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Colonization and Jewish refugees, 1939.

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# notes and news

JANUARY 11, 1939 NO. 53

## A Three-in-One Campaign



Program for General Assembly  
Local Organization for Resettlement  
Vocational Guidance Moves Ahead

## Colonization and Jewish Refugees

ISSUED BY

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

165 WEST 46 STREET  
NEW YORK CITY



# notes and news

*Issued from time to time  
by the*

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS  
165 West 46th Street, New York City  
Annual subscription One Dollar

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# A Three-in-One Campaign

**The Combined Effort of the JDC, UPA and Coordinating Committee Fund for 1939**

**By WILLIAM J. SHRODER**

*President, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds*

**R**EFLECTING the wish of its membership, the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds in October 1938 requested the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal to arrive at a fair agreement for the guidance of welfare fund cities in the division of funds which they would raise for overseas needs in 1939.

Superficially, this request was based on the desire to avoid friction arising from competition for funds in welfare fund cities; fundamentally, it was based on the belief that a fair agreement would produce maximum giving.

This belief is based on a number of considerations. In an organized community the sense of personal and community responsibility is developed to a degree that is impossible in an unorganized community. This arises in part from the feeling of the community that it is itself determining its obligations. This contrasts with acceptance of the dictum of a group of individuals in and outside of the community, generally arbitrarily selected without the employment of democratic processes for determining the community will. Any situation which interferes with the operation of the community democratic processes impairs its sense of responsibility, thereby lowering the maximum obtainable. Competition for funds between major causes, particularly in view of the present differences between numerical following and financial ability to support such causes, is a definite interference with the intelligent functioning of democratic processes.

## **Short-Lived Emotional Appeal Not Enough**

A second consideration looks to future as well as to present results. Under the present emotional stress it is possible that large sums might be secured through competitive effort. In the absence of community organization, the greater part of these contributions would be obtained from comparatively few individuals in each community. But an emotional appeal cannot produce maximum giving over an extended period. The situation we are facing will have to be met for many years. The cultivation of an intelligent acceptance of personal and community responsibility, although in part emotional, must be the long time basis for substantial contributions.

We must not overlook principles beyond the prob-

lem of immediate maximum giving. Despite the compelling pressure of the unprecedented foreign situations, we must remember that the financial and personal support of local and national Jewish philanthropic, cultural and religious enterprises is an essential part of the lives of the four million Jews in the United States and is a part of their contribution to American life as a whole. Added to this special interest is this: that since Jews in America are Americans in the fullest sense of the word, they must give their full support, personal and financial, to meeting the broader needs of American life.

## **Agreement Both 'Expedient and Desirable'**

The meeting of these obligations is not completely divorced from the long time hope of saving the foreign Jews. There are few countries in the world where the numbers and the means of the Jews, together with their position in the nation's life, enable them to be substantially helpful. Of these few countries, the United States leads both in numbers and in financial possibilities. Any impairment of the measure by which Americans who are Jews meet their obligations to American life necessarily affects their position here, and to that extent destroys the possibility of future helpfulness. It is axiomatic that if the organization of communities develops a feeling of personal and community responsibility to specific causes, it also develops that sense of responsibility to the American life of which that community is a part. For this, if for no other reason, particular causes, however pressing and however appealing, should do what they can to assist in the development and broadening of community organization among the Jews in the United States.

For these and other reasons, we were pleased to be joined in the deliberations of the United Palestine Appeal and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, looking to a fair agreement covering their 1939 campaigns. That both groups recognized the need of providing for the refugee program through the National Coordinating Committee Fund, added to our satisfaction. An agreement has been reached to cover the present commitments of the three organizations. Whatever funds are raised above these fundamental requirements will be divided by an allocations committee composed of two persons named by the JDC, two by the UPA and a fifth chosen by the



other four. It is particularly gratifying that the agreement has led to the development of one appeal, a unified fund-raising effort and a single treasury for the major agencies doing relief and reconstructive work overseas. The agreement will cover funds raised in all communities of the United States.

The representatives of the Council in the deliberations leading to the agreement were Ira M. Younker, Charles J. Rosenbloom, William J. Shroder and H. L. Lurie, with Henry Wineman as alternate.

This agreement was reached because of the conviction of the leaders of the respective causes that their action was both expedient and desirable. It also re-

flects their acceptance of the thinking hereinbefore outlined. The Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds claims no right or power to dictate to its membership what action the individual communities should take in view of this agreement. However, the representatives of these individual communities participated in the deliberations through which the agreement was reached, and they are convinced that the agreement is fair. We, therefore, urge most strongly on our membership the acceptance of this agreement as their guide in setting goals measured to the needs of the situations which their campaigns are designed to meet.

## Program for General Assembly

**J**AN MASARYK, former Czechoslovak Minister to Great Britain and son of the late President Thomas G. Masaryk, founder of the Czech republic, will head the list of speakers who will address the Sixth Annual General Assembly of the Council in Baltimore, January 21, 22 and 23.

Mr. Masaryk will participate in a symposium on the present situation overseas and the various proposals being made to solve it. Other speakers in the discussion, which will take place at the opening session of the Assembly on Saturday night, will be George L. Warren, director of the International Migration Service and executive secretary of President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, and Dr. Joseph A. Rosen, president of the American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation.

### **1939 Campaign to Be Analyzed**

Fund-raising possibilities of the united campaign which the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Coordinating Committee Fund have agreed to conduct in 1939 will be discussed at a business meeting on Sunday afternoon.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, national chairman of the UPA, will preside at the session and Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, national chairman of the JDC, will make the presentation. Joseph Willen, director of the Business Men's Council of the New York Federation, and Robert J. Koshland of San Francisco will lead the discussion.

Charles J. Rosenbloom, president of the Pittsburgh Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, will preside at the first business meeting Sunday morning, when delegates from the local communities will seek to arrive at a consensus to guide them in the allocation of funds to local, national and overseas causes in 1939. The discussion will be led by William J. Shroder of Cincinnati, president of the Council.

Problems of community relationships will be considered at the evening session with Edgar J. Kaufmann of Pittsburgh, president of the General Jewish Council, presiding. Edward S. Greenbaum of New York, chairman of the Committee on Community Organization of the General Jewish Council, will offer for discussion a nation-wide program for the defense of equal rights.

### **Session on Community Leadership**

At a luncheon on Monday, Mrs. Sidney Borg, vice-president of the New York Federation and chairman of the Board of its Women's Division, will preside at a discussion on "Organizing Community Leadership." James Marshall, president of the New York City Board of Education, will be one of the speakers.

An authority on public welfare will join with the presidents of the Jewish federations of a number of leading cities in a discussion of the problems of "Voluntary Welfare Agencies in the Face of Government Security Programs" at the closing dinner meeting of the Assembly on Monday evening.

At the annual business meeting of the Council on Sunday, new officers will be elected, the budget for the Council's activities in 1939 will be voted and the report of the Special Joint Committee appointed to study present programs for the care of Jewish tuberculosis will be presented for consideration and action.

The National Coordinating Committee, the American ORT Federation and other national agencies are arranging special meetings for the free periods on Monday morning and afternoon. An exhibit of campaign forms, literature, mailings and publicity material used by 20 cities in their fund-raising efforts will be on display at the Assembly. Included in the exhibit will be catalogues of material which national agencies can make available for use in welfare fund campaigns.



# Colonization and Jewish Refugees

By DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

National Chairman, United Palestine Appeal

NOTE: This is the second in a series of articles presenting various proposals for the aid of European Jews. An article by Dr. Joseph A. Rosen appeared in the previous issue.

**I**DEOLOGICALLY there can be no objection to the settlement of German-Jewish refugees in any country, territory or colony that can harbor them. Wherever our driven and homeless people have an opportunity to re-establish themselves, they should be assisted. Palestine claims no monopoly on Jewish refugees. It is readily conceded that if we are to be confronted in the near future with the problem of finding homes for hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of Jews, Palestine cannot be the sole answer to such a colossal immigration problem.

## Zionists Wary of New Proposals

Again, Zionism is not exclusively motivated by the philanthropic motif of harboring the persecuted masses of our people. Although in the last five years it has rendered a unique and outstanding service in absorbing nearly one-half of the total world Jewish immigration, nevertheless it should be borne in mind that Zionism is a *national* movement whose primary purpose is to establish in Palestine a national home for the Jewish people and to give to our people, at long last, the normal political status of a nation in the world. Linked up with this ideal are, of course, all the concomitant ideals—the revival of Hebrew culture, the economic rationalization of the life of our people, a return to the soil, experiments with juster and nobler forms of cooperative living, etc.

Zionists and friends of the Jewish Homeland generally, therefore, do not approach the proposals which have recently been put forward for the settlement of German-Jewish refugees in Tanganyika, British Guiana, and elsewhere from the point of view of narrow partisanship or competitiveness. Rather the practical phases of the proposals concern and disturb them. We have a long history of attempted colonial solutions of Jewish homelessness, and, if we are wary and cautious about the present proposals, it is because of our experience with similar proposals in the past.

## Warns Tanganyika May Go to Nazis

Tanganyika is the former German East Africa, the return of which Germany is now demanding with increasing insistence. All present indications, stemming from the "appeasement" policy sanctified in Munich, point to the ultimate return to Germany of her African possessions, in part or in whole. To remove Jews from the present Hell of Nazi Germany and place

them in a country which is already a Nazi political objective and which may, in the near future, be restored to Nazi Germany, would be folly of the first order.

As far as British Guiana is concerned, it should be remembered that part of that British possession was a few years ago considered as a possible place of settlement of some 20,000 Assyrian refugees from Iraq. The Council of the League of Nations sent a Commission to survey the situation. It reported as follows:

General Conclusions: Colonization could only take place gradually, but even under the most favourable conditions, the territory available would, in the opinion of the mission, afford only a partial solution of the Assyrian problem, its ultimate capacity, after successful preliminary trials, being estimated by Dr. Giglioli from the point of view of agricultural economics, at no more than 1,000 families.

The mission found it difficult to judge whether, in these circumstances, it was justifiable to proceed further with the project, but, in the event of the situation of the Assyrians in Iraq being considered such that something must be done at once, it is suggested that not more than 50 agricultural families should be selected and sent out as an experiment.

But neither the duration nor the prospects of success of the extremely limited experiment proposed could be estimated with any degree of confidence. For a period of years at least, it was clearly impossible to expect a settlement of more than a few hundreds in British Guiana; and it was equally evident that the territory suggested was even then unlikely ever to be capable of maintaining in prosperity more than a fraction of those for whom it is the Committee's task to try and find a home. . . .

## Guiana Possibilities 'Extremely Restricted'

The Chairman of the League Committee for the Settlement of the Assyrians of Iraq summed up the position in his letter to the French Government of March 22nd, 1935 (Official Journal of the League of Nations, p. 578):

The (British Guiana) Mission finds that the immediate possibilities of settlement are extremely restricted, that the area in question could never provide a prosperous living for all the Assyrians of Iraq, and that it is even problematical that any substantial proportion of them could be satisfactorily settled there.

The Chairman goes on to describe the project as 'a limited and very risky experiment.'

It must therefore be emphasized that there is no possibility of large-scale immigration into British Guiana, which is a wholly undeveloped country.

These two proposals, therefore, Tanganyika and British Guiana, made by the British Government, seem



to offer very little prospect for the early settlement of a substantial number of refugees. Other large areas for mass colonization, such as Lower California, Madagascar, etc., much discussed in Jewish circles, have as yet not been offered by any governments.

The above considerations give point to our contention that Palestine alone offers reasonable prospects of a large-scale Jewish immigration, provided, of course, the British Government can be persuaded to do its clear duty and open wide the doors of that country. The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, all well-intentioned governments and public opinion throughout the world, should concentrate on this task. Palestine is prepared today, because of decades of preparatory pioneering work and hundreds of millions of dollars invested, to absorb 100,000 Jewish settlers immediately and tens of thousands more annually thereafter. There is no longer any need for preliminary and prolonged surveys for the initial, costly and difficult work of clearing jungles, or draining marshes, or constructing roads, or bringing into existence the indispensable health-protection agencies or educational and training facilities which would be required elsewhere. All of this has already been done. The country is not over-populated. In spite of the severe economic strain under which it labored in the last three years, due to the curtailment of immigration and the politically inspired disorders, agriculture, industry and the labor situation have definitely improved.

#### **Jews Should Concentrate on Palestine**

A policy on the part of Great Britain favoring a free and unrestricted admission of Jewish refugees into Palestine would be welcomed and applauded by all the fair-minded governments of the world. Such a policy would be predicated not only on the basis of obligations freely and publicly assumed by Great Britain under the terms of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, but also on the even stronger moral basis—the desperate emergency confronting hundreds of thousands of helpless human beings and the mandates of humanity and justice. The intransigence of Arab extremism which has been fostered in recent years by totalitarian governments, hostile not only to the Jews but to Great Britain as well, should not be permitted to stand in the way of this great human service, especially since the coming of Jews into Palestine will not only not harm the Arabs, but will bring them increased prosperity and well-being. This is established by the experience of the last 20 years and by all official reports.

Jewish thought, energy and diplomacy ought therefore to be exercised at the present moment, not so much in the direction of trying to find vacant and unexplored territories for Jewish mass settlement, but in

the direction of bringing the maximum moral pressure on the present British Government to do that which it is legally obligated to do—make possible the swift incoming into Palestine of the maximum number of our exiles seeking new homes. It is almost unbelievable that, at the time when some nations, like the United States, which have serious unemployment problems of their own, are willing to admit substantial numbers of Jewish refugees, the way of refuge to the Jewish Homeland should be barred by Great Britain, which had undertaken to facilitate Jewish immigration into it.

If Palestine is not to be permitted to admit large numbers of immigrants, one cannot but face the future with gravest fear and misgiving. To dangle before the eyes of our helpless refugees the glamorous prospects of vague and alluring colonial settlements may prove an unconscious but cruel act of deception. It might also inspire other governments who are only waiting for a chance to emulate Nazi Germany to do with their Jewish minority what the Nazis have done.

#### **Most Jews Must Remain in Europe**

Jewish leadership should make it unmistakably clear to the governments of Europe that it is impossible to evacuate 6,000,000 Jews, that there are no countries prepared to receive them, no colonies available for their settlement, and no financial means at hand for effectuating such a program even if it were feasible. The overwhelmingly large number of Jews in Central and Eastern Europe will have to remain exactly where they are, and their problem must ultimately be solved along with the entire minority problem of Europe. A solution was found after the World War, but it has now been scrapped along with the whole post-bellum system of collective security. Some day soon this problem will surge to the front again and will loom once more as the most dangerous and pressing issue of international politics, demanding an intelligent, practical and permanent solution.

Until that time comes, it is the part of good sense, statesmanship and brotherliness for Jews more fortunately situated than others to assist Jewish refugees in whatever way found practical and helpful. They should urge governments throughout the world to admit as many refugees as possible. (Not a single dominion of the British Empire, outside of Australia, has done anything about it. Also the great proletarian countries—the Soviet Union and Mexico—have been strangely indifferent.) They should work especially for the admission of most of the refugees into Palestine, the one country which is prepared to receive them in large numbers, which can absorb them more swiftly and at less cost, and which can give them at once an adequate cultural and social environment.



# Local Organization for Resettlement

By PAULINE B. FALK, EDGAR SALINGER and ERICH M. WARBURG

Executive Committee, Resettlement Division, National Coordinating Committee

FACED with the prospect of an immigration from Germany which will fill the current quota as well as with the fact that 70 to 80 percent of the earlier arrivals are inclined to remain in New York City, the Resettlement Division of the National Coordinating Committee has undertaken to accelerate its program for a distribution of the newcomers to other sections of the country where their absorption and adjustment will be accomplished with ease and without disturbing the local labor and employment situation.

Until the middle of 1938, the refugee work outside of New York was organized almost entirely along limited community lines. The 40 or more local committees which cooperated with the National Coordinating Committee worked rather cautiously and on a small scale. Set up originally to assist such emigres as came to the community normally to friends or relatives, the committees were able to accept very little responsibility for resettling the many refugees who continued to stay in New York.

## Three Types of Committees Functioning

In September, representatives of all cooperating committees, at a conference in New York City, recommended uniform procedures which would enable a greater distribution of refugees in terms of local absorptive capacity. Instead of carefully selecting individual refugees to fit actual job vacancies, as was heretofore the case, each community, it was agreed, should accept a number of refugees selected by the Resettlement Division on the basis of the past training and experience of each emigre and the character of the occupational possibilities of the specific locality. On this new basis, as many are resettled now every month as in any six or eight months of the previous year.

At present some 250 communities are cooperating with the resettlement program of the national office. There are three major types of functional structure:

- (1) The first is the *city committee* which assumes responsibility for the refugee and resettlement program within its own environs, and functions directly with the national office.
- (2) *State or area committees* are organized either within the confines of one state, or encompassing an area cutting across state lines. The territorial boundaries are determined by the cooperating local groups themselves. Each local sub-commit-

tee functions directly with the national office, but its work is integrated with that of neighboring communities through the state or area central office and chairman. Some of the local subcommittees, notably in Virginia, North Carolina and Ohio, cover a well-defined regional section. In other places each local group is responsible only for the work within the limits of a city.

- (3) *Centralized state or area committees*, sufficiently large and well-organized to do the job, have in some places assumed complete responsibility for the work of a region. Their local units have no contact with the national office. In northern California, for example, the New York office deals solely with San Francisco and sends refugees only to that community. San Francisco, in turn, acting as a distribution center, transfers the emigres to Sacramento, Santa Rosa, Merced, and other communities within the area of its responsibility. Similarly, the Tri-State Committee, which centers in Pittsburgh, acts as a local point of distribution and organization of all work in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and part of West Virginia. Boston serves as organizational hub, not alone for Massachusetts, but for Vermont and New Hampshire as well.

## Local Committees Are Not New Agencies

Every state or area committee includes a network of local organizations with responsible committees handling employment, social adjustment and affidavit work. In practically every community, these committees are not new agencies but represent the already established social service and community organizations. Case work and social adjustment is usually handled by the existing family case work agency. Religious activity is conducted by the synagogue. Educational and immigration services are performed by local sections of the Council of Jewish Women, the sisterhoods and similar groups. The important work of vocational placement is done through Temple brotherhoods, the B'nai B'rith and other community organizations.

A manual on "Programs and Procedures of the Resettlement Division," now available to those interested in organizing new committees or in broadening the work of existing ones, describes recommended methods and principles of operation. It was prepared by Dr. S. C. Kohs, director of the Resettlement Divi-



sion, who, with a skilled professional staff, has undertaken the responsibility of developing an effective method of distribution of the refugees throughout the United States, in accordance with present-day social work principles. To organize the national program most efficiently, the country has been divided into six geographical sections, each of which is the professional responsibility of a staff member, who assists local committees by correspondence and by field visits.

One of the possibilities now emerging is that similar functioning units may be organized by Protestant and Catholic groups, either as separate but cooperating agencies in every community, or in one non-sectarian set-up, which will, through appropriate committees, serve the various sectarian groups.

It is extremely gratifying to record that the present program has called forth the interest of many people, regardless of their sectarian associations, and that the results thus far achieved are a tribute not alone to the enterprise, the intelligence and the fine spirit of the emigre, but far more to the American people who have so splendidly lived up to their traditions of fair play, justice and fundamental humanitarianism.

### Urge Social Security Changes

**I**N a long-awaited report made public on December 18, the Advisory Council on Social Security recommended the inclusion of employees of private non-profit agencies under the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act.

The Advisory Council was appointed in May 1937 by the Social Security Board and the Special Committee on Social Security of the United States Senate to study proposed amendments to the Act as it relates to old-age insurance.

Extension of coverage to seamen and bank employees immediately and to farm employees and domestic workers by 1940 was also urged.

No increase was recommended in the total outlay for benefits for the 40 million now covered. The advisory group advocated payments to wives, widows and dependent children of annuitants but suggested that the additional cost be met by reducing annuities to single individuals and by limiting lump sum payments upon death to \$200.

Other recommendations included advancing the date when annuities would be payable from January 1, 1942, to January 1, 1940; federal participation in the cost of old-age benefits, up to one-third of the cost, the balance to be shared equally by employees and employers; elimination of the huge reserve now embodied in the Act; and payment of all taxes into an old-age trust fund instead of the general treasury fund.

### 60 Welfare Fund Budgets

**S**IXTY Jewish welfare funds in 1938 allocated 22.4 percent of their total budgets to local services, 12.5 percent to national agencies and 51.9 percent for relief and reconstructive activity overseas, it is stated in a study of the "1938 Welfare Fund Budget" soon to be issued by the Council. The 60 welfare funds whose budgets are included in the report represent cities with a total Jewish population of more than one million.

Regional institutions received 0.8 percent of the composite budget. Campaign and administration expenses absorbed 6.7 percent, 4.7 percent was allowed for shrinkage in collections and 1 percent was set aside for contingencies.

### Average of 28 Agencies in Each Fund

The average number of agencies receiving allocations from one welfare fund was 28. The 60 welfare funds made 1,668 allotments to 322 agencies, of which 214 were local, 28 regional, 59 national in scope and 21 serving overseas welfare activities. Appropriations to traditional Eastern European and Palestinian yeshivoth and charitable institutions were counted as one allocation.

Fifty-four of the 60 welfare funds made appropriations to one or more local agencies. Jewish education received 31.6 percent of the local allocations. Ten percent was used for family service and relief, 14.2 percent for cultural and recreational activity and 18.8 percent for service to refugees. In many cities, regional as well as local services are supported by federations affiliated with community chests rather than by welfare funds.

### National and Overseas Causes

Of the sums distributed to agencies performing services on a nation-wide scale, 25.1 percent was allotted to civic-protective organizations, 24 percent to agencies serving immigrants and refugees, 20.7 percent to health and welfare institutions, 20.1 percent to groups conducting educational and cultural programs, and the remainder to theological seminaries, congregational organizations and research bodies.

The chief beneficiaries of the overseas allotments were the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, which obtained 54.6 percent and 36 percent respectively of the sums allocated by the 60 welfare funds to overseas causes. Excluding the European and Palestinian charitable agencies which obtained 1.8 percent of the total overseas figure, European causes received 58.8 percent of the overseas appropriations and Palestinian agencies, 41.2 percent.



# Vocational Guidance Moves Ahead

LOCAL and national agencies have been giving increasing attention to vocational guidance for Jewish youth during recent months. Several cities are engaged in active guidance programs and a number of publications have been issued by national organizations to assist occupational counselors in their work.

Reports of guidance programs in Cleveland and the San Francisco-Oakland area have recently been issued. In a summary of the activities of the Group Vocational Guidance Program of the Council Educational Alliance of Cleveland, the director of the project has described its procedure.

First a series of meetings was held for group leaders to whom the principles of the guidance program were explained. Forty clubs of all age groups participated in the subsequent meetings which consisted of lecture-discussions, movies, debates, dramatic presentations and trips to industrial establishments, newspaper plants, and commercial organizations. The object was to enlarge the club members' knowledge of occupations. The report stresses cooperative relationships with other agencies in the community, including parent groups, schools, welfare agencies and employment services. The program also served a number of individuals seeking vocational advice.

## **Program in San Francisco and Oakland**

A report covering the first eight months of its activity describes the work of the Jewish Vocational Guidance Bureau, set up by the San Francisco and Oakland Federations last February and supported by the welfare funds of the two cities. The Bureau has operated on three fronts — occupational research, group guidance and individual counseling.

Pointing out the difficulty of obtaining usable occupational information, the executive of the Bureau reports that the agency has already developed a file on 155 specific occupations from various sources, but adds that the United States census recognizes 22,000 occupations. All the material obtained, he explains, is analyzed in the light of local opportunities for Jewish youth. A coordinated national occupational research program with special reference to Jewish problems would be extremely useful, he asserts.

The Bureau's message has been brought to many persons in Sunday schools, clubs, adult societies and fraternities in San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley.

The report shows that a considerable number of persons sought the aid of the counselor in individual guidance. About 65 percent have been young people who were still in school. Publicity for the Bureau has been confined to Jewish publications, which have dis-

tributed issues of "Vocational News," a mimeographed bulletin issued by the Bureau, containing current occupational information.

## **Chicago and St. Louis Services Active**

In Chicago, the Jewish Vocational Service and Employment Center has been placing increasing emphasis on guidance work. In November, it was providing individual counseling for 400 active cases. Most of the cases were referred from social agencies or were the result of talks by staff members before boys' clubs and other groups. A special department with two counselors deals with the vocational problems of refugees.

The Chicago agency conducts a guidance program for various boys' groups of the Young Men's Jewish Council and has instituted educational counseling for boys and girls of the Jewish Children's Bureau to aid them through tests and interviews in selecting a high school program.

The Jewish Employment and Vocational Service of St. Louis has added a section of books and pamphlets giving specific information about jobs to the libraries of a local "Y" and of a neighborhood center.

Among the publications recently issued to assist in the organization of group guidance programs for Jewish youth, the most substantial is a 111-page, paper-covered booklet entitled "Group Methods in Vocational Guidance" (Furrow Press, New York, \$.75.)

## **Manual Outlines Complete Project**

Written by Louis Sobel, director of the Federation Employment Service of New York, and Joseph Sandler, guidance counselor of Thomas Jefferson High School in Brooklyn, the manual offers a complete outline for the establishment and conduct of a group guidance project in any local community center, "Y", settlement house or synagogue center. After defining vocational guidance briefly and describing the occupational adjustment problems of Jewish youth, it explains, step by step, how a vocational program should be introduced into a club, how interest can be maintained at a high level, and how the work can be related to the needs of the individual. Special chapters are concerned with guidance in camps and child care institutions. The volume includes a selected, basic bibliography; samples of occupational outlines, psychological tests and individual notebooks; and a list of community resources of which local guidance agencies might properly avail themselves.

In an effort to remedy the lack of integrated material on occupational trends, the Committee on Eco-



nomic Adjustment of the American Jewish Committee and the Conference on Jewish Relations, have been issuing a series of reports on the employment situation in certain fields in New York City. Entitled "Economic Adjustment Information Service," the releases describe the specific nature of each occupation, the qualifications and training required, the general level of compensation and the current opportunities for employment. The reports thus far have dealt with opportunities in the fields of building construction, food trades, air conditioning, radio broadcasting, auto mechanics, forestry, poultry raising, metal trades and operation of office machines.

The B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau has inaugurated the publication of "Vocational Notes" which will contain "information on the subject of vocational guidance, general and Jewish." Reading suggestions will also be offered. The first issue was devoted to an article, "Jews Without Jobs," by I. M. Rubinow, originally printed in the Jewish Frontier in 1934, and the second to a statement of the principles of guidance issued by the National Vocational Guidance Association.

### **Brooklyn Alters Child Program**

THE Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, oldest and largest child-care agency in Brooklyn, and an affiliate of the Brooklyn Federation, has decided to abandon its institutional facilities and concentrate on a program of placement of children in foster homes.

This decision comes as the result of a study by the board and staff of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum and of conferences in which representatives of the Brooklyn and New York Federations participated.

At present, the Brooklyn agency has 648 children in foster homes and 220 boys and 100 girls in the institution.

It is planned to close the girls' department by February 1st and to shut down the entire institution not later than June 30. On the basis of facts now available, it appears that most of the children now in the institution will be placed in foster homes in New York and Brooklyn, a number will be discharged to their own homes, and a small group will be transferred to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in New York and to the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society in Pleasantville. A special campaign to obtain additional foster homes in Brooklyn is being conducted in cooperation with the Joint Home Finding Committee for Jewish Foster Children, which was organized in the spring of this year to consolidate the home finding activities of all the child-care agencies affiliated with the New York and Brooklyn Federations.

### **Central Financing in 1937**

THE continued development of community organization for the financing of Jewish social welfare needs is traced in the section on "Central Financing" of the 1937 Year Book of Jewish Social Work soon to be released by the Council.

In 1937, the Year Book finds, there were in operation 187 central communal agencies for the financing of Jewish social welfare and cultural activities. Seventy-four of these agencies were established during 1935, 1936 and 1937. Practically all of the recently established agencies concern themselves primarily with financing national and overseas needs.

#### **Bulk of Support from 'Big Givers'**

By and large, the Year Book shows, Jewish federations and welfare funds derive their support from two main sources—annual campaigns and community chest appropriations. In 1937, 128 federations and welfare funds had a total income of \$15,893,436. Of this total, 69.4 percent was obtained by direct appeals to the Jewish group and 26 percent through local community chests.

Insofar as Jewish federations and welfare funds depend on direct appeals to the Jewish community, the great bulk of this form of support comes from a relatively small number of contributions—the so-called "big givers." On the basis of reports received from 54 federations and welfare funds, gifts of \$100 and over, which constituted only 8.1 percent of the number of contributions made in the 1937 campaigns of these organizations, accounted for 82.5 percent of the entire amount raised. Contributions of \$5,000 and over formed only 0.1 percent of the total number of contributions, but supplied 25.6 percent of the total raised.

#### **Major Proportion for Local Work**

Despite the increasing concern with national and overseas activities, the major part of the funds obtained by Jewish central financing agencies is used for the support of local services. The 128 federations and welfare funds disbursed to beneficiary agencies a total of \$14,430,468. Of this amount \$12,164,987—over 84 percent—was for local programs; \$1,708,702—about 12 percent—for overseas activities; and the balance for national and regional programs in the fields of civic-protection, immigration, health, child care, etc.

In spite of the activity of the government in the field of social welfare, more than one-half of the \$12,089,744 expended for local purposes was used for family service and general dependency, including care of children and aged.



## Fall Campaigns

**W**ELFARE funds in 18 more cities reported the results of their fall campaigns as the 1938 fund-raising season drew to a close.

Rochester, N. Y., led the group with \$108,315 raised. Toledo, Ohio, obtained \$73,300; San Antonio, Tex., \$30,608; Troy, N. Y., \$26,000; and Bayonne, N. J., \$27,000, with figures still incomplete in all four cities. Campaigns in Huntington, W. Va., and Evansville, Ind., netted \$12,047 and \$10,550, respectively.

Other results were: Winston-Salem, N. C., \$6,300; Watertown, N. Y., \$6,100; Springfield, Ohio, \$5,250; Newcastle, Pa., \$5,000 (incomplete); Uniontown, Pa., \$4,000; Vicksburg, Miss., \$3,570; Morristown, N. J., \$3,000; Aurora, Ill., \$2,864; Bellaire, Ohio, \$2,500; and Lansing, Mich., \$2,000.

Newburgh, N. Y., conducted two distinct drives—

a general campaign which has thus far raised \$5,800 and an emergency campaign for refugee activity which obtained \$3,500. In a similar dual effort, Memphis, Tenn., which obtained \$44,512 in its regular drive, raised an additional \$18,390 for refugees.

A number of cities whose campaign results were announced in the last issue of NOTES AND NEWS have reported revised figures. Philadelphia's reorganized Allied Jewish Appeal closed with \$729,493. Cincinnati reached \$285,246; and Toronto, Ont., \$220,000 (incomplete). The United Jewish Appeal of Buffalo attained \$64,000 and the Buffalo Federation, \$160,000 with final figures still to come. Incomplete returns from Schenectady, N. Y., already show \$29,000 raised. Johnstown, Pa., has gone above the \$20,000 mark. The corrected report from Warren, Ohio, is \$12,050; from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., \$7,930; from Wheeling, W. Va., \$4,300; and from Alexandria, La., \$4,129.

## CONVENTION CALENDAR

### Jan.

15-19	Union American Hebrew Congregations, Annual Council.....	Cincinnati, Ohio
21-23	Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, General Assembly.....	Baltimore, Md.
28-29	Junior Hadassah, Mid-West Region, Annual Conference.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
29	American Jewish Committee, Annual Meeting.....	New York, N. Y.
29	United Synagogue of America, National Executive Council Conference.....	New York, N. Y.
29	Joint Distribution Committee, New England Regional Conference.....	Boston, Mass.
29-30	B'nai B'rith, Executive Committee Meeting.....	Washington, D. C.
31	Hadassah, New England Regional Conference.....	Boston, Mass.

### Feb.

4-6	Hadassah, Southeastern Regional Conference.....	Atlanta, Ga.
11-13	Aleph Zadek Aleph, District 1.....	Worcester, Mass.
17-19	New York Federation of Young Folks Temple Leagues, UAHC.....	New York, N. Y.
26	Joint Distribution Committee, Middle-Atlantic Regional Conference.....	Washington, D. C.
26-28	Hadassah, Southern Regional Conference.....	Birmingham, Ala.
ND	B'nai B'rith, District 5 Convention.....	Charleston, S. C.
ND	Conference on Jewish Relations, Dinner Meeting.....	ND

### Mar.

4-5	Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, New England Conference of Jewish Communal Agencies.....	Boston, Mass.
4-6	Aleph Zadek Aleph, District 6.....	Madison, Wis.
5	Joint Distribution Committee, Regional Meeting.....	Houston, Texas
11-12	Junior Hadassah, Central States Region, Annual Conference.....	Toledo, Ohio
18-19	Junior Hadassah, New York State Region, Annual Conference.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
19	Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), Annual Meeting.....	New York, N. Y.
19-21	National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge, La.
24-26	Young People's League of United Synagogue of America, Annual Convention.....	Atlantic City, N. J.
27-28	National Council of Jewish Women, Mid-Eastern Regional Conference.....	Detroit, Mich.
ND	Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Southern Regional Conference.....	Memphis, Tenn.
ND	National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, California.....	San Jose, Calif.
ND	Aleph Zadek Aleph, District 2.....	Kansas City, Mo.
ND	Aleph Zadek Aleph, District 3.....	Bethlehem, Pa.

ND—Not Definite.



# notes and news

RECENT ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL FIELD SERVICE have led community-wide agencies in five cities to affiliate with the Council. In each case, application for membership followed visits by or consultation with the regional field representatives.

THE WARREN, OHIO, JEWISH FEDERATION WAS organized several months ago to conduct an annual joint drive, largely for non-local causes. Its campaign was opened at a community dinner in November with Jewish leaders from nearby Youngstown in attendance. The \$12,050 raised in this community of about 175 Jewish families exceeded all expectations.

IN CAMDEN, N. J., THE FEDERATION OF JEWISH Charities supports five local and 15 national agencies. This fall \$13,000 was obtained in the annual campaign. The city also conducts a united appeal each spring for JDC and UPA.

THE UNITED JEWISH FUND OF HUNTINGTON, W. Va., raised \$12,047 for five overseas and immigration agencies last month. The community intends to conduct another fund-raising effort for national agencies in the spring. The Jewish population is about 1,000.

THE WATERTOWN, N. Y., JEWISH FEDERATION of Charities is the fourth new member of the Council. It distributes about \$500 a year to non-local agencies apart from the JDC and the UPA. The United Jewish Appeal this fall raised \$6,100 for the two major overseas agencies and the Federation.

SINCE 1925, THE NEWBURGH, N. Y., UNITED JEWISH Charities has conducted campaigns for Jewish welfare activities. Most of the funds, except for appropriations to two local services, are allocated to non-local causes. This fall an emergency drive for refugees was conducted in addition to the general effort. The city has about 2,000 Jews.

PHILADELPHIA'S REORGANIZED ALLIED JEWISH Appeal and Boston's United Jewish Campaign have taken their places in the membership ranks of the Council alongside the federations of those cities. This year the Philadelphia agency raised \$729,493 and the Boston organization obtained \$176,964.

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FAMILY AGENCIES HAVE SHOWN INCREASING evidence of stability and vitality in their work, the Family Welfare Association of America reports in "Family Social Work in transition," a 40-page review of the Association's activities since 1935. The Association finds: greater attention is being given to opportunities for staff members to improve professional equipment; services have been extended to persons above the marginal income level; there is a growing appreciation of the fact that relief funds for special needs, as contrasted with relief for basic support or for supplementa-

tion of inadequate income, are essential in a preventive and constructive program of family service. Eleven of the 223 member agencies of the Association are Jewish family agencies.

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THE GREATER NEW YORK FUND, ORGANIZED TO obtain new and additional contributions to voluntary social and health services from corporations, business firms and employee groups, reported a total subscription of \$3,781,915 as of October 31, 1938. All of this sum, except for \$151,422 in outstanding pledges, was in cash. Allocations are being made to 379 agencies. The Fund, which does not accept individual contributions, was established after a study of contributions to voluntary agencies in many cities had shown that only 8 percent of the total funds raised over a period of years in New York came from business firms and employee groups, whereas the amount obtained in other communities from this source was approximately 38 percent. In order to be admitted into the budget of the Fund, agencies must agree not to appeal individually to the groups covered by Fund solicitation.

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A SAMPLE STUDY OF 2,000 JEWISH FAMILIES IN Pittsburgh is being conducted by the Federation cooperating with the Conference on Jewish Relations. Information will be sought on age, sex, birthplace, citizenship, occupation, synagogue membership, Hebrew school attendance and other matters. By obtaining the membership lists of the nearly 300 Jewish organizations in Pittsburgh a master list of 36,000 unduplicated names was obtained. The 2,000 families studied were chosen at random. The study is expected to reveal, among other things, how greatly the Jewish population of the city exceeds the previous estimate of 45,000.

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FIELD REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COUNCIL HAVE been visiting two unorganized regions to explore the possibilities of regional association. Reuben Resnik, of the Western States area, has discussed with community leaders in Texas and Oklahoma the prospects for calling a Southwestern regional conference in the near future. George Wolfe, of the Up-State New York and Ontario Region, has visited a number of New Jersey and Pennsylvania cities with a similar object in view. Field service in the New England region is assisting in the organization of welfare funds in Bridgeport and New Haven, Conn., Worcester, Mass., and Providence, Rhode Island.

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THE 1938 YEAR BOOK OF JEWISH SOCIAL WORK has been issued in two forms this year. Those interested in all the functional fields may obtain the summary of trends in these fields bound in one volume as in previous years. For persons concerned with individual services, however, summaries of the functional fields have been issued separately in four sub-sections: family welfare and child care, vocational services, care of the aged, and hospitals and clinics. Plans for the reporting service in 1939 include the substitution of annual for quarterly summaries in all the fields, although monthly reports will continue to be collected in the child care, family and employment service fields. Data from hospitals, clinics and homes for the aged will be gathered on an annual basis. These changes follow increasing recognition by the field of the minimum character of monthly variations in the volume of work done by Jewish agencies.



# A ZIONIST LOOKS AT COLONIZATION

By ABBA HILLEL SILVER

(EDITOR'S NOTE: An article by Dr. Joseph A. Rosen in a previous issue urged investigation of possibilities for colonization in unsettled territories as the hope of the European Jews. Another viewpoint is presented by Dr. Silver, national chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, who discounts the potentialities of settlement in territories so far offered and declares that Palestine alone offers reasonable prospects of a large-scale Jewish immigration. This article is presented by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and The Jewish World by arrangement with Notes and News, organ of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.)

Ideologically there can be no objections to the settlement of German-Jewish refugees in any country, territory or colony that can harbor them. Wherever our driven and homeless people have an opportunity to re-establish themselves, they should be assisted. Palestine claims no monopoly on Jewish refugees. It is readily conceded that if we are to be confronted in the near future with the problem of finding homes for hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of Jews, Palestine cannot be the sole answer to such a colossal immigration problem.

Again Zionism is not exclusively motivated by the philanthropic motif of harboring the persecuted masses of our people. Although in the last five years it has rendered a unique and outstanding service in absorbing nearly one-half of the total world Jewish immigration, nevertheless it should be borne in mind that Zionism is a national movement whose primary purpose is to establish in Palestine a national home for the Jewish people and to give to our people, at long last, the normal political status of a nation in the world. Linked up with this ideal are, of course, all the concomitant ideals — the revival of Hebrew culture, the economic rationalization of the life of our people, a return to the soil, experiments with juster and nobler forms of cooperative living, etc.

Zionists and friends of the Jewish Homeland generally, therefore, do not approach the proposals which have recently been put forward for the settlement of German-Jewish refugees in Tanganyika, British Guiana, and elsewhere from the point of view of narrow partisanship or competitiveness. Rather the practical phases of the proposals concern and disturb them. We have a long history of attempted colonial solutions of Jewish homelessness, and, if we are wary and cautious about the present proposals, it is because of our experience with similar proposals in the past.

## Warns Tanganyika May Go to Nazis

Tanganyika is the former German East Africa, the return of which Germany is now demanding with increasing insistence. All present indications, stemming from the "appeasement" policy sanctified in Munich, point to the ultimate return to Germany of her African possessions, in part or in whole. To remove Jews from the present hell of Nazi Germany and place them in a country which is already a Nazi political objective and which may, in the near future, be restored to Nazi Germany, would be folly of the first order.

As far as British Guiana is concerned, it should be remembered that part of that British possession was a few years ago considered as a possible place of settlement of some 20,000 Assyrian refugees from Iraq. The Council of the League of Nations sent a commission to survey the situation. It reported as follows:

favourable conditions, the territory available would, in the opinion of the mission, afford only a partial solution of the Assyrian problem, its ultimate capacity, after successful preliminary trials, being estimated by Dr. Giglioli from the point of view of agricultural economies, at no more than 1,000 families.

The mission found it difficult to judge whether, in these circumstances, it was justifiable to proceed further with the project, but, in the event of the situation of the Assyrians in Iraq being considered such that something must be done at once it is suggested that not more than 50 agricultural families should be selected and sent out as an experiment.

But neither the duration nor the prospects of success of the extremely limited experiment proposed could be estimated with any degree of confidence. For a period of years at least, it was clearly impossible to expect a settlement of more than a few hundreds in British Guiana; and it was equally evident that the territory suggested was even then unlikely ever to be capable of maintaining in prosperity more than a fraction of those for whom it is the Committee's task to try and find a home ....

## Guiana Possibilities 'Extremely Restricted'

The chairman of the League Committee for the Settlement of the Assyrians of Iraq summed up the position in his letter to the French Government of March 22, 1935 (Official Journal of the League of Nations, p. 578):

The (British) Mission finds that the immediate possibilities of settlement are extremely restricted, that the area in question could never provide a prosperous living for all the Assyrians of Iraq, and that it is even problematical that any substantial proportion of them could be satisfactorily settled there.

The chairman goes on to describe the project as 'a limited and very risky experiment.'

It must therefore be emphasized that there is no possibility of large-scale immigration into British Guiana, which is a wholly undeveloped country.

These two proposals, therefore, Tanganyika and British Guiana, made by the British Government, seem to offer very little prospect for the early settlement of a substantial number of refugees. Other large areas for mass colonization, such as Lower California, Madagascar, etc., much discussed in Jewish circles, have as yet not been offered by any governments.

The above considerations give point to our contention that Palestine alone offers reasonable prospects of a large-scale Jewish immigration, provided, of course, the British Government can be persuaded to do its clear duty and open wide the doors of that country. The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, all well-intentioned governments and public opinion throughout the world, should concentrate on this task. Palestine is prepared today, because of decades of preparatory pioneering work and hundreds of millions of dollars invested, to absorb 100,000 Jewish settlers immediately and tens of thousands more annually thereafter. There is no longer any need for preliminary and prolonged surveys for the initial, costly and difficult work of clearing jungles, or draining marshes, or constructing roads, or bringing into existence the indispensable health-protection agencies or educational and training facilities which would be required elsewhere. All of this has already been done. The country is not over-populated. In spite of the severe economic strain under which

it labored in the last three years, due to the curtailment of immigration, and the politically inspired disorders, agriculture, industry and the labor situation have definitely improved.

## Jews Should Concentrate on Palestine

A policy on the part of Great Britain favoring a free and unrestricted admission of Jewish refugees into Palestine would be welcomed and applauded by all the fair-minded governments of the world. Such a policy would be predicated not only on the basis of obligations freely and publicly assumed by Great Britain under the terms of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, but also on the even stronger moral basis—the desperate emergency confronting hundreds of thousands of helpless human beings and the mandates of humanity and justice. The intransigence of Arab extremism which has been fostered in recent years by totalitarian governments, hostile not only to the Jews but to Great Britain as well, should not be permitted to stand in the way of this great human service, especially since the coming of Jews into Palestine will not only not harm the Arabs, but will bring them increased prosperity and well-being. This is established by the experience of the last 20 years and by all official reports.

Jewish thought, energy and diplomacy ought therefore to be exercised at the present moment, not so much in the direction of trying to find vacant and unexplored territories for Jewish mass settlement, but in the direction of bringing the maximum moral pressure on the present British Government to do that which it is legally obligated to do—make possible the swift incoming into Palestine of the maximum number of our exiles seeking new homes. It is almost unbelievable that, at the time when some nations, like the United States, which have serious unemployment problems of their own, are willing to admit substantial numbers of Jewish refugees, the way of refuge to the Jewish Homeland should be barred by Great Britain, which had undertaken to facilitate Jewish immigration into it.

If Palestine is not to be permitted to admit large numbers of immigrants, one cannot but face the future with gravest fear and misgiving. To dangle before the eyes of our helpless refugees the glamorous prospects of vague and alluring colonial settlements may prove an unconscious but cruel act of deception. It might also inspire other governments who are only waiting for a chance to emulate Nazi Germany to do with their Jewish minority what the Nazis have done.

## Most Jews Must Remain in Europe

Jewish leadership should make it unmistakably clear to the governments of Europe that it is impossible to evacuate 6,000,000 Jews, that there are no countries prepared to receive them, no colonies available for their settlement, and no financial means at hand for effectuating such a program even if it were feasible. The overwhelmingly large number of Jews in Central and Eastern Europe will have to remain exactly where they are, and their problem must ultimately be solved along with the entire minority problem of Europe. A solution was found after the World War, but it has now been scrapped along with the whole post-bellum system of collective security. Some day soon this problem will surge to the front again and will loom once more as the most dangerous and pressing issue of international politics, demanding an intelligent, practical and permanent solution.

Until that time comes, it is the part of good sense, statesmanship and brotherliness for Jews more fortunately situated than others to assist Jewish refugees in whatever way found practical and helpful. They should urge governments throughout the world to admit as many refugees as possible. (Not a single dominion of the British Empire, outside of Australia, has done anything about it. Also the great proletarian countries—the Soviet Union and Mexico—have been strangely indifferent.) They should work especially for the admission