STATISTICIAN
ON JEWISH CASUALTIES DURING AXIS OCCUPATION

Institute of Jewish Affairs
1084 Broadway
New York 3, N. Y.
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General Remarks on the Statistical Data

Attached are two statistical tables. Table I gives the over-all figures on Jews before the country in question fell under Axis domination, the probable number of Jews now alive, and the total casualties. All these data are given for each country separately, for the total for all countries exclusive of the USSR, and, finally, for the over-all total, including the USSR. Absolute figures and the percentage of the original figure are listed. Table II shows the three components making up together the total of survivors.

The net result of the study is that about 60% of all Jews who formerly lived in the countries (except the USSR) enumerated in the tables are neither residents in their home country, nor immigrants in other countries, nor displaced persons. Inasmuch as only a small part of them could have died of natural causes within the short period of five years, all of those 60%, or about 4,600,000 Jews, must be regarded as having perished at the hands of Axis, mainly German, murderers. If we add to this figure the number of Jews believed to be alive in the original USSR regions, we arrive at the conclusion that only 40% of the total can be found alive anywhere, and that consequently all but a few of the over-all figure of about 6,700,000 missing in Europe must be considered as Axis casualties.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>Number of Jews before Axis Invasion</th>
<th>Total of Jews in Europe</th>
<th>Total Loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total without USSR**: 6,958,000

**YUGoslavia**: 3,000,000

**Total**: 5,958,000

4) Finland, the only German satellite which did not practice mass deportation or annihilation, is not included in this table.
Footnotes to Table 1

a) The difference between 1931 and 1939 is explained by the natural increase of 310,000 to 320,000 and the emigration of about 135,000 Jews during this period.
b) The census was taken in May, 1933. It is assumed that about 55,000 Jews left Germany in the first five months of 1933.
c) The smaller figure is explained by natural decrease and emigration.
d) The smaller figure is explained mainly by extensive emigration.
e) The difference is due to the natural increase of the Jewish population.

f) Both the Jewish Year Book, London, 1939, p. 343, and the American Jewish Yearbook, 1939/1940, give the figure of 320,000. A lower figure is accepted since the numbers are based on estimates only.
g) The figure in the American Jewish Yearbook is 310,000 in 1936, and in the Jewish Year Book, 275,000. The mean is accepted.
h) The figure in the American Jewish Yearbook is 56,465 in 1931.
1) The figure in the American Jewish Yearbook is 78,791 in 1928; the Jewish Year Book gives the figure of 80,000.
j) The figure in the American Jewish Yearbook is 57,425 in 1938; the corresponding figure in the Jewish Year Book is 47,885 in 1931.
k) The figure in the American Jewish Yearbook is 48,505 in 1934; in the Jewish Year Book it is 50,000.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total of Survivors</th>
<th>In their Home Country</th>
<th>Emigrants</th>
<th>Displaced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>475,000 - 505,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>35,000 - 400,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>415,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>273,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>50,000 - 70,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>92,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>13,000 - 15,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>15,000 - 15,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1,000 - 1,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USSR without</td>
<td>7,225,000 - 7,667,000</td>
<td>922,000</td>
<td>557,000 - 626,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

| 3,865,000 - 4,087,000 | 2,774,000 | 500,000 - 536,000 | 550,000 - 656,000 |

- **a)** In Poland under the Russian regime.
- **b)** In former Polish parts of USSR.
- **c)** In USSR, Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland.
- **d)** In present Romania, including Northern Transylvania, in Bessarabia, and Bucovina.
- **e)** 45,000 Jews from Bessarabia and Bucovina in Russia; the rest in different camps.
- **f)** Plus an unknown number.
- **g)** 1,000 in USSR and 6,000 in Germany.
- **h)** In the process of returning.
EXPLANATIONS

I. General

All figures are approximate. From is regions that have been liberated for quite some time, the exact numbers are unknown since no official census of surviving Jews seems to have been made anywhere. It is possible, therefore, that the actual numbers are somewhat larger or smaller than those given in the above tables; however, the difference will be minimal in relation to the total loss.

The numbers of Jews who died of natural causes, or were born after the year indicated in the table, or killed in action are not taken into account. All figures refer to the territory of the state concerned as it was before the boundaries were changed. Usually, the numbers given refer to residents, i.e., refugees from other countries are not included, and to such Jews who considered themselves Jews, i.e., divested their Gentile roots in census returns or otherwise; mostly only "religious" Jews are included. The figure on survivors does not always take into account Jews living on "laymen" identification papers, nor could all orphans be accounted for (e.g., Russian official sources claim that 30,000 Jewish orphans from Poland, Romania, Hungary, and other countries have found refuge there); but both figures together cannot change the picture to any appreciable extent. The exact breakdown of Jews in German camps according to nationalities is still unknown, but generally the figures are already taken into consideration.

For more detailed accounts, see below.

II. Observations on the Various Countries

1. POLAND: It was accepted some time ago that there were 30,000 Jews in liberated Poland (USA dispatch, March 26, 1945; from Moscow, based on figures furnished by Dr. Mark, member of the Central Committee of Jewish Organizations in Poland); the same figure was given by the Polish ambassador in Moscow (New York Times, January 27, 1945). Later, the Association of Polish
Jews in the USSR gave the number of 50,000 (NEA, May 23, 1948). Since then more Polish Jews have been repatriated from German camps, especially in the Russian-occupied parts. The exact numbers are not known, but the over-all figure is in all probability not higher than 30,000. Of these, at least some 10,000 must be considered foreign Jews, as almost all Jews found in Lodz (5,000-6,000) were foreigners: Czechoslovak, French, Belgian, etc. (Jewish Journal, January 29, 1948); in Hungary and Estonia 1,000 women from Hungary and Lithuania were reported to have been found (Independent Jewish Press Service, March 29, 1948). Thus hardly more than 20,000 Polish Jews remained alive in their homeland. The last figure for Polish Jews in Poland given in the News from Europe (April 28, 1948) is 50,000.

The number of former Polish Jews in Russia cannot be stated with any certainty. The Organizational Committee of Polish Jews in Moscow reports that 250,000 Polish Jews escaped into Soviet territory. Some believe that this number refers only to Jews from those parts of Poland which were not incorporated in the Soviet Union in 1939. This contention is probably based on the fact that the Moscow Anti-Fascist Committee reported that 750,000-800,000 Jews from Poland were evacuated to Russia; Dr. Boberstein accepted the lower figure of 500,000 (Forward, November 18, 1944). But all these data have not proven reliable in the past. According to a confidential report from Moscow by an official of a third power, dated December 17, 1944, there are, on Soviet territory, about 250,000 Jews, originally Polish nationals. The same over-all figure of 250,000 was given by Stockholm sources (The Polish Jewish Observer, January 5, 1945) and News from Europe, April 28, 1945). Since not all Polish Jews in the USSR may have been accounted for, their number is put at 300,000-350,000. In addition, some are still alive in Germany, for instance, in Gardelegen-Pfortenkirchen (FA, June 12, 1945); Mathausen (AF, June 13, 1945); 1,500 have been found in Estonia, and some more are in neighboring camps (FA, June 13, 1945). Moscow reports that a
A large number of the 30,000 Jews liberated by the Red Army are from Poland. A part of the 10,000 Jews found in Prague are Polish. (FA, June 2, 1945). 4,000 were reported in Terezín (FA, June 11, 1945). 2,000 were found in Buchenwald (FA, April 15, 1945). 1,500 were brought from Buchholz and Posenberg and sheltered in Sweden. There are also a few thousand prisoners of war (Congress Report, June 8, 1945). The over-all figure is accepted at 50,000.

No figures exist to add to the number of Polish Jews who have survived on what is now Russian territory. Their number may be estimated at no more than 25,000, as in eastern Galicia less than 9,000 were reported alive out of the original 40,000 (FA, February 8, 1946) and in the 38 larger cities of Poland, Lithuania, and Latvia, less than 1% of the original Jewish population was found alive (FA, February 10, 1946). Since the Jewish population in the Polish parts incorporated in Russia was about 1,000,000 (Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1940, No. 5, based on Russian data), the figure of 25,000 must, unfortunately, be considered quite favorable, especially if we consider that the total number of Jews left in Russian territories under German occupation is estimated at 30,000 (FA, April 1, 1945).

2. ROMANIA. The figures for the surviving Jews on the present territory of Romania were given at 350,000-950,000. They already include some 17,000 repatriated from Transnistria (European News Digest, October 14, 1944), but some more may have been repatriated from there by the Russians. (FA, April 8, 1945) reports that transport loads are still arriving, and the total number in April (FA, April 14th) is expected to amount to 17,000. However, large parts of Romania (Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina) are incorporated in Russia and others (Transylvania) were for some time annexed by Hungary. The figures on Jews from Bessarabia evacuated to Russia varies from 30,000 (estimate by the Bessarabian Jewish Federation in Odessa, FA dispatch from Moscow, March 1, 1945) to 90,000 from Bessarabia alone (FA dispatch from Moscow, March 1, 1945). We may safely
accept the lower figure. There are almost no data on Transylvania, but it can hardly be expected that the number of Jews evacuated exceeds 10,000 and the number of survivors 15,000. Almost the whole Jewish population of Northern Transylvania was deported and their fate is unknown; it is reported, however, that 15,000 of them were liberated in Cuncain (CFA, March 25, 1945) and others followed (see CFA, June 10, 1945, on deportations from Polish camps). It must be assumed that a part of the Transylvanian Jews still alive on German soil came from this part of Romania; we accept the figure of 35,000-40,000. In Transylvania only 5,000 out of a total of 15,000 are reported to have been found (Mr. Norton, head of an International Red Cross mission there, quoted by CFA, November 25, 1944); this figure is included in the number of Jews present in their homeland. Jews from Europe, April 26, 1945, gives the number of surviving Jews in Romania as 180,000.

3. GERMANY The census of May 17, 1939 revealed 307,674 Jews in Greater Germany (Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1943, No. 9, Sonderheft). Of this number, 22,677 were in Vienna and 16,961 in the Netherlands, thus leaving some 284,000 for Germany proper and allowing 300,000 for emigration and natural deaths. To add some 20,000 for subsequent emigration and subtract 100,000 who emigrated to France, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark—countries labor overran by the Germans. The number of German Jews who have survived in those countries is not known exactly, but it might be put at about 35,000: we have to add some 30,000 for those who escaped to Switzerland, Spain, and Portugal after the war broke out. All these figures are given as referring to emigrants. At this moment the number of German deportees to Poland is unknown; the figure does not seem to be large. Despite the reports by Himmler that there were still 500,000 Jews (CFA, March 18, 1945) or even 700,000 Jews (CFA, February 20, 1945; cf. News from Europe, March 20, 1945) under German control, and other reports putting the number of Jews
4. **HUNGARY** Only Jews in the regions which belonged to Hungary in 1919 are considered here. The figures of the Hungarian Provisional Government, which reported the slaughter of 150,000 Jews, are similar statistics, even with reservations as to their authenticity, to the whole of Hungary after 1919, i.e., including certain regions of Slovakia, Carpatho-Rusin, and Northern Transylvania.

The figure on the number of Jews present in Hungary today is based on the latest reports, according to which there are some 120,000 Jews in Budapest and 40,000 more outside that city (a certain number of Jews from formerly annexed territories are among them). Earlier the Stockholm Tidningen reported that about 150,000 Jews from Budapest had been saved and that 15,000 might still be in German labor camps (June from Europe, March 26, 1945). 50,000-60,000 were reported to have been found in Auschwitz (JTA, May 15, 1945) and 2,000 in Theresienstadt (JTA, June 1, 1945). Of this number, 30,000 are reckoned as repatriated. Less known are the figures on the numbers of Hungarian Jews still alive outside the country. The figure of 80,000 deportees is based on the belief that some 300,000 are alive (JTA, May 21, 1945).

5. **CZECHOSLOVAKIA** The number of Jews in the territories formerly comprising the Czechoslovak Republic cannot be stated correctly. It is reported (JTA, March 2, 1945) that in Carpatho-Russia only 3,000 out of a former Jewish community of 100,000 were found alive. In Slovakia (total Jewish popula-
tion in 1939: 135,000) few Jews were encountered; in K_SUBJECT_ only 300 out of 15,000; in Prusov one out of 7,000. (Prag News Letter, February 23, 1945). The total was set at 5,000 (JTA, April 30, 1945). It is not known how many of the 83,000 Jews formerly in the Protectorate are still there; hardly any will be found in the Sudetenland. According to a report by Mr. Rosenberg (in charge of Jewish affairs), only about 15,000 of the 390,000 Czechoslovak Jews are now alive (JTA, June 5, 1945). Dr. Emil Kolar estimated that less than one-tenth of the 118,000 Jews who lived in Bohemia-Moravia before the German occupation have survived (JTA, June 20, 1945). The figure of 20,000 for the number of Czechoslovak Jews as present in their homeland is, therefore, rather optimistic.

The figure of displaced is taken at some 30,000, since it was reported earlier that 10,000 German Jewish Jews were found in Hungary (JTA, February 4, 1945); 5,000 Czechoslovak Jewish survivors from Gorizia have arrived in Kesten (JTA, April 8, 1945), and some are in Switzerland (3,000 are reported to have been there --- JTA, June 1, 1945) and in various German camps. It was reported, for instance, that 5% Jewish women holding from Czechoslovakia were found in Thessaloniki (Jewish Journal, February 28, 1945). In view of the fact that part of them have already been repatriated, the number of displaced is accepted at 16,000.

5. FRANCE The number of Jews in France is estimated at about 170,000 (Forward, February 15, 1945). News from Europe, April 24, 1945, puts this figure at 180,000. But a not inconsiderable part consists of refugees from Germany, Austria and other countries. German refugees alone probably number 4,000 (Congress Weekly, April 12, 1945). We assume that not more than 150,000 belong to the category of permanent residents of France. The number of Jews departing from France was put at 100,716 by the government (Independent Jewish Press Service, February 5, 1945); the France-Journal put the number at 120,000 (News from Europe, February 15, 1945); the Jewish Telegraph, at over 120,000 (ibid., November 21, 1944); the Ministry of Prisons, at 108,000 (Intervention in JTA, May 2, 1945).
A considerable part of this number were refugees. The number of Jews killed in
France is estimated at 10,000-15,000 (The Day, January 21, 1945). It is not known
whether any of the deportees from France are still alive; they have not been
found among the survivors so far.

7. AUSTRIA There are hardly any Jews left in Austria. Mr. Schorns of the UN
has estimated their number at 200 (New York Times, February 17, 1945).
Later reports put the number of Jews in Vienna at 3,000 (JWA, May 22, 1945), but a
large part of them were Hungarians. Mr. Busch (of the UN) reported that Vienna
now has about 17,000 Jews (New York Times, June 13, 1945), but the greatest part
of them apparently are refugees. Some Jews are reported to have been found in
Lodz (Jewish Journal, January 29, 1945). Others may still be alive in Theresien-
stadt or Bergen-Belsen. 1,000 Austrian Jews were reported to be in Theresienstadt
(JWA, June 1, 1945). The survivors in Eastern Europe are included in the number
of emigrants.

8. LITHUANIA The exact number of surviving Jews is disputed, but together with
those who have returned, hardly exceeds 2,000. This figure was
given in the Jewish Observer, March 5, 1945. The number of deportees and evacuees
to Russia is estimated at 3,000, since the higher figures given (7,000-8,000) in-
cludes, in all probability, the Jews from Poland. Some Lithuanian Jews are reported
to have been found in Lithuania, Polesia and Marien (Independent Jewish Press Ser-
vice, March 30, 1945 and Jewish Journal, February 28, 1945), some in Buchen and
other camps, but they hardly number more than 2,000.

9. HOLLAND The number of survivors in Holland was put at 3,000 by Dutch under-
ground and similar sources (The Day, January 25, 1945, New York Post,
January 28, 1945); others set the total at 10,000-15,000 (JWA, January 27, and
February 13, 1945). Up to April only some 3,000 had been found in the Liberated
territory (News from Europe, April 28, 1945). The figure of 7,000 was accepted.
10. \textit{Lepria.} The figures are self-explanatory.

11. \textit{Yugoslavia.} At first the number of survivors within Yugoslavia was estimated at about 1,000 (\textit{New York Times}, November 28, 1944) and 1,500 (The Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees, cited in \textit{From Europe}, December 19, 1944), but later figures emanating from Jewish personalities in Yugoslavia have set the figure at 7,000 (\textit{NYT}, March 5, 1945). The same figure of 7,000 is reported in \textit{From Europe}, April 28, 1945. Mr. Reiss of the Joint Distribution Committee estimated the number of Jews in Yugoslavia at 5,000-6,000 (\textit{New York Times}, June 18, 1945). A certain number of Yugoslav Jews escaped to Italy: the number was put by the JDC at 5,000 (\textit{Polish Jewish Observer}, December 22, 1944), but only about 2,000 are believed to be safe in liberated territory. The number of Yugoslav Jews found in various camps is minimal (29 were found in Drasenacamp — \textit{Polycro}, February 27, 1945). Nearly more than 1,000-2,000 new, therefore, be regarded as displaced.
12. GREECE: The figures of surviving Jews in Greece are quite conflicting. The
Forward, March 2, 1945, reported that 8,000-12,000 survived; the
Chairman of the Jewish Community in Salonica set the figure at 7,000 (Jewish
Journal, February 18, 1945); according to Palestine reports (Forward, December 1,
1944) some 7,000-8,000 were found in Greece. The latest figures speak of 6,000-
3,000 (JWA, April 1, 1945) and 4,000 (News from Europe, April 28, 1945). There
are also higher figures, viz., 15,000 (Forward, February 16, 1945), 12,000 (The
Day, February 21, 1945), but they are hardly reliable, since Athens broadcasts
put the number of deported at 70,000 (Independent Jewish Press Service, March 23,
1945), and in Salonica, where the majority of all Jews lived, only 4,600 were
reported alive (The Day, March 6, 1945). This last figure was put later at only
600 (JWA, April 7, 1945) and then again at 1,200 (Jewish Journal, May 27, 1945).
A cable from Athens, dated June 9, 1945, put the number of survivors at 6,700,
of whom about 4,000 live in Athens. The number of Jews at present in Greece is
gut at 12,000 — rather a liberal figure. It is reported (Jewish Journal,
February 18, 1945) that large numbers of Salonica Jews have been found in
Portugal, and that some are expected to be found in Germany and Czechoslovakia,
but as far as anything positive is known, we estimate the number of displaced (in-
cluding the 300 of Spanish "origin" released to Spain — Jewish Observer, January
26, 1945) at about 7,000-8,000. The 1,000 Jews who escaped to Turkey (JWA)
are included in the number of emigrants.

13. BELGIUM: Some time ago the figure of Jews present in Belgium was given at
20,000, but 5,000 of these are refugees from Germany and Austria
(JWA, February 13, 1945). News from Europe, April 28, 1945, set the figure at
22,000; so Haifa reported that in the five largest cities of Belgium only 12,050
Jews remained of the pre-war 84,390 (JWA, May 31, 1945). Now it is reported that
a census just taken revealed 15,490 local Jews and 5,000 refugees (Independent
15. ITALY. The number of Jews in liberated Southern Italy was reported at 20,000, including 5,000 non-Italian Jews (Jewish Observer, February 5, 1945). Others (New from Europe, April 28, 1945) set it at 25,000. The accepted figure of 30,000 is based on the report that 5,000 were found in Northern Italy (Independent Jewish Press Service, May 2, 1945). Mr. Leibin of the JDD reported that approximately 25,000 Italian Jews have been located (New York Times, June 18, 1945). According to the report, 3,000 Italian Jews escaped into Switzerland.

16. BULGARIA. According to an unpublished census taken recently, there are 35,000 Jews in Bulgaria (Independent Jewish Press Service, March 8, 1945). Other reports speak of 40,000 (Forward, February 18, 1945); New from Europe, April 28, 1945, zero the figure of 45,000. The figure in the table is the arithmetical mean of the total some 35,000 are reported to live in Sofia (FW, May 28, 1945). The official radio reported that 10,000 Bulgarian Jews had lost their lives (FW, November 25, 1944).

17. ROMANIA. There are no reliable reports on the fate of the deported Jews who were believed to have been held in Theresienstadt.

18. ROMANIA. No precise figures are available. Both numbers are estimates.
18. NORMANDY So far only 400 Jews have been reported to be in Luxembourg (Morning Post, June 6, 1945). According to the Auton, 1,500 Jews from Luxembourg were deported by the Germans, but others believe that practically no Jews were found there by the Germans.

19. NORWAY 305 Norwegian Jews are reported to have escaped to Sweden (Oda radio in ZDA, June 3, 1945). Of the deported only 12 are alive (ibid).

20. SOVIET UNION There are no reliable figures on the exact number of surviving or murdered Jews. Some put the number of slain (in all the occupied parts of Russia, including the former Polish and Romanian territories and the Baltic States) at 2,500,000; others, as high as 5,000,000 (Forward, November 18, 1944). The number of Jews in the occupied regions of Russia is about 2,000,000, and in the incorporated regions, 1,000,000 (Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1945); together, 3,000,000 Jews. This would leave 200,000-500,000 alive throughout the Soviet Union — figures too widely disparate to be of any help in determining the number of surviving Jews in the original Russian parts. Delegates of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco assure that in the Ukraine alone about one million Jews were slain (Morning Post, June 10, 1945). The number of over one million for the Ukraine was given in the Starbalt (Moscow) in 1943. Neither are there reliable figures on the numbers of Jews evacuated from the formerly German-occupied regions, but it can hardly be assumed that half the number of Jews in the original Russian parts were evacuated. The half would correspond to the overall portion of persons evacuated from urban places in these territories as given by German sources (Nachschlagblatt, March 5, 1942). Since the number of Jews left in all Russian territories formerly under German occupation is reported to amount to about 5,000, we must assume that some 1,800,000 Jews from the original Russian regions have perished. Thus, some 1,800,000 Jews within the original frontiers of the Soviet Union may be presumed to be alive.