

Charles Taussig Papers
Box 14
Refugees 1938

NY

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

1734 NEW YORK AVENUE NW.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

B414

June 13, 1938

Mr. Charles W. Taussig
120 Wall Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Taussig:

As you requested over the telephone the other day I am enclosing the letters which I have received from four of the State Directors regarding the possible placement of youth refugees. This leaves Houston Wright of Oklahoma, Chester Lund of Minnesota, and John Lasher of Wisconsin to be heard from. You will note that Mr. Campbell of Illinois believes that he can place unofficially the whole probable quota of 1,000.

A number of plans have been suggested as to what procedure should be followed, but I imagine that you and I had better get together with the national committee in New York before deciding upon which one should be followed. I shall be glad to come up to New York for a brief visit almost any day within the next week--and think that this probably had better be done, since I am getting married a week from Friday and shall be gone on a combined business trip and honeymoon to the West Coast until about July 15.

Sincerely yours,

Thacher Winslow

Thacher Winslow
Division of Public Relations

Enc.

NY

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION
OF ILLINOIS

MERCHANDISE MART-222 W. NORTH BANK DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL
State Director

Telephone: DELAWARE 6226

CONFIDENTIAL

June 3, 1938

Mr. Richard R. Brown
Deputy Executive Director
National Youth Administration
1734 New York Avenue NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Brown:

Upon my return to Chicago, I called a meeting of my State Staff and the District Directors. I told them of the proposed plan to have certain persons in the state become interested in young refugees from European countries. Upon investigation I found that members of our staff know influential persons in each section of the state who might be of assistance to us in this matter. My staff members are having informal, unofficial, and confidential discussions with these influential persons in order to make plans looking toward future arrangements. When the time comes to act I think we shall be in a position to take care of about 1,000 over the period of each year.

Our proposed handling is as follows:

There are only two immigration offices accessible to Illinois. These are in Chicago and at St. Louis. Therefore, all immigrants will have to touch at one of these points in order to sign all official documents before taking up residence in this state. Our plan is to have these persons make application for naturalization at the earliest possible time in order to put them in line for employment of some kind. After these official steps are taken, our influential persons in the various sections of the state will be asked to make temporary arrangements to provide maintenance until more permanent arrangements can be effected.

As soon as there is further word from you on this matter, we shall be glad to go forward with additional plans.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL
State Director

WJC:LJS:SM

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CONFIDENTIAL

June 7, 1938

Mr. Richard R. Brown
Deputy Executive Director
National Youth Administration
1734 New York Avenue N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Re: German refugees

Dear Mr. Brown:

Since returning to Alabama I have considered the above matter through investigation and conferences with various individuals and groups. I would like to submit the following:

Assurance has been received from the Council of Jewish Women, the United Jewish Fund, pastors of churches and individual civic leaders that they are most interested in cooperating in any movement to better relieve this situation through coordinating committees. If you desire, I can furnish you the names of these persons. From these groups, a state committee could be formed to act for the coordinating committee in Alabama. It was indicated to me that the United Jewish Fund had money available to assist. Others of these groups would be willing to pay the expenses of youth in residential training centers under the NYA should this plan be worked out, thus giving these young people an opportunity to associate themselves with American youth, and would at the same time allow the committee time to study the youth while waiting for a more permanent assignment at home or at work.

If you will notify me about further plans, I feel that we can get a most representative group together for further consideration of this matter.

Very truly yours,

/s/ John E. Bryan, Director
Ala. Youth Adm.
300 Phoenix Bldg.
Birmingham

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May 26, 1938

Mr. Richard R. Brown
Deputy Executive Director
National Youth Administration
1734 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Thacher Winslow

Dear Mr. Brown:

Regarding the matter of the youth refugees, which was recently taken up at the Washington conference with some of the state directors, if I remember correctly, each state director was asked to report findings on what would be possible in his state, within ten days to two weeks.

In compliance with that arrangement, I am reporting that I have taken the matter under consideration with several members of our State Advisory Committee, and yesterday we had a state staff meeting of the New York State district supervisors at which, among other things, this question was considered.

Exploration is being made by the district supervisors and the county people along two lines. First, in the larger cities that are, or no doubt will be organized by special agencies for handling the refugees, we are offering what cooperation we can. A number of suggestions have been made and I think this will take shape in several constructive ways. Second, our supervisors are going into the smaller cities with a plan to call on several leading citizens to request them to call a meeting of interested people to give consideration to raising funds for taking youths into that city or village.

Reports of this work will be returned the 10th of June. My main purpose in writing you now is to tell you that I cannot make a full report within ten days, due to the size of our state and the time required to set up the machinery for getting out a complete report.

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I would pass on to you, in addition, that all district supervisors received the idea most favorably and voted unanimously to do all within their power to help. It was also unanimously voted that the NYA staff members in New York State contribute to a fund to support one youth refugee for one year in New York State. A report on the status of this fund will also be made at the time we have reports from our districts, that is, shortly after June 10th.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Karl D. Hesley, Director
N.Y.State Youth Adm.
30 Lodge St.
Albany, N.Y.

-2-

that it is adequate to handle the situation, although appreciating any assistance we may be able to render through knowledge of communities or individuals with whom refugees might be placed.

While the most extensive organization to date exists among the Jewish group it was made evident from contacts with some Priests that the Catholics feel that, when the time comes, they can adequately meet the problem of assimilating refugees through the National Council of Catholic Welfare.

One other group is in the process of organizing, to-wit: the Christian Refugee Assistance Plan which has begun in Cleveland, but has not completed its organization to the point where we can be certain of the framework of its plan. We can be of equal assistance to them when the time comes.

Existing Facilities - Specifics

The committees now organized are already caring for some refugees. In Toledo the group has assisted many who have relatives living in Toledo and Lima, working through the New York office of the Council of Jewish Women.

About 60 refugees have arrived in Columbus and have been placed either in that city or in nearby communities. They have been both Jews and non-Jews, because the committee has felt that its effectiveness depended upon a general assistance plan without regard to religious differences.

In Cincinnati one of the leaders of the Jewish group expressed interest in the plan whereby youth could work on NYA and be paid by other agencies. He thought it very feasible and offered to raise funds to make that possible.

Contacts in Communities Where No Committee Operates

In a number of small cities in rural counties, Jewish merchants were interested in the plan, stating that they were certain that one or two youth could be taken if they knew they were a "good type" of person. They thought of other persons in their cities who could be interested, as well as people in other cities.

Several Jewish Rabbis suggested that the Jewish Churches could each take one or two youth refugees.

Four County Agricultural Agents expressed a belief that youth refugees could be placed in farm homes in their counties. One said that he was certain only non-Jews could be placed in his county. The others said it would make no difference. One of the agents is so interested in the plan that he is presenting it at the meetings of Farm Councils in his county. A possible placement at the farm of one County Home was suggested.

The head of a social settlement (not a Jew) in Mansfield was very interested in the plan and offered to form an organization in his city to care for two or three youth regardless of their religion.

I think that I should also mention that a number of merchants, bankers, attorneys, and industrialists objected to the plan as being "uneconomic." They felt that we had a great number of problems which should be solved before taking on any more.

The summary of the foregoing indicates to me that there will be no difficulty in assimilating a large number of Jewish refugees through either the aforementioned existing committees or the Jewish individuals in communities yet unorganized. To some extent this same group will be interested in assisting non-Jewish refugees. There is also the possibility of locating some on farms, the number depending upon further developments through county agents.

It would seem that very little help can be expected outside of the Jewish people in assimilating the Jewish refugees although there are many exceptions in communities where there are individuals who are particularly alive to the problem. Undoubtedly one reason for this is due to the fact that to date the refugee problem is recognized chiefly as involving Jewish people. As plans develop for assimilation of all refugees and more specific information can be given regarding non-Jewish ones, there seems to be no reason why more general interest could not be encouraged.

Of course, it will be helpful as soon as possible to know specifically the procedures to be followed and the exact extent of NYA's participation. It is my belief that where the Jewish committees are already organized there is little or nothing that we need to do in addition to their efforts, although some have indicated that we may be of assistance in making contacts in communities which they have not yet organized. I assume that where committees are already organized the extent of our efforts would be to work directly

New York, N.Y.
October 4, 1938.

The Rev. Dr. D. de Sola Pool,
99 Central Park West,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Pool:

I am enclosing copy of a memorandum sent to me by Thacher Winslow, who is in charge of the refugee program of the National Youth Administration.

The program for handling refugees is now complete and I look forward to the National Youth Administration being of assistance in this field. It has been decided, until we are able to point to some concrete results, that we will avoid giving any publicity to this program.

If you have any comments to make, I will be pleased to hear from you.

Cordially yours,

Charles W. Taussig,
Chairman, National Advisory Committee,
NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION.

CWT:NBJ
Encls.

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION
MEMORANDUM

September 29, 1938

TO: Mr. Charles W. Teussig

FROM: Teacher Winslow

SUBJECT: Youth Refugee Program.

Since we met with Mr. Young in June, the following steps have been taken towards initiating the NYA program for assisting youth refugees:

I. While Mr. McDonald was in Europe, very little was done. Some of the State Directors continued their soundings on the possibilities of caring for refugees; and I was able to speak personally with the State Directors of California, Oregon, Utah and Colorado, while on my trip West, and found them--with the exception of the Utah Director--quite enthusiastic as to the possibilities. The area supervisor in Los Angeles and the State Director in San Francisco believed them--a belief that has since been confirmed--that they could take care of from twenty to forty youth, especially as there are a comparatively large number of wealthy Jewish citizens in these two urban areas. Mr. Munro of Oregon reports that a prominent Jewish citizen of Portland, Mr. Max Hirsch, has promised his full support.

Mr. Hesley of New York State was the only Director to report concrete progress in the matter either of placing youth or of obtaining funds. The two young people whom he placed on projects in Schenectady turned out, after all, to be American citizens whose parents had left this country when they were babies. These young men are, therefore, now on the NYA payroll. The fact that they were citizens does not, however, in any way detract from the demonstrated value of NYA projects as one of the best possible methods of Americanization. Mr. Hesley also reports that at the resident project at Alfred University not only have the boys been so enthusiastic about having a refugee join them that they have offered to care for his board and room, but the townspeople and certain college officials have contributed enough to pay the extra expenses of this one refugee youth and the total expenses of another.

II. On August 22, after Mr. McDonald's return from Europe, a meeting was held in New York City at the offices of the National Coordinating Committee for Aid to Refugees and Emigrants Coming from Germany. Present at that time were: Mr. McDonald; Miss Cecelia Rasovsky, Secretary and Executive Director of the National Coordinating Committee; Mr. Frank Ritchie, director of the American Committee for German Refugees; Dr. S. C. Kohs, National Field Director of the National Coordinating Committee Fund; Rev. Joseph O. Ostermann, director of the Committee for Catholic Refugees from Germany; and Mr. Winslow. First of all, Mr. McDonald explained the background of the NYA's appearance in the picture; then Mr. Winslow described how the NYA program operated and outlined briefly how it could be of assistance; and after that came a long period of discussion as to what steps should first be taken to bring about a mutually helpful program of cooperation. It was finally decided that Mr. Winslow should, within the following week, draw up a tentative working procedure which he should submit to those present for careful study prior to a second meeting in New York.

September 29, 1938

III. After this working procedure was drawn up, the second meeting was held in New York on September 6. Miss Razovsky, Dr. Kohs and Mr. Winslow were present at this meeting; but Mr. McDonald was away, and Mr. Ritchie and Father Ostermann sent representatives. The working procedure was approved quickly, with but a few minor changes; and the remainder of the meeting was spent in elaborating upon the NYA's program and discussing what the various officials might tell the NYA State Directors who were to meet the next day at the Hotel New Yorker.

IV. About one hour and a half of the three hour conference at the Hotel New Yorker was devoted to the subject of assisting youth refugees, since a good three-quarters of the directors knew nothing about the proposed plan. Mr. Taussig first explained its background; and then Mr. Winslow pointed out the details as to how it might operate. In the half hour's discussion that followed, Mr. Lasseter of Georgia revealed that he had just learned of a Jewish group which had raised \$100,000 in order to start a farm training school for refugee youth. Since Mr. Lasseter was one of those who had already known of the proposed NYA plan, he went to this group and explained to its members how the NYA could take care of at least 150 youth refugees on already existing resident agricultural training units. The group promptly decided to abandon its plan and use its funds to pay the wages of refugee youth on NYA projects. Mr. Newman of Virginia—who had not known of the NYA proposal before—~~stated~~ stated that a Jewish group was also planning to start a somewhat similar project in his state and suggested that he might go to this group, as Mr. Lasseter had done, and offer NYA assistance. Mr. Selke of Minnesota said that about \$8,000 had, to his knowledge, been raised in his State and that this sum was about to be sent to New York because they did not know how to use it. Mr. Selke believed that he could get some of this fund to assist youth refugees while on Minnesota resident projects.

At this point in the proceedings Miss Razovsky and Dr. Kohs entered the room and gave an interesting explanation of exactly how their organization operated. They have agreed to send Mr. Winslow a list of the cities and communities where they have active committees—some 80 or 100 in number—so that he could tell the State Directors of their location. It is apparently going to be possible for the NYA to assist a number of youth who have already been placed with relatives or sponsors but who are completely idle. For this reason it is doubly important that the Directors know the committees which are most active.

V. The present situation is as follows: Mr. Winslow has asked the State Directors to let him know of any definite openings for one or more youth of a certain type on a specified project in a stated locality, which is the first step set forth in the working procedure. According to letters which have been written since the program was proposed in May and according to personal conversations held with the Directors after the recent meeting, it appears that the following states are interested. The approximate number which the Directors believe that they can aid is also indicated:

Mr. Taussig

- 3 -

September 29, 1936

been written since the program was proposed in May and according to personal conversations held with the Directors after the recent meeting, it appears that the following states are interested. The approximate number which the Directors believe that they can aid is also indicated:

Alabama	Indefinite; but cooperative attitude shown.
California	" (20-40) " " " "
Colorado	" " " " " "
Florida	10 or 15
Georgia	150
Idaho	5 (?)
Illinois	1,000
Indiana	5 or 10
Minnesota	10 or more
Mississippi	5 (?)
Missouri	5 or more
Nebraska	Possibly a few
New Hampshire	3 to 5
New Mexico	5 (?)
1. New York State	No estimate yet made, possibilities are good
1. Ohio	" " " " " " " "
Oklahoma	15 or more
Oregon	5 or 10
1. Pennsylvania	10 or more (?)
Rhode Island	5 or more
South Carolina	5 or 10
Texas	5 or 10
Virginia	Possibly a few
Washington	5 (?)
West Virginia	5 (?)
Wisconsin	No estimate made yet; possibilities are good

1. Miss Razovsky and Dr. Kohn want to try out the possibilities first in such active states as New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. A letter has already gone out from Dr. Kohn to Mr. Albert Wehl, who is chairman of their committee.

- I. State Directors of NYA notify Mr. Winslow that they have an opening for one or more youth of a certain type on a specified project in a stated locality.
- II. Mr. Winslow writes letter to Mr. Warren of the President's Committee on Refugees transmitting the above information and requesting a number of case histories of youth who might qualify. Carbon copies of this letter go to Miss Razovsky, Dr. Kohs, Mr. Ritchie, Miss Waldo, and Father Ostermann.
- III. Qualified case histories of youth selected by New York refugee officials are checked in New York City, through interview, by some person designated by the NYA.
- IV. Copies of case histories, with results of interviews, are sent to Mr. Winslow accompanied by carbon of original letter to Mr. Warren.* This letter might say "We are sending you for transmittal to Mr. Winslow the case histories and interviews of a given number of young people."
- V. Case histories and records of interviews are sent to State Directors by Mr. Winslow. If Dr. Kohs can't furnish applicants he will turn over requests to Miss Razovsky.
- VI. State Directors indicate, when there is a choice, which young people they will take care of.
- VII. Mr. Winslow notifies--through Mr. Warren--Miss Razovsky, Dr. Kohs, Miss Waldo and/or Father Ostermann, that State Directors are prepared to receive specific youth.
- VIII. Date, time and place of arrival of youth transmitted, through usual route, to State Directors--if possible a week in advance.
- IX. Confirmation of arrival by State Directors; and periodic reports on progress of youth.
- X. It seems to me that this procedure could apply first to those already in this country and next to those youth brought over directly from abroad. However, in cases where young people have already been placed in a community but are without occupation or vocational training opportunities of any kind, the following procedure might apply: (1) Miss Razovsky, Mr. Ritchie, and Father Ostermann notify Mr. Winslow, through Mr. Warren, of the names, addresses, case histories, and other pertinent information such as name of sponsor or local committee, etc., of such youth. (2) Mr. Winslow transmits this information to the State Directors in charge of the communities where such youth are located. (3) State Directors place youth, if possible, on local projects in line with the youths' needs; and thereafter make periodic reports on their progress.
- XI. A list of resident projects with addresses and types of projects will be sent by Mr. Winslow to all the interested persons.

*Mr. Warren is not to receive case histories.

September 7, 1938.

NV

THE CATHOLIC CHARITIES
OF THE
ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK
DIVISION OF SOCIAL ACTION
488 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

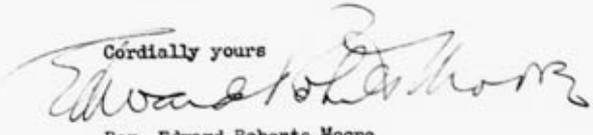
October 7th, 1958

Mr. Charles W. Taussig, Chairman
National Advisory Committee
National Youth Administration
120 Wall Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Taussig:

I am enclosing copy of Thatcher Winslow's memorandum. I think the progress that has been made is remarkable, and the procedure worked out a very practical one.

Cordially yours



Rev. Edward Roberts Moore

ERM:LRE

Enclosure

Ny
The Rev. Dr. D. de Sola Pool
Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue
Shearith Israel
Founded 1655

99 Central Park West
New York City, N. Y.

October 9, 1938

Mr. Charles W. Taussig
National Youth Administration
1734 New York Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Taussig,

I am delighted to receive
Theater Winslow's memorandum on the refugee
program of the NYA. What is encouraging
to me is the fact that to all intents and
purposes every state has shown a cooperative
attitude. The action at Alfred University
is quite moving.

I want to congratulate you on
the initiative you have taken in this.

Sincerely yours,

A. de Sola Pool

dsp/bd

NY
The Rev. Dr. D. de Sola Pool
Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue
Shearith Israel
Founded 1655

99 Central Park West
New York City, N. Y.

May 5, 1938

Mr. Charles W. Taussig
120 Wall Street
New York City

My dear Mr. Taussig,

The enclosed material describes in general outline the methods used for transferring children from the cities of Germany and Austria to life on the soil of Palestine.

It is my thought that through the cooperation of such offices as those in Berlin and Vienna, a selection could be made of youth adapted for settlement in rural communities or small towns in the United States. All arrangements for their getting permission to enter this country would be made by the voluntary organizations in Europe and in the United States, and the cooperation of the NYA would consist in placing them here.

The children would not necessarily be Jewish. They might be Jewish, or Christian with some Jewish blood, or Christians of liberal democratic families who find themselves violently extruded from the life of their homeland.

Sincerely yours,

D. de Sola Pool

P.S. The material will reach you under separate cover.
dsp/bd

YOUTH ALIYAH

עליית הנוער

Information Service of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kinder- und Jugend-Aliyah

BERLIN-CHARLOTTENBURG 2

KANTSTRASSE 158

Nr. 15

February 1938

342 Certificates in the first Half Year

At the beginning of January, 102 juveniles were able to leave Germany for Eretz Israel. They consisted of three groups in all. The destination of one of these groups was Kfar Johanan, which is thus finding room for Youth Aliyah for the first time. Of the remaining two groups, one was making for Mishmar HaEmek, the other for Ben Shimon.

In the months of February and March, it will be possible to get further five Youth Aliyah groups to emigrate to Palestine. Arrangements have been completed for sending out a first orthodox group. It will consist of 25 juveniles who are being sent to the agricultural training centre Mikwoh Israel. The four other groups are being sent to settlements which have already accepted Youth Aliyah from Germany for a period of two years' training and where places have become vacant owing to the completion of this term. The names of these settlements are: Tel Haj, Geshor, Ginegar and Misra.

It is a matter of special satisfaction that some of these settlements are prepared this time to take and initiate a larger number of juveniles from Germany than two years ago. Thus, there will be leaving for:

Tel Haj	60 juveniles	(instead of 35)
Geshor	50 "	(as before)
Ginegar	20 "	(instead of 16)
Misra	20 "	(instead of 13)

In addition to these boys and girls who will be leaving Germany next month to go to Aliyah, there are the eleven girls who are to enter the Girls' Training Farm (Iwdi Home) in Jerusalem. The Jewish Agency has given these Youth Aliyah certificates to Poland. Furthermore, 54 student's certificates have been granted to Polish juveniles who set out for Ben Shimon in January.

We are thus able to draw attention to the fact that the Mandatory Government has granted Youth Aliyah for the period from October 1937 to March 1938 a gratifying total of 342 certificates. Of this total, the juvenile emigration from Germany will benefit to the extent of 277.

The Youth Aliyah will thus continue to enjoy a fair measure of latitude in the disposal of certificates and in consequence will be able to offer good prospects to quite a number boys and girls who are completing their schooling at Easter.

The Religious Youth Village (Kfar Noar Dati)
under Construction

A tree-clad hill of delightful aspect occupies the south-eastern extremity of Kfar Hassidim, where it faces the Kibbutz Yagur. This hill has been chosen for the site of the new religious Youth Village which will be ready in a few months' time to offer a home to the first Youth Aliyah Group from Germany.

Work has almost been completed on the construction of the high water-tower which rises 36 feet above the summit of the hill. It will contain a water tank with a capacity of 80 cubic metres. This water-tower, by the way, will also contain living quarters. The ground floor will be made up of a wash-room, showerbath cubicles, bathroom and lavatories. The first floor of the tower proper will consist of a big spacious room. The water tanks themselves will all be located above this room. The top of the tower will be used for the site of a projector station.

A further dwelling-house, consisting of four rooms, has likewise been completed. Two rooms of this house are to serve as a village hospital where the doctor will be in attendance. Its bathroom will be reserved for patients. The big dining room, first intended to hold one hundred persons but enlarged to provide seating accommodation for twice that number, will shortly be completed.

The kitchen and pantry have already received their concrete floor. The kitchen, with its floor space of 40 square metres, is equipped with a serving shaft. This shaft is divided into two separate compartments for meat and milk dishes. The kitchen is itself divided into two sections, one for cold storage and the other for foodstuffs of daily consumption. Adjoining the kitchen is a covered porch leading to the courtyard and providing the kitchen staff with the possibility of doing a lot of the kitchen work, such as preparing the vegetables, out in the open air. The pantry, adjacent to this porch, has separate rooms for storing potatoes, fresh vegetables, as well as an offal chamber. Furthermore, the pantry complex contains a completely separated room to be used for the preparation of the gas needed for cooking purposes. Adjoining it is a big room to be used as a depository for clothes and linen. It will also be used as the ironing and sewing room.

The water and electricity plant for all these buildings has already been installed. The carpenters are reported to be on the verge of finishing off the work of installing windows and doors so that it will be possible to place the buildings under lock and key by the beginning of February.

Great difficulty was experienced in realizing the plans for the erection of a Youth Aliyah House capable of giving accommodation to 24 juveniles and one or two leaders. The rocky foundation had to be blasted and then broken up with the aid of pick-axes. This next week or two will see the setting up of the concrete walls of this house, so that it may be safely said that the entire building will be ready for occupation by March 1st. Owing to the fact that the weather in December was extremely favorable for building activity - the farming community in various parts of Palestine has been greatly complaining about the lack of rainfall during the present season - it was found possible to carry on the work of construction almost without any interruption.

Those workers and employees at present engaged on the construction of the buildings or general plan of the religious Youth Village, are accommodated in three completed wooden houses which each contains four rooms with spacious verandas. These houses are, of course, destined to be used by the juveniles and eventually will provide accommodation for twenty boys and girls.

The smithy which consists of the open forge and the storage shop, is already in full operation as it is being used by the builders. The two poultry houses, large enough to hold 600 chickens, were set up, as already reported, as long ago as May last, and have been filled with chickens since July. Finally, a start will very shortly be made in the work of erecting a stable as well as a shed for agricultural machines and implements.

The Youth Village is enclosed by a wire fence which stands six feet high.

The fields belonging to the Youth Village were taken under tentative cultivation for the first time last year and are now being systematically ploughed and drilled for seed time and harvest. The sowing of the wheat has already been carried out and a great deal of the planting out has also been done.

It will therefore not be long before another Youth Aliyah enterprise is crowned by a magnificent achievement, thus closing one more gap that had long made its existence felt in the task of finding a home for orthodox youth from Germany.



A.K.



The young pioneers live in airy, sunny, modern cottages newly erected in the Keren Hayesod settlements.

YAI-10M-3-38-3 ED.

YOUTH ALIYAH



The Hope of the Jewish Children of Europe

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY



Farewell to Europe

SUPPOSE you were condemned to live in Germany, Poland or in any of the European countries over which the shadow of despotism is deepening. Then it would be *your* children who were being deprived of every opportunity for earning a livelihood or for normal living, who were socially ostracized and publicly humiliated.

Every Jewish parent in America must have been struck by this thought—a thought seldom completed because it is too appalling. One cannot bear to visualize one's own children growing silent and afraid, warped and embittered. The Jewish parents of Germany and Poland know that it is idle to hope for themselves. But out of the depths of their despair they send a plea to the world, "Rescue our children."

YOUTH Aliyah is saving many of these children. Youth Aliyah, directed in Palestine by the greatest Jewish woman of our century, Henrietta Szold, and sponsored in America by Hadassah, sends the young people to Palestine, where they are welcomed into the cooperative agricultural settlements or into centres especially adapted for the training of youth. There they study, work and

Welcome in Palestine



play in an atmosphere of joy and freedom and are prepared for a useful life in the Jewish Homeland.

Two thousand boys and girls have already been settled in Palestine by the Youth Aliyah movement. Hundreds more in Germany and Poland are yearning to go.

Will You Help Them?

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

[\$360 pays for the maintenance and education of a child for two years in the cooperative settlements of Palestine.
\$250 pays for the maintenance and education of a child for one year in the special youth training centers.]

I want to take part in the Youth Aliyah movement by subscribing \$_____

Name of Donor _____

Address _____

Send contribution to

National Youth Aliyah Committee of Hadassah
1860 Broadway, New York, N. Y., or to the
Hadassah Chapter in your community.

Name of Chapter Treasurer _____

Address _____

NY

The Rev. Dr. A. de Sola Pool
Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue
Shearith Israel
Founded 1655

99 Central Park West
New York City, N. Y.

May 16, 1938

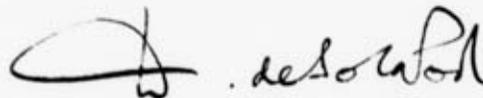
Mr. Charles W. Taussig
National Youth Administration
1734 New York Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Taussig,

I cannot tell you how deeply I am moved by your letter of May 14th. You have gone a long way towards realizing what was but a vision some days ago. The possibility of rescuing at least the youth well nigh strangled in Central Europe seems now very real. You have spoken with the people who could best help towards that end.

Please consider me entirely at your service in any matter connected with this high purpose. I shall eagerly await further news.

Gratefully and cordially yours,



NAZIS INSIST JEWS QUIT VIENNA BY '42

Austrian Edition of Hitler's
Paper Reveals a 'Systematic
Economic Eradication' Plan

BANS INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE

But Bars All Opportunity to
Earn Living — Bids Jews
Abandon Hope, Emigrate

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
VIENNA, April 26.—The Vienna edition of the Voelkischer Beobachter publishes an article today declaring that Jews must be eradicated from this city by 1942. [The Berlin edition of the Voelkischer Beobachter is Chancellor Adolf Hitler's organ.]

The article is entitled: "How to Rid Ourselves of the Jew? No Individual Action, No Atrocities, But Systematic Economic Eradication."

"By 1942 Jewish elements must be eradicated from Vienna and must disappear," the article begins. "By that time no business, no factory should be allowed to remain in Jewish hands. No Jews should have an opportunity to earn a living."

"With the exception of such streets where old Jews and Jewesses spend what money they cannot send from the country while awaiting the end of their days, nothing should remain to remind one that once in this city Germans lived on crumbs from rich Jewish tables."

"Field Marshal Goering, in his Vienna speech, decreed that the 'de-Semittization' of Vienna should be achieved by 1942 and should follow a painless course. This order must be carried out strictly, and no National Socialist is entitled to manifest impatience or rashness."

The reason for the article's publication evidently was the recent violent anti-Jewish activities on the part of certain groups of Vienna Nazis, beginning last Saturday. The prolongation of the so-called Easter truce to May 10, proclaimed yesterday by Joseph Buerckel, Reich Commissioner for Austria,

German Camera Men Get Uniforms for Rome Trip

By The Associated Press.
BERLIN, April 26.—Dressed in brand new, natty gray uniforms made especially for the occasion, movie camera men and news photographers selected by the Nazi Propaganda Minister left for Italy today as the advance guard of Germans attending the Hitler - Mussolini conversations next week.

They took special delight in seeing soldiers of the army and air force, who had never encountered this uniform before, stand at attention as they would before a military officer.

The camera men will be followed soon by German newspaper correspondents, all of whom have had to invest in brown uniforms that resemble those of the Nazi political organizers. They were admonished to be soldierly in their bearing and at all times to obey orders of officials of the Propaganda Ministry.

eliminated gradually by their own professional chambers. The number clause for Jewish students in our universities is reducing Jewish participation to almost nothing, just enough to meet their own Jewish needs.

"Second, the public services are completely Aryanized. Those Jews allowed to remain because of their participation in the World War have been placed in posts where they can do no harm.

Employees Already Ousted

"Third, the 'de-Semittization' of Austrian economic life is not very difficult. Jewish employes have already been put out during the last few weeks in great numbers, and Jewish proprietors or partners will share their fate during the next few months. Many Jewish stores and other enterprises are deeply in debt and their taking over by Aryans is an easy task.

"Concerning banks with foreign Jewish capital and those Jews who have capital themselves a method will be employed to reduce by every

means the volume of their business and activities.

"Our centralized distribution of raw materials is a sharp weapon in our hands. Nobody can force the bureaus controlling trade and finance to grant to Jewish concerns the same quotas of raw materials and foreign currency as to German concerns. Employes who thereby may lose their jobs with Jewish concerns will easily be occupied by Germans.

"Our housewives and tax assessors will decide the fate of the Jewish street stalls. We know what to think of a German woman who still buys from Jews. As for the tax assessor who, inspecting Jewish accounts, may forget the tax laws—well, his superiors will take care of him.

"In Berlin our experience was that the Jew excluded from all business finally became an anonymous houseowner or administrator. We shall prevent that sort of thing from happening here.

Bids Jews Abandon Hope

"As there will never be a Jewish peasantry on German soil, we have come to the end of our list: Jews! Abandon all hope. Our net is so fine that you will not find a hole in it through which you can slip to return to the flashpots of Egypt.

"There is only one possibility for you: emigrate—if some one will accept you.

"We shall not be taken in again, as in past years in the Reich. There we let Jews transfer their property to Palestine in the shape of machines. Because of the Arab uprising, these Jewish emigrants did not want to settle there, but they began to compete with German exporters, thanks to the machines 'entrusted' to them.

"Therefore Jews escaping from Austria will not be allowed to take any considerable portion of their property in any form whatsoever.

"Here is a task for some committee of the Geneva entente! It should try to settle the Jews.

"We cannot take seriously President Roosevelt's appeal to the nations of the world as long as the United States maintains racial quotas for immigrants.

"The old uncle in Geneva, formerly known as the League of Nations, could for once prove his right to existence. He should send the Jews forthwith to Madagascar or the Gran Chaco.

"The Jews of Vienna stole a lot in the last years—but they can not live on their booty forever."

Easter truce yesterday by Joseph Buerckel, Reich Commissioner for Austria, probably was inspired by a similar consideration.

The article, which is being widely read, explains to the Vienna Nazis that it is quite unnecessary to use violence against the Jews since official National Socialism is adopting a skillful plan to make their lives impossible without giving cause for complaints of bodily ill treatment.

During the week-end, supposing that the Easter truce had ended, Vienna Nazis suddenly launched an anti-Semitic campaign. Jewish-owned stores were picketed. "Aryan" customers were held and forced to walk through streets carrying placards reading, "I am an Aryan swine who buys from Jews." Many windows of Jewish-owned shops were marked "Jew" in large yellow letters, accompanied by a six-pointed star.

Cafe Patrons Abused

"Aryan" patrons of Jewish-owned coffee houses were compelled to clean the floors side by side with the Jewish proprietor. Similar scenes were witnessed even in fashionable establishments such as the Cafe Herrenhof.

In the Prater and the Augarten, Vienna's largest parks, Jewish men and women taking the air were herded together. Groups of them were forced to carry placards inscribed, "Aryans don't buy from Jews." Others were compelled to go through "military drill," the spectators roaring with laughter when they tried to goosestep at the command of Storm Troopers.

In various parts of the city Jewish merchants were ordered to stand on their own thresholds holding poles from which hung signs urging "Aryans" to boycott their stores.

Herr Buerckel, who returned to Vienna today in conformity with Chancellor Hitler's order appointing him for one year as head of Austro-German unification, obviously desires the "Aryanization" of Vienna carried out in an orderly though no less effective manner.

His views most probably are reflected in the Voelkischer Beobachter's article, which, after declaring that it is quite natural that the Viennese should consider as far too long the four years during which the economic death sentence on the Jews is to be carried out, proceeds:

"The Viennese may be surprised at the fuss that is made to protect Jewish property. That the Jew must get out and his 'dough' must remain here is probably their general view. They think that it would be better to strip the Jew to his shirt and then put him across the frontier. If the Jews will not go voluntarily, one should help them a bit.

"This viewpoint is quite understandable, as the Jewish problem in Vienna has always been more acute than in the Reich. In the Reich it was necessary to enlighten the public regarding the Jewish danger. Here in Vienna, quite on the contrary, it is the duty of those responsible for the education of the people to restrain effervescent radicalism.

"Every one should realize that Germany is a land of justice. Nothing occurs in the Reich without a legal basis. No one is entitled to act on his own initiative. There will be no pogroms.

Education Is Outlined

The Rev. Dr. D. de Sola Pool
Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue
Shearith Israel
Founded 1655

99 Central Park West
New York City, N. Y.

June 2, 1938

My dear Mr. Tausig

Mr. McDonald's interest is
encouraging.

I am leaving for England on June
15th. Is there possibly anything that I
could do there to further the general idea?

Sincerely yours,

DeSola Pool

NY

New York, N.Y.
June 7, 1938.

The Rev. Dr. D. de Sola Pool,
99 Central Park West,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Pool:

I acknowledge your note of June 2nd.

I do not think there is anything that you can do for the National Advisory Committee of the National Youth Administration in England inasmuch as I believe we should leave the international aspects of the refugee problem to the various committees, private and otherwise, created for that purpose.

I hope to have some reports from the ten State Directors who have been making surveys of their respective states as to the feasibility of our proposed program in time to give you some information before you sail.

Cordially yours,

Charles W. Taussig,
Chairman, National Advisory Committee,
NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION.

CWT:WBJ

New York, N.Y.
May 14, 1938.

The Rev. Dr. D. de Sola Pool,
99 Central Park West,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Pool:

I thank you for your letter of May 5th with enclosures, which I have found both interesting and instructive.

Since our luncheon conference in reference to the matter of refugee youth, I have had several talks with Undersecretary Welles at the State Department. He requested James G. McDonald, Acting Chairman of the President's National Committee on Refugees, to get in touch with me. Mr. McDonald met with Undersecretary Welles and myself at luncheon in Washington, after which I had a long talk alone with McDonald. He feels that the Youth Administration can be of great service along the lines which we discussed at our luncheon in New York. On Monday, Mr. McDonald is meeting with his whole committee in Washington at the State Department. After his committee meeting, he is to confer with Aubrey Williams, who incidentally is very favorably inclined toward our suggestion.

On Thursday, May 19th, Mr. Williams has called seven or eight State Directors of the N.Y.A. to Washington to meet with me. I propose to outline our suggestion to them and have them quietly put out some feelers in suitable communities to see whether the communities would be willing to cooperate. After I have received reports from the State Directors, it is my thought that you, Father Moore and Mr. Owen D. Young will meet with me again in New York when we can determine definitely whether we should go ahead and, if so, discuss the best method of organizing.

I had an opportunity the other day at luncheon to discuss the matter with Mrs. Roosevelt. She was interested and favorably disposed.

If you have any further suggestions, I would be pleased to hear from you.

Cordially yours,

Charles W. Taussig,
Chairman, National Advisory Committee,
NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION.

CWT:BNJ