

Council for German Jewry, 1937

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COUNCIL FOR GERMAN JEWRY

Report for 1937.

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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 28,000 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 Organization and its branches for specific objects, German Jewry retains its long-established communal organs in each town or province, the *Gemeinde*, which has powers of collecting taxes from the members of the community for the religious movement and for philanthropic purposes. It works in close co-operation with the central bodies in the provision of training, instruction 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 *Reichsmark* 4,000,000, of which roughly half was obtained from internal and half from external sources. The funds which it borrows 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.

(4) Emigration.

Since 1933 it has been recognized 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 90,000 fled, of whom three-quarters were Jews. It has been the consistent aim of the Jewish Organizations in Germany, and of the *Reichsvertretung*, to prevent any recurrence of panic emigration, and to assure, by helping them, 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 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 over 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 flocked 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 relatives who have been able to give assistance that they will not become a public charge, and so made it possible for the emigrants 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 have each month for European countries who have no assured prospect and no means and

therefore, have to be maintained by the Refugee Organizations of the communities. Considerable funds have been required in France, in Holland, in England and Czechoslovakia and other countries since 1933 for relief and maintenance of destitute refugees. In addition, considerable numbers of refugees are maintained in those 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 organization 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 *Haaravim*, 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 organizations 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 organized 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) Organizations.

Special Organizations 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 Colonization 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, organized a special Department for the movement of the German Refugees from European countries to all parts of the world, and organized 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 Jewish 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

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 Yugoslavia. 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 Zuider 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 Arepro (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:—

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| (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 (Haluzim) 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 repayments 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 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 three 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 agriculturalists on the land. They have still to be executed, 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 territory.

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 Organisations in the countries immediately adjoining Germany, which have to bear a more direct burden than the organisations 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 refuge countries. The cases that required the help of the Committee numbered 521 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 525,000 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 552 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 J.D.C. extended its aid to the Committees in Czechoslovakia, Austria, Yugoslavia 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 £8,200 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-Aryan" 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, 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 £5,274.

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 Neill 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 refugee," and laid down certain rights as regards sojourn, document of travel, expulsion and legal status. That "Arrangement" was applied straightway 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 permanent "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 case 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 visited the Refugee Organizations 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 realized broadly in the first two years of its work half of its programme for the first year. 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, of 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. Rites and restrictions continue to hamper the Jews who have not independent means. The call to save the younger generation, and the call to prevent passive emigration by making it possible for the Jewish Organizations 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 colors. Officers of the Council who visited Germany during 1937 have been impressed by the way in which the Jews adjust themselves to the terrible harsh conditions, and by their solidarity and the inner life which is fostered. The new Germans are 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 the great enterprise of salvage. But it must have the help of outside Jews 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 £250,000 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 altered quota. It would be desirable if, at this time, when the pressure in Germany is constantly augmented, the tempo of outward emigration should decline because of diminishing help from the Jewish organizations. The response of British Jewry to the needs of German Jewry is its long-drawn trial as the rest 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 augmented by the inclusion within approved German Jewry of the 200,000 Jews of Austria. Over 20 per cent of them are in the city of Vienna, which has more Jews than Berlin. They are

already an impoverished community. The same let now face the young generation in the land of the young Jews of Germany. Their need of help is so 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, it would be better to leave the field clear for the appeal for German Jewry, should be given an opportunity to emphasize their own sufferings. In spite of this, the fund has increased from £700,000, which was the amount promised in 1936, to £725,000 (10s. 5d.) as at 31st December, 1937.

During the year 1937, the sum of £30,254 3s. 1d. was received in cash from contributors and £268 7s. 6d. 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 received on payments made under contracts entered into by contributions 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 £307,800, 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 £19,000 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 £25,770 to the Reichsvertretung for emigration from and training in Germany and 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 business 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, £96,425, while the sum of £240 7s. 6d. was paid over to the *Ort-Ort* being monies received by the British Section earmarked for the work of the *Ort-Ort* in behalf of German refugees in various centres in Europe.

The British Jewish Section allocated the sum of £2,000 to the Central Council for the Education of German Jews in Palestine for the maintenance and training of German Jews in the country and, in addition, a sum of £257 7s. 6d. to the Hebrew University towards the cost of maintaining the staff of that institution in a certain number of German Universities with a view to their return to their country.

The administrative expenses of the year 1937, £2,500 to cover the normal expenses of the German Hebrew Section, for the year 1937, was also paid by the British Section and the sum of £7722 14s. 11d. being contributions received by the Council towards the maintenance of the Jewish National Fund. In addition to the amounts already received for the same purpose, the Council made further advances to the Jewish National Fund to enable them to purchase land in Palestine on behalf of the German Hebräer, and on 31st December, 1937, the Jewish National Fund had received from the British Section the sum of £11,095 17s. 6d. in excess of the contributions received by the British Section towards the Jewish National Fund in addition to the regular annual contributions permitted by the Jewish National Fund.

In order to make a number of families in Germany who desired to emigrate and who had no sufficient funds to make up the cost of travel of £1,000, which would enable them to enter Palestine as expatriates, the British Section of the Council for German Jews made an advance of £60,000 to Hebräer, Ltd. This advance was repayable by quarterly instalments of £5,000 each, which commenced in July, 1937, and up to 31st December of that year the sum of £26,000 had been repaid, leaving a balance of £34,000 due to the Council.

An advance of £50 was made towards a grant application to the Training Bureau, Jerusalem, and a sum of £2,000 was made towards the same year to contribute with the Hebrew Training Bureau which has been established for the same purpose.

Grants of £70 each were also made to the Hebrew Teachers for the maintenance of German refugee students in the Universities and in the Hebrew University towards the salary of the holder of the Chair of Hebrew in the University.

The administrative expenses of the British Section of the Council commenced during the year 1937 on £233 12s. 6d.

The Income and Expenditure Account submitted to this committee shows that the commitments of the British Section of the Council for the German Jews were: (a) January, 1937, £209,444 11s. 0d. (b) 31st December, 1937, £199,221 4s. 0d.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| TOTAL | £209,444 11s. 0d. |
| Less: Amount paid to account of commitments during the year 1937 | 207,966 12s. 11d. |
| Leaving commitments outstanding on 31st January, 1938 | £1,478 9s. 11d. |

As already stated, the total amount received by the British Section during 1937 was £26,097 7s. 6d. which, in the year, expenditure amounted to £21,025 14s. 3d. leaving a surplus of expenditure over receipts of £5,072 13s. 3d.

In order to finance the work of the Council, Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, in connection with Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Co., Ltd., agreed to grant overdraft facilities to the Council for the security of deposits and to receive the daily overdraft interest due

by contributions 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 £6,425 2s. 2d., and the thanks of the Executive of the Council for German Jews are due to both Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons and to Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & 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 Jews 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 Jews for allocation on 31st December, 1937, the sum of £26,221 7s. 2d. It is estimated that a reserve of approximately £25,000 should be made to meet possible contingencies, leaving the sum of approximately £1,200 free, as per statement below:—

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Total contributions received (including Income Tax recoverable) ... | £71,984 10s. 5d. |
| Cash received ... | 34,737 25s. 8d. |
| INFLUENCE TO BE RECEIVED ... | £107,996 34s. 9d. |
| Less: Estimated funds to be received ... | 71,494 12s. 1d. |
| NET AMOUNT AVAILABLE ... | £36,502 22s. 8d. |
| Add: Amount due to Council by Hebräer, Jewish National Fund, etc. ... | 35,364 17s. 3d. |
| Cash at Bank ... | 620 3s. 5d. |
| TOTAL RESOURCES ... | £72,487 3s. 4d. |
| TOTAL COMMITMENTS, including refugees, etc., 1938 and 1939 ... | 59,846 14s. 2d. |
| INFLUENCE UNALLOCATED ... | £12,641 7s. 2d. |

F. D. SHARDEL

Chairman

26th January, 1938.

DOUGLAS S. MONTAGU

Treasurer

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

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

| | | PAYMENTS | | COMMITMENTS. | | Outstanding at 1st Jan. 1938. | |
|---|---|----------|-------|--|----------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Outstanding 1st Jan. 1937, less amounts withdrawn in current period. | | For Year to 31st Dec. 1937 | |
| | | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| TO DISTRIBUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| GERMANY | | | | | | | |
| | Zentralsausschuss der Deutschen Juden | | | ...Emigration from and training in Germany | 22,414 | 5 7 | 6,714 5 7 |
| | H. I. C. E. M. | | | ...Emigration from Countries other than Germany | | | 3,000 0 0 |
| | Hilfsverein der Juden in Deutschland | | | ...Training outside Germany | 10 | 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| PALESTINE | | | | | | | |
| | Jewish Agency (Central Bureau for Settlement of German Jews in Palestine) | | | ...Houses and Equipment for German Colonists | 51,500 | 0 0 | 70,000 0 0 |
| | -do- | | | ...Training for Agriculture | 16,500 | 0 0 | 21,600 0 0 |
| | -do- | | | ...Credits and Social Services | 15,000 | 0 0 | 12,000 0 0 |
| | -do- | | | ...Administration | 1,000 | 0 0 | 2,800 0 0 |
| | Hebrew University, Jerusalem | | | ...Employment of German Professors | 2,200 | 0 0 | 2,200 0 0 |
| | Keren Hayesod | | | | 27,889 | 7 9 | 9,698 4 9 |
| | Jewish National Fund | | | ...Purchase of Land | 17,023 | 4 11 | 17,023 4 11 |
| | Displaced University Professors | | | ...Earmarked Funds | 75 | 0 0 | 24 4 6 |
| ENGLAND | | | | | | | |
| | Jewish Refugees Committee | | | ...Relief of Refugees | 45,139 | 9 0 | 45,139 9 0 |
| | Publicity and Investigation | | | | 1,034 | 2 3 | 180 15 5 |
| | Professional Committee | | | ...Academic Grants | 2,500 | 0 0 | 2,000 0 0 |
| | -do- Expenses | | | ...Grant for Expenses | 150 | 0 0 | 300 0 0 |
| | Society for Protection of Science and Learning (late Academic Assistance Council) | | | ...Academic Grants | 1,000 | 0 0 | 1,000 0 0 |
| | International Students Service | | | ...Grant | 500 | 0 0 | 500 0 0 |
| | Interad Committee for Children from Germany | | | -do- | 200 | 0 0 | 200 0 0 |
| | Liverpool University | | | ...Grants to German Professors | 241 | 9 5 | 241 9 5 |
| | Manchester University | | | -do- | 100 | 0 0 | 160 0 0 |
| | Specified Cases | | | ...Earmarked Funds | 35 | 0 0 | 100 0 0 |
| | West London Synagogue Hospitality Committee | | | -do- | 25 | 0 0 | 25 0 0 |
| | Jewish Board of Guardians (German Refugees Sub-Committee) | | | -do- | 71 | 10 0 | 71 10 0 |
| | Ort Oze | | | -do- | 505 | 5 2 | 165 15 11 |
| | | | | | 343 | 2 | 3 17 11 |
| HOLLAND | | | | | | | |
| | Stichting Joodsche Arbeid | | | ...Vocational Training | 500 | 0 0 | 500 0 0 |
| POLAND | | | | | | | |
| | Mirrer Yeshivah | | | ...Maintenance of Refugee Students | 100 | 0 0 | 100 0 0 |
| JUGO-SLAVIA | | | | | | | |
| | Relief Committee | | | ...Relief of German Refugees | | | 100 0 0 |
| S. AMERICA | | | | | | | |
| | Hilfsverein, Buenos Aires | | | ...Assistance for Emigrants to South America | 1,000 | 0 0 | 2,000 0 0 |
| | Jewish Settlement, Brazil | | | ...Establishing Jewish Families, Earmarked Funds | | | 4,000 0 0 |
| ROUMANIA | | | | | | | |
| | Roumanian Relief Committee | | | ...Relief of German Refugees | 75 | 0 0 | 75 0 0 |
| AUSTRIA | | | | | | | |
| | Fursorge Zentrale, Vienna | | | ...Training and migration of German Refugees | 1,000 | 0 0 | 1,000 0 0 |
| ITALY | | | | | | | |
| | Travelling Expenses of Representative | | | ...Organisation of Settlements | 91 | 3 10 | 91 3 10 |
| BELGIUM | | | | | | | |
| | Belgian Training Centre | | | ...Guarantee | | | 500 0 0 |
| ESTONIA | | | | | | | |
| | Dorpat University | | | ...Subvention for Salary of Librarian | 100 | 0 0 | 100 0 0 |
| | High Commissioner for Refugees | | | ...Expenses of Liaison Committee | 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 | | | | 360 | 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 | |
| | | | | | £116,825 | 11 10 | |
| BY EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER RECEIPTS | | | | | | | |

Balance Sheet 31st December, 1937.

| <i>LIABILITIES.</i> | | | | <i>ASSETS.</i> | | | |
|---|---------|----|----|---------------------------------------|---------|----|---------------|
| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
| Creditors for Advances | 109,731 | 6 | 3 | Advances— | | | |
| -do- Sundry Expenses unpaid | 112 | 12 | 3 | Jewish National Fund:— | | | |
| | | | | Balance as per last Balance Sheet ... | 5,261 | 1 | 11 |
| Bank Overdraft—N. M. Rothschild & Sons... | 109,843 | 18 | 6 | Advances made during the year to | | | |
| | | | | 31st December, 1937 | 5,834 | 15 | 1 |
| | | | | Haavara Limited | | | 11,095 17 0 |
| | | | | Liverpool Committee | | | 24,000 0 0 |
| | | | | Cash at Bank and in Hand | | | 29 11 4 |
| | | | | Income and Expenditure Account— | | | 642 15 5 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | | | | | £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 previously 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.

| 1. COMMITMENTS BY THE EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE OFFICES, J.D.C. | TOTAL COMMITMENTS, of which unpaid on 31st Dec. 1937. | TOTAL COMMITMENTS, of which unpaid on 31st Dec. 1937. |
|---|--|--|
| A. REFUGEE COUNTRIES. | | |
| ARGENTINE Immigrants of 10 young Jews (Régner Group) | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 |
| AUSTRIA Jewish Community, Vienna | 10,000.00 | — |
| Individual German Refugee Cases | 221.20 | — |
| | 10,221.20 | — |
| BELGIUM Association pour la Réfuge. Profes. des Réfugiés | 1,196.98 | — |
| Individual German Refugee Cases | 210.00 | 210.00 |
| | 1,406.98 | 210.00 |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA Refugee Committee, Prague | 13,862.00 | 6,300.00 |
| Judische Karakendörfer, Prague | 1,000.00 | — |
| For Emigrants Livres (Leo-Scavaria) | 250.00 | — |
| Individual German Refugee Cases | 248.58 | — |
| | 15,360.58 | 6,300.00 |

APPENDIX I.

Work of American Joint Distribution Committee.

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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 Dollars. | of which unpaid on 31st Dec., 1937. Dollars |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| I. COMMITMENTS BY THE EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE OFFICES, J.D.C. (cont.). | | | |
| A. REFUGEE COUNTRIES (cont.). | | | |
| ESTONIA | University Dorpat (Chair of Judaica) | 490.00 | — |
| HOLLAND | *Refuge 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> |
| ITALY | 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> |
| LATVIA | Individual German Refugee Cases | 100.00 | — |
| FRANCE | Academic Assistance Committee, Paris | 8,148.06 | — |
| | Office pour les Réfugiés Sarrois, Paris | 173.46 | — |
| | One 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 Professionel, Paris | 10,150.00 | 2,727.50 |
| | Aid to refugees through Hugo Simon, Paris | 1,887.75 | — |
| | Comité d'Assistance aux réfugiés, Rue Libanotte, Paris | 33,558.23 | 4,500.00 |
| | Comité de Liaison 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> |
| LITHUANIA | Javneb. Kaunas Summer Colony for German Children | 400.00 | — |
| PALESTINE | Hebrew University, Jerusalem | 13,000.00 | — |
| POLAND | Refuge Committees, Warsaw, Katowice, Lem- berg and Krakow | 20,707.76 | 2,341.25 |
| | *Refuge Committee: Refuge Countries Fund | 178,515.63 | — |
| | Extrabudgetary | 6,000.00 | — |
| | | <u>84,515.63</u> | — |
| | G. Ch. Katta | 3,000.00 | — |
| | | <u>87,515.63</u> | — |

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. (cont.). | | | |
| A. REFUGEE COUNTRIES (cont.). | | | |
| PORTUGAL | Refugee Committee, Lisbonne | 1,165.50 | — |
| | Individual German Refugee Cases | 100.00 | — |
| | | <u>1,265.50</u> | — |
| SPAIN | Refugee Committee | 5,900.00 | — |
| SWITZERLAND | 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> |
| YUGO-SLAVIA | Refugee Committee, Zagreb | 1,391.82 | — |
| UNCLASSIFIED | Special Operating Expenses | 9,591.03 | — |
| | Individual German Refugee Cases | 649.60 | — |
| | | <u>10,240.63</u> | — |
| B. HICEM | For transportation, £33,000 | 165,000.00 | — |
| | TOTAL REFUGEE COUNTRIES | 1431,076.85 | 133,243.86 |
| C. GERMANY | Zentralauschuss (L121,500) | 607,500.00 | — |
| | Reichszentrale fuer Schaechtangelegenheiten (Kosher Meat) | 4,950.00 | — |
| | Jued. Heimpeisung, 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 | — |
| | | 454,925.00 | — |
| II. COMMITMENTS BY THE J.D.C., NEW YORK OFFICES | | | |
| | 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 Bitzaron), 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 Bitzaron, 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.