

Misc. Refugee Corres.
July. Dec. 1938

10

JUL 1938

Boudapest. 1st July 1938 —
 Dear Mr. Taylor - I am glad that you
 will occupy the Chair at the coming
 Evisan Conference. The disgust for Germany
 is tremendous here in Hungary - especially
 the lower classes - but also we others share
 with rage! May I suggest as reprisals:
 1) Universal Boycott of Germany and everything
 German - financially economically commu-
 cially - socially. We have 30 nations we can
 do it - all standing together!
 2) no visas to be given to any German.
 3) turning out of all Germans by those
 30 nations.
 For financial assistance of the poor Jews

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 ON YOUR SPLENDIDLY CONCEIVED ADDRESS ITS CHARACTER AND
 POISE ASSURES I AM SURE FAVORABLE AND HELPFUL WORLDWIDE
 RECEPTION AND RECOGNITION ALL ARE MUCH INDEBTED TO YOU
 APPRECIATED POSTCARD AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCES TO YOU
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CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR OPENING ADDRESS AM					
THINKING OF YOU = HARRY = =					
(Major Henry S. Hooker)					

July 28



Myron Taylor Esq
Ambassade des Etats-
Unis

Paris

Place Concord

in Germany ^{a Austria}
I beg to sug-
gest the sale

of a brooch!! budou - with a
shattered swastika (Haken-
kreuz) - with the Latin inscription
: Pro humanitate decorum et
Clementiam - all over the World
With kindest regards
Agnes Countess Teleky.

10 W. d. Zena

4th July

J. 1/4/40

Dear Mr Taylor,

This is to
introduce to you Dr
J. N. Steinberg about
whom my brother
Sir Sigmund Mendel of
London writes me the
enclosed letter. He is

anxious to have this
interview with you & I
am grateful that you
are able to give it to me
You very sincerely

Charles Mendel

12, CUMBERLAND MANSIONS,
BRYANSTON SQUARE, W. 1.

28th June 1938

My dear Charlie

This is to
introduce Dr. I. N. Steinberg
who is going to Evian as one of the
delegates to the Refugee Conference.

Dr. Steinberg is one of the
founder + principal advocates of
the Free Land Movement
with which Charles Seligson
& I have associated ourselves,
& which aims at the settlement
of the persecuted Jews of

DR. J. N. STEINBERG
by
JEW TO GO?
THE
WHERE ARE

Pamphlet
No. 2

Free Land League for
Jewish Colonization

Central station Europe in
a remote district of Western
Australia - with the support
sympathy of the Australian
authorities.

Any assistance which you
can render to Dr Steinberg
will be much appreciated by

Your affectionate Mother

Sigs

Handwritten notes on a piece of paper, possibly a letter or a note, with some text that is difficult to decipher due to the angle and handwriting. The text appears to be a mix of English and possibly Hebrew or Yiddish. Some legible words include "will be much appreciated by", "can be seen to Dr. Steinberg", "very appropriate and useful", "contribution", "contribution by the author", "contribution with the author", "a number of kind letters", and "cannot state any more".

Freeland League for
Jewish Colonisation

Pamphlet
No. 2

WHERE ARE THE JEWS TO GO?

by

Dr. J. N. STEINBERG

REPRINTED FROM
The Jewish Chronicle
NOVEMBER 5th, 1937

WHERE ARE THE JEWS TO GO?

By Dr. J. N. STEINBERG

The Empire Migration Conference held in London from the 11th to the 13th of October deserves the close attention of the Jewish as much as it does that of the non-Jewish British public. The very important speeches and resolutions of this conference brought home clearly to all the participants two far-reaching and decisive points. The first was that the Dominions of the British Empire need an immediate and organised immigration on a large scale if they wish—in view of the steadily falling birth-rate of their own population—to preserve and develop the possibilities of defence and economic expansion. Whereas there are 468 people to a square mile in Great Britain, there are only two to a square mile in Australia, three in Canada, and fifteen in New Zealand. Secondly, there is not much chance of attracting in the forthcoming years large numbers of immigrants from Great Britain or of people of British stock in general. It is but a logical consequence of these two premises that sooner or later the Dominions themselves will be forced—under the pressure of land-hungry States—to look for *non-British*, as well as British, immigrants whose interests could be identified with theirs. As Viscount Elibank stated at the conference: "It is no use disguising the fact that the large, empty, and sparsely populated areas within the British Dominions are the envy of nations who have no opportunity for decanting their surplus citizens into territories which they can call their own, and that to-day the poorly filled Dominions form a danger not only to the well-being of the Empire, but also to the peace of the world."

Here is where the question of Jewish immigration comes in.

GHASTLY PLIGHT OF EAST EUROPEAN JEWRY

There is no need to go on giving fresh and poignant descriptions of the plight of Jews in the countries of Eastern and Central Europe. Day by day we are reminded of the endless persecutions and humiliations to which the Jewish masses are subjected in Poland, Rumania, Latvia, Germany, Austria—persecution with no hope of relaxation. Every conscious Jew, whatever his views, is torn by perplexity as to what can be done for these millions of our brethren.

Of course there is first of all the political fight for the civil and economic rights of Jewry in all these countries where they have lived for centuries. They undoubtedly possess these rights not only because of their historical associations with and sacrifices for these countries, but because of the elementary principles of humanity and common sense, the denial of which is a denial of civilisation. The political

struggle on one side and the magnificent system of Jewish collective charity on the other both can do much, it is true, to defend these Jews. But everybody must come to the conclusion that the first can only bear fruit in the long run, while the sources of philanthropy are by no means inexhaustible. Jewish charity may soften the sufferings, but it cannot alter the terrible position of the Jewish masses.

Thus the idea of mass-emigration and mass-colonisation presents itself as the only practical way of really helping the hundred thousands of Jewish brains and hands which are struggling desperately for life and work. The Zionist Movement, which has accomplished great things in this respect in recent years, is now threatened with rigorous limitation, both geographical and economic. In any case, the pressing needs for emigration are out of all proportion to the immediate possibilities of Palestine. Jewry must in these circumstances look for a new large territory in one of the empty areas overseas, preferably within the British Empire. Perhaps Australia and New Zealand, with their non-increasing populations and the immense chances of expansion, are the countries where Jewish longing for a secure life could be attained.

INFILTRATION BARRED

But on what lines should the new Jewish emigration movement proceed? There are certain principles dictated by experience and science which must be strictly followed if the essential objects of the movement are to be accomplished. What we must set out to accomplish is colonisation, not infiltration of individual Jews into a new country. Infiltration means the penetration of individuals into an economically organised community. Infiltration of Jews would have the well-known results—drift into the big industrial cities, competition with non-Jews in certain occupations and trades, resulting in the creation of anti-Semitism. Colonisation, however, means the taking over of an unpopulated or very sparsely populated area which is still economically undeveloped by *groups* of selected immigrants. We must set out to establish a closed Jewish settlement, with its own collective responsibility, modest in the beginning and with the possibilities of further expansion.

The new settlement must be based on *agriculture*, developed both by the consumption of the agricultural products by the settlers themselves, and by the selling of the surplus. There is no call to be frightened by the well-known bogey of world food markets already glutted. The truth—as expressed by the speakers at the Migration Conference—is that half of the population of the world is underfed, and that even the people of this country are becoming aware of the existence of undernourishment in their midst.

But modern colonisation schemes no longer concentrate on agriculture alone. Important as settlement on land is for the regeneration of

the mental and physical health of the immigrants, it should not be made a goal in itself. The best system for modern settlers is now recognised to be what is called *agro-industrial* colonisation. This system gradually creates new secondary industries on the spot which utilise local agricultural products. Jews would also introduce those other secondary industries to which they are accustomed and which are little developed in the Dominions. These new industrial centres, into which Jewish artisans and skilled workers from Europe could be readily placed, would not be organised to compete with the existing industries and trades in the country; but they would be designed to fit into the existing economic system. "Trade follows migration, and migration encourages trade." It is no exaggeration to say that every Jewish migrant who successfully establishes himself overseas becomes a customer for the goods and provides employment for workers in the new country.

NO POLITICAL AMBITIONS

And here we come to the third principle of this type of Jewish colonisation: it must be entirely free from *political* ambitions. It is useless to belittle the political or rather psychological and racial difficulties which are likely to bar the way to Jewish settlement in any British Dominion. Yet it is well to bear in mind the bitter criticisms which have been evoked by the reserve and even hostility with which British immigrants have been received by the people of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. For example, the Bishop of London stated: "I was told by a man in New Zealand, when asked why immigration was not more greatly welcomed: 'The truth of the matter is that we have got a very nice piece of the world's surface and we mean to keep it to ourselves.'" Prejudices like this must be overcome by reason and patience, and the new state of affairs in the world should accelerate the abandonment of such a narrow-minded attitude.

Jewish immigration would mean the opening up and development of "new" areas upon a large and organised basis by a pioneering and hard-working population. The Jewish settlers would not expect to give their settlement the character of an independent political community. There should be no doubt as to their loyalty to the Dominion State under whose authority and supervision they would live and work. The most appropriate form for such an undertaking would seem to be a Chartered Company with an adequate working capital backed by authoritative Jewish societies.

There then arises the question of *finance*. It must be clearly understood that migration on a large scale cannot be conducted by means of charity. As was rightly pointed out at the conference, "Overseas settlement is a business, and like any other business can only succeed if it is well organised and properly financed." After securing the necessary permission for settling in the "new" areas, a Jewish Migration and Settlement Bank would have to be created so as to

mobilise the modest material resources of the immigrants and the larger capital of those interested in the new creative work. Both capital and man power are required for the development of the Dominions, and there is reason enough to think that non-Jewish capital as well as Jewish would find its way to a country together with the influx of an industrious and energetic population.

A CRITICAL SITUATION

There is no time to lose. Whether we Jews act or not the Jewish question is on the agenda of the world. It is pre-eminently an international problem. Governments, as well as individuals, are aware to-day of the dangers involved in this problem. It is not only an aching wound in the conscience of humanity; it is a real threat to the well-being of other nations. Anti-Semitism and Jew-baiting have become in the gloomy politics of to-day the gateway to reaction and Fascist despotism which crush under their iron heel the liberties of all citizens without distinction. From this point of view, anti-Semitism—as a threat to world peace—is now obviously a question for non-Jews no less than for Jews. The peace-loving world is being forced now to look out for some solution of this problem. The limited capacity of Palestine renders more urgent than ever the necessity to create a second outlet for the Jewish masses in Eastern Europe. This is the historical moment when Jewry can, and must, pronounce its claims in the face of the disturbed and waiting nations.

But the best way is not merely to appeal to sentiment and moral convictions, but to approach the responsible authorities with clearly defined and concrete plans for changing completely the Jewish position in the unfortunate countries. A scheme of organised mass-colonisation in one of the empty places of the earth would elicit general attention and sympathy. For this purpose, a Jewish commission for investigation should be created at once in order to ascertain—during as short a time as possible—what place overseas, preferably within the boundaries of the British Empire, is best suited for the needs of the Jewish masses and the interests of the country concerned. This task cannot be transferred to an inquiry commission of the League of Nations, because—apart from other considerations—no people except Jews know and feel the distress and desires of the Jewish people. The Migration Conference arrived at the conclusion that a special Statutory Authority with definite financial powers should be established for the purpose of encouraging all forms of useful Empire migration, and they emphasised the need of having the “best brains” of the Empire for this work. How much more is this necessary for us!

A new Jewish movement, known as the “Freeland Movement,” was started during recent years, which has sought to crystallise the ideas expressed above and which is determined to mobilise the active forces of Jewry for their realisation. This movement must be distinguished from the various Jewish emigration societies, important though their

activities may be: its aim is not to help the individual emigrant, but to achieve the concentrated colonisation of Jewish masses in a large territory. This movement does not compete with Zionism, although they both are moving on similar lines, because it would be only to the benefit of Palestine if the high pressure of Jewish emigration could be partly diverted in another direction. “Freeland” wants to bring a message of new hope and activity into the desperate masses of the Jewish people, to save the self-respect of the Jewish youth which is seeking feverishly for the fruitful application of its physical and intellectual powers. This inevitable, painful process of emigration ought to be transformed into a positive and creative one; it should not be so much a running away from the old homes as the building up of new homes on free land under a free sky. One need only wander through the streets of the unhappy Jewish towns and villages of Eastern Europe to grasp how much valuable human material is concentrated there, how many real talents and noble souls breathe among these millions. How eager they are for honest work and life, these weavers from Lodz and Bialystok, these tailors, carpenters, and bricklayers from Vilna or Warsaw, these professionals from Kovno, Bucharest, Kishineff, Riga, Vienna, and from Germany. How necessary, how urgent, it is to enable them to develop fully all their capacities in pioneer work with a worthy aim to the benefit of themselves, of Jewry, and the world at large.





Appartenant au Groupe
des
HOTELS RITZ-CARLTON A LONDRES
Même Administration
HOTEL IMPERIAL, MENTON

LES HOTELS ROYAL ET SPLENDIDE
ÉVIAN-LES-BAINS (HAUTE-SAVOIE)

5/7/38

21/4/40

Dear Mr Taylor

I enclose a copy of the Memorandum
of the Council for Women's Party & other female organisations
which is to be submitted to the Conference, together with
a copy of the Report of the Council for 1936 & 1937.

Yours truly

Norman Bentinck

COUNCIL FOR GERMAN JEWRY

Report for 1937.

COUNCIL FOR GERMAN JEWRY

Report for 1937.

COUNCIL FOR GERMAN JEWRY.

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Council for German Jewry.

Annual Report of the British Section for 1937.

It is five years since the National Socialist Party in Germany seized power, and began to carry out a policy of eliminating the Jews of Germany from any part in the life of the country. The policy has been pursued with method and thoroughness during the five years. It started with the exclusion of Jews and Non-Aryans from the Civil Service and the public life of the country, and their gradual exclusion from all the liberal professions. In 1935, by the Nuremberg laws, all Jews and Non-Aryans were deprived of citizenship and political rights. During the last two years there has been a steady effort to drive them out of the general economic life and compel them to live in an economic and intellectual ghetto. In the last months the measures have been intensified by the withdrawal of raw materials from Jewish factories, by the forced transfer of Jewish firms to Aryan bodies, and by the complete exclusion of Jews from a number of specific trades. The alternative before the Jews of Germany is emigration or annihilation.

In the review of the work of the Council for 1937, the second year of its activity, it may be opportune to survey briefly :—

- (1) the condition of German Jewry; and
- (2) the effort which has been made during the five years by the Jewish Organisations for the assistance of Germany Jewry.

(1) THE CONDITION OF GERMAN JEWRY.

(a) Decline of the Population.

The outstanding feature of the five years period has been the decline of the Jewish population. The census of 1925 showed a population of 564,000 who declared themselves Jews; the census of June, 1933, taken after the first exodus, which followed the Nazi terror, gave a figure of about 500,000; after the Nuremberg laws it was estimated at 435,000. In December, 1937, it was estimated at about 350,000. Since the establishment of the regime the population, then, has declined by more than one-third. That is due primarily to an emigration of 130,000, but partly to an increasing death rate and a declining birth rate. The excess of deaths over births during the period was not less than 25,000. Sixty years ago there were annually 16,000 births in the German-Jewish community; while in the last three years the number of births has averaged 2,500. The emigration was greatest immediately after Hitler came to power, slackened in 1934 and the early part of 1935, but has since been stimulated by the passing of the Nuremberg Decrees and the constant economic pressure.

The emigrants fall principally into the age category of 20-35 years. The emigration of the young men and women, together with the decline in the birth rate, has produced a very high age-level in the remaining Jewish population in Germany. Fifty-five per cent. of that population are over the age of 45, while, in England, 30 per cent. of the population are over that age. Conversely, only 30 per cent. of the Jews in Germany are under 35 years, compared with a figure of nearly 60 per cent. of the population in England. The Jews now constitute only one-half per cent. of the total German population; and those who remain will soon be an aged remnant. Thousands have been compelled to leave the small towns and villages, where their families have lived for generations, because life was impossible in the face of the campaign of the Party against them; and they have turned for refuge to the large towns. At the same time, owing to the constant emigration, the numbers and proportion of the Jews in these large towns have decreased. It was reckoned that at the end of 1936 the Jewish population in Berlin had fallen by 10 per cent., from 162,000 to 145,000; in Frankfurt by 20 per cent., from 26,000 to 21,000; in Breslau by 15 per cent., from 20,000 to 17,000.

(b) Economic Conditions.

The economic position of German Jewry has catastrophically deteriorated. The compulsory "Aryan" readjustment of the majority of the larger Jewish business houses and factories has resulted in the dismissal of thousands of Jewish employees for whom it is impossible to find employment in the remaining Jewish concerns. The number of Jews able to earn their living in the liberal professions, even when by law they are entitled to continue their practice, is steadily reduced. In January, 1935, there were still 6,000 Jewish doctors; by 1937 the number was reduced to half. All Jewish pharmacies throughout the country have had to be disposed of to non-Jews. Jewish booksellers in 1937 were prohibited from selling any but Jewish books. Jewish lawyers who remain in practice can deal only with Jewish clients. Jews have been completely eliminated from the Universities as well as from the Civil Service. Over 2,000 artists, musicians and writers are without any regular means of earning a living, save so far as they are engaged by the Jewish "Kulturband," which organises cultural activities for the Jewish population.

The result of the destruction of Jewish enterprise and business, of the dismissal of thousands of Jewish employees, of the ruin of Jewish traders and farmers in the small towns and villages, and of thousands of Jews who were working in the liberal professions, is that roughly one-third of the community that still remains in Germany has to be supported and maintained by the philanthropy of the other two-thirds. The difficulty

of finding fresh places was increased in 1937 by the closing of Jewish labour exchanges. The "Winter Help," organised each year by the Jewish communities, separately from the general collection, grants assistance to nearly 100,000 persons; and some thousands more who cannot bring themselves to accept general philanthropy are kept in existence by the help of friends. At the same time the migration of a considerable number of the wealthier Jews reduces the income of the Jewish communities, which is based partly on statutory and partly on voluntary taxation. Recent decrees of the German Government have introduced fresh difficulties for the Jewish communities in the collection of their taxes.

In spite of unrelenting boycott campaigns Jewish traders, especially those in Jewish districts of the larger towns, have been able somehow to continue their business. The Government policy in driving the Jews out of the professions, industry and agriculture has raised the proportion of traders, and particularly increased the number of small as compared with the large traders. A very few of the big Jewish stores and businesses have so far managed to maintain their Jewish direction; and at the same time are patronised by that part of the general public which is not subject to the Party pressure. With this small exception the Jewish community as a whole has to live within itself, and is coming to represent a new type of ghetto, not confined within physical walls, but cut off from economic as well as from social and intellectual contact with the general community. The principal type of the German Jew to-day is the man of middle age whose children have gone abroad and who earns a precarious livelihood as a small business man in one of the larger towns.

(c) Organisation of the Community.

Since 1933 the Jewish community in Germany has been organised in a single body, the Reichsvertretung der Juden in Deutschland, with a view to the most efficient direction of social help, training and emigration. The organisation includes a Committee for Relief and Reconstruction which is concerned with education, vocational training and retraining for emigration. It was recognised that the young generation as it left school must be prepared for productive manual occupations in the countries to which emigration would be directed. The former concentration on the commercial and intellectual professions must be abandoned. In order, too, that many of those who have been forced from their previous callings should have a fresh chance in life, they should receive a retraining for an occupation for which there was more demand in another country. From the outset, then, the Reichsvertretung established in Germany centres of retraining for persons between the ages of 17 and 30, and centres of training for boys and girls leaving school between the ages of 14 and 17.

The vocational training was divided about equally between agriculture and artisan skilled trades. The course for the older persons extended from six months to two years; for the younger, from two to four years. Owing to the conditions in Germany it was impossible to provide sufficient places, whether in training centres or as apprentices; and, therefore, with the assistance of the Jewish communities and organisations abroad, training schemes were established in several European countries for German Jews. Altogether about 5,000 young persons a year have received retraining or training in Germany; and between 2,000 and 2,500 (including those who have their own means) have trained or retrained outside Germany.

The Reichsvertretung comprises three emigration agencies: (1) the old-established Hilfsverein der Juden in Deutschland, which is concerned with the assistance of emigration to all countries overseas other than Palestine; (2) the Palestina-Amt, which is part of the Jewish Agency, and deals with the emigration to Palestine, and (3) the emigration office of the community, which is concerned with the repatriation to European countries of Jews in Germany who were nationals of those other countries. Besides the

Central Organisation and its branches for specific objects, German Jewry retains its long-established communal organ in each town or province, the Gemeinde, which has powers of collecting taxes from the members of the community for the religious institutions and for philanthropic purposes. It works in close co-operation with the central bodies in the provision of training institutions and in the assistance of emigration. The Reichsvertretung itself raises substantial funds from German Jewry for these purposes, and it is also a central agency for receiving the contributions of the Jewish bodies outside Germany and supervising their application. Its annual budget during the last years has amounted to about Rm.4,000,000, of which roughly half was obtained from internal and half from external sources. The burden which is borne by the Central Body and the Jewish Communities for religious purposes, for Jewish Schools which have had to be provided for more than half the Jewish children in Germany, and for the cultural and social activities of the community is steadily increasing, while the number of wealthy members is steadily diminishing.

(d) Emigration.

Since 1933 it has been recognised that, to save the young generation who have no chance of life in Germany, a programme of planned and directed emigration was essential. Immediately following the persecution in 1933 there was a large exodus to the adjoining European countries of persons who had little prospect of being absorbed in the life of those countries, and altogether about 50,000 fled, of whom three-quarters were Jews. It has been the consistent aim of the Jewish Organisations in Germany, and of the bodies helping them, to prevent any recurrence of panic emigration, and to assure, as far as possible, that those leaving Germany shall proceed to a certain destination in Europe or overseas, where they would have a fair prospect of being able to settle and make a home. The great majority, therefore, of the emigrants, have proceeded to an overseas destination, and a substantial proportion has consisted of the young trained men and women who have been equipped in Germany or in a training centre in Europe for manual work. The emigration overseas has included a considerable element from among those who fled in the early period or later to European countries, and have not been absorbed in the economic life.

At the same time a certain outflow proceeds from Germany to the neighbouring European countries, partly of persons who for diverse reasons cannot remain in Germany, partly of those who take out some small portion of their property and have the opportunity of establishing themselves in business or industry; partly of young men, women and children who are enabled thus to pursue their studies or training.

The principal country of immigration was, until recently, Palestine, to which the youth have turned with ardour. Altogether, out of an emigration of 135,000, 100,000 went overseas, 43,000 have gone from Germany to Palestine. Nearly an equal number have been distributed between the different countries in the American Continent. Many have gone to the United States, where they have relations who have been able to give affidavits that they will not become a public charge, and so made it possible for the families in Germany to obtain immigration certificates within the German quota. A steady flow has moved to countries in Southern America. As in the case of the United States, this emigration to a great extent consists of families who have been assisted by relations already in the country to obtain immigration certificates.

A much smaller number have been able to turn to the British Dominions and Colonies. The Union of South Africa, in particular, received a small immigration in 1935 and 1936; but fresh regulations, made at the end of 1936, greatly restricted the movement.

While every attempt is made to direct the emigration to the overseas countries or to European States in which there is definite economic opportunity, some hundreds leave each month for European countries who have no assured prospect and no means and,

therefore, have to be maintained by the Refugee Organisations of the communities. Considerable funds have been required in France, in Holland, in England and Czecho-Slovakia and other countries since 1933 for relief and maintenance of destitute refugees. In addition, considerable numbers of refugees are maintained in these countries by relations and friends.

One of the aggravating difficulties of the problem of German Jewry is the inability of those emigrating to take away from their country such fortune as they possessed. Had that been possible, the organisation of emigration and resettlement would have been greatly facilitated. But the German Exchange control allows those leaving Germany to take out in foreign exchange at present less than 10 per cent. of the value in Reichsmarks. Some alleviation is given:—

- (a) by special arrangements for the transfer of property by those emigrating to Palestine, through what is called the Haavara, a system of controlled export of goods, and
- (b) by special regulations of the Reich which enable some persons with small property of under £1,000 to take out in foreign exchange a somewhat larger portion of their property.

This last relief is for the moment suspended. About half of the emigration is composed of persons who are able to leave and establish themselves without the assistance of the organisations in Germany or outside Germany. That is the case equally with the emigration to Palestine, to countries overseas and to the European States. The proportion, indeed, of those leaving with their own means shows a tendency to rise as the continued pressure is exercised in Germany against Jewish business and industry. During the last year, 1937, the proportion of the unassisted emigration to the organised has been higher than ever before. It is obvious that less control can be exercised over this class of emigrants.

(2) ASSISTANCE OF GERMAN JEWRY.

(a) Organisations.

Special Organisations for the assistance of German Jewry were founded, immediately after the persecution started, in England as well as in nearly all the European countries, in Palestine, in North and South America. The Jewish Agency for Palestine established a Central Bureau for the Settlement of German Jews. The Jewish Colonisation Association, which has been for years concerned with the settlement of Jews on the land, principally but not exclusively in South America, has also taken a continuous and active part in dealing with the problem. The HICEM, which is the emigration instrument of that Association and of the Hebrew Immigrants Aid Society of America, organised a special Department for the movement of the German Refugees from European countries to all parts of the world, and organised also Reception Committees for those emigrants in countries overseas. In England the Central British Fund for German Jewry was established in 1933, and comprised the different sections of the community. It formed a Refugees Committee in London (now known as the German-Jewish Aid Committee), which dealt with individual cases of those requiring maintenance of training, or assistance in emigration; and also a Professional Committee which dealt with those who had been engaged in the academic and intellectual callings. It made large collections from 1933 to 1935, amounting to £490,000.

In the United States of America the Joint Distribution Committee, which since the outbreak of the World War in 1914 has been the premier body for the assistance of Jewry in distress in Eastern and Central Europe, included the requirements of the Jews of Germany and the refugees therefrom in its annual nation-wide appeal. The United Palestine Appeal, which comprised the different bodies concerned with upbuilding of

the Jewish National Home, also included measures of assistance for the establishment of German-Jewish settlers in Palestine as part of its annual campaign. A comprehensive organisation known as the National Co-ordinating Committee for aid to Refugees and Emigrants coming from Germany, was founded in 1934 to secure the collaboration of many central and local agencies and philanthropic bodies, Jewish and non-Jewish, which could help the German immigrants in America. The National Co-ordinating Committee and its associated Refugee Committee has been financed very largely by the Joint Distribution Committee and by a number of private foundations.

In 1936 the Jewish bodies which had taken the most active part in the organisation of help for German Jewry recognised the need for some larger co-ordination, in order to meet the aggravation of the social and economic distress of German Jewry which followed upon the issue of the Nuremberg Decrees. The Council for German Jewry was formed, therefore, with an Executive Committee composed of an equal number of English and American members, to organise this greater effort of the Jewish communities of the world for the training and emigration of the young generation of German Jews, and for a more complete co-ordination of the work of all the bodies in Europe and overseas already dealing with the problem. The main lines of the plan which was adopted by the Council were to facilitate the departure of some 25,000 persons a year for four years, and settle them partly in Palestine, partly in countries overseas, and, in some smaller measure, in Europe. To that end a fund of £3,000,000 should be raised in England, America and other countries, over the period of four years. The Central British Fund for German Jewry was included in the Council, leading personalities of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the Refugee Economic Corporation of America, took seats on the Council. Close relations were established with the Refugee bodies in France, Belgium, Holland and other countries, and likewise with the Reichvertretung der Juden in Deutschland.

For two years now the Council has been at work. In Britain a campaign was initiated in 1936 for the collection of £1,000,000, which was the British Empire part of the total aim. Altogether, three-quarters of the £1,000,000 has been promised in the United Kingdom, the greater part in the form of Deeds of Covenant for an annual contribution over seven years. In Australia, Committees were established in the principal towns to conduct the appeal which produced, altogether, about £25,000, the greater part of it from the Jews of New South Wales. The Australian Fund has been retained in the Commonwealth, and is used to assist German immigrants to the country. In the United States both the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, in the course of their annual collections, have included the programmes of assistance to the Jews of Germany and the refugees; in addition, the Refugee Economic Corporation, which was established in 1935 for the assistance of settlement of refugees on an economic basis, and which raised capital to the amount of \$1,500,000, has collaborated closely with the Council in its plans of settlement. Lastly, the Belgian Organisation launched a special effort in 1936, and out of its collection made a contribution to the Council for the general purposes, as well as provision for the local needs over the four-year period.

The organisations for the assistance of German Jewry in the other countries have raised large sums of money, but are not able to meet completely the continuous needs of their own refugees for maintenance and assistance; and it is one of the functions of the Council and the bodies represented on it to apportion subventions in aid, either for general purposes or for specific purposes of training and emigration.

The Council has not attempted to set up its own machinery for training, emigration and settlement, but has worked through the existing bodies, the Central Organisation in Germany, the central emigration and settlement bodies, and the principal Refugee Organisations in the different countries. It has had two honorary directors for training and emigration. During 1937 one of them, Sir Wyndham Deedes, on account of new

obligations as Vice-Chairman of the National Council of Social Service, found it impossible to continue, but he has been ready at all times to give advice and collaboration. The Council extends to him its heartiest thanks.

WORK IN GERMANY, 1937.

The striking features of the year 1937 were:—

- (1) the continuous pressure on the Jewish population, which is now systematically driven out of economic life, and
- (2) the maintenance of the rate of emigration at the level which it had reached in 1936.

We estimate the figures of those who left in 1936, with or without assistance, at 22,500, of whom 9,000 went to Palestine, 10,000 to other countries overseas, 1,500 to European countries for settlement or for training, and 2,000 were repatriated to the European countries to which they belonged. The estimated figures of those who left in 1937 are again 22,000, of whom about 3,700 went to Palestine, and 14,500 to countries overseas. The outstanding change in the emigration is the reduction of those who were settled in Palestine, and a corresponding increase of those who were enabled to go overseas. The number of persons assisted to leave by the organisations in Germany was, indeed, much smaller than in the previous year, little more than half; but, on the other hand, the number who were able to leave with their own means, or with the help of relations aboard, made up for the difference. No exact records can be obtained of the departures or the destinations of those who left the country without assistance. But the total figure is arrived at by the experience of the German Organisations, and by their estimate of the Jewish population at the end of the period. The sum made available by the Council towards the cost of transportation direct from Germany was about £60,000. The largest portion of that was contributed by the American Joint Distribution Committee, which, for all purposes in Germany, including education and training economic aid and welfare service, gave the sum of \$680,000. The Jewish Colonisation Association, continuing its effort, made available in Germany the sum of Rm.380,000, principally for the assistance of emigration. The Jewish Colonisation Association also contributed the largest part of the administrative expenses of the HICEM and a portion of the emigration expenses, the Joint Distribution Committee contributing for purposes of emigration and transportation aid about 75 per cent. In addition to these grants, the ICA settled during the year in its South American Colonies 75 pioneers who were preparing farms for families. Altogether 325 families have been selected in Germany for settlement, and of these 106 families, comprising nearly 700 persons, are already established. In addition, 12 pupils were placed in an agricultural school of the German Organisation in the Argentine for preparation for settlement. The direct contribution of the British Section to the work in Germany was necessarily smaller because, while the assistance of the Council to the different purposes of the work is essentially one, the particular contributions of the various Organisations to specific activities are distributed in unequal proportions. During 1937, as in 1936, the American Joint Distribution Committee gave the greater part of the money required for purposes in Germany, while the British Fund has borne a large part of the assistance for settlement in Palestine.

Apart from the great drop in the Palestine figures, the assisted emigration overseas was nearly equal to the total which was placed in 1936. The figures, however, show striking differences as regards particular countries. There was an increase in the number going to the United States and to some South American countries. On the other side there was a substantial decrease of those going to Brazil. During the year a threat of expulsion of many of the refugees already in the country was happily averted. Another substantial

decrease is shown in the emigration to South Africa, on account of the new restriction on immigration. But for the first time Australia appears as a country of a small selected immigration. Most, indeed, of those who were settled there went directly from England; but from Germany itself a total of about 150 persons were transported through the Hilfsverein.

Another aspect of the work in Germany, which is assisted by bodies represented on the Council, is the provision of loan funds for economic assistance to the growing mass of Jews who have been thrown out of their vocation or employment. The American Joint Reconstruction Foundation, which is conducted by the Joint Distribution Committee and the ICA, had established in Germany, prior to 1937, 68 loan centres in the principal places. During the year the number of centres was reduced to 42, in order to obtain economy of administration. Over 2,000 loans were granted during the year, to a total amount of about £60,000 (\$300,000). The German communities make a large contribution to this loan activity which helps to save many from destitution or from becoming a burden on the philanthropy of the community. The Foundation participates in similar loan funds for the assistance of refugees in several of the principal countries of refuge, e.g., England, France and Palestine.

TRAINING AND RETRAINING IN GERMANY.

The work of training boys and girls leaving school, and retraining young persons who were previously engaged in another vocation, was steadily pursued, and, indeed, increased, during the year. Another 2,000 boys and girls who left school during the period had to be placed in the training centres. The growing difficulty in Germany of apprenticing Jews in workshops or on farms, made it necessary for the communities to open new workshops and camps. An additional burden was imposed from the middle of the year on the expiry of the Geneva Convention between Germany and Poland concerning Upper Silesia, which prevented the full application of the National Socialist legislation against Jews in that province. Immediately, the full pressure of the discrimination was applied, and those Jews who were working with the Silesian farmers or were apprenticed had to be transferred. It may be noted that, apart from vocational training for boys, 25 domestic training centres have been established for girls and provide for 600 pupils.

The amount which the Reichsvertretung spent during the year for different purposes of training and retraining was over Rm.1,000,000, of which the largest part was derived from the contributions of the Joint Distribution Committee. There will, however, henceforth be a diminishing expenditure, because the numbers of adults retraining are steadily reduced, and the younger classes who will enter the training places on leaving school will now be fewer than those who complete the training which they started two or three years ago.

TRAINING OUTSIDE GERMANY.

The Reichsvertretung, through one of the Officers of the Council, arranged for the placing of nearly 1,000 young men and women during the year in vocational courses in the adjoining European States, particularly in Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia. The local Jewish communities nearly everywhere make a contribution. Most of these young persons are engaged in manual work, and are apprenticed to farmers of the country. The cost is small because the pupils receive usually board and lodging from the master in exchange for work. The expenditure, which is borne by contributions largely from the Joint Distribution Committee, is for supervision and clothing, and for instruction in Hebrew, English or Spanish. Mr. Adler-Rudel, who supervises the whole activity, again made a tour of all the countries in which the training centres are distributed.

The training village in Holland, which is known as Werkdorp, or work village, in the reclaimed area of the Zuyder Zee at Wieringen, has continued its work most happily. With the goodwill of the Dutch Government, and through the determination of the Dutch Jewish community, it has been able to take on a semi-permanent form. A central building, where all the pupils meet for meals, for lessons and for discussion, has been erected by the building section, and does credit to the Institution. A further area of land, too, for the agricultural and horticultural section, has been leased from the Government. 150 pupils are resident and have a thorough training in one of those branches or in carpentry or metal work. Since it was established in 1934, 178 of the pupils have completed their courses and emigrated either to Palestine or to America or South Africa. Half the pupils come direct from Germany, half are refugees. Most of them pay a fee for the training, and the Dutch community provides the balance of the cost of maintenance. The British section of the Council and the American Joint Distribution Committee each made a further contribution in 1937 of £500 towards capital expenditure for the permanent buildings. In addition, the Joint Distribution Committee made contributions towards the work of the Dutch Committee, amounting during 1937 to the sum of \$84,515.63.

A new training institution was added this year in Belgium, known as Areproor (being a composite word of the initials of Association pour la Re-education Professionnelle des Réfugiés). It has founded a workshop for manufacturing articles, together with an artisan training centre. Short intensive courses are given of four to six months, particularly in electric welding. The students, as in Wieringen, learn Hebrew, English or Spanish, according to their intended country of emigration.

Another new training institute for 50 persons was established in 1937 in Sweden, by the contribution of the Swedish Jewish communities. The enterprise of apprenticing young Germans to Danish farmers has been well maintained. In England about 150 have been placed in workshops, or otherwise given a training in some skilled calling. In France, too, the effort started in 1936 for placing young Jews, both German refugees and others, in Government workshops and technical schools has been maintained, mainly by the French community, though the Joint Distribution Committee in America has helped this and other similar enterprises. The remarkable development of agricultural and technical training in Palestine is dealt with in the next section of the Report.

PLACING OF CHILDREN.

The movement to bring out young children of school age from Germany so that they may be educated in an atmosphere free from bitterness and hate, which must affect the young still more cruelly than the adult, has been steadily fostered. The Children's Inter-Aid Committee, which was founded last year in England, and deals with both Jewish and Christian "Non-Aryan" children through a Central Organisation, is instrumental in finding homes for the children, and in many cases free places or reduced fees from schools. The Committee has now placed altogether 150 children, and, in addition it organises a holiday camp for a number of children who come over from Germany. The Council repeated its grant towards the administrative expenses; but the main funds of the Committee are raised by a special appeal to which Jews and non-Jews equally contributed. The National Co-ordinating Committee in America has a similar enterprise through which it has placed altogether over 370 children in Jewish homes. The movement is being taken up in other countries, and several children have been sent out to Australia.

A larger number of children and young persons from Germany have been placed by their own families in schools and colleges abroad, and in schools which have been established in the country by German teachers specially for children from Germany. This system of education of German children in England and other hospitable countries

is made possible by the Exchange Clearing, through which the funds allocated by the organisations in the Council to the Reichsvertretung in Germany for training, emigration and similar purposes are used to pay the fees of the German students abroad, a corresponding sum—with a substantial addition—being paid by the family of the student in Germany to the Jewish Organisation. In this way the funds contributed for purposes in Germany do double service, assisting both the training and emigration there, and the training and education of the young persons abroad. A total of about 1,000 young persons have been enabled to pursue their studies through this system. The British Section of the Council has had the generous help of the Joint Distribution Committee of America and also of the Jewish Colonisation Association, which have made available for clearing purposes in England a portion of their contribution to Germany.

A special effort which had been made since 1934 by the International Student Service to assist outstanding students from Germany, either to continue their academic studies in a few cases, or to get retraining for a fresh vocation, came to an end in 1937. The Council did not in 1937 make any grant for the purpose, but it would like to put on record on this occasion its gratitude to this student body for the service which it has rendered, and for its fine example of student solidarity.

EMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT, 1937.

(1) Palestine.

It was and is one of the primary aims of the Council to secure not only a regulated emigration of Jews from Germany, but also their permanent settlement and absorption in the countries to which they turn. Those who come out for refuge are to be transformed into citizens in a new country and have a fresh start in life. Until 1937 Palestine had been the principal country of settlement, and the story of what has been done in the absorption of young persons and adults from Germany during the five years speaks for itself. Over 40,000 have been placed, and almost all of them established in this small land. The protracted troubles in Palestine did not deter the would-be immigrants, but after the Report of the Royal Commission was published in the summer of 1937, the Palestine Government put a rigid limitation upon Jewish immigration, with the result that the measure of settlement of German Jews had to be greatly reduced. Nevertheless, the figures for the two years of the activity for the Council in the way of assisted settlement in Palestine, particularly settlement on the land, are sufficiently remarkable. The Central Bureau for the Settlement of German Jews in Palestine, which was established by the Jewish Agency, and was the instrument of the Council in its Palestinian activity, received altogether during the two years period £446,000, of which £261,000 was in the first and £185,000 in the second year. Towards that total the British Section of the Council has given £279,000 (including £46,000 of donations earmarked for the Jewish National Fund that purchases land for settlement). The balance came from the collections of the Jewish Agency in the United States and in Germany. The main items of the expenditure over the two years were:—

(a) for the purchase of land	£71,000*
(b) for the settlement of new immigrants in the existing agricultural settlements	£212,000
(c) for training in agricultural or technical centres	£74,000
(d) for credits to agricultural and urban settlers	£46,000
(e) for social welfare	£5,500
(f) for grants to scientists and academic persons	£4,000
(g) for the budget of the Central Bureau itself, including hostels for immigrants, agricultural instruction, preparatory work of colonisation, educational courses, etc....	£33,000

* Round figures are used.

The whole of this money has not yet been spent, because the work of settlement and of training is spread over several years, but it has all been allocated to specific purposes, and all those who will benefit from it are already established in Palestine. Through the special contribution of the British Section of the Council, in 1936 it was possible to bring to Palestine 1,500 trained pioneers (Halutzim) from Germany, and distribute them in the agricultural settlements, and a further 1,000 persons who received, or completed, their agricultural or technical training in Palestine. Through a further contribution of the Council made in 1937, new schemes were initiated and carried out for bringing another 500 trained settlers and another 425 young persons for training. Thus a sum of £283,000 provided by the Council has enabled altogether just on 3,500 young persons, aged between 20 and 30, to be permanently absorbed in the agricultural and industrial life of Palestine. The total number of German immigrants who have been so absorbed during the last four years is 5,500.

The help of the Council is given principally by way of loans to the settlements which receive the new agricultural workers or apprentices. Repayments on these loans are paid into a special account which will be available for re-investment later, in order to assist further immigration of Jews from Germany into Palestine. The contribution of the Council is appropriated according to the needs of each settlement for the construction of housing and stables, the extension of irrigation, the purchase of stock, in order to increase the absorptive capacity. At the same time fresh areas have been acquired through the Jewish National Fund, and made available specially for the settlement of German Jewry.*

The vocational training in Palestine is partly for young men and women, and partly for boys and girls who come out as soon as they have finished the elementary school, or even before they have finished. A special organisation for furthering this youth Aliya (the Hebrew for emigration), was established in 1934, and has been conducted by special Committees in many countries. It selects children between the ages of 14 and 17 in Germany, and after a short preparation there sends them out with special guidance to Palestine, where they receive both a general and vocational education in the land and on the land. The Committees have been mainly composed of women; and the work in Palestine is supervised and directed by a woman whose name is a household word throughout Jewry, Miss Henrietta Szold, of America. In spite of the unrest in Palestine, this immigration of the boys was continued in 1937, and there was no abating of the enthusiasm of the young people to get out or of the effort to help them to get out. During the year 1937 and the first weeks of 1938, 379 young persons were settled in this way, which made the total as on the 1st February, 1938, 1,929. A further batch of nearly 200, for whom certificates have been granted by the Government of Palestine, are due to arrive in Palestine by March 31st. The training extends over two years, and by the end of 1937 over 800 had completed their course. Most of them started on agricultural work, some forming new settlements together with other young persons of Palestine or from Central Europe, others being absorbed in the older settlements. The organisations participating in the Council for German Jewry do not make a direct contribution to the Youth Aliya, because the Hadassah Women's Organisation in America, and the Women's Appeal Committee in England have raised special funds, but their aid to vocational training in Palestine has been of assistance to this particular effort.

The direct help of the British Section of the Council and the United Palestine Appeal has been given partly for the absorption of pupils in the existing settlements, partly for extension of the work of the Women's International Zionist Organisation,

* The body which, in England, directed the work prior to the establishment of the Council, namely, the Central British Fund, was able during the year to allocate £8,750 to the Central Bureau for housing purposes, out of the repayment of loans which it had granted during the years 1933-35. Altogether the Central Bureau has erected for German immigrants 350 houses in agricultural settlements and 40 houses in suburban settlements, through monies granted by the English Organisations.

which conducts agricultural and horticultural schools and training centres for girls, and partly for the enlargement of existing technical schools so as to make room for some hundreds of young Germans. A notable addition was made to the technical institutions by the opening during 1937 of a school erected by German Jewish bodies as a memorial to the Youth leader, Ludwig Tietz. The school is situated at Yagur, near Haifa, near the largest Kibbutz (Co-operative Settlement). The Centre comprises between 300 and 400 German workers; while the school, built to the designs of the German architect, Erich Mendelsohn, provides for 65 German students.

Several specifically orthodox institutions and training centres have been established in Palestine; one is the School "Ahava," in Haifa Bay, which has 100 boys and girls from Germany; another is a Home for orthodox girls from Jerusalem, and another is a training farm for children from religiously observant homes in an agricultural settlement near Haifa.

CREDITS FOR EMIGRANTS.

Another form of assistance in settlement is the grant of credits to middle-class persons to enable them to be established on the land and in industry, or as artisans in the towns. Since 1933 600 middle-class settlers have thus been enabled to establish themselves in the agricultural villages or in suburban settlements. In order to expedite the emigration of capitalists within the meaning of the Palestine immigration law, that is, of persons disposing of a capital of £1,000 or more, the Council during 1937 advanced a loan to the German-Palestine Transfer Organisation, the Haavara, for £60,000, part of a larger sum that was derived from other sources. It was possible in this way to emigrate 200 families, in addition to the normal quota of those going out through the Haavara system. A fresh means of help through transfer of capital was the institution of the Haavara Relief Mark which could be purchased by relations abroad of those in Germany, to be used for their maintenance; the sum paid abroad was available for exchange for emigrants. The total sum which has been transferred through the Haavara from Germany to Palestine amounted, by the end of 1937, to 77,000,000 Marks (£4,000,000). In addition, during the first two years of the emigration the sum of £3,000,000 was placed at the disposal of the immigrants in Palestine by the Reichsbank against the payment of an equivalent sum in Germany. The Central Bureau, moreover, was enabled by help from the Council to grant loans amounting altogether to £6,000 to another 30 Jewish families in Germany who needed an average sum of £200 so as to qualify for admission in the class of capitalists.

CHARACTER OF THE PALESTINE SETTLEMENT.

Of the German immigration into Palestine since 1933, approximately four-fifths were of German nationality, the rest were for the most part of Polish nationality. Nearly 60 per cent. were not above 30 years of age, and another 17 per cent. were between 30 and 40. It is interesting also that the German immigrants constituted just on one-tenth of the total Jewish population in Palestine, and one-eighth of those engaged in manual labour. The proportion of German Jews engaged in agriculture, about one-quarter, is higher than that of the other sections of the immigrants. During the five years, apart from the absorption of thousands of Germans in the existing urban and rural centres, several new settlements have been founded by settlers from Germany, mainly with their own capital; and many factories, industries and trading enterprises have been established by their initiative and their capital.

Besides the Central Bureau for German Jewry, one other body has, although on a much smaller scale, helped in placing German Jews on the land. It is the Emica, which was founded by a Committee which administered the balance of the Palestine emergency funds raised in the United States and in Great Britain in 1929 and 1930, and by the

ICA. During the year it placed another fifteen German families in its settlement of Beer Tuvia in the South of Palestine, and it has also established there two training farms for Germans.

The Organisation of German-Jewish Immigrants in Palestine known as the Hitachduth Olej Germania has, in close collaboration with the Central British Fund settlement, continued its activity of assisting the economic and cultural absorption of the newcomers into the general life. Substantial contributions have been made to this work by the Council for German Jewry and the Jewish Agency, but a part has been contributed by the settlers themselves. The organisation initiated Hebrew courses in the towns of Jewish settlement and in numerous rural villages; established a co-operative loan society for German immigrants; set up advice bureaux in several centres; published books designed to give a knowledge of Jewish history and of conditions in Palestine, and, generally, played a principal part in bringing about the integration of the new element in the life of the Yishuv.*

EMIGRATION OVERSEAS.

It is not possible to give as detailed an account of the emigration of German Jews to other countries overseas as to Palestine. As already noted, there was an expansion of the emigration to the United States, although the number of immigration certificates granted was still only a fraction of the German quota for the country. The National Co-ordinating Committee of America, which includes representatives of many philanthropic organisations, both Jewish and non-Jewish, rendered constructive aid to the new arrivals in many forms. Its activity may be compared with that of the German-Jewish Organisation in Palestine. It organises classes in English and vocational courses, carries on a decentralising activity so as to prevent a concentration in the principal towns, administers loan funds for the establishment of the immigrants in different callings. The Joint Distribution Committee of America, which is the principal fund-raising body there, and a number of private foundations, allotted for the assistance of Refugee Committees in the United States almost \$400,000, a very much larger sum than in previous years, quite apart from other substantial amounts provided for assistance to Refugee Committees in South America. The greater part of the emigration to the United States, and, indeed, to other countries overseas, was of persons who proceeded with their own means. But many of these persons required the help of local committees on arrival in establishing themselves.

The organised emigration from European countries of refuge, apart from England, was conducted by the HICEM, which was also responsible for the establishment of Reception Committees in the principal South American countries. During the year the HICEM transported, or was responsible for the transportation of, 1,400 persons, of whom 348 went to Palestine, and the rest mainly to the American continent. Temporary difficulties both in Brazil and in Ecuador which caused anxiety were overcome. The total figure of emigration conducted by the HICEM is about 800 less than in the previous year owing to the falling off of the openings in Palestine, Paraguay and South Africa. In a number of the South American refugee centres, loan funds have been established for the assistance of new arrivals. This has been made possible through the co-operation of the Refugee Economic Corporation of America, the Joint Distribution Committee, and with the collaboration of the HICEM.

The English Refugee Committee has its own emigration machinery, and was able to increase substantially the work of emigration as compared with the results of 1936. A great advance was made in the emigration to Australia, where the work was assisted by efficient local committees established at the instance of the Council in 1936. They are

* The report of the work done by the United Palestine Appeal in America, which is one of the constituent bodies of the Council, towards the settlement of German Jewry, and the establishment of conditions which have made possible that settlement, is set out in Appendix II.

in constant touch with the Committee in London, and are resourceful in finding places for Jews and families in all parts of the country. The fund of £25,000, which was raised in Australia in 1936 towards the appeal of the Council, has been left in Australia and is applied for the assistance of the immigrants. Schemes have been elaborated during the year for the placing of farming families and young trained agriculturists on the land. They have still to be encouraged, but the prospects are good and a few young men have already been accepted as land workers. The movement in New Zealand is similar, though on a smaller scale. During the year emigration permits were granted to over 100 persons. In Canada, also, there is a definite prospect of settlement for selected families in the country.

ESTABLISHMENT OF REFUGEES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

There was, during the year, an increased movement to countries in Europe of those who were forced to leave Germany. Part came only for a short sojourn until they could emigrate further, but a considerable number were established and loan funds were made available by bodies represented on the Council to assist their settlement. The conditions of the refugees in France, where the largest number are still resident, were gradually improved, and the Government granted permits to work to several thousands. In England and in other countries, permits to work were given less liberally, but refugees who had some capital and experience in industry were able, with the help of the Committee, to obtain permits to establish themselves. At the same time the Committees in each country endeavoured to maintain the flow of emigration of refugees, so as to keep some balance between the newcomers arriving and those leaving the country. Holland was the country which, because of its proximity to Germany, and also because no visa is required for admission of Germans, received the largest number of those escaping. A large proportion needed the help of the Committee, and the Joint Distribution Committee of America, which, as in previous years, bore the major burden of assistance to the European Committees, increased its subvention.

Special mention may be made of the record of the Dutch Jewish Refugee Committee for the year, because it indicates the character of the work of the Organizations in the countries immediately adjoining Germany, which have to bear a more direct burden than the organizations in England and America. The Committee of Amsterdam alone registered nearly 1,400 new arrivals, of whom 908 came from Germany and the rest from other refugee countries. The cases that required the help of the Committee numbered 523 and, in addition, nearly an equal number of German Refugees who had been for some time in Holland received assistance from the Committee. The Committee collected in Holland the sum of 325,000 Guilders (about £35,000), and the community has since 1933 raised altogether a sum of close on 2,000,000 Guilders (£220,000) for the assistance of German refugees. A new enterprise which was opened during the year was a club-house in Amsterdam, at which German refugees receive advice, obtain meals at a very low cost, and have lessons in languages. Over 1,500 cards of membership were issued for the Club, and the average daily attendance was 220. During the year 443 of the refugees emigrated from Holland, either to overseas or to European countries; and of these 332 went to certain overseas destinations.

The French Committee, which was reconstructed in 1936, collected over 500,000 Francs and received an equal amount from the Joint Distribution Committee. The Belgian Committee was able to provide for its refugees, resident or in transit, with its own means, but the I.D.C. extended its aid to the Committees in Czecho-slovakia, Austria, Jugoslavia and elsewhere.

From the funds of the British Section of the Council a sum of £45,000 was allocated in 1937 for the assistance of the refugees in England, of which the sum of £15,688 was

spent for emigration and £3,200 for the work of training and settlement in England. It is estimated that altogether 30,000 German Jews are distributed in the countries of Europe. A large number of them are now established permanently or temporarily.

ACADEMIC AND INTELLECTUAL REFUGEES.

The work of placing the academic exiles, which has called forth a remarkable solidarity from academic bodies in different countries, has been in great measure accomplished. Altogether, since 1933 nearly 800 Jewish "non-Aryans" and other academic refugees have been placed in academic or scientific posts. The British Section of the Council, in view of the other urgent calls, was not able to renew the grant of £2,500 which it made in 1936 to the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning in England (the successor of the Academic Assistance Council). But it made a grant of £2,000 to the Professional Committee of the German-Jewish Aid Committee which is concerned with the assistance of intellectual as well as academic Jewish refugees, during maintaining them until they can be absorbed afresh in some intellectual post. During 1937 the Committee assisted with grants 65 individual cases besides a number of persons who came for advice. Twenty-five of these cases no longer require assistance from the funds of the Committee. Altogether 34 persons were placed during the year, including 27 in England and three in the British Colonies. The Professional Committee receives an equal contribution from the Haendler Charity, and the total expenditure for the year was £2,714.

The British Section of the Council made also a grant to the budget of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem for the 26 German professors and lecturers who have been appointed there. The grant, which was £2,200 in 1936, had to be reduced to £500. The Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal each contributed \$12,500 to the Hebrew University. In America the Emergency Committee in aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars, obtained assistance from the Joint Distribution Committee, which also granted assistance to the Emergency Committee in aid of Displaced Foreign Physicians. An effort was initiated during the year for the revival of an International Academic Committee. The Council for German Jewry was represented at the Meeting, which decided upon the establishment of an international committee attached to the British Society for the Protection of Science and Learning.

THE JURIDICAL POSITION OF THE REFUGEES.

The High Commissioner for the Refugees from Germany, Major-General Sir Nell Malcolm, who was appointed by the Council of the League in February, 1936, retained his office during 1937, and the Council during the year was in close touch with him in matters concerning the juridical status of the refugees. He formed a Liaison Committee of the principal organisations, both philanthropic and political, concerned with the refugees, and the Council as a whole, as well as the Jewish Agency, the Joint Distribution Committee of America, the ICA and the HICEM, and the German Jewish Aid Committee of England were represented upon it. Mr. N. Katz, the European Secretary-General of the Joint Distribution Committee of America, was chosen Secretary of the Committee. The Liaison Committee held several meetings at Paris, Brussels, Geneva and Amsterdam, and was invited to submit its views upon a Draft Convention concerning the status of German Refugees which was drawn up by the High Commissioner for submission to a Governmental Conference. The Conference was not held till February, 1938, but it will be convenient to summarise its result in this report. In 1936 the Conference convened by the League at Geneva had adopted a provisional "Arrangement," which defined "German refugees," and laid down certain rights as regards sojourn, document of travel, expulsion and legal status. This "Arrangement" was applied straightforwardly by Great Britain, France and several other countries, and brought

about a distinct improvement in the legal position of the refugees. The Conference held in 1938 succeeded in adopting an International Convention which embodies the provisional "Arrangement" with some amendments, and also contains clauses prescribing rights of the refugees as regards work, social aid, education, etc. Representatives of the Council, the Jewish Agency and the HICEM were members of a delegation of the Liaison Committee which attended the Conference and was given a right of audience.

The cost of the office of the High Commissioner was borne by the League of Nations. The High Commissioner is concerned principally with the juridical conditions of the refugees and with negotiations with Governments about permits to enter; but he has on several occasions assisted the Refugee Organisations in dealings with States which threatened expulsion of the refugees, and also in the negotiations about immigration and settlement. The Council would like again to record its gratitude to him and to his assistants for their help in one of the most important aspects of the problem of the refugees, and particularly to express its recognition of his efforts which led to the adoption of the International Convention.

CONCLUSION.

The Council has realised broadly in the first two years of its work half of its programme for the four years. That has been possible only through the devotion and co-operation of the many bodies and individuals whose services the Council gratefully acknowledges. During the period nearly 50,000 Jews have migrated from Germany; many of them, indeed, by their own means. But the activity of the Council has enabled a great increase in the assisted emigration and development of the training enterprises, in Germany and elsewhere, to fit the young for emigration. It has helped also to secure fuller co-ordination of the activities of the Jewish bodies in England, America and the Continent of Europe. It has given hope and sustenance to a community which, without it, might have been a prey to despair. But the need for continued help is greater than ever. Ruin and destitution confront a mass of the Jews who have not independent means. The call to save the younger generation, and the call to prevent panic emigration by making it possible for the Jewish Organisations to take advantage of any openings in overseas countries, are greater than ever, and the Council must be enabled to maintain its assistance.

The picture of the German-Jewish community, dark as it is, cannot be painted only in black colours. Officers of the Council who visited Germany during 1937 have been impressed by the way in which the Jews adjust themselves to the terribly harsh conditions, and by their solidarity and the inner life which is fostered. The new Ghetto is inspired with a resolve to save the young generation. The community in Germany, which is increasingly impoverished, strives to maintain its internal institutions, and at the same time to contribute to this great enterprise of salvage. But it must have the help of outside Jewry for training, emigration and settlement.

The Council, and particularly the British Section of it, must have renewed support from the community if the work so well initiated is to continue. In order to carry out its programme during the last two years the British Section has had to spend two-thirds of the £750,000 which has been collected in Great Britain. If it is to be able to continue the work efficiently in 1938 and 1939, it must receive the remaining £250,000 which will make up its allotted quota. It would be deplorable if, at this time, when the pressure in Germany is constantly aggravated, the tempo of ordered emigration should decline because of diminishing help from the Jewish organisations. The response of British Jewry to the needs of German Jewry in its long-drawn crisis is the test of our people. The persistence of German persecution demands the persistence of Jewish solidarity.

Since the report was drafted, the scope of the problem has been terribly aggravated by the inclusion within oppressed German Jewry of the 200,000 Jews of Austria. Over 90 per cent. of them are in the city of Vienna, which has more Jews than Berlin. They are

already an impoverished community. The same lot now faces the young generation as has faced the young Jews of Germany. Their need of help is as great. The leaders of German Jewry have already declared that it is the duty of German Jews to make the greatest exertions possible to help their brethren in Austria and make available for them any help that is granted from foreign countries. The Council, on its part, has resolved to make a further special effort so that it may do something to relieve the terrible need, and save the community from utter destruction.

April, 1938.

SAMUEL,
Chairman.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH SECTION OF THE COUNCIL FOR GERMAN JEWRY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

During the period under review, the Council for German Jewry has not taken any intensive steps to increase the amount collected in Great Britain for its work, it having been felt that certain British charities which had postponed their appeals for funds for their own work, in order to leave the field clear for the appeal for German Jewry, should be given an opportunity to replenish their own coffers. In spite of this, the fund has increased from £730,000, which was the amount promised in 1936, to £763,904 10s. 5d., as at 31st December, 1937.

During the year 1937, the sum of £83,654 3s. 1d. was received in cash from contributors and £298 7s. 9d. was received from our Bankers for interest on money placed on deposit.

There was also received during 1937 the sum of £11,544 11s. 7d., being the Income Tax recovered on payments made under covenants entered into by contributors to the fund.

In view of the fact that in 1936 the British Section of the Council for German Jewry made allocations amounting in all to £317,916, which was far in excess of what it had been anticipated would be its share of the work of helping German Refugees in 1936, the resources at the disposal of the British Section in 1937 were considerably reduced and accordingly reductions had to be made in the grants voted. In spite of this, during the year 1937, the British Section made grants amounting to £199,921 4s. 0d.

For the reasons explained in the main report the British Section of the Council has, in 1937, contributed a large proportion of its funds towards the work of settling and training German Jews in Palestine, but it also contributed the sum of £15,700 to the Reichsvertretung for emigration from and training in Germany and £3,000 to the HICEM for the emigration of German Jews from countries other than Germany.

In Great Britain, for the maintenance of the refugees in this country and towards the cost of enabling them to establish themselves in businesses and professions in the United Kingdom, for the maintenance of the Professional Committee which looked after the academic refugees in England, for the Inter-Aid Committee for Children from Germany and for various other specific purposes, all connected with refugees from Germany in Great Britain, the British Section contributed in 1937, £49,423, whilst the sum of £343 7s. 2d. was paid over to the Ort-Oze being monies received by the British Section earmarked for the work of the Ort-Oze on behalf of German refugees in various centres in Europe.

In Palestine, the British Section allocated the sum of not less than £84,800 to the Central Bureau for the Settlement of German Jews in Palestine, for the settlement and training of German Jews in that country and, in addition, a sum of £551 5s. 0d. to the Hebrew University towards the cost of maintaining on the staff of that Institution a certain number of German Professors who had to leave their former country.

In accordance with the initial agreement the grant of £28,000 to cover the normal income of the Keren Hayesod, in London, for the year 1937, was also paid by the British Section, as well as a sum of £17,023 4s. 11d., being contributions received by the Council earmarked for the purchase of land through the Jewish National Fund. In addition to the amount actually received for this latter purpose, the Council made further advances to the Jewish National Fund to enable them to purchase land in Palestine on which to settle German Refugees, and on 31st December, 1937, the Jewish National Fund had received from the British Section the sum of £11,095 17s. 0d. in excess of the contributions received by the British Section earmarked for the Jewish National Fund, as a loan to be repaid out of contributions promised for the Jewish National Fund.

In order to assist a number of families in Germany who desired to emigrate and who had not sufficient funds to make up the total required of £1,000, which would enable them to enter Palestine as capitalists, the British Section of the Council for German Jewry made an advance of £60,000 to Haavara, Ltd. This advance was repayable by monthly instalments of £6,000 each, which commenced in July, 1937, and up to 31st December in that year the sum of £36,000 had been repaid, leaving a balance of £24,000 due to the Council.

An allocation of £500 was made towards capital expenditure at the Training Farm at Wieringen, and a guarantee of a similar amount has been given in connection with the Belgian Training Centre which has been established for retraining professionals.

Grants of £100 each were also made to the Mirror Yeshivah for the maintenance of German refugee students at that Institution and to the Dorpat University towards the salary of the Holder of the Chair of Judaica at that University.

The administrative expenses of the British Section of the Council amounted during the year 1937 to £4,333 0s. 4d.

The Income and Expenditure Account, attached to this statement, shows that the commitments of the British Section of the Council for German Jewry as at 1st January, 1937, amounted to £133,449 10 0
Additional commitments undertaken during the year 199,921 4 0

TOTAL £333,370 14 0
Less: Amount paid on account of commitments during the year 1937 207,986 13 11
Leaving commitments outstanding at 1st January, 1938 £125,384 0 1

As already stated, the total amount received by the British Section during 1937 was £95,497 2s. 5d., whilst the total expenditure amounted to £212,322 14s. 3d., leaving an excess of expenditure over receipts of £116,825 11s. 10d.

In order to finance the work of the Council, Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, in conjunction with Messrs. M. Samuel & Co., Ltd., agreed to grant overdraft facilities to the Council on the security of payments to be received under covenants entered into

by contributors to the fund. These facilities have been granted on exceptionally favourable terms, the Council being charged interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum only. As will be seen from the Balance Sheet attached to this Report, the amount due to our Bankers on 31st December, 1937, was £61,415 2s. 2d., and the thanks of the Executive of the Council for German Jewry are due to both Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons and to Messrs. M. Samuel & Co., Ltd., for the assistance which they have rendered and which has enabled the Council to carry on its work on behalf of the afflicted Jewry in and from Germany.

The following is the cash position of the Fund as at 31st December, 1937, from which it will be seen that after making provision for the maintenance of the refugees in England during the years 1938 and 1939, and for the contribution to the Keren Hayesod for the same period, there was at the disposal of the British Section of the Council for German Jewry for allocation on 31st December, 1937, the sum of £36,121 7s. 2d. It is estimated that a reserve of approximately £15,000 should be made to meet possible contingencies, leaving the sum of approximately £20,000 free, as per statement below:—

Total contributions promised (including Income Tax recoverable) ...	£763,904 10 5
Cash received	341,707 15 8
BALANCE TO BE RECEIVED	£422,196 14 9
Less: Earmarked Funds to be received	71,404 12 1
NET AMOUNT AVAILABLE	£350,792 2 8
Add: Amounts due to Council by Haavara, Jewish National Fund, etc.	35,244 17 3
Cash at Bank	630 3 5
TOTAL RESOURCES	£386,667 3 4
TOTAL COMMITMENTS, including refugees, etc., 1938 and 1939	350,545 14 2
BALANCE UNALLOCATED	£36,121 7 2

F. D. SAMUEL }
LIONEL S. MONTAGU } Treasurers

28th February, 1938.

Central British Fund for German Jewry—Council for German Jewry.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year Ended 31st December, 1937.

		COMMITMENTS.											
		PAYMENTS						COMMITMENTS.					
		Outstanding 1st Jan. 1937, less amounts withdrawn in current period.						For Year to 31st Dec. 1937 or 1st Jan. 1938.					
		£		s. d.		£		s. d.		£		s. d.	
TO DISTRIBUTIONS													
GERMANY	Zentralausschuss der Deutschen Juden ...					22,414 5 7		6,714 5 7		15,700 0 0		---	
	H. I. C. E. M. ...					---		---		3,000 0 0		3,000 0 0	
	Hilfsverein der Juden in Deutschland ...	10 0 0		---		---		10 0 0		---		---	
PALESTINE	Jewish Agency (Central Bureau for Settlement of German Jews in Palestine) ...					51,500 0 0		70,000 0 0		52,000 0 0		75,500 0 0	
	-do- ...					16,500 0 0		21,600 0 0		24,000 0 0		29,100 0 0	
	-do- ...					15,000 0 0		12,000 0 0		6,000 0 0		3,000 0 0	
	-do- ...					1,000 0 0		---		2,800 0 0		1,800 0 0	
	Hebrew University, Jerusalem ...					2,200 0 0		2,200 0 0		551 5 0		551 5 0	
	Keren Hayesod ...					27,889 7 9		9,698 4 9		28,000 0 0		9,908 17 8	
	Jewish National Fund ...					17,023 4 11		---		17,023 4 11		---	
	Displaced University Professors ...					75 0 0		24 4 6		62 17 6		12 2 8	
ENGLAND	Jewish Refugees Committee ...					45,139 9 0		---		45,139 9 0		---	
	Publicity and Investigation ...					1,034 2 3		180 15 5		1,000 0 0		146 13 2	
	Professional Committee ...					2,500 0 0		2,000 0 0		2,000 0 0		1,500 0 0	
	-do- Expenses ...					150 0 0		---		300 0 0		150 0 0	
	Society for Protection of Science and Learning (late Academic Assistance Council) ...					1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0		51 5 0		51 5 0	
	International Students Service ...					500 0 0		500 0 0		---		---	
	Interad Committee for Children from Germany ...					200 0 0		---		200 0 0		---	
	Liverpool University ...					241 9 5		---		241 9 5		---	
	Manchester University ...					100 0 0		---		160 0 0		60 0 0	
	Specified Cases ...					35 0 0		100 0 0		35 0 0		100 0 0	
	West London Synagogue Hospitality Committee ...					25 0 0		---		25 0 0		---	
	Jewish Board of Guardians (German Refugees Sub-Committee) ...					71 10 0		---		71 10 0		---	
	Ort Oze ...					505 5 2		165 15 11		3 0 0		3 17 11	
HOLLAND	Stichting Joodsche Arbeid ...					500 0 0		---		500 0 0		---	
POLAND	Mizrer Yeshivah ...					100 0 0		---		100 0 0		---	
YUGO-SLAVIA	Relief Committee ...					---		100 0 0		---		100 0 0	
S. AMERICA	Hilfsverein, Buenos Aires ...					1,000 0 0		2,000 0 0		---		1,000 0 0	
	Jewish Settlement, Brazil ...					---		4,000 0 0		---		4,000 0 0	
ROUMANIA	Roumanian Relief Committee ...					75 0 0		75 0 0		---		---	
AUSTRIA	Fursorge Zentrale, Vienna ...					1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0		---		---	
ITALY	Travelling Expenses of Representative ...					91 3 10		91 3 10		---		---	
BELGIUM	Belgian Training Centre ...					---		---		500 0 0		500 0 0	
ESTONIA	Dorpat University ...					100 0 0		---		100 0 0		---	
	High Commissioner for Refugees ...					6 16 0		---		6 16 0		---	
						207,986 13 11		133,449 10 0		199,921 4 0		125,384 0 1	
TO ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.													
	Rent ...					560 0 0							
	Secretaries' and Office Salaries ...					2,210 0 1							
	Stationery, Postages, Telephone, etc. ...					687 9 8							
	Travelling Expenses ...					218 11 11							
	Appeal Expenses ...					227 8 2							
	Advertising ...					186 18 1							
	Deed Stamps ...					58 4 10							
	Audit Expenses ...					82 12 3							
	Miscellaneous Expenses ...					304 15 4							
						4,336 0 4							
						212,322 14 3							
BY RECEIPTS													
	Contributions ...					83,654 3 1							
	Bank Interest ...					298 7 9							
	Income Tax Recovered ...					11,544 11 7							
						95,497 2 5							
BY EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER RECEIPTS						£116,825 11 10							

Balance Sheet 31st December, 1937.

<i>LIABILITIES.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Creditors for Advances	109,731	6	3			
-do- Sundry Expenses unpaid ...	112	12	3			
	109,843	18	6			
Bank Overdraft—N. M. Rothschild & Sons...				61,415	2	2
				£171,259	0	8

<i>ASSETS.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Advances—</i>						
<i>Jewish National Fund—</i>						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet ...	5,261	1	11			
Advances made during the year to 31st December, 1937	5,834	15	1			
				11,095	17	0
<i>Haavara Limited</i>				24,000	0	0
<i>Liverpool Committee</i>				29	11	4
<i>Cash at Bank and in Hand</i>				642	15	5
<i>Income and Expenditure Account—</i>						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet ...	18,665	5	1			
Excess of Expenditure over Income for year to 31st December, 1937	116,825	11	10			
				135,490	16	11
				£171,259	0	8

NOTES.—(1) No account has been taken in the Balance Sheet of—

- (a) Commitments amounting to £125,384, which were covered by contributions not yet due under period covenants.
- (b) Amounts recoverable in respect of Advances (with the exception of the Jewish National Fund, Haavara Ltd., and the Liverpool Committee).
- (c) Instalments on period covenants overdue.

(2) There is a contingent liability in respect of Earmarked Funds to the extent of £4,278 9s. 11d. I have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and records of the Central British Fund for German Jewry, in which the transactions of the Council for German Jewry are recorded, and with the Minutes of the Executive of the Council. In my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Council's affairs according to the best of my information, and the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books and records referred to.

Norfolk House,
Norfolk Street,
London, W.C.2.

11th, February, 1938

C. H. NATHAN, *Honorary Auditor.*
Chartered Accountant.

APPENDIX I.

Work of American Joint Distribution Committee.

From its inception in 1914 to the end of 1937, the American Joint Distribution Committee has spent a total of \$89,084,682 for all activities in a great number of countries in Europe, Palestine (nearly \$9,000,000), Russia and a number of overseas countries.

Prior to the events in Germany, the American Joint Distribution Committee operated mainly in the countries which had been grievously afflicted by the War—to the greatest extent in Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, etc. It extended its aid to institutions in Germany during the years 1923–1925, when that country was affected by its post-war difficulties.

In Poland nearly \$28,000,000 have been spent for activities of the American Joint Distribution Committee.

The above total of \$89,000,000 includes a sum of \$4,440,000 assigned by the American Joint Distribution Committee since 1933 for activities connected with the work on behalf of German Jewry. Of this total, there was spent within Germany \$2,100,000 and in refugee countries \$2,340,000, of which \$850,000 was spent in the United States. The sum shown for refugee countries includes an amount of \$387,000 assigned by the A.J.D.C. for transportation of refugees through the HICEM.

As to the refugee countries it is worth while to mention a few items, such as France \$355,000, Holland \$340,000, Poland \$47,000, Austria \$24,000.

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE OFFICES, PARIS, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

COMMITMENTS for GERMAN PROGRAMME, 1937.

		COMMITMENTS. TOTAL Dollars.	of which unpaid on 31st Dec., 1937. Dollars
I. COMMITMENTS BY THE EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE OFFICES, J.D.C.			
A. REFUGEE COUNTRIES.			
<i>ARGENTINE</i>	Immigration of 10 young Jews (Riegner Gruppe)	6,000.00	6,000.00
<i>AUSTRIA</i>	Jewish Community, Vienna	10,000.00	—
	Individual German Refugee Cases	221.20	—
		10,221.20	—
<i>BELGIUM</i>	Association pour la Reeduc. Profess. des Refugies	1,196.98	—
	Individual German Refugee Cases	210.00	210.00
		1,406.98	210.00
<i>CZECHO-SLOVAKIA</i>	Refugee Committee, Prague	13,862.00	6,300.00
	Juedische Krankenfuersorge, Prague	1,000.00	—
	For Emigrants Literates (non-Sectarian)	250.00	—
	Individual German Refugee Cases	248.58	—
		15,360.58	6,300.00

COMMITMENTS for GERMAN PROGRAMME, 1937.

		COMMITMENTS.	
		TOTAL	of which
		Dollars.	unpaid on
			31st Dec.,
			1937.
			Dollars
I. COMMITMENTS BY THE EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE OFFICES, J.D.C. (cont.).			
A. REFUGEE COUNTRIES (cont.).			
<i>ESTONIA</i>	University Dorpat (Chair of Jurisica)	490.00	—
<i>HOLLAND</i>	*Refugee Committee, Amsterdam	87,515.63	4,500.00
	Vieringer Farm	5,000.00	—
	Individual German Refugee Cases	1,225.50	—
		<u>93,741.13</u>	<u>4,500.00</u>
<i>ITALY</i>	Central Com. for German Ref. in Milano	13,852.85	3,900.00
	Individual German Refugee Cases	411.50	—
		<u>14,264.35</u>	<u>3,900.00</u>
<i>LATVIA</i>	Individual German Refugee Cases	100.00	—
<i>FRANCE</i>	Academic Assistance Committee, Paris	8,148.06	—
	Office pour les Réfugiés Sarrois, Paris	173.46	—
	Ose Society, Paris	2,795.39	749.00
	Service Juridique, Paris	480.79	—
	Comité Central d'Assistance aux Réfugiés, Paris	458.02	—
	Union of Russian Jews, Paris	1,500.00	—
	Juridical Aid for German Refugees, Paris	4,059.96	—
	Centre de Reclassement Professionnel, Paris	10,150.00	2,727.50
	Aid to refugees through Hugo Simon, Paris	1,887.75	—
	Comité d'Assistance aux réfugiés, Rue Lisbonne, Paris	33,558.23	4,500.00
	Comité de Liason du Haut Commissaire, Paris	80.10	—
	Alliance Medical, Paris (N.Y.)	500.00	—
	Foyer des Israélites, Paris	113.63	—
	Individual German Refugee Cases	2,745.58	516.11
		<u>66,650.97</u>	<u>8,492.61</u>
<i>LITHUANIA</i>	Javneh, Kaunas Summer Colony for German Children	400.00	—
<i>PALESTINE</i>	Hebrew University, Jerusalem	13,000.00	—
<i>POLAND</i>	Refugee Committees, Warsaw, Katowice, Lemberg and Krakow	20,707.76	2,341.25
	*Refugee Committee : Refugee Countries Fund	178,515.63	—
	Extrabudgetary	6,000.00	—
		<u>84,515.63</u>	—
	G. Ch. Katzn	3,000.00	—
		<u>87,515.63</u>	—

COMMITMENTS for GERMAN PROGRAMME, 1937.

		COMMITMENTS.	
		TOTAL	of which
		Dollars.	unpaid on
			31st Dec.,
			1937.
			Dollars.
I. COMMITMENTS BY THE EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE OFFICES, J.D.C. (cont.).			
A. REFUGEE COUNTRIES (cont.).			
<i>PORTUGAL</i>	Refugee Committee, Lisbonne	1,165.50	—
	Individual German Refugee Cases	100.00	—
		<u>1,265.50</u>	—
<i>SPAIN</i>	Refugee Committee	5,900.00	—
<i>SWITZERLAND</i>	International Student Service, Geneva	500.00	—
	Intern. Com. for placement of Prof. workers (Ginsbourg Com.)	1,250.00	500.00
	Verband Schweiz. Israel. Kultusgemeinden, Zurich	3,000.00	1,000.00
	Individual German Refugee Cases	185.93	—
		<u>4,935.93</u>	<u>1,500.00</u>
<i>YUGO-SLAVIA</i>	Refugee Committee, Zagreb	1,391.82	—
<i>UNCLASSIFIED</i>	Special Operating Expenses	9,591.03	—
	Individual German Refugee Cases	649.60	—
		<u>10,240.63</u>	—
<i>B. HICEM</i>	For transportation, £33,000	165,000.00	—
	TOTAL REFUGEE COUNTRIES	1431,076.85	133,243.86
<i>C. GERMANY</i>	Zentralausschuss (£121,500)	607,500.00	—
	Reichszentrale fuer Schachtangelegenheiten (Kosher Meat)	4,950.00	—
	Jued. Heimspeisung, Berlin (Kitchens)	2,000.00	—
	Hilfsverein and other Organisations in Berlin	674.25	—
	Operating Expenses, Germany	18,410.46	—
		<u>633,534.71</u>	—
	Total Commitments by the European Executive Offices	1,064,611.56	—
<i>II. COMMITMENTS BY THE J.D.C., NEW YORK OFFICES</i>		454,925.00	—
	GRAND TOTAL	\$1,519,538.56	\$33,243.86

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL OF AMERICA FOR THE YEAR 1937

TO THE EXECUTIVE OF THE COUNCIL FOR GERMAN JEWRY.

The United Palestine Appeal is the fund-raising instrument of American Jewry representing all elements in the community for the purpose of furthering the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. The officers of the United Palestine Appeal reflect the universality of the support which it is receiving from among Zionists and non-Zionists, conservative, orthodox and reform.

The campaign during 1937 was conducted on behalf of the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod), the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth Leisrael), and the Emergency Fund of the Jewish Agency (Mifal Bizaron), all three participating equally in the proceeds, that is, each receiving one-third. Since the United Palestine Appeal considers itself solely a fund-raising medium, the method of distributing funds raised by it was left to the Executive of the Jewish Agency and the Board of the Keren Kayemeth. The officers of the United Palestine Appeal urged however, for 1937 as in 1936, that a part of the proceeds of the American campaign be used by the Executive of the Jewish Agency and the Board of the Keren Kayemeth for the settlement of German Jews in Palestine. Accordingly, the amount of \$250,000, the same sum as in 1936, was set aside for this purpose.

The records of Palestine collections in the United States during the five years from 1933 to 1937 show that the sum of \$1,162,000 was allotted to assist German Jews in Palestine during this period. In addition to the funds raised directly and made available by the United Palestine Appeal, there were special collections for the Youth Aliyah by Hadassah, in agreement with the United Palestine Appeal, which resulted in the remittance to Palestine, as of 1st October, 1937, of \$254,264. The total for German assistance in Palestine provided by Zionist Funds America is therefore \$1,407,764.

The appropriation of the money hitherto contributed by American Jewry to the settlement of German Jews in Palestine is described in full in the report of the German department of the Jewish Agency, whose budget proposal for 1937 was adopted by the Council for German Jewry in a plenary meeting held March 1937 in London and attended by Dr. Stephen S. Wise and the late Felix M. Warburg.

In order to appreciate the share of the United Palestine Appeal in the task of settling German Jews in Palestine it must, however, be borne in mind that the chief purpose of this Appeal is the consolidation and enlargement of Jewish Palestine which is to become a home for Jews from all parts of the world. Of the amount of \$30,000,000 net which during the years from 1921 till 1937 were remitted by World Jewry to the ordinary budget of the Keren Hayesod, the share of the United Palestine Appeal and its predecessors is \$13,715,000 (44.4 per cent.) which is considerably more than the share of the whole of European Jewry (31 per cent.). To the Mifal Bizaron, created during the disturbances in 1936 to safeguard the security of Jewish settlements, the United Palestine Appeal contributed \$260,000 (40 per cent. of the total), and to the \$21,000,000 raised by World Jewry for the Keren Kayemeth (from 1901 to 1937) American Jewry's share is more than \$5,000,000.

With the help of these contributions it has been possible to found and develop in Palestine more than 200 rural and suburban settlements, to enlarge the Jewish quarters in the towns and thus to create the fundamental conditions for the reception and absorption in less than five years of more than 40,000 Jews from Germany.

COUNCIL FOR GERMAN JEWRY

Report for 1936.