel Daiches (0), P. P. Mont-
 trose (2).
 CHASSIDISHE—S. S. Levin, (5).
 HERZL MOSER—A. Weizman (8).
 LOUIS STREET—Mark Freeman (0).
 OLD CENTRAL—I. Fass (0).
 PSALMS OF DAVID—A. J. Stoller (9), M. Labovitch (0).
 TALMUDICAL—S. Sebba (0).
 UNITED—PROFESSOR S. Brodetsky (10), Barnett Janner (8), Dr. S.
 Rawidowicz (0), Victor Gollancz (1).
 LEICESTER—D. Millett (6), S. Ellis (0).
 LIVERPOOL, CHILDWALL—M. Gurwitsch (0).
 FAIRFIELD—A. Davidson (0).
 GREAT, GROVE STREET—A. Mass (0).
 GREENBANK DRIVE—Dr. J. Graff (0), B. T. Globe (0), S. Beilin (1).
 KIRKDALE—David Cantor (0).
 NUSACH-ARI—Bertram B. Benas, J.P. (0).
 OLD—Dr. I. Jackson Lipkin (0).
 LLANDUDNO—Samuel Snowman (3).
 LUTON—B. Rose (1).

MANCHESTER, ADATH ISRAEL—A. Claff (0).
 AUSTRIAN—Dr. H. Lurie (0).
 BETH JACOB, BISHOP STREET—A. M. Sandler, J.P. (2).
 CENTRAL—M. Jaffe (5), F. Mendelsohn (0), Dr. S. Levenberg (9).
 CHEVRA KADISHA—L. Cohen (5).
 CHEVRA TILLIM—Sydney Needoff (0).
 CONGREGATION OF BRITISH JEWS—
 GREAT—Herbert A. Nathan, J.P. (1), Rt. Hon. Lord Rothschild (0),
 Joseph Mamlock (3).
 HAIM BESSO—S. H. Steinart, J.P. (0).
 HEATON PARK—S. Latin (1), D. Suppree (1).
 HIGHER BROUGHTON—Dr. J. Shlosberg (9), S. Daviés (8).
 HIGHER CRUMPSALL—Louis M. Glancy (0), Nathan Marks (1),
 Councillor J. Shlosberg (4), S. Rosenberg (0).
 HIGHTOWN CENTRAL—L. C. Graff (0).
 HOLY LAW—T. Collins (2), Michael Fidler (6), M. Mallerman (4),
 M. Libbert (—).
 LOWER BROUGHTON—Louis Caplan (2).
 NEW—John H. Franks (0), David Goldstone (0), W. I. Simon (1).
 NEW KAHAL CHASSIDIM—Charles Rubens (3).
 NORTH SALFORD—Councillor A. Moss, J.P. (7).
 NORTH—Maurice Blumenthal (7).
 OXFORD ROAD—S. Roland (2).
 PRESTWICH—N. Berkeley (2).
 RYDAL MOUNT—Councillor Leslie M. Lever (1).
 SELLEL AND PSALMS—N. M. Jacobs (7).
 SHAAAR^{SE} SEDEK—I. M. Salem (0).
 S. BROUGHTON—I. Haskel (1), I. Sandler (1).
 SOUTH—E. A. Michaels (4), I. W. Goldberg (1).
 SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE—A. BESSO (1).
 TELZER AND KOVNO—D. Lever (0).
 UNITED—J. M. Hyman (0), S. Glicher (1).
 WARSAW—Isaac Woolfe (0).
 WITHINGTON CONGREGATION OF SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE JEWS—
 R. Barrow Sicree (0), Alphonso Nahum (1).
 MERTHYR TYDFIL—Harris Schwartz (1).
 MIDDLESBROUGH—Jack Goldberg (10).
 NEWCASTLE, JESMOND—Mrs. Barnett Janner, J.P. (8)..
 OLD—Samuel Goldberg (3), Harry Samuels (5).
 UNITED—G. D. Guttentag (1).
 NEWPORT, MON.—Bertram Jacobs (7).
 NORTHAMPTON—H. Scott (0).
 NORWICH—Sydney Sacker (6).
 NOTTINGHAM—Jacob Levin (0), B. Millet (1).
 OXFORD—B. I. Beckman (1).
 PLYMOUTH—Israel Cohen (0).
 PONTYPRIDD—A. Abrahams (3).
 PORTSMOUTH—Councillor R. Mack (1).
 PRESTON—Percy Goldberg (1).
 READING—H. Chalfen (0).
 ST. ALBANS—J. Harris (2).
 ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA—H. Weinberg (1).
 SHEFFIELD, CENTRAL—M. Waldenberg (0).
 HEBREW—Joseph Newman, J.P. (0), H. Stone (1).
 SOUTHAMPTON—The Rt. Hon. Lord Swaythling (0).
 SOUTHEND AND WESTCLIFF—M. A. Webber (2).
 SOUTHPORT—J. M. Mass (0).
 SOUTH SHIELDS—A. Nathan (6).
 STOCKPORT—W. Satinoff (1).
 STOKE-ON-TRENT—Colman Sumberg (1).
 SUNDERLAND—S. I. Levy (8).

SWANSEA—Lewis Palto (0).
TORQUAY AND PAIGNTON—S. Harris (1).
TREDEGAR—I. Wolfson (0).
WEST HARTLEPOOL—Arnold Levy (1).
WHITLEY BAY—Dr. P. Riebenfeld (10).
WOLVERHAMPTON—J. P. Isaacs (5).

DOMINION AND COLONIAL SYNAGOGUES

AUSTRALIA, ADELAIDE—Dr. B. Solomons (0).
MELBOURNE—Rabbi I. Brodie, S.C.F. (0).
MELBOURNE, CARLTON—H. Gaventa (5).
PERTH—Julius Schwab (7).
SYDNEY, GREAT—Norman L. Mandelson (11).
CAPETOWN—Elsley Zeitlyn (1).
N. ZEALAND, AUCKLAND—A. Vandyk (5).

INSTITUTIONS

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION—Elkan Adler (1), Miss Nettie Adler, C.B.E., J.P. (9), Mrs. F. S. Franklin (3), Sir Philip Hartog, K.B.E., (1), Joseph Meller, O.B.E. (2), Leonard Montefiore, O.B.E. (0), Otto M. Schiff, O.B.E. (0), Leonard J. Stein (0).
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH EX-SERVICEMEN—A. Gordon (3).
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—I. E. Ginsberg (3), Coun. A. D. Bermel (9), I. Shafran (8).
ASSOCIATION FOR JEWISH YOUTH—Miss Miriam Moses, O.B.E., J.P. (3).
FEDERATION OF SYNAGOGUES—L. Goldser (2), N. Fisher (1), S. Sherwood (1), A. E. Magen (8), M. Golker (2).
GLASGOW JEWISH INSTITUTE—Michael Black, J.P. (2).
GLASGOW JEWISH REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL—J. J. Sachs (1).
GRAND ORDER OF ISRAEL AND SHIELD OF DAVID FRIENDLY SOCIETY—Joel Slutsky (8), A. Ogus (6), A. M. Richmond (8).
GRAND ORDER SONS OF JACOB FRIENDLY SOCIETY—J. Heller (5), H. J. Osterley (8).
INDEPENDENT ORDER B'NAI B'RITH—H. Raphael (6).
INTER-UNIVERSITY JEWISH FEDERATION—I. Finestein (4).
JACOB EHRLICH SOCIETY—F. R. Bienenfeld (6).
LEEDS JEWISH REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL—A. Hurwitz (1).
LEEDS JEWISH INSTITUTE—M. Stross (0).
LONDON JEWISH BAKERS' UNION—S. Lever (2).
MANASSEH BEN ISRAEL FRIENDLY SOCIETY—A. Fishman (2).
COUNCIL OF MANCHESTER AND SALFORD JEWS—B. Forster (0), H. Fincklestone (3).
MIZRACHI FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—A. Margulies (7).
NEW ZIONIST ORGANISATION IN GREAT BRITAIN—A. Laserson (0).
OLD BOYS' CLUB—F. A. Renton (9).
ORDER ACHEI AMETH—J. Altman (0), M. E. Waldman, O.B.E., J.P. (0).
ORDER ACHEI BRITH AND SHIELD OF ABRAHAM—S. Binderman (6), M. W. Domb (8), H. S. Schildkraut (7).
ORDER OF ANCIENT MACCABEANS FRIENDLY SOCIETY—Morris Wilks (0).
TRADES ADVISORY COUNCIL—Dr. N. Barou (5), Capt. S. Davis (3), J. J. Kay (0), H. Gilbert (0).
UNION OF JEWISH WOMEN—Mrs. A. Cohen (9).
UNION OF ORTHODOX HEBREW CONGREGATIONS—D. Lichtig (6), M. A. Retter (8), Dr. M. Rottenberg (2), Lt. M. Rowe (0).
UNITED SYNAGOGUE—Gabriel Cohen (0), Lionel L. Cohen (7), Dr. M. Epstein (10), Sir Robert Waley Cohen, K.B.E. (1), S. Josephs (10), Leo Elton (9), F. M. Landau (10), I. Landau (10), C. M. Shaw (5), S. E. Sklan (4), G. J. Tibber (5), H. Schiff (0).
WORKERS' CIRCLE FRIENDLY SOCIETY—B. A. Bagnari (5), S. Dreen (6), S. Silver (6).

COMMITTEES

The figure after the name of a committee indicates the number of meetings held from June, 1944 to April, 1945 (inclusive). 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 (18)

PROFESSOR S. BRODETSKY (Chairman) (18)

L. BAKSTANSKY (17)	MRS. B. JANNER, J.P. (11)
SIR ROBERT WALEY COHEN, K.B.E. (10)	NORMAN JACOBS (2)
A. L. EASTERMAN (8)	GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P. (5)
DR. M. EPSTEIN (9)	THE RT. HON. LORD NATHAN OF CHURT (1)
DR. ISRAEL FELDMAN (13)	HARRY SACHER (6)
THE VERY REV. DR. J. H. HERTZ, CHIEF RABBI (1)	HARRY SAMUELS (4)
P. HOROWITZ (7)	MRS. R. D. SIEFF (0)
BARNETT JANNER (14)	PROFESSOR SAMSON WRIGHT (7)

ALIENS COMMITTEE (3)

P. HOROWITZ (Chairman) (3)

F. R. BIENENFELD (2)	GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P. (0)
DR. J. BRAUDE (3)	B. MARGULIES (-)
PROFESSOR S. BRODETSKY (0)	B. RAPERPORT (2)
JACQUES COHEN (3)	A. M. RICHMOND (2)
DR. ISRAEL FELDMAN (0)	OTTO M. SCHIFF, O.B.E. (3)
HARRY GAVENTA (2)	A. SCHOYER (3)
LADY HARTOG (0)	H. SHINE (2)
BASIL L. Q. HENRIQUES, J.P. (0)	JOEL SLUTSKY (0)
H. HOOBERMAN (2)	A. J. STOLLER (2)
JULIUS JUNG (2)	PROFESSOR SAMSON WRIGHT (0)

EDUCATION COMMITTEE (5)

Mrs. B. JANNER, J.P. (Chairman) (5)

PROF. S. BRODETSKY (2)	LADY HARTOG (2)
REV. B. CHERRICK (4)	M. GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P. (0)
LEO ELTON (5)	MISS MIRIAM MOSES, J.P., O.B.E. (2)
H. A. GOODMAN (2)	SIR LEON SIMON (3)
DR. ISRAEL FELDMAN (2)	PROF. S. WRIGHT (0)
M. GOROVITZ (2)	

FINANCE COMMITTEE (2)

GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P. (Chairman) (2)

PROFESSOR S. BRODETSKY (0)	A. M. RICHMOND (2)
REV. B. CHERRICK (1)	J. SCHWAB (-)
M. W. DOMB (0)	THE RT. HON. LORD SWAYTH- LING (0)
DR. ISRAEL FELDMAN (1)	J. TOEMAN (-)
WM. GOLDSTEIN (2)	M. E. WALDMAN, O.B.E., J.P. (1)
B. MARGULIES (2)	PROFESSOR SAMSON WRIGHT (0)
JOSEPH MELLER, O.B.E. (1)	

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE (24)

PROFESSOR S. BRODETSKY (Chairman) (21)

L. BAKSTANSKY (22)
LADY BEARSTED (7)
SIR MAURICE BLOCH, J.P. (0)
A. BORNSTEIN (16)
ISRAEL COHEN (8)
DR. ISRAEL FELDMAN (13)
BARNETT JANNER (18)
F. M. LANDAU (7)
ISAAC LANDAU (12)
DR. S. LEVENBERG (21)
GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P. (2)

SIR SIMON MARKS (0)
COUNCILLOR A. MOSS, J.P. (9)
THE RT. HON. LORD
NATHAN OF CHURT (2)
DR. P. RIEBENFELD (9)
M. ROSETTE (12)
HARRY SAMUELS (11)
H. K. STEIN (9)
DR. REDCLIFFE SALAMAN, F.R.S.
(4)
PROFESSOR SAMSON WRIGHT (6)

JEWISH DEFENCE COMMITTEE (12)

GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P. (Chairman) (12)

PROFESSOR S. BRODETSKY (4)
DR. N. BAROU (7)
SIR ROBERT WALEY COHEN,
K.B.E. (4)
PERCY COHEN, C.B.E. (0)
DR. M. EPSTEIN (0)
DR. I. FELDMAN (1)
BARNETT JANNER (7)
VICTOR GOLLANZ (0)
P. HOROWITZ (6)
L. J. HYDLEMAN, J.P. (11)

NORMAN M. JACOBS (4)
REUBEN LIEBERMAN (10)
D. MILLETT (3)
COUNCILLOR A. MOSS, J.P. (0)
ALEC NATHAN (11)
FRANK RENTON (9)
CHAS. RUBENS (2)
J. E. SIEFF (3)
H. WEINBERG (0)
PROFESSOR SAMSON WRIGHT (0)

LAW, PARLIAMENTARY AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE (11)

DR. M. EPSTEIN (Chairman) (11)

REV. A. BAUM (2)
PROFESSOR S. BRODETSKY (8)
RABBI DR. SAMUEL DAICHES (0)
A. S. DIAMOND (3)
DR. ISRAEL FELDMAN (3)
D. FREEMAN (1)
LT.-COL. L. H. GLUCKSTEIN,
M.P. (5)
MAJOR B. HOMA, L.C.C. (0)
MRS. BARNETT JANNER, J.P. (5)
F. M. LANDAU (9)
I. LANDAU (10)
COUNCILLOR L. M. LEVER (0)
B. A. LEVINSON (5)

B. B. LIEBERMAN (6)
R. LIEBERMAN (9)
GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P. (2)
COUNC. J. D. MACK, M.P. (1)
MISS MIRIAM MOSES, O.B.E.,
J.P. (5)
A. D. N. NABARRO (2)
THE RT. HON. LORD
NATHAN OF CHURT (0)
HARRY SAMUELS (5)
THE RT. HON. LORD SWAYTH-
LING (3)
PROFESSOR SAMSON WRIGHT (2)
ELSLEY ZEITLYN (-)

C. H. L. EMANUEL (Solicitor to the Board) (10)

PALESTINE COMMITTEE (10)

A. L. EASTERMAN (Chairman) (6)

MISS NETTIE ADLER, C.B.E., J.P.
(9)
L. BAKSTANSKY (9)
A. BORNSTEIN (6)
PROFESSOR S. BRODETSKY (5)
RABBI DR. SAMUEL DAICHES (0)
L. EISEN (5)
LEO. ELTON (9)
DR. ISRAEL FELDMAN (4)
MRS. F. S. FRANKLIN (3)
L. ISTORIK (9)

NORMAN M. JACOBS (4)
DR. L. KIRSCH (8)
DR. S. LEVENBERG (8)
B. B. LIEBERMAN (7)
GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P. (0)
SIR SIMON MARKS (1)
FRED NETTLER, J.P. (0)
I. SHEPHERD (5)
MRS. R. D. SIEFF (0)
PROFESSOR SAMSON WRIGHT (0)

COUNCIL OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

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

Representatives :

A. S. DIAMOND
DR. ISRAEL FELDMAN
BARNETT JANNER
NEVILLE J. LASKI, K.C.

THE RT. HON. LORD MELCHETT
M. SORSBY, M.D., F.R.C.S.
THE MARCHIONESS OF READING

Deputy-Representatives :

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

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

CHARITIES REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

A. S. DIAMOND (Chairman)

S. BOLSOM, 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 SWAYTH-
LING

ANNUAL REPORT COMMITTEE (1944 REPORT)

L. C. BEBER, J.P.
GEORGE BILAINKIN
PROFESSOR S. BRODETSKY
GODFREY CHERNS
M. W. DOMB

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.

Great Yarmouth Disused Cemetery

SIR LIONEL COHEN

Penzance Disused Cemetery

A. S. DIAMOND

Canterbury Disused Cemetery

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

A. S. DIAMOND

TRUSTEES OF INVESTMENTS

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

THE RT. HON. LORD SWAYTHLING

THE RT. HON. LORD NATHAN OF
CHURT

BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS

ANNUAL REPORT, 1944

INTRODUCTION

The liberation of occupied Nazi territory by the victorious Allied armies to the east and west of Germany gradually revealed the full extent of the horrors which had been perpetrated by the Germans on populations within their power. Hopes that the reports of the mass murder of Jews had been exaggerated were shattered by the revelation of barbarities which exceeded in magnitude and cruelty the worst fears that had been aroused in civilised countries. There is unhappily now no doubt that over four million Jews have perished in Europe as a result of the ruthless extermination campaign carried out under the orders of the German Government. As Germany itself was overrun, the Allied armies came across the concentration camps, which disclosed the full extent of the bestial treatment to which Jewish and other victims of Nazi fury had been subjected. The details, when published to the world, created intense feeling of revulsion and a call for the just punishment of those responsible.

Statements on Post-War Policy in relation to the general Jewish problem and Palestine were published by the Board. They affirm principles and make proposals for the consideration of H.M. Government and of the United Nations, whereby Jews as individuals may live as equals with their fellow-citizens in all lands, and the Jewish people may secure the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine. The Board was active in furthering the various proposals of this Policy as occasion required, and on these matters continued its consultations with the Anglo-Jewish Association, the European Division of the World Jewish Congress, and with other competent bodies in this country, and in America. Towards the end of the year the President and Secretary visited America for consultations with American Jewish organisations on post-war problems and policy.

During the absence of the President in the United States, Dr. Israel Feldman, Senior Vice-President, acted as President.

Despite the revival of enemy air attacks on London in the summer, the work of the Board and of its Committees continued to be carried out normally in the Metropolis, although a further evacuation from London following the raids created new problems. Towards the latter part of the year a speedy victory of the Allies was expected and is reflected in the reports of the various Committees of the Board which follow.

ADMINISTRATIVE

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

By the end of the year there were 121 London synagogues, 128 provincial congregations, 6 overseas congregations, and 28 institutions represented on the Board, which together returned a record total of 477 Deputies—an increase of 18 Deputies and 6 London and 2 provincial congregations. The following obtained representation for the first time:—

Prestwich Hebrew Congregation.
Beth Chodesh Synagogue, London.
Beth Hamedrash Ohel Yisroel, London.

CERTIFICATION OF MARRIAGE SECRETARIES

The President, in exercise of his statutory duty, continued to certify to the Registrar-General appointments of new Secretaries (for Marriages). The Ohel Israel Skoler Synagogue, London, had a Secretary (for Marriages) certified for the first time.

QUESTIONS

Question-time at Board Meetings provided an opportunity for many problems affecting the Board and the Community to be dealt with and was increasingly used by Deputies for elucidating information on a variety of subjects.

CONGRATULATIONS AND GOOD WISHES

A message of good wishes for his speedy recovery to health was sent on behalf of the Board to the Prime Minister during his illness in the early part of the year, and was acknowledged by Mr. Churchill.

Congratulations on behalf of the Board were extended to Princess Elizabeth on her 18th birthday; Mr. Winston Churchill and Dr. Chaim Weizmann on their 70th birthday; the President and Mrs. Brodetsky on the occasion of their silver wedding; to Sir Leon Simon on the Knighthood which he received in the New Year's Honours List; Sir Simon Marks on the Knighthood conferred on him; Rabbi Brodie, Senior Jewish Chaplain, for a mention in despatches; Mr. Hyman Weinberg on receiving the honour of M.B.E.; Mr. L. J. Hydleman on his appointment as a Justice of the Peace; Mr. I. Landau on his 70th birthday; Mr. N. Levy, Clerk to the Board, on his marriage.

OBITUARY

The Board suffered loss by death during the year of the following Deputies: Mr. I. M. Shocket, 1919-44; Mr. M. Sharfstein, 1943-44; Mr. Michael Levy, 1919-44; Mr. D. I. Sandelson, O.B.E., 1925-44; Mr. Joseph Wimborne, 1922-44; Mr. N. Lazarus, 1919-44; Mr. Morris Myer, 1919-44; Mr. Philip Guedalla, 1922-40.

Votes of condolence were also passed on the deaths of Mr. Leopold Kessler, Director of the *Jewish Chronicle*; Rabbi Dr. Israel Taglicht,

former Chief Rabbi of Vienna ; Rabbi Sagalovitch, former Chief Rabbi of Brussels ; Major Lionel Wigram (killed in action) ; Maj.-Gen. Orde Charles Wingate (killed in action) ; Mr. W. P. Crozier, Editor of the *Manchester Guardian* ; Lord Snell ; Lord Davies ; Col. Stanley Cohen, President of the Trades Advisory Council ; M. Mandel, the distinguished French-Jewish statesman ; the Archbishop of Canterbury ; Lord Moyne ; and to Professor Samson Wright and Mr. Aaron Wright on the death of their mother.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A large part of this Committee's work was devoted to the consideration of matters of major policy referred to it by other Committees. Some of these matters are more fully dealt with in the appropriate sections of the report.

JEWISH DEFENCE

The general policy and methods of the Defence Committee in countering anti-semitism were examined, and the principle of greater decentralisation approved, with a view to securing the participation of as many members of the community as possible. It was also agreed that the broadening and intensifying of the work, with a corresponding extension of the machinery of the Board were required.

The progress of the Defence Appeal was continually before the Committee, which made various suggestions for obtaining better results.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

The basis of consultation between the Board and the Anglo-Jewish Association and the World Jewish Congress, respectively, in relation to foreign affairs as proposed by the Foreign Affairs Committee was agreed. Consultations have been of mutual assistance especially in avoiding overlapping and duplication of effort in approaches to Authorities, and in other spheres of work.

CONFERENCE IN THE PROVINCES

A conference of delegates from Representative Councils and provincial communities attended by delegates from 17 communities and a number of Deputies resident in the North was held in Manchester on Sunday, 12th March, 1944. The Conference was addressed by the President, who outlined the problems facing the community at home and abroad and the manner in which Representative Councils in the larger towns and smaller communities, if properly organised, could assist the Board's work. Mr. Gordon Liverman also dealt with the way in which they could assist the work of Jewish Defence.

A resolution was adopted urging the establishment of representative councils wherever practicable with particular emphasis on the formation of local Committees for Defence work.

JEW IN EUROPE

Reports on the situation of the various Jewish communities in Europe and the action proposed by the Foreign Affairs Committee, were reviewed by the Committee.

JEW IN THE POLISH FORCES

The Committee, together with the Foreign Affairs Committee, discussed the situation arising out of the fact that a number of Polish-Jewish soldiers in the Polish Forces in this country had left and refused to rejoin their units on account of anti-Jewish activities to which they had been subjected.

WARSAW GHETTO HEROISM

A Memorial Service for the heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto, arranged by the Board, was held at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue Bevis Marks, on the 22nd May, 1944, at which the Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz, delivered the Address.

POST-WAR PROBLEMS

A Sub-Committee was set up to consider the nature and scope of the problems, other than those relating to foreign affairs and Palestine, which were likely to concern the Anglo-Jewish community after the war. On its recommendation, it was agreed to set up three Sub-Committees, each to deal with a different aspect of the problem, viz. :—

(1) Employment after the war ; (2) The re-integration into communal life of returning men and women in the Forces and those engaged in wartime industries ; (3) Co-ordination of welfare and relief organisations.

It was recognised that the questions of Jewish Defence, Refugees, education and religion—all matters of vital importance to the life of the community—came within the scope of existing Committees of the Board or other bodies and organisations and therefore did not require special consideration.

The three Sub-Committees had not by the end of the year completed consideration of the tasks entrusted to them.

STATEMENTS OF POST-WAR POLICY

Several consultations were held with the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Palestine Committee to prepare their policies in relation to the Jews in Europe and to Palestine. The Committee gave its views on points requiring a final decision and agreed with the proposal that the two Committees of the Board should consult with other interested bodies and with competent individuals in the Community before committing its policy for adoption by the Board.

JEWISH EDUCATION

A notice of motion moved at the Board was withdrawn subject to the consideration of the question by the Committee, which subsequently recommended and obtained the Board's agreement that in view of the enhanced opportunities for religious education afforded by the new Education Act, the Board should set up an Education Committee to act as liaison between the Board and the authorised educational bodies in this country ; such Committee not to concern itself with the conduct and administration of Jewish religious education.

DEFAMATION OF COMMUNITIES

The Special Committee consisting of legal and lay persons set up in October, 1943, to examine the question of the necessity and the advisability at the present time of seeking to promote legislation to make the defamation of communities a legal offence, reported in May that it had reached a negative conclusion. The Executive Committee accordingly recommended that in the circumstances then prevailing no further action be taken. The Board, however, did not accept this and in September, after consideration of the matter by the Defence Committee, a Standing Sub-Committee was created to keep under review the question of legislation concerning the defamation of communities, and for that purpose to maintain contact with other interested bodies and persons.

EVACUATION

The lull in concentrated air attacks on London brought a number of persons back from evacuation centres, only to be followed by a further evacuation when attacks by flying bombs began in June, 1944. Following a conference held in London on the 9th August, of interested organisations, conditions in the main reception areas to which Jews had gone were investigated. It was found that on the whole the arrangements made by provincial Jewish communities to meet the situation were satisfactory and tribute was paid to the prompt and efficient manner in which the various provincial communities had, in face of all difficulties, risen to the opportunity of rendering help in the emergency. Warm appreciation was also expressed of the work of the various organisations in London and elsewhere, and of their officials who had taken part in the work.

TERRORISM IN PALESTINE

At its meeting on 16th October, the Committee decided, in view of the reports of acts of terrorism which had occurred recently in Palestine, to publish the following statement :—

“The Executive Committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews expresses its deep abhorrence of acts of a terroristic or murderous character carried out by a small number of Jews in Palestine. It is satisfied that the Jews of Palestine are doing everything in their power to assist the Palestine Administration

in wiping out such crimes. The Executive Committee protests against any attempt at placing responsibility for these deeds upon the Jewish population of Palestine or upon the Jewish people as a whole. Responsibility for these crimes must be attached to the relatively small body of extremists who are the perpetrators."

At the November meeting, the President made a statement expressing the horror felt by the Jews of this country and throughout the world at the assassination by Jewish terrorists of Lord Moyne, Resident British Minister in Cairo. He strongly condemned this irresponsible act of violence and conveyed the Community's sympathy and condolence with the British people and Government, also with the family of Lord Moyne on their loss.

ALIENS COMMITTEE

CENTRAL SEARCH BUREAU

A bureau for search of missing German, Austrian and stateless persons and for tracing relatives and friends of persons making enquiries from Europe, was established at Bloomsbury House in June, 1944. The Chairman of the Committee was invited and joined the Executive of the Bureau.

The Bureau works in close co-operation with the Red Cross, UNRRA and the Inter-governmental Committee for Refugees, and was successful in tracing some 650 persons in various countries on the Continent and were tracing further persons at the rate of 100 per week by the end of the year. It had also obtained lists of some 12,000 Jews in liberated territories. Administrative plans were made to deal with the gigantic task envisaged, but unfortunately its scope had to be limited for the time at any rate to German, Austrian and stateless persons.

REFUGEES

The Chairman attended a conference of Refugee Committees concerned with the welfare of refugees in this country at which one of the problems discussed was that of giving refugees an opportunity of becoming more acquainted with English life and way of living and thus enabling them to take their full share and to integrate themselves in the life of the Jewish and the general community of this country. In Provincial towns, refugees were given hospitality by individuals and groups in the local Jewish communities. In London, however, the problem still required attention and the conference considered what steps could be taken.

The Aliens Committee was impressed with the importance of this matter and asked for the full co-operation and assistance of individuals and organisations, especially youth and adult clubs, by providing opportunities for friendship and hospitality to individuals and groups of refugees in the metropolis and also recommended further steps to be taken. Mr. P. Horowitz and Mr. Jaques Cohen were appointed

the Board's representatives on the London Regional Refugee Committee, which consists mainly of non-Jewish bodies and looks after the welfare of refugees in the London area.

The Chairman and Mr. A. J. Stoller were appointed the Board's representatives to the Annual Conference of the Central Office for Refugees held during the week-end of 20th-22nd May, 1944, in Leeds, at which representatives of Regional Committees throughout the country and representatives of the various Government and other authorities interested in refugee problems were present.

REFUGEES IN THE U.S.A.

Mr. Otto Schiff, Chairman of the Refugee Committee, reported to the Committee on refugee questions as he found them in the U.S.A., which he had visited during the year. He stated that the various Jewish organisations concerned with this work were co-operating in receiving refugees from Europe who were arriving in that country, providing for their settlement and continued welfare, and for their maintenance in special camps.

POST-WAR POSITION OF REFUGEES IN THIS COUNTRY

In November a Sub-Committee was set up to examine the post-war position of refugees in this country in regard to:—

- (a) Employment.
- (b) Possibilities of Settlement.
- (c) Claims for Restitution and Compensation, and
- (d) Naturalisation.

This Sub-Committee has not had an opportunity fully to discuss the problems and therefore was not able to report its decisions before the end of the year. The Defence Committee was, however, asked to give publicity to the part played by the Jewish refugees in this country both in the Armed Forces and in industry in helping the war effort, and to stress the number of persons given employment through new industries set up by refugees, which it was hoped would continue.

GENERAL

On enquiry of the Authorities to ascertain whether there were any Jewish aliens or refugees detained in prison after having served sentences for illegal entry into this country, the Committee was informed that it had been the invariable policy to avoid any classification of aliens who on the completion of sentences imposed for illegal landing had been detained by order of the Secretary of State on grounds personal to themselves. They may have had to stay in prison for a short time while arrangements were made for their transfer to camps, but no alien on the expiration of his sentence was kept in prison merely on the ground that he had landed in this country without permission.

A number of Government Orders varying and rescinding restrictions on Aliens and official statements affecting Aliens and Refugees were given added publicity through the Committee's report to the Board.

Mr. Julius Jung was appointed the Board's representative in place of Mr. H. S. Schildkraut on the Advisory Committee for the Admission of Ecclesiastical Officials, which advises the Home Office in connection with the application from Synagogues for the admission to this country and the employment of Ministers and Chazanim from abroad.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Committee was re-established in May by resolution of the Board, and following the election of its members in June, commenced to function in September, 1944.

Mrs. Barnett Janner, J.P., was elected Chairman.

JEWISH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN THIS COUNTRY

The functions of the Committee were defined in the following resolution passed by the Board in May :—

“ In view of the enhanced opportunities for religious education afforded by the new Education Bill, the Board of Deputies is recommended to set up an Education Committee . . . it being understood that such Committee is to act as a liaison between the Board and the authorised Jewish educational bodies in the Community, and will not be concerned with the conduct and administration of Jewish religious education.”

The Committee felt that full advantage should be taken by the Community of the opportunities afforded by the new Education Act which, amongst other things, provided for longer periods of school life, extension of opportunities for religious education, and the establishment of County Colleges for the provision of adequate religious education for the largest number of children possible. It realised, however, that the various existing Jewish educational bodies were greatly handicapped by lack of regular and adequate sources of income and that the Community would have to supply these funds if it desired the task to be adequately carried out.

The Committee's first task was to establish contact with the main organisations providing orthodox religious education, with the educational bodies connected with the Reform and Liberal Synagogues, and with other organisations carrying out educational work. Information was obtained from these bodies and a memorandum was being prepared which would present a picture of the present position of Jewish education in this country. Based on this material it is hoped to see in which way the Board can be of assistance to the existing bodies in securing the necessary funds and in encouraging a greater number of children to take advantage of the activities of the various religious educational bodies.

All the information required to make the survey complete had not been received by the end of the year.

SUGGESTED JEWISH SECONDARY SCHOOL

Dr. I. Fishman, on behalf of the Joint Emergency Committee for Jewish Religious Education, explained to the Committee in detail the proposal of the Joint Emergency Committee for the establishment of a Jewish Secondary School, which was still under consideration by the authorities concerned.

DISCRIMINATION IN SCHOOLS

Two instances of alleged discrimination against Jewish children in schools were investigated and appropriate action taken.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The audited Accounts of the Board for the two half-years ending 28th April and 28th October, 1945, and the yearly accounts of the Funds administered by the Board were, after examination by the Committee, submitted to the Board accompanied by Reports by the Treasurer giving details and explanations.

Although the Accounts showed a slight upward trend in income solely due to increased assessments, the deficit was greater, amounting to £2,620 in the first half-year and to £2,634 in the second half-year. In accordance with an arrangement made with the Trustees of the Defence Fund, the Board received grants from that Fund to cover these deficits, which were incurred in meeting (a) the payment of salaries of the staff of the Defence Committee, which payments had previously come out of the Defence Funds; and (b) the extended work of the Board itself (particularly in relation to Foreign Affairs) insofar as it is regarded as being concerned with the protection of Jews (both at home and abroad) against attack on their person, rights and status.

A budget of estimated income and expenditure for the year commencing 29th October, 1945, was approved, as were various items of expenditure incurred additionally to the budget for the previous year.

The Committee continued to review matters relating to the staff, including terms of engagement of new employees and adjustment of salaries of officials.

JEWISH DEFENCE COMMITTEE

Mr. Gordon Liverman, J.P., who had expressed his desire to retire, agreed after a period as Acting-Chairman to resume the Chairmanship.

An outstanding feature of the past year's work has been the setting-up of the Metropolitan Area Committee, and a considerable increase of the work of the Defence Committee throughout the provinces.

METROPOLITAN AREA COMMITTEE

Under the Metropolitan Area Committee, the Chairman of which is Mr. L. J. Hydleman, J.P., the co-ordination of Defence work throughout Greater London has progressed and District Committees have been set up in :

East London; Edgware, Finchley and Hendon; Golders Green, Hampstead and St. John's Wood; N. London; Willesden; and W. London.

Steps are being taken to set up Committees in the areas not yet covered. These District Committees, all of which send representatives to the Metropolitan Area Committee, work under definite Terms of Reference, approved by the Defence Committee, and include Sub-Committees which deal with all the varied aspects of defence work.

PROVINCIAL LIAISON COMMITTEE

On the same lines as the Metropolitan Area Committee, a Provincial Liaison Committee has been set up by the Defence Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Reuben Lieberman. This Committee acts as liaison between the Board and the various provincial communities, and affords guidance to Provincial Defence Committees. The following Provincial Defence Committees are now in being at :

Bournemouth, Brighton and Hove, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Hull, Leicester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Preston, Reading, Sheffield, Swansea, and Teeside (which includes Middlesbrough, Darlington and West Hartlepool).

The Representative Councils of Bradford, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Portsmouth and Southsea, include Defence work in their activities, either directly or through the medium of a Special Defence Committee.

PUBLICATIONS

The field of factual information through the publication of pamphlets continued to be thoroughly covered. "The Refugees—Some Facts and Figures," is of particular importance in view of the growing interest in this problem. "Some Jewish Benefactions to the Nation," originally written in 1936, has been brought up-to-date and republished under the title "From Carvajal to Baron," and is having a wide circulation. The sixth edition of that best seller, "The Jews—Some Plain Facts" continues to be in great demand, particularly among the Armed Forces, as is also "British Jewry in Battle and Blitz," of which a third edition has been published. Among other publications is a reprint of an article by Sir Wyndham Deedes, on "Anti-Semitism"; an address by Mr. Gordon Liverman at Hove—"The Builders of the House"—which is a brief survey of the founders of the Anglo-Jewish Community, and a new edition of "International Finance."

An important aspect of the work of this Committee is the encouragement of publications which contribute to a better understanding and knowledge of Judaism and Jewry. These positive contributions include Dr. I. Epstein's "Man and His Creator," of particular interest to non-Jewish teachers; Dr. Cecil Roth's "Jewish Contribution to Civilisation," and "Short History of the Jewish People," many copies of which have been circulated through non-Jewish channels, including Libraries, Institutions, and Clergymen; as well as Mr. A. C. Crouch's "Jews are News," and Miss Eleanor Rathbone's "Facts and Falsehoods about Jews."

The general circulation of other pamphlets is limited only by printing and paper difficulties.

GENERAL

The call upon the office as an Information Bureau is constant—it continues to serve as the authoritative source of information for the Press, upon which the Committee keeps a careful eye, scrutinising it daily to supply, if necessary, answers to statements and allegations in news or correspondence columns.

As in former years, the Ministry of Information and the B.B.C. always show themselves sympathetic to representation on matters which affect the good name of the community.

The Lecture Committee, in order to increase the ambit of its important work, has appointed an Organiser in addition to its Secretary. A vigorous effort is being made to increase its activities.

The Speakers' Training Class is again in being, a field which is all the more important as open-air meetings may have to be revived.

The close liaison between the Trades Advisory Council and the Defence Committee continues, to mutual advantage—both organisations are in constant touch. The Board is represented on the National Executive Committee of the T.A.C. by six representatives, whilst the T.A.C. has four members on the Defence Committee.

The ever-expanding work of the Defence Committee has long called for an increase in staff. In consequence, Mr. M. J. Roston, who has had much experience in communal work, has been appointed Secretary to the Defence Committee, a post which Mr. Sidney Salomon relinquished, having held it since the inception of the Committee in 1936. Mr. Salomon, whilst remaining Press Officer to the Board, was appointed Executive Officer of the Defence Committee.

Signs are not wanting that the old Fascist parties are seeking an opportunity to resume their activities and the Committee calls for the support of every member of the Community in its tasks which so deeply affect its present and future well-being.

LAW, PARLIAMENTARY AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

BILLS IN PARLIAMENT

(a) *Guardianship (Refugee Children) Bill*.—This Bill, which was introduced in the House of Lords, provided for the “guardianship of infants who have come to the United Kingdom in consequence of war or persecution.” The Chief Rabbi kept in touch with the Committee regarding the Bill, which sought to enable the Home Secretary to appoint legal guardians for refugee children where the application for such guardianship was made. There were, however, certain details of the Bill which it was desirable should be clarified, and for this purpose a deputation consisting of the Chief Rabbi and representatives of the Board, the Central Council for Jewish Refugees, and the Refugee Children’s Movement was introduced by Col. Gluckstein, M.P., to the Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs in January. The deputation received assurances that safeguards existed in common law or by specific provisions in the Bill on the two points on which the Board was most anxious, namely, (i) the necessity of ensuring that in the appointment of a guardian due attention should be paid to the wishes of the parent or nearest relative of the ward in regard to the religious upbringing of the ward; and (ii) the revocation of the appointment of a guardian on the application of a parent of the ward. It was, however, said to be impracticable to make any amendment in the Bill to meet a third point, relating to the differences in the law of England and that of Scotland in regard to the age limits pertaining to wards in the two countries.

The Bill passed through all its stages in Parliament without amendment and received the Royal Assent on the 1st March, 1944.

The Board was also anxious that certain matters connected with the religious upbringing of the children which would arise in the administration of the Act should be the subject of consultation and co-operation between the various organisations concerned. Subsequently, the Board learnt from the Chief Rabbi that following the appointment of Lord Gorrell as guardian for the refugee children under the care of the Refugee Children’s Movement, the Chief Rabbi had informed the Home Office that he would continue to co-operate with Lord Gorrell on the basis of an agreement arrived at and that the Chief Rabbi would arrange with the Executive of the Refugee Children’s Movement ways and means of making effective the already existing arrangements for consultation on religious matters affecting Jewish refugee children.

(b) *Town and Country Planning Bill*.—A Section of this Bill dealt with the acquisition or appropriation by local Planning or Highways Authorities of burial grounds, and the observations of the ecclesiastical authorities and synagogal bodies were invited by the Committee to ascertain whether there was anything in the provisions which conflicted

with Jewish religious observance and requirements. Following these consultations and also consultations with non-Jewish religious authorities who might be affected, an interview was arranged with representatives of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning in November. An assurance was received that Jewish religious observance and requirements were matters of an administrative character which could best be dealt with under regulations to be made when the Bill became Law. A subsequent letter from the Ministry confirmed that when these Regulations were due to be drawn up, the points raised by the Board would be taken into consideration and the Board consulted.

SHECHITA

Communications received both from the head office and local branches of the R.S.P.C.A. in connection with the use of apparatus for the mechanical casting of animals preparatory to Shechita, were passed on to the Rabbinical Commission for the Licensing of Shochetim for investigation. Attacks on Shechita which appeared in a small number of provincial newspapers were answered.

CHARITIES REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

A notice of motion "that the Board take steps to bring about unification by the organisations making money appeals for identical purposes." was referred to the Charities Registration Committee, which reported back that, feeling that there was an avoidable waste of money and effort in communal charitable endeavour, it strongly recommended the Board to set up a Committee of Enquiry with full powers to investigate and to report whether any, and if so, what, improvements could be made. The Board agreed to this and to the personnel of the Committee, but unfortunately, owing to wartime circumstances and difficulties, the enquiry, which would have entailed a considerable amount of research and time, was not proceeded with.

The Charities Registration Committee continued its work of registering charities and renewing registrations. A number of charities failed to obtain renewal of registration, either because they were not functioning owing to wartime circumstances, or were not able to produce audited accounts. The Board received many enquiries from organisations and individuals regarding Jewish Charities and in particular from the London County Council, which is the registering authority for Charities under the War Charities Act, 1940, and in reply always indicated whether the Charity was registered with the Board or not.

PROCEDURE AT BOARD MEETINGS

Consequent upon suggestions made by Deputies that alterations in procedure were necessary to facilitate the conduct of business of Board Meetings, a Sub-Committee was set up and the following proposals were recommended and accepted by the Board:—

(1) That a precis of the Minutes be circulated to Deputies prior to the meeting, the full Minutes to be available for inspection, and if no objections be taken, authority be given for the Minutes to be signed.

(2) That at Question Time only questions of which at least four days' notice in writing had been given should be allowed, but that in cases of urgency the President could allow a question if submitted in writing before the meeting and if the matter could not be dealt with under any other business of the meeting.

(3) That as far as possible the Chairmen of Committees should introduce Reports without introductory remarks, but should as hitherto be allowed to reply fully to questions and debates arising out of the Reports.

The principles of the first two were included in subsequent amendments to the Byelaws. A further recommendation that no motion be allowed on the Agenda Paper unless supported by at least ten Deputies, was rejected by the Board.

TRIENNIAL ELECTION OF DEPUTIES AND COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

The Sub-Committee set up by the Board in October, 1943, had the following terms of reference :—

- (a) To provide 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.
- (b) To make administrative recommendations to ensure that elections and bye-elections to the Board shall be conducted strictly in accordance with the constitution.

It was made plain by the President at various meetings that the Sub-Committee, on the basis of its findings, could recommend any steps which it found necessary—even if new elections of Deputies were involved.

The Sub-Committee reported that in their interpretation of the clauses of the constitution regarding the holding of elections, there might have been some elections which had not been held in accordance with the constitution, but that these clauses in their present form were not free from ambiguity. The actual number of specific cases concerning which information was offered to the Committee was small and the number of complaints few. It could, therefore, not form an estimate of the total number of congregations concerning whose procedure in regard to the holding of elections there might have been some irregularity. Such irregularities, if any, were no different from those that took place in the past and the Sub-Committee did not consider that the present Board differed in this respect from Boards in the past.

In the interpretation of the clauses of the Board's constitution regarding the conduct of elections, the Sub-Committee agreed that the then existing constitution

(a) provided that all elections of Deputies should in the case of a congregation be by members of such congregation and in the case of an institution by such persons as the governing body of such institution shall from time to time determine ;

(b) did not expressly provide for the holding of a general meeting of electors for the purpose of an election ;

(c) provided that elections should take place following the nomination of candidates but did not prescribe the method of nomination ;

(d) did not provide for the delegation by the electors, either of a congregation or of an institution, of their power to elect.

To avoid misconstruction and to provide better machinery for elections of Deputies in the future, the Sub-Committee proposed certain administrative amendments to the Constitution, including a provision for the dissolution of the Board in special circumstances during the normal three years' period of the Board.

At the same time Deputies were invited to send in any other amendments to the constitution to be considered by the Law, Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee for submission to a Special Meeting of the Board to be convened for the purpose. The consideration of such proposals for amendment were considered and a number of recommendations were made. It had not been possible by the end of the year owing to the pressure of other business, for the Board to consider these recommendations.

WAR DAMAGE TO SYNAGOGUE PROPERTY

The Government's War Damage Commission indicated that in paying claims for war damage it would make payment not to the individual synagogues but to some central body. The Synagogues' War Damage Committee set up by the United Synagogue having informed the Commission that it would wish to receive all payments to be made in respect of claims for war damage to the properties of the United Synagogue and to the synagogues associated with its War Damage Committee, the Board advised the War Damage Commission that payments for damage to synagogues other than those associated with the United Synagogue Committee should be made to the Board for transmission to the appropriate claimants.

GENERAL

The following is a resumé of a number of other matters which were dealt with by the Committee.

Arrangements for Special Meetings of the Board to consider amendments to the constitution and Statements of Policy, as well as fixing dates and times of Board Meetings for the year.

Various motions presented by Deputies were considered and guidance given regarding their suitability for discussion by the Board, or whether they required amendment, in which case the Deputies concerned were invited to discuss them with the Committee.

On the Committee's recommendation, Mr. F. M. Landau was appointed the Board's representative on the Joint Committee for Religious Education and Welfare of Refugee Children to fill a vacancy.

The Board used its good offices in a dispute which had arisen in a provincial congregation.

An application for financial assistance for Jewish schools in Tripoli had to be refused as the Morocco Relief Fund, the only source from which this assistance could be given, could not be used elsewhere than in Morocco, as an order of the Court would be required to vary this. It was not considered that the trouble and expense involved was warranted in view of the fact that in any case only a temporary grant could be made, if the normal standard of teaching at the Tangier Jewish Schools was to be resumed after the war.

It was suggested that the Board should take over responsibility for the Exeter synagogue which served only a very small and diminishing community. There was no legal evidence of the ownership of the premises and it was recommended that the suggestion be put forward again when a legal title to the premises was established and trustees appointed.

PALESTINE COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF POLICY

The main task of the Committee during the year was the formulation of Post-War Policy in relation to Palestine. Discussions on this matter covered a wide field. Persons representing the views of different organisations and groups were given the opportunity to place their views before the Committee. Consultations were held with the Executive and Foreign Affairs Committees before the Report of the Committee was submitted to the Board, and the following declaration of Policy on Palestine was adopted at a Special Meeting on the 5th November, 1944:—

“(a) The Board of Deputies of British Jews looks to His Majesty's Government to secure that the United Nations, in laying down the policies governing the post-war settlement, declare that undivided Palestine be designated to become, after an agreed period of transitional government, a Jewish State or Commonwealth. All Jews who wish to make their home in Palestine, shall have the right of entry, settlement and citizenship, in accordance with its laws, it being provided that nationality of the Jewish State or Commonwealth shall be confined to its own citizens, and shall not, in the terms of the Balfour Declaration, prejudice “the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.”

- (b) That, having regard to the traditional sympathy of the British people with the ideals and aspirations of the Jews in relation to Palestine and Great Britain's historic role in creating the Jewish National Home, the Board hopes that the Jewish State or Commonwealth may find an appropriate and legally secured place within the British Commonwealth of Nations.
- (c) That the Constitution of the Jewish State or Commonwealth shall guarantee the equality of rights of all citizens of Palestine irrespective of race, religion or language, and this equality shall be secured by international guarantee.
- (d) That, during the transitional period, before the full establishment of the Jewish State or Commonwealth, the Jewish Agency, recognised under the Mandate as the authorised representative of the Jewish people in relation to Palestine, be vested with authority to direct and regulate immigration into Palestine, to develop to the maximum the agricultural and industrial possibilities and the natural resources of the country and to utilise the uncultivated and unoccupied lands for Jewish colonisation and for the benefit of the country as a whole.
- (e) That within the general scheme of post-war reconstruction the United Nations should take into account the needs of the Jewish people and, upon the cessation of hostilities and the liberation of the European territories, provide facilities for the speedy transfer to Palestine of the Jewish survivors of Nazi persecution who may wish to settle in Palestine, and grant, for this purpose, appropriate financial and other help.
- (f) That the rights of the respective religious authorities with regard to the Holy Places shall be internationally guaranteed.

The part played by the Jewish people in the history of civilisation and in pursuit of the religious and social ideals of mankind, as well as their achievements in the Jewish National Home in Palestine, give rise to the hope that the Jewish State or Commonwealth will make an essential and far-reaching contribution to the social and political ideals of the democratic post-war world. It will answer the agonised cry of the most martyred of peoples to end their age-old sufferings, and will enable them to take their rightful place among the free peoples of the world in that progressive order of mankind which all men hope and pray may issue from the present struggle."

These principles formed part of a memorandum which set out the historical claims of the Jews to Palestine and the pressing needs arising from the tragic position of the surviving Jews on the Continent and urged that these principles should be given full implementation. The memorandum was submitted to the Colonial Office and a copy sent to the Foreign Office and to the Prime Minister for information. It has now been printed as part of the Board's Statement on Post-War Policy and has been widely circulated.

BRITISH SECTION OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

The British Section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine met on a number of occasions, and reports of these meetings were received by the Committee.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES

During the year Fraternal Delegates were appointed by the Board to the following :—

43rd and 44th Annual Conference of the Zionist Federation.
Annual Conference of the Mizrachi Federation of Great Britain and Ireland.

10th Anniversary Meeting of the Children and Youth Aliyah.

20th Annual Conference of the Jewish National Fund.

GENERAL

Mr. Moshe Shertok, member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and Dr. Israel Goldstein, President of the Zionist Organisation of America, attended by invitation meetings of the Committee during their visits to this country.

Summaries of events in and relating to Palestine were circulated regularly each month for the information of the Board.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

There is no need to emphasise to what extent the future life of the Jewish survivors on the continent will depend upon the nature of the peace that will be established. Unfortunately, for the Jewish people, the year 1944 when the Germans were suffering catastrophe after catastrophe and were being driven from every country they had occupied, was marked by an overwhelming volume of destruction inflicted by the Nazis upon the Jews in Western Russia, in the Ukraine, Poland, Roumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, France, Holland, Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia. On more than one occasion Jewish organisations (including the Board of Deputies) in the free countries had to ask their respective Governments to repeat their warnings to the Germans regarding such atrocities. At its meeting on May 21st, 1944, the Board carried the following resolution :—

“At this stage of the war, when the United Nations stand on the threshold of final victory, the Board of Deputies of British Jews views with the deepest feelings of anguish the continuing horror of the Nazi policy of extermination of Jews and the extension of this campaign of mass slaughter to the Jews in the satellite countries in the grip of the Nazis.

“The Board calls upon H.M. Government and the other Governments of the United Nations to intensify and hasten all measures which are available to them now to bring relief to the Jews still left under the power of the Nazis, to seize every fresh opportunity of saving human lives as their forces liberate enemy occupied territory, and to impress continually, by every means possible, upon the populations of Germany and of all

countries where these atrocities are perpetrated, that their human duty is to save from this fate all those who may become victims of the Nazi bloodlust.

"The Board expresses the hope that the United Nations will provide asylum and opportunities for settlement in territories under their control to those who are able to escape and seek new homes, and that no barrier shall be placed in the way of a continuation of the task of rescue by Palestine, which has been foremost in this sphere, but that facilities be given for these activities to be carried on to the fullest extent."

GENERAL POSITION IN EUROPE

Many of the concentration camps in Eastern Europe, in which Jews were interned, were liquidated by wholesale murder. In Western Europe several concentration camps were overrun by the American, British and Canadian Armies before the inmates could be removed or exterminated entirely, and a certain proportion of the inmates were found alive, though in such a state of exhaustion that many thousands died after liberation because help had reached them too late. Reports reached Britain and America about several camps in Eastern Poland (Lublin, Maidanek, Tremlinka), and in all of them the horrors perpetrated by the Germans are beyond description.

In the countries of Western Europe only just, and in some cases only partly, liberated from the Germans, the process of gathering information has proved very slow, and at the beginning of 1945 there was no reliable data on the number of surviving Jews, of their distribution according to areas, the numbers of orphaned children, and so on, and comparatively little had been achieved in the matter of their relief and rehabilitation. This is mainly due to the fact that within the countries of Western Europe (where the Jews have not been entirely wiped out) so few were left who could take the initiative in rebuilding their own lives, that they had to rely on help from outside even in matters of organising themselves. At the same time, these countries still were the operational zone of the Allied Armies, so that communications with the areas affected was extremely difficult and restricted.

Another reason, very cogent in countries like Belgium and France, was that on their liberation they were faced with great internal difficulties in establishing an administration. Throughout the year efforts were made to collect, check and sift every item of information likely to help in building up a reliable picture of the life of the remnants of the Jewish population in Europe, and it must be borne in mind that the information given below is not much more than an estimate compiled on the basis of reports by a number of expert observers, economists and statisticians.

JEWISH SOLDIERS IN THE POLISH FORCES

Early in 1944 the Committee was called upon to deal with some of the consequences of anti-semitism which had been prevalent in the Polish Forces in this country in varying degrees. A number of Polish-Jewish soldiers, in protest against an intensification of anti-semitic

manifestations, came to London where, after the intervention of various authorities, they secured a transfer to the Pioneer Units of the British Army. Later a smaller group of soldiers similarly left their units for London. They were, however, arrested and court-martialled. Considerable publicity was given to the matter, both in the Press and in Parliament, and the Board in April passed a special resolution on the subject.

A Committee of Enquiry of members of the Polish National Council was set up, including the two Jewish members of the Council. The Board was in touch with the British Authorities and the heads of the Polish Government in London in these matters.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE

During the year 1944 the leaders of the United Nations held a number of conferences, at which the fundamentals of the post-war settlement in Europe were laid down. Roumania, Bulgaria and Hungary surrendered. The terms of Armistice granted to these three countries contain an indication of the attitude of the Great Powers to the Jewish question, and particularly the removal of all anti-Jewish discriminatory laws and regulations. Although the position was still full of uncertainties the Foreign Affairs Committee endeavoured to complete the consideration of its own proposals regarding post-war Jewish problems. It was considered necessary to make these proposals as widely acceptable as possible. The draft proposals prepared after detailed discussions and consultations with the Anglo-Jewish Association and the European Division of the World Jewish Congress and with other competent bodies and personalities, were adopted as the Board's Statement of Policy at the Board Meeting held on November 19th, 1944.

For the purpose of preparing a unified approach to the United Nations, the Foreign Affairs Committee maintained contact with the leading Jewish organisations of the U.S.A. Towards the end of the year Professor S. Brodetsky, the President of the Board, accompanied by Mr. A. G. Brotman, the Secretary, undertook a journey to America for the purpose of making closer contact with the American Jewish organisations with a view to co-ordination with them and other organisations in policy and action on Jewish post-war problems.

In the course of their negotiations with the various Jewish bodies in America the delegation of the Board of Deputies arrived at an agreement with the American Jewish Conference and the World Jewish Congress "that a Committee be set up of representatives of these three bodies to work out means whereby consultation and co-ordination among themselves and such other bodies as are in agreement with their general policy may be most effectively secured and their common objectives affecting post-war Jewish needs attained." Whilst the delegation was still in the States it was decided that a meeting of representatives of the three bodies, together with representatives of other bodies, should be held later in 1945, when the ground, as was expected, would have been prepared for such wider co-operation.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN EUROPE

It is estimated that about four to five million Jews perished in German-held parts of Europe throughout the first five years of the war. The majority of the estimated two million survivors were kept either in concentration camps or forced labour camps, or were in hiding, and had reached an appalling state of physical and spiritual exhaustion and material ruin. In the countries of Western Europe and in Western Poland, Roumania, Greece, and Bulgaria, where wholesale murders were not carried out, the conditions of the Jewish population presented an urgent problem of relief, and physical, economic and spiritual rehabilitation. One of the gravest features of the position was the considerable number of orphans and other children who had grown up without paternal supervision, without any education, and who were only able to survive by shifting for themselves.

The position of the Jewish population in the several countries of Europe is as follows:—

FRANCE

Estimates show that of the pre-war Jewish population of France, numbering in all between 310,000—325,000, about 110,000 were foreign Jews. Of these latter, 40,000 were Polish, 20,000 German and Austrian and the remaining 50,000 Russian, Roumanian, Hungarian and others. About 120,000 were deported by the Germans to the camps in Eastern Europe. Of these about 50 per cent. were foreign Jews, so that the present Jewish population of France, numbering about 200,000, consisted, at the end of 1944, of about 150,000 French and about 50,000 foreign Jews. Among the foreign Jews deported there was a large number of men whose wives and children have been left behind—a fact which has created a particularly difficult problem of relief.

The two specific main problems with which French Jewry was faced were (a) restitution and compensation, and (b) the return to France of those Jews who had resided in France before being deported from France, or who had fled from France and wished to return to their families still in France. An additional difficulty was that many Jews in France had lived in hiding under assumed names with false identity papers, having destroyed their own.

The question of restitution of house property or businesses formerly belonging to Jews and taken away by the Germans or the Vichy administration and sold or handed over to "Aryans" for management was exceedingly difficult. A large number of Frenchmen had acquired a vested interest in these properties and businesses and had organised themselves to protect their "rights." New legislation had to be passed, and the legal processes by which restitution and compensation had to be effected were so slow that the Minister of Justice thought it necessary to issue rules for simplification of the legal procedure. As late as December the French Consultative Assembly still had before it some proposals by which the Provisional Government intended to solve the problem of restitution and compensation.

The question of the return of the foreign refugees was being solved gradually and haltingly, especially in view of the difficult problem of repatriating more than 2,000,000 Frenchmen deported to Germany. Those who had escaped to Switzerland were allowed to return under careful and strict checking of their identity. This especially applies to over 10,000 children smuggled out of France. Government pronouncements seemed to indicate that foreign Jews who had escaped to other countries or who had survived in Poland would be treated as foreigners, and their applications would be considered in the ordinary way, recognising their "right" of former domicile in France. Those who had preserved their connection with the French cause by serving in the French Forces might possibly expect to be treated as French citizens.

Another serious problem facing the artisan classes of French Jewry was their economic rehabilitation. They had lost their workshops and their tools, many had lost their skill during the five years of enforced idleness, and life in hiding and constant fear. As soon as France was liberated their own relief organisations and societies were re-established. The ORT and the OSE resumed their work in organising co-operative workshops, training centres, supply of tools, implements and raw materials, homes for destitute children, and so on. The principal relief agency was the American Joint Distribution Committee, which is expending large sums of money. The old French Jewish families were showing considerably more interest in the life of the immigrant community and they took part in the new organisations established in France, especially in the General Committee for the Defence of the Jews, which decided to raise a fund of frs. 50 million for relief work. The provincial communities in Lyons, Marseilles, Limoge and several other towns had grown in numbers on account of arrivals of former residents of Paris, to which it was as yet difficult for them to return owing to lack of housing accommodation.

The attitude of the French authorities varies according to locality. Among the minor Government officials there were many collaborationists with the Germans, and not all have been removed from their posts. General conditions of life in France are unsettled, and large sections of the Jewish population were in urgent need of assistance from outside.

BELGIUM

Of the 90,000 to 100,000 Jewish people who resided in Belgium before the war, not more than about 20,000 have survived. Since the liberation another 2,000 are estimated to have returned from Switzerland; 1,500 were in Antwerp (of the 55,000 Jews who lived there formerly); 1,500 in Brussels (of 30,000 originally); 1,200 in Charleroi; 1,200 in Liege. Between 4,000 and 5,000 were in need of assistance. Among the 20,000 there were several thousand Jews from Germany, and a considerable number of orphaned children, a number of whom

have been taken care of by Christian charitable institutions and brought up in the Christian faith. After the liberation of the country all German discriminatory laws against the Jews were abolished, and for a time German Jewish refugees in Belgium found themselves treated as if they were Germans. In view of representations made to the Belgian authorities, the position was reconsidered. The main problem of Belgian Jewry was to commence economic activity, to recover lost property and, for many, to find new occupations. The attitude of the higher authorities is friendly, but among the lower grades of the administration there were said to be many collaborationists who still remained at their posts as late as the beginning of 1945. The general political unsettlement in Belgium naturally affected the Jewish population among whom the need was very severe.

The Joint Distribution Committee was spending up to \$85,000 monthly on relief in Belgium. Jewish communities had been re-established in Antwerp, and several other towns, and with the help of the Brussels community which had maintained its institutions throughout the German occupation, Jewish life in Belgium was gradually reviving. The left-wing of the Poale-Zion group in Brussels opened a school in memory of J. L. Peretz. Two hundred children were receiving a Jewish education, provided with milk and hot meals, and given shoes and clothing.

HOLLAND

It is estimated that of the 130,000 Jews of Holland only a small number had survived in the southern part of the country, and many children who had been hiding among the non-Jewish population were baptised. Housing accommodation was very limited in Southern Holland as the country had suffered great destruction during the final stages of the war.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

No information is yet available regarding the number of Jews who had perished during 1944 in Germany and Austria. According to estimates there were no more than about 5,000 German Jews left in Germany, but after the occupation of some part of Germany and the opening of several concentration camps additional small numbers of German-Jewish survivors were found in them, and some of them are returning to their places of former residence. There are in Germany a number of "half-Jews" and "quarter-Jews" whose position will be cleared up when the Allied Military Authorities, having abolished the Nuremberg laws, will establish the new legal order in Germany. In addition to these German Jews there are in Germany considerable numbers of foreign Jews deported there, estimated to run into scores of thousands.

Connected with the problem of the new order in Germany, to be established after the conquest, is the status of German refugees outside Germany and of those of them who, having been deprived by the Nazi

Government of German nationality, have become stateless. The Foreign Affairs Committee considered the question of the consequences that might follow upon the expected abrogation of the anti-Jewish Nazi laws and the possible reconferment of German citizenship upon those Jews who had been deprived of it, and who do not wish to readopt it. The Statement of Policy adopted by the Board of Deputies (annexed) provides for that eventuality, and further detailed proposals, calculated to meet the situation, will be sent to the Allied authorities in due course.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

An idea of how many Czech and Slovak Jews had perished under the German occupation up to the end of 1944, can be gained from the latest reports which state that besides the approximate number of 50,000-60,000 Jews in Theresienstadt by the end of 1944, only 15,000 had survived in the rest of the country. Before the war the total number of Jews in Czechoslovakia was about 360,000. Of the 50,000 Jews in Theresienstadt between 18,000 and 19,000 were known to be Czechoslovak citizens. The remaining 31,000 to 32,000 belong to various countries, including Germany itself.

POLAND

It was in Poland that in the year 1944 the most cruel slaughter of Jews took place. As the retreat of the Germans became faster, the inmates of every concentration camp that were not considered likely to be of any future use for the Germans were murdered. It was only for exceptional reasons that some of the internees were transferred to camps further west, only to be killed a little later. The Lublin authorities allowed a Jewish Committee to be established, and this Committee was able to establish some contact with Jewish bodies in Western Europe and America, asking that relief be sent. In fact, very little relief had reached Poland by the end of the year as the Joint Distribution Committee had not been able, by then, to complete arrangements for sending its relief teams and personnel to the liberated areas of Poland. The total number of Jewish survivors was variously estimated as between 25,000 and 50,000, including Jewish deportees from other countries. The long rule of the Germans and their efforts to attract collaborationists in Poland, though it had not produced a Polish Quisling of high standing, had inculcated a great deal of hostility to the Jews among the lower middle classes who are completely ruined. Reports show that the surviving Jewish population of Poland was suffering very acutely from the memories of what it had gone through and from new anti-semitism, and in some of the liberated towns it was even suggested to the local Jewish population that for their own safety they should try to live more compactly in special areas of the towns where there were larger numbers of Jews. Many Jews were still in hiding.

The orthodox sections of Polish Jewry were almost completely wiped out, practically all ancient Synagogues in Eastern Poland were burned, all Yeshivas destroyed, and almost all Jewish printing presses broken up.

HUNGARY

Up to 1944 the position of the Jews in Hungary was comparatively easier than in any of the Central European and Balkan countries, and Jews from Poland and Roumania were continually trying to "escape" to Hungary. In 1944 there still were in all territories under Hungarian rule about 900,000 Jews, including about 30,000 Jewish refugees from Poland, Roumania and other countries, and this, notwithstanding the fact that in 1941 18,000 Polish Jews were expelled from Hungary.

In March, 1944, the Germans established complete control over Hungary, and soon after, Jews from smaller towns and from villages were rounded up and sent to larger towns where separate compounds, very much like ghettos, were set up for them. It was also at that time that deportations of Hungarian Jews began on a considerable scale. It is estimated that by June, 1944, and in spite of the warnings repeatedly broadcast from England and America, nearly 350,000 Jews had been deported from Hungary to Poland, to Birkenau, Theresienstadt, Bergen-Belsen, and Dachau. Seventeen thousand succeeded in getting to Vienna and Baden, near Vienna, and one thousand three hundred Hungarian Jews were permitted to enter Switzerland. In the fighting around Budapest very large numbers of Jews must have perished.

ROUMANIA

In 1944 Roumania was the scene of hard and prolonged fighting, and in the course of this fighting and the German retreats the Jewish population suffered heavy losses. The surviving population of Roumania amounts to about 320,000 and of these, according to reports which had reached the free countries several months after Roumania's liberation from the Germans, 140,000 were destitute and another 75,000 were in need of partial assistance. 45,000 Jews were liberated from concentration camps, forced labour camps and prisons. In Transdnistria about 18,000 Jews survived, among them being nearly 2,000 children. Several months after their liberation, steps were taken to bring these children to Palestine, but some hitch occurred when they were already en route, and they were returned. Owing to the numerous expulsion orders and continuous shifting of the Jewish population from place to place, scores of thousands of Jewish families lost all their belongings.

According to the Armistice terms on which Roumania surrendered in August, 1944, all anti-Jewish laws were to be abolished, and the Roumanian Government undertook to help the deportees to return to their places of residence, and an Allied Control Commission was set up to supervise the carrying out of the Armistice Terms. Of the conditions which prevailed in Roumania since the Armistice very little

is known, as so far representatives of the Press have not been allowed to visit Roumania and describe the political, social and economic regime gradually emerging in that country. Private reports indicate that Jews still experienced great difficulties in having their citizenship rights restored to them. Thus, only a few Jews were reinstated in the posts in the civil services or in the professions, or commercial and industrial undertakings. Artisans had not had their workshops and tools returned to them, and widows and children of those who had been murdered in pogroms and riots received no help. The return to the Jews of their houses and other property and businesses had been postponed several times, and by the beginning of 1945 very little had been done in this respect. Among the leaders of the new Government, which took over after the fall of General Radescu, there were anti-semites. The following decree was published on December 15th, 1944 :—

- “ (1) Jewish civil servants discharged by the previous regime will be reinstated upon their filing a request within 45 days after promulgation of the law. They will have all rights dating from the day of their dismissal. State employees who resigned between January 1st, 1938 and August 23rd, 1944, are also covered by the above regulation. Salaries will be paid to those applying for reinstatement from the date they file their application.
- “ (2) Private employers are obliged to re-employ Jewish employees dismissed after December 1st, 1940. Requests for reinstatement should be made within 20 days of promulgation of the decree; and employers must reinstate applicants within 35 days after their requests are filed, granting them all rights enjoyed prior to their dismissal.
- “ (3) A joint Commission of the Ministry of Labour and representatives of employers and employees will supervise the reinstatements, taking into consideration the capacity of the business, and giving priority on immediate re-employment to those earning small salaries, persons without any other income, former prisoners in concentration camps, persons deported for racial reasons and those with large families. Employees who cannot be reinstated in their former positions will be guaranteed employment in similar undertakings by the Ministry of Labour.
- “ (4) All professional and industrial licences will be returned to Jews within 15 days after such return is requested. Jews expelled from professional commercial or industrial associations are automatically reinstated.
- “ (5) All property formerly belonging to Jews, which is now owned by the State or in the possession of any purchaser is regarded as always having belonged to the dispossessed titular owners and is returned to them without any additional legal procedure.
- “ (6) Jews cannot return to buildings owned by them until April, 1945, if the buildings are now occupied by factories, schools, or artisan shops, unless the Jewish owners lived there immediately prior to their deportation or forced transfer elsewhere. The following categories of persons are not required to leave property belonging to Jews before April 23rd, 1945, unless by special agreements :—workers and artisans with a monthly income of less than 30,000 lei; unmarried war widows; invalids; orphans; State employees and institutions of social welfare.
- “ The above regulation, however, does not apply to Jews who fall into the same categories, *i.e.*, Jews earning under 30,000 lei monthly, war

widows or orphans. All persons who are now eligible to ask for return of their buildings must do so within two months after promulgation of the decree. Jews who are now outside the country must apply within two months after returning to Roumania.

“ Divorces of partners in mixed marriages which were obtained between January 1st, 1938 and August 23rd, 1944, are declared null and void.”

Among the members of the Antonescu Government who were charged with crimes against the State, there were several sentenced to death and long-term imprisonment for organising the large-scale Jewish deportations and Jewish pogroms.

Paragraph 6 of the Armistice terms with Roumania reads as follows :

“ The Roumanian Government will liberate at once all persons, independently of their civil status and nationality, who are kept under arrest owing to their activity to the advantage of the United Nations, or for their sympathy with the cause of the United Nations, or owing to their racial origin, and will also abolish all discriminatory legislation and restrictions resulting therefrom.”

An appendix to para 2. of the Armistice, provides that “ the measures concerning the internment of German and Hungarian citizens on Roumanian territory are not to apply to citizens of these countries of Jewish nationality.”

The problem of relief was very acute at the end of 1944. The principal Jewish Relief Agency in Roumania is the Joint Distribution Committee of America, and expenditure of the Committee during the last four months of 1944 amounted to \$1,000,000. The monthly budget visualised for 1945 is \$800,000. Several other Jewish Agencies are active in the field of relief and reconstruction.

BULGARIA

The Bulgarian Jewish population of about 45,000, has not suffered any considerable numerical losses. German pressure became very strong in 1944, and as a result of this pressure anti-Jewish measures introduced by the Bulgarians ruined the Jewish population almost completely. After the Bulgarian surrender (at the end of October, 1944) all discriminatory legislation against the Jews was abrogated in accordance with the Armistice terms. Certain steps were later taken by the Government to restore Jewish property and businesses to their rightful owners. Bulgaria, like Roumania, is not easily accessible to the foreign Press, and therefore very little is known about the social, economic and political changes now taking place in that country. Private reports show that the prospects of economic recovery of the Jewish population, which was mainly engaged in trading, are not favourable. Many Bulgarian Jews stated their wish to emigrate to Palestine.

The principal Jewish Relief Agency active in Bulgaria is the Joint Distribution Committee, whose monthly budget amounts to \$50,000, and in addition both the ORT and the OSE have resumed their activities in Bulgaria.

The terms of the Armistice with Bulgaria read as follows :—

“ Bulgaria will immediately release, regardless of citizenship or nationality, all persons held in detention in Bulgaria in connection with their activities in favour of the United Nations, or because of their sympathies with the United Nations’ cause, or for racial or religious reasons, and will repeal all discriminatory legislation and disabilities arising therefrom.”

YUGOSLAVIA

Of the 75,000 Jews in Yugoslavia, about 7,000 were estimated to form the whole community of that country, with only about 800 in Belgrade, whose original Jewish population was about 12,000. It was expected that several thousand Yugoslav Jews scattered in countries around Yugoslavia or hiding in the mountains, will reappear when conditions become more settled and the countryside pacified. Legal equality of the Jews was re-established as the country was being reoccupied and the problem of restoration of property and reinstatement in old posts and positions was being gradually solved.

The Joint Distribution Committee was able during the year to give relief to about 1,200 Jews in the Croatian province of Yugoslavia, and on one or two occasions the British Military Mission took supplies there by aeroplane. The need of relief was considered very urgent, and UNRRA was taking steps to gain access to Yugoslavia. Private reports and letters from that country contain complaints that the population showed a good deal of hostility and reluctance to return Jewish property which had fallen into their hands.

GREECE

Of the Greek Jewish population only about 7,000 souls survived. The ancient and largest community of Salonica has been almost completely wiped out, although it is known that several thousand Salonica Jews were either hiding or taking part in the Resistance Movement. Of the Athens Community of 4,000, 2,000 were deported to Poland.

In other towns of Greece, such as Janina and Larissa, only small communities remained. Most of the Jewish population was completely ruined and the internecine strife that was going on in Greece after liberation, added to the number of victims and to the ruin of others. Those returning from the mountains or from deportation found their houses or shops either blown up or occupied by other people who had also been bombed. In Athens several hundred Jews, including a number of orphaned children could find no other accommodation than in the building of the Synagogue.

The property and businesses of the Jews taken away by the Germans was sold to the Greek Government, which in its turn, sold it to third parties. Measures taken in connection with the return of property caused considerable agitation of an anti-Jewish character, though the Government tried to give effect to its liberal pronouncements and promises.

ITALY

The estimated number of Jewish survivors in Italy was about 22,000, and several thousand were expected to return from Switzerland, where they had escaped from the Milan area. About 15,000 are estimated to have been deported to Poland, where a considerable proportion perished. Several communities, including the community in Rome, were re-established, and communal life was reviving, the Joint Distribution Committee giving considerable assistance to most of these communities. In Rome the Jewish population organised a Relief Fund of their own, and collected the sum of Lira 800,000 from the members of the community. The Italian Government and the Allied authorities give the Jews every assistance. All the Fascist anti-Jewish legislation was abolished in the liberated areas of Italy and several thousand refugees in the country were offered the privilege of Italian citizenship if they wished to stay in Italy. Nine hundred refugees from Germany, Austria, Poland and Czechoslovakia declined that offer, and with the help of the Joint Distribution Committee and the Intergovernmental Committee, were given the opportunity of emigration to Palestine.

RELIEF AND RESCUE

As already mentioned in the preceding sections of the report, conditions on the Continent were such as to make rescue work urgently necessary, though extremely difficult. In America a War Refugee Board was set up by the U.S.A. Government with representatives in centres from which rescue work, to a small extent, could be carried out. With the devoted help given by many Jewish branches of the underground movement in various countries, thousands of Jewish lives were saved. The War Refugee Board concentrated on rescue work from the countries still held by the enemy whilst the Intergovernmental Committee, with the Head Office in London, was engaged in making arrangements for temporarily placing the rescued victims in neutral countries. Towards the end of the year 1944, when some of the countries had been at least partly freed from German occupation, the practical question of sending relief and relief workers to the liberated districts became one of urgency, and had to be faced without delay. Communications from those areas began coming in, describing the deplorable conditions in France, Belgium, and the southern half of Holland. The Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad made their final preparations for sending relief teams to those areas.

THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS

BALANCE SHEET, AS AT 28TH APRIL, 1944

<i>Liabilities</i>				<i>Assets</i>			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
SUNDRY CREDITORS—				CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND			
Assessments received in advance		5	0 6	CASH AT BANK—DEPOSIT ACCOUNT		221	2 0
Grants received in advance	379	4	1	INVESTMENTS AT COST—		584	0 1
Expenses Accrued	228	15	10	£5,000 Liverpool Corporation, 3½% redeemable Stock 1961/66	5,103	10	6
Concordia Estates Ltd.—Loan	523	15	11	£1,205 13s. 7d. London County Consoli- dated 2½% Stock 1960/70	1,077	14	6
LASKI PRIZE FUND—	£	s.	d.	£830 18s. 3d. Metropolitan Water Board 3% Stock 1934/2003		750	0 0
Balance, as at 29th October, 1943		7	9 0	£505 3¼% War Stock		500	0 0
<i>Add</i>		1	4 10	<u>7,431</u>			<u>5 0</u>
		<u>8</u>	<u>13 10</u>	(<i>Note.</i> —Market Price, 28th April, 1944, £7,787 14s. 11d.)			
			1,145 10 2	ARREARS OF ASSESSMENT—			
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT—				Arrears as at 29th October, 1943	26	11	0
Balance as at 29th October, 1943			7,104 7 11	<i>Less</i> : Written off	<u>26</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>
				Arrears accrued during the half-year to date	5	11	0
							5 11 0
				SUNDRY DEBTORS—			
				Telephone Rental in advance	7	0	0
				Telephone Deposit	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
						8	0 0
			<u>£8,249 18 1</u>				<u>£8,249 18 1</u>

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, *Half-Year Ended 28th April, 1944.*

Half-year to 28.4.43			Half-year to 28.4.43		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1,220	0	4	1,184	0	6
659	11	6	—	—	—
30	0	0	2	2	0
279	11	6	58	5	5
351	2	7	5	15	6
360	0	0	137	10	0
5	0	0	750	0	0
—	—	—	50	0	0
£2,905	5	11	717	12	6
			£2,905	5	11
3,107	11	1	8	14	6
854	5	5	8	1	10
30	0	0	2,620	15	11
148	7	9	—	—	—
£352	1	10	—	—	—
4	8	5	—	—	—
60	0	0	—	—	—
5	0	0	—	—	—
26	11	0	—	—	—
			£4,579	8	8

THE D'AVIGDOR GOLDSMID FUND.
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, *Half-Year Ended 28th April, 1944*

To Amount appropriated to President's Expenses	£4	8	5	By Dividend on £505 War Stock (net)	£4	8	5
--	----	---	---	---	----	---	---

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.

London, 9th June, 1944.

(Signed) JOHN DIAMOND & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
73 Basinghall Street, E.C.2.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, *Half-Year Ended 28th October, 1944.*

Half-year to 28.10.43

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1,695 12 4	To Salaries	3,256 1 10
940 16 10	„ General Expenses	892 11 7
30 0 0	„ Contribution to Pension	30 0 0
	„ To Contribution towards President's Expenses 324 9 0	
	Less: Income from D'Avigdor Goldsmid Fund .. 4 8 5	
313 6 8	„ Grant to Dr. I. Schwarzbart for Office Expenses	320 0 7
60 0 0	„ Warsaw Ghetto Memorial Service	60 0 0
8 1 1	„ Balance, being Surplus for the half-year to date	82 14 4
		—
£3,047 16 11		£4,641 8 4

Half-year to 28.10.43

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1,836 3 6	By Assessments levied	1,923 13 6
82 13 0	„ Resuscitated Arrears	—
	„ Dividends (less Tax) on:—	
	£5,000 Liverpool Corporation 3% Stock	£43 15 0
	£1,205 13s. 7d. London County Council 2½% Stock	8 5 9
	£830 18s. 3d. Metropolitan Water Bd. 3% Stock	6 4 8
58 5 5	„ Contribution by Anglo-Jewish Association towards Expenses of Joint Foreign Committee	58 5 5
45 15 0	„ Jewish Defence Committee: Contribution towards expenses	—
1,000 0 0	„ Morocco Relief Fund Administration Expenses	2,634 9 5
25 0 0		25 0 0
£3,047 16 11		£4,641 8 4

THE D'AVIGDOR GOLDSMID FUND.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, *Half-Year Ended 28th October, 1944.*

To Amount appropriated to President's Expenses	£4 8 5	By Dividend on £505 War Stock (net)	£4 8 5
--	--------	---	--------

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.

London, 5th December, 1944.

(Signed) JOHN DIAMOND & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
73 Basinghall Street, E.C.2.

THE FOREIGN APPEALS FUND.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT, *Year Ended 28th October, 1944.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank at 29th October, 1943	1,168	3	4	By Cost of Investment of £1,000 3% Savings Bonds, 1960/70	1,000	0	0
„ Dividend (Gross) on £1,000 3% Savings Bonds	20	1	11	„ Audit Fee	3	3	0
„ Bank Interest	17	1		„ Balance at Bank at 28th October, 1944	190	10	3
„ Refund of Income Tax on Legacy—L. Springer, decd.	4	10	11				
	<u>£1,193</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>£1,193</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>

THE JEWS OF JERUSALEM (Jacob Nathan Fund)

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT, *Year Ended 28th October, 1944.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank at 29th October, 1943	51	12	11	By Balance at Bank at 28th October, 1944	75	1	7
„ Dividends (Gross) on £781 5s. 10d. 3% Funding Stock	23	8	8				
	<u>£75</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>		<u>£75</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>

AIR RAID VICTIMS' FUND.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT, *Year Ended 28th October, 1944.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank at 29th October, 1943	111	11	3	By Payments for Homes for Aged	70	0	0
„ Donations for Homes for Aged	5	0	0	„ Payment to assist evacuated children	9	5	0
„ Donations for General Purposes	16	8	6	„ Balance at Bank at 28th October, 1944	53	14	9
	<u>£132</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>9</u>		<u>£132</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>9</u>

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

London, 5th December, 1944.

(Signed) JOHN DIAMOND & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
73 Basinghall Street, E.C.2.