

Central Bookkeeping

Categories: Institutions

Central Bookkeeping was established as an independent entity on January 1, 1941, following the dissolution of the bookkeeping section of the former Central Treasury and Bookkeeping. Mr. Urmacher was tasked with organizing the Department. In March 1941, Mr. Mieczysław Rosenblatt [(vide)] was appointed head of Central Bookkeeping; he remained in office until August 28, 1942. During that time (January 1, 1942) Mr. Naum Samelson [(vide)] was named co-head. Following the transfer of Mr. Rosenblatt to FUKR1, Aron Jankielewicz [(vide)] and Mojżesz Michał Rundberg [(vide)] were appointed as management of Central Bookkeeping along with Mr. Samelson.

Depending on the requirements of the ghetto, the work of Central Bookkeeping has been undergoing various changes: from centralization to a complete or partial decentralization of accounting. Until 1944, Central Bookkeeping was in charge of accounting, preparing their monthly and annual reports for all institutions in the ghetto. The number of institutions has varied for several years, ranging from 120 up to 150. In 1944, most operations focused on cash turnover rather than only bookkeeping. The number of employees varied from 110 in 1941 down to 60 in 1944.

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Resources

Encyclopedia, p. 49.

Tags

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