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INSTITUTE  
*of*  
JEWISH AFFAIRS

*Program*

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AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS  
WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS  
NEW YORK

1941

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[Revised ed.]

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# Institute of Jewish Affairs

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## ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(IN FORMATION)

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Professor of International Public Law, University of Geneva and Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales.

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Professor of Economics and Politics, Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania.

### HORACE M. KALLEN

Professor of Philosophy and Psychology, New School for Social Research, New York.

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Graduate Faculty, New School for Social Research, New York.

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Professor of Law, Columbia University.

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Assistant Professor of History, Queens College, New York.

### ANGELO PIERO SERENI

Formerly Professor of International Public Law, University of Ferrara.

### HANS SIMONS

Professor of Political Science, New School for Social Research, New York.

### MARK VISHNIAK

Formerly Professor of Constitutional Law, Academy of Education, Moscow, and Academy of International Law, The Hague (1933).

## S T A F F

### Director

JACOB ROBINSON. Graduated Law (LL.D.), Warsaw; Venia Legendi, Kaunas; Member of the Lithuanian Parliament and Leader of the Minorities Bloc, 1923-1927; Legal Counsellor, Lithuanian Foreign Office, 1931-1933; Counsel, Lithuanian-German Committee of Conciliation, Geneva, 1931; Lithuanian Counsel, Permanent Court of International Justice, The Hague, 1932.

Author of *Jewish Demography*, Berlin, 1923 (Hebrew); *The Minorities Problem, An Annotated Bibliography*, Berlin, 1928 (German); *Commentaries on the Memel Convention*, 4 vols., Kaunas, 1934 (German and Lithuanian); *The Baltic Legal Union*, Kaunas, 1937 (Russian); numerous articles.

### Research Fellows

#### *Law and Political Science:*

MAX LASERSON. Associate Professor of Constitutional Law and Legal Theory, University of St. Petersburg, 1916; Deputy-director, Department of National Minorities, Provisional (Democratic) Government of Russia, 1917; Professor of Constitutional and International Law, Graduate School of Economics, Riga, 1920; Member of the Latvian Parliament, 1922-1932; Secretary, Parliamentary Committee for Constitutional and Public Law, 1925-1932; Visiting Professor of Constitutional Law and Legal Philosophy, Universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, 1930 and 1932; Lecturer in International Law and Legal Theory, School of Law and Economics, Tel-Aviv, Palestine, 1935-1939; Visiting Lecturer on East European Affairs, Columbia University, 1939-1940.

Author of *The General Theory of Law*, Riga, 1930, (Russian); *The Jewish Cause as a Problem of International Law*, St. Petersburg, 1917 (Russian); *Autonomy and Federation*, St. Petersburg, 1917 (Russian); *The State and National Minorities*, St. Petersburg, 1918 (Russian); *The Juridical Significance of the Mandate for Palestine*, Riga, 1922 (Russian); *State Sovereignty and Minority*, Berlin-Riga, 1927 (German); *On the Mandate: Documents, Statements, Laws, etc., arising from the Mandate for Palestine*, Tel Aviv, 1937; numerous articles.

#### *Economics and Statistics:*

JACOB LESTCHINSKY. Editor and Research Secretary, Department of Economics and Statistics, The Yiddish Scientific Institute, Vilna, 1925-1939.

Author of *The Jewish People in Figures*, Berlin, 1922 (Yiddish); *Problems of Jewish Demography*, Padua, 1926 (German); *Twenty-five Years of Jewish Migration*, Berlin, 1927 (Yiddish); *The Jewish People in the New Europe*, Prague, 1934 (German); *The Economic Condition of the Jews in Europe*, Tel-Aviv, 1935 (Hebrew); *Soviet Jewry, Past and Present*, New York, 1941 (Yiddish); numerous other books and articles. Contributor to the *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, *The Universal Jewish Encyclopaedia* and other standard works of reference.

### *Migration and Colonization:*

ARIEH TARTAKOWER. Dr. jur. et rer. pol., Vienna; Associate editor, *Juedisches Lexicon*; Professor of Jewish Sociology, Institute of Jewish Sciences, Warsaw, 1929-1939; President, Jewish Emigration Aid Society of Poland.

Author of *A History of the Jewish Labor Movement*, 3 vols., Warsaw, 1928-1930 (Hebrew); *The Jewish People in our Time*, 1935 and 1937 (Hebrew); *Jewish Migrations*, Warsaw, 1938 (Yiddish); *Sociology of the Jews*, Lwow, 1938 (Polish); *Jewish Emigration and Emigration Policy*, Vilna, 1939 (Yiddish); numerous articles on problems of Jewish sociology and migration.

### Editorial Secretary

THEODOR HERZL GASTER. M. A., London; Curator, Department of Semitic and Near Eastern Antiquities, Wellcome Research Institution, London; 1928-1931; 1936-1939; Postgate Prizeman in Comparative Philology, University of London, 1928; Literary Editor, *Jewish Daily Post*, London, 1935; Lecturer, Biblical and Near Eastern Archaeology, New College and Institute of Archaeology, University of London, 1937-1939; Member, Royal Asiatic Society.

Author of numerous studies on early Hebrew literature and religion, and on the languages and cultures of the ancient Near East, in *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, *Palestine Exploration Quarterly*, *Syria*, *Iraq*, *Studi e Materiali di Storia delle Religioni*, *Archiv Orientalni*, *Acta Orientalia*, etc., etc.

### Research Assistants

JOSEPH NECHAMKIS. Dr. rer. nat., Prague, 1929; Dr. phil., Prague, 1932. Chief, Statistical and Biometrical Division, Czechoslovakian National Health Institute, 1930; Lecturer, Statistics and Demography, Charles University, Prague, 1933; Statistician and Staff Consultant, Czechoslovakian Export Institute, 1935.

Author of *The Demography of Sub-Carpatho-Ruthenia*, Prague, 1930 (Czech); *Unemployment and the Export Trade in Czechoslovakia*, Prague, 1935 (Czech); *Vital Statistics of the Jews in Poland*, Warsaw, 1935 (Yiddish and Polish); numerous articles on Jewish and general economics and statistics.

KALMAN STEIN. Dr. jur., Cracow, 1924; Director, Organizing Committee, Representatives of Polish Jews, Paris, 1939-1940.

Author of *The German Currency Experiment*, Polish Academy of Sciences, Cracow, 1924; numerous articles.

NAHUM WEISSMAN. Docteur ès Lettres, Sorbonne; Member of Research Staff, Yiddish Scientific Institute, New York; Correspondent of *L'Européen*, Paris, and *Europe*, French-American monthly, Paris.

Author of *The Janizaries: A study of the military organization of the Ottoman Empire*, Paris, 1938 (French).

## Collaborators

JACOB APENSZLAK. Editor-in-Chief, *Nasz Przegląd* (leading Polish-Jewish daily), Warsaw, 1919-1939; President, General Zionist Organization of Poland; Founder and President, Jewish Art Society of Poland; Co-editor, *Nasza Trybuna*, New York, 1941.

GERHARD JACOBY. Dr. jur. et rer. pol., Wuerzburg, 1920; Attorney, Court of Appeal, Berlin, 1921-1936.

Author of *Law of the Stage*, Berlin, 1923 (German); numerous articles on international law of copyright and other aspects of jurisprudence.

OSCAR KARBACH. Dr. jur., Vienna; Secretary, Jewish Association for the League of Nations, Vienna, 1923-1934; Delegate to the First Conference on the Rights of Jewish Minorities, Zurich, 1927.

Author of *Theory of Jewish Assimilation*, Berlin, (*Der Jude*), 1922-1923; Contributor to *Ordnung in der Judenfrage*, Vienna, 1933, *Juedisches Lexicon*, *Jewish Social Studies*, etc., etc.

EDWARD KLEINLERER. Dr. jur., Rome; Deputy-director, International Institute of Visual Education, League of Nations, Rome and Geneva, 1929-1939; Correspondent of various European and American journals; Lecturer on the History of Education, Teachers' Seminary, Yeshiva College, New York.

Author of *Italy and the Economic Reconstruction of Palestine*, Rome, 1933 (Italian); *Italy and Palestine*, Rome, 1935 (Italian); Numerous articles on Italian and Mediterranean affairs in *The Universal Jewish Encyclopaedia* and various periodicals.

LEON KUBOWITZKI. Dr. class. phil., Brussels, 1922; Dr. jur., Brussels, 1925; Attorney, Court of Appeals, Brussels; Editor, *Hatikwob*, Antwerp, *Folk un Arbet*, Antwerp, *La Tribune Juive*, Brussels; President, Council of Jewish Associations, Brussels.

Author of *Jewish Politics*, Brussels, 1934 (Yiddish); *The Organization of the Jewish Community*, Paris, 1935 (German); numerous articles on current Jewish affairs.

MARK VISHNIAK. Professor of Constitutional Law, Academy of Education, Moscow 1917; Secretary-General, Russian Constituent Assembly, 1918; Lecturer on Problems of Post-War Democracy, Russian College of Law and Franco-Russian Institute, Paris, 1922-1940; Visiting Professor, Academy of International Law, The Hague, 1933; Editor-in-Chief, *Sovremennyya Zapiski*, Paris, 1920-1940.

Author of *Personality in Law*, 2nd ed., Petrograd, 1917 (Russian); *Protection of Minorities in International Treaties of 1919-1920*, Paris, 1920 (French); *The Oppression of the Jews in Germany and the League of Nations*, Paris, 1933 (French); *The International Status of the Stateless*, Paris, 1934 (French); Contributor to the *Dictionnaire de Sociologie*, *La Revue Internationale de la Théorie du Droit*, *L'Europe*, etc., etc.

I

**AIMS AND ORGANIZATION**



## I.

### The Need for the Institute

THE JEWISH PEOPLE faces today a crisis unparalleled in its history.

One out of every four Jews in the world is a victim of the Nazi and Fascist regimes. In Central and Eastern Europe, the great bastions of Jewish culture have been stormed to destruction. In Hungary and Rumania, persecution and dispossession are the order of the day. In occupied France, Jews are being ousted from economic life, herded into camps and reduced to the status of paupers or helots. In Palestine, the continuance of the National Home is gravely threatened. In one country after another, emancipation has been revoked and minority rights rudely scrapped. Meanwhile, across the face of the earth drift endless streams of Jewish refugees, while in lands of refuge war and defense efforts make serious inroads into the resources available for relief.

In the face of this situation, it is apparent, that the Jewish people has a vital interest in the future organization of the world. On the one hand, over four million Jews will have to be restored to normal life; on the other, means will have to be devised to prevent a recurrence of what has taken place and to insure security in the future.

A victory of the democracies, though the obvious basis of all planning, will not automatically achieve these ends. It will have to be followed through. That is the simple lesson of experience. In the peace of 1919, the two factors which did most to guarantee the Jewish future, viz., the recognition of minority rights in Central and Eastern Europe and the establishment of the Mandate for Palestine, were won only after intensive effort by Jewish political bodies. The same holds good today. The Jews will have to achieve their salvation by a vigorous prosecution of just claims before the council of nations and the conscience of the world. For that, however, they will require a brief, and it is to prepare that brief that the INSTITUTE OF JEWISH AFFAIRS has been called into being.

### Aims

The purpose of the Institute is to conduct a thorough investigation of Jewish life during the past 25 years, with a view to establishing the facts of the present situation, determining its direct and indirect causes, and suggesting lines on which Jewish rights may be claimed in a post-war settlement.

Established in New York on February 1, 1941, under the auspices of the American Jewish Congress, with the co-operation of the World Jewish Congress, the Institute is not a political body. It is a group of scholars, and represents an attempt to mobilize the intellectual resources of the Jewish people to attack the gigantic problem which confronts it.

Founded as the result of proposals advanced by Dr. Jacob Robinson in 1939, the Institute is an expression of the belief that a dispassionate and scientific inquiry into recent events and their background is the indispensable basis for any formulation of Jewish policy.

**Program**                      The issues involved in this program are many and complex. They are set out in detail in the Outlines appended to the present statement. Some of them, however, may be mentioned here in broad terms.

First, then, there is the situation of the Jews in Nazi-dominated countries. The facts will have to be established. It will be necessary to know, as accurately as possible, the nature of the disabilities from which Jews are suffering, the extent of their privation and dislocation, and the underlying causes of their plight.

This leads on naturally to the question of Rehabilitation. Here, as past experience has shown, two solutions will have to be considered at the same time,—the one static and the other dynamic.

The former will apply to those who still remain in their old homes, or are willing eventually to return to them. For these, it will be necessary to devise more adequate legal safeguards than were provided by the old-time Minorities System, and it will also be necessary to examine the economic conditions of countries recently Nazified and to prepare plans for reopening former fields of endeavor or for creating new opportunities. Available resources will have to be reviewed, the possibilities of self-help and similar schemes of cooperative and constructive relief being taken especially into consideration.

The second solution will apply to those millions of refugees for whom new homes will have to be found. This means a thorough examination of immigration possibilities. The financial side of the question will have to be studied, while a competent survey of all countries will have to determine suitable places for settlement. In attacking this issue, the Institute will take it for granted that the development of the National Home in Palestine is the primary solution of the problem of Jewish migration.

Lastly, since no people lives in a vacuum, it will be an essential part of the Institute's program to review not only the immediately Jewish scene, but also the wider world scene, as it has affected the Jews.

Some of the problems which will have to be studied in this field are the recent disappearance of the standard organs of state power, the dissolution of elected parliaments, the subjection of public opinion to the state machine, the predominance of planned economy, the decline of international law, the tacit annulment of minorities agreements, the

eclipse of the League of Nations, and the transformation of anti-Semitism into an official doctrine and policy of the state.

Besides these, there are other problems, vitally affecting Jewish interests, which will have to be considered. Emancipation is one, and the Minorities System another. The impact of different political regimes on the Jews will also require examination, and it will likewise be necessary to trace the basis, antecedents and dissemination of Nazi and Fascist anti-Semitic propaganda. Some of these subjects may appear, at first sight, somewhat remote and academic, but it is impossible to estimate the current situation without taking account of this wider background.

It is obvious that so vast a program can be tackled only in stages. For practical purposes, therefore, the Institute will concentrate, for the present, on the European scene, excluding Palestine and the Americas from the range of its studies.

## II.

THE INSTITUTE will operate through four departments, viz.:

- I. DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND LAW,  
devoting its studies to the political and legal status of the Jews within the framework of the larger problems of government and protection of individual and group rights.
- II. DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS AND ECONOMICS,  
dealing with Jewish statistics and demography and with all aspects of Jewish social and economic conditions since the First World War.
- III. DEPARTMENT OF MIGRATION AND COLONIZATION,  
covering the field of emigration, immigration, transmigration and colonization, as well as the implications of the Refugee Problem.
- IV. DEPARTMENT OF POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION,  
engaged, on the basis of the findings of the other three departments, in drafting constructive solutions of Jewish problems against the background of general ideas on the organization of the post-war world.

The program of each Department will comprise (a) Documentation and (b) Special Surveys.

The Institute conceives its task to lie not only in the pursuit of special studies and the formulation of the results, but also in the compilation of complete documentary records.

**Publications**            The researches and findings of its several departments will be published by the Institute in special series, as follows:

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| I. Political Science           | VI. Regional Surveys                   |
| II. Law                        | European countries since 1914.         |
| III. Economics and Statistics  | VII. Post-War Europe                   |
| IV. Migration and Colonization | Digests of Jewish opinion              |
| V. Jews and the War            | VIII. Bibliographies, References, etc. |

In addition to its more technical publications, the Institute will issue for popular consumption a special series of maps and charts, as well as other forms of pamphlet material.

A series of periodical papers, presenting the Jewish aspects and implications of current events, will also be published.

The publications of the Institute will be in English, but where circumstances dictate, editions in other languages will also appear.

**Organization**            The staff of the Institute consists of a Director, Research Fellows, in charge of the several departments, scientific and technical assistants and an Editorial Secretary.

The Institute recruits the services of recognized authorities on particular subjects, while for the study of certain problems special commissions of scholars are appointed.

Research projects of Jewish interest are also assigned to young graduates of the Universities.

For the collection of material, the Institute maintains a network of correspondents throughout the world.

An Advisory Committee of persons prominent in public life and scholarship assists the staff with the benefit of their experience and knowledge, while a Liaison Committee insures smooth cooperation between the Institute and its sponsoring bodies, the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress.

**Cooperation  
with  
Other Bodies**            In accordance with its belief that the supreme need of the moment is a mobilization of all available intellectual resources, the Institute maintains friendly relations with analogous bodies working in the same or cognate fields. It welcomes the extension of this cooperation to all who are interested in its aims and efforts.

II

**PROGRAM OF RESEARCH**

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THE FOLLOWING pages present a conspectus of work which is being undertaken by the several departments of the Institute. As a concomitant of these researches, the Institute will prepare a Master Index of material available on the following subjects:

ALIENS	PLEBISCITES
ANTI-JEWISH MEASURES	RACE HATRED
ANTI-SEMITISM, RECENT ASPECTS OF	REFUGEES
AUTONOMY	RELIEF
COLONIZATION	SELF-DETERMINATION
EXCHANGES OF POPULATION	SMALL STATES
MIGRATIONS	TERRITORIAL QUESTIONS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR
MINORITIES	WAR AND PEACE AIMS
NATIONALISM	WAR AND POST-WAR CHANGES
NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP	

The index will cover:

- (1) Holdings of public and private libraries in the city of New York.
- (2) Periodical publications of all countries.
- (3) Jewish current literature.
- (4) Archives of public bodies.

The publication of specialized bibliographies is projected. An initial volume, on the International Protection of Minorities, will be issued shortly, and will be followed by others on Peace and Post-war proposals and other relevant topics.

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# Department of Political Science

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## A. DOCUMENTATION

### 1. *National and International Protection of Jews:*

- a) Legal Status of Religious and Ethnic Groups.  
International treaties, agreements, laws, regulations, etc.
- b) Legislation against Race Hatred.  
Text of laws formerly operative in France and the Netherlands—  
laws obtaining in Switzerland and Canada—state-legislation in  
the U.S.A.

### 2. *Anti-Jewish Legislation:*

Text of laws and decrees in the Third Reich, Nazi-occupied countries, Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Slovakia, unoccupied France and French Colonies, etc.

### 3. *Exchanges of Population and Evacuations:*

After the First World War—in the Nazi "New Order": the regulations.

### 4. *Jews and the War:*

- a) In the Armed Forces:  
Conscripts — volunteers — casualties — decorations — the Jewish Army: record and statistics.
- b) As Civilian Participants:  
In the home services—contributions to the war effort of the Allies: record and statistics.
- c) As direct and indirect victims:  
Under Nazi occupation—in Soviet-annexed territories—refugees in France, Britain and British Dominions—internment camps—refugees in the theatre of war: record and statistics.
- d) Jewish Aid in Neutral Countries:  
American Jewish aid to the Allies, etc.
- e) Effects of the war on Jewish demography.
- f) Jews and the War Issue:  
As a factor in the war and peace issue—as alleged war-mongers—in pacifist groups—Jewish warnings of the war, etc.

### 5. *German Minorities in the "New Order":*

Text of laws operative in Hungary, Rumania, Slovakia, Bohemia-Moravia, etc.

## B. SPECIAL SURVEYS

### *Jewish Emancipation.*

#### *History:*

Causes, spiritual and economic—support and opposition—arguments for and against—the prospects as viewed by Jews and Gentiles—as granted on a geographical basis—as granted on an occupational basis—total and partial emancipation.

#### *Consequences:*

Entry of Jews into European life—political, economic and cultural aspects—alleged preponderance of Jews in certain fields.

#### *Ideology:*

Connection with specific spiritual trends—with specific economic needs—the social function of Jews in a capitalistic society.

#### *Recent Collapse:*

The collapse in Germany—attendant conditions—alleged unfitness of the people for democratic government—the economic crisis—the Youth Problem—the new philosophy of Pessimism—its bearing on emancipation—traits of its leading political exponents.

#### *Problems:*

Is Emancipation linked to a particular set of ideas? Philosophically, to Optimism? Politically, to Democracy? Economically, to Free Trade? Can it operate in other contexts?

Has Emancipation really collapsed? Is it in accord with popular sentiment? Or was it introduced against the will of the people? Was its collapse in Germany inevitable?

### *The Minorities Question.*

The minority treaties, their origin, operation and tacit annulment.

Direct and indirect causes of their "failure."

### *The League of Nations and the Jews.*

Jewish appeals to the League—Jewish groups under minority treaties—Jews in Upper Silesia—in Nazi Germany—in the Saar—in Danzig.

Was the League of benefit to the Jews?

## *Recent Aspects of Anti-Semitism.*

### *The Racist Attack on the Jews:*

Racist anti-Jewish tendencies in German thought: Chamberlain, Woltman, Lagarde—The Pan-German school: Daniel Fryman (Class), Moeller van den Broek, Rudolf Jung, Wilhelm Stapel.

The racist doctrine in Nazism: Gottfried Feder and the "unchangeable" program of National Socialism—Hitler—Rosenberg—*Der Stuermer*, *Weltdienst*, *Mitteilungen zur Judenfrage*—Wilhelm Grau—the Jewish Department of the National Institute for the History of the New Germany—its publications—the new science of "Judaecology" (*Judenwissenschaft*)—Nazi view of the Jews' place in Europe.

The racist doctrine in Italian Fascism: *La Difesa della Razza*.

The racist doctrine in France: Gobineau, Drumont, Guérin, *Action Française*.

### *The Anti-Semitic State:*

The phenomenon and its implications—results throughout the world of the application of this principle in Germany.

Influence of Germany on allied and friendly powers—Italy—Soviet Union; differences.

### *Spoilation of Jews:*

Boycott—economic discrimination—official exclusion of Jews from economic life—extermination of Jews as an economic factor.

The National and Nationalistic State and its bearing on this issue.

### *Moral Humiliation of Jews:*

Discriminatory legislation—forced segregation—police decrees—badges—the "yellow spot."

### *Assault on Jewish Culture:*

Destruction of synagogues and cultural institutions—break-up of religious and educational life—confiscation of libraries and museums, etc.

### *Exclusion of Jews from Education, etc.:*

Nazi legislation—laws in Nazi-controlled countries—*numerus clausus*—exclusion of Jews from museums and libraries, etc.

## *Jews in the Non-Jewish Environment.*

### *Jewish-Gentile Relations:*

Survey of public questionnaires on Jews—other expressions of Gentile sentiment—co-operation between Jews and non-Jews; forces for and against.

### *The Function of Jews in General Life:*

Is there a specific Jewish function?—Marx and Sombart on the role of Jews in a capitalistic society—Jews and Communism—Jews as cultural middlemen—as purveyors of political and social ideas.

Contributions of Jews to communal life.

### *Jews in Political Systems and International Movements.*

Jews in the establishment of political systems—bearing of political systems on the fate of Jews.

The movement of "Enlightenment"—Conservatism—Liberalism—International Socialism—non-international Socialism—Communism—Fascism and its imitations.

Anti-nationalistic and super-nationalistic forces—their relation to the Jews.

Internationalism and Cosmopolitanism—Catholicism—other Christian ideologies—Freemasonry—Islam—International Capitalism—The League of Nations.

### *Nationalism and the Jews.*

The concept of the national state—effects on the Jews—Jews in nationalist movements—Jews as a minority—Jews and other minorities in the common state and in international minority movements.

### *Jewish Political Ideas.*

Foregleams in Jewish literature—in post-feudal systems.

Evolution in Western Europe: emancipation and the parallel growth of assimilationism.

Evolution in Central and Eastern Europe: rise of Jewish nationalism.

#### *Zionism and Territorialism:*

Basis—history—development—Zionist parties and their aims.

#### *Assimilationism:*

Legal admissibility of assimilation—its limitations—its operation—effect on Jews in public and political life—Jewish assimilationist groups—the attitude of Reform Judaism.

#### *Autonomy:*

Jewish autonomy in the pre-emancipation era—autonomy in modern democracies.

The organized Jewish community—its cultural and scholastic autonomy—effect on the revival of Hebrew and Yiddish.

*Cultural Pluralism:*

Experiences of multi-national democracies—influence on Jewish thought—relevance to the situation of the Jews.

*The Question of Nationality and the Jews.*

Acquisition and loss of nationality—denationalization through territorial changes or state legislation—retroactive power of the latter—attempted introduction of a uniform Law of Nationality—bearing on the situation of the Jews.

Attempted solutions of the nationality problem: *removal of nationalities* from their historically inherited domains—exchanges of population after the First World War—*the device of evacuation*; evacuation of Germans from Southern Tyrol, the Baltic States, Soviet White Russia, the Ukraine, Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transylvania—*exchanges* in South-eastern Europe—removal of Swedes from Esthonia—*reservations*: Lublin—Gurs—the ghetto as a substitute for territorial concentration—effects of the various solutions on the Jews.

*Sociology of the Jews: Recent Work.*

The development of Jewish Sociology—pioneer work in recent years—program and achievement.

Social and statistical studies in Russia—ICA's investigation into the economic condition of Russian Jews.

German contributions: *Zeitschrift fuer die Statistik und Demographie des Judentums.*

*Bleter far Yiddishe Statistik und Ekonomie.*

The Yiddish Scientific Institute—its *Ekonomische Schriften.*

American studies: statistical surveys—periodicals.

# Department of Statistics and Economics

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## A. DOCUMENTATION

The Department will assemble comprehensive files of all statistical material relating to Jews.

## B. SPECIAL SURVEYS

### *Effect of Economic Doctrines on the Jews.*

Economic liberalism—from liberalism to state-controlled economy—state capitalism—state socialism—nationalistic socialism—Communist economy—the Soviet Five-Year Plans—industrialization and bureaucratization.

Economic nationalism—in states with heterogeneous populations—tendency of the dominant group to occupy economic positions previously held by minorities—effects on the Jews.

### *Economic Effects of the War on the Jews.*

The effect of the war on the economic situation of Jews in:

Germany and Austria

Czechoslovakia

Poland (German area, Soviet area, Gouvernement General, areas incorporated into the Third Reich)

Belgium

Netherlands

France and the French Colonies

Hungary

Rumania and the Balkan States

The Soviet Union

Soviet-annexed areas (Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina, Baltic States).

Effect on Jewish refugees in occupied territories—on refugees from Poland and Rumania in the U.S.S.R., Lithuania, etc.

Loss of economic positions—political and economical extirpation (*Ausgliederung*).

### *War Losses of Jews.*

#### *Human Losses:*

Casualties: killed—wounded—maimed—widows—wives of missing men (*agunoth*)—orphans—lost children, etc.

Refugees: (a) returned home; (b) stranded in foreign countries; (c) interned.

*Material Losses:*

Destruction of property—houses—business premises—  
factories—workshops—schools—communal buildings, etc.  
Expropriations—spoliation, etc.

*Reparations.*

The Department will endeavor to assess the damage done to Jews, both materially and otherwise, through confiscations, "Aryanizations," expulsions and other forms of persecution.

# Department of Migration and Colonization

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## A. DOCUMENTATION

Text of all laws, regulations, etc., concerning emigration and transmigration.

Text of all laws, regulations, etc., concerning colonization in countries of refuge, with special reference to U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, South America, Australia and New Zealand.

Non-legal literature on these subjects will be assembled.

## B. SPECIAL SURVEYS

### *Experience of the past twenty years.*

Freedom of migration—restrictions—arrested emigration.

The American quota law and similar legislation.

Effects of the 1929 economic crisis.

Rise of Nationalism in Eastern Europe.

Influence of Nazi Germany and allied countries—fugitives from the Third Reich and from Nazi-dominated territories.

The Russian problem—fugitives from social revolution, etc.

Beginnings of a Jewish migration policy—Jewish Agency for Palestine—Hicem, etc.

New developments in Jewish colonization;

- (a) Colonization conducted or supported by governments (Soviet Russia)
- (b) Colonization conducted by Jews under international guarantees and with governmental recognition (Palestine).
- (c) Independent colonization (South American countries).

International action:

- (a) Conferences: International Migration Congress, Rome, 1924; Havana, 1928; Labor Conference on Migration, London, 1926; International Conference on Colonization, Geneva, 1938.
- (b) Measures on behalf of refugees: the Evian Conference, 1938.—International Labor Office.

### *The Present Situation.*

Differences between the present period of restricted migration and that of earlier mass movements (1881-1914)—changes in the social and economic life of Jews.

Influence of the war: visa, transit and transportation difficulties—effect of the change of boundaries—the mass migrations from Poland, Roumania, etc.—effect of expulsions—anti-Jewish legislation and its consequences.

New colonization projects: Dominican Republic, Alaska, etc.

### *Plans for the Future.*

Emigration of Jews in the event of a Nazi collapse—difficulties of the transition period.

Post-war settlement of the Jewish refugee problem under British and American auspices: the alternatives:

- (a) restoration to former homelands.
- (b) permanent settlement in present countries of residence.
- (c) entry into other countries of immigration.

### *Regional Surveys:*

Migration and colonization possibilities throughout the world, with special reference to South America and the British and French Dominions—review of the legal and economic situation.

### *Organization and Finance:*

Organization of prospective emigrants—preparation and retraining—stratification.

Authorities and institutions responsible for Jewish migration.

Financial plans: plan for a Jewish Emigration Bank—liquidation of individual fortunes—Jewish public and private funds—participation of the state—international grants and loans.

### *Jewish Migration: Sociological Factors.*

Jewish and non-Jewish migration—causes of Jewish migration—backgrounds in countries of emigration and immigration—consequences, political, economic and social—"valorization".

# Department of Post-War Reconstruction

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## A. DOCUMENTATION

1. *Peace Aims of the Belligerents:*
  - (a) Official pronouncements
  - (b) Unofficial statements  
Compilation of government papers, books, pamphlets, articles, etc.
2. *Neutral Opinions on Post-War Europe:*  
Compilation of official and unofficial statements.
3. *The Post-War Position of the Jews:*
  - (a) Jewish opinions
  - (b) Non-Jewish opinions  
Governmental pronouncements and unofficial statements.
4. *Reports of Relief Organizations:*
  - (a) Jewish
  - (b) Non-Jewish, but serving Jews.

## B. SPECIAL SURVEYS

### *Peace and Post-War Proposals:*

#### *Review of Current Opinion.*

Examination of discussions conducted by public bodies and in the press, with special reference to

- (a) the future of the Jews
- (b) the Nationality Question.

Examination of discussions conducted in Jewish circles.

### *Reconstruction:*

#### *Economic Policy for the Jews.*

Rehabilitation of *declassés*—restoration to previous positions—restratification—Youth problem.

### *Relief:*

#### *Resources and Possibilities.*

Character of relief agencies—scope and achievement.  
Needs of various social groups—different forms of relief—Youth aid.

Productive relief—Self-help.

III

PUBLICATIONS  
SAMPLE OUTLINES.



# Department of Political Science

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*Series: Political Science*

## WERE THE MINORITIES TREATIES A FAILURE?

By

MAX LASERSON  
JACOB ROBINSON  
MARK VISHNIAK

### CHAPTER I

The International Protection of Minorities by the League of Nations after the first World War.

Aims of the system: internal peace in ethnically heterogeneous states, combatting of discrimination, external peace.

### CHAPTER II

The International Protection of Minorities in the "Versailles System."

### CHAPTER III

Basic Assumptions of the Minorities Agreements:

- (a) Economic Liberalism
- (b) Political Democracy

Consequences.

### CHAPTER IV

The Provisions of the Treaties as compared with the Situation of the Minorities.

### CHAPTER V

The League and the Operation of the Treaties.  
Procedure, Petitions, Effects.

### CHAPTER VI

The Permanent Court of International Justice as an organ for the protection of minorities.

### CHAPTER VII

The Attitude of the Signatories:

- Signing of the minorities provisions.
- Reaction of public opinion.
- Ratification and publication.

Embodiment of the minorities provisions in the municipal law of signatory states.

Attitude of the courts on the validity of minorities treaties in local jurisdiction.

Attitude of the signatories to the change of procedure.

Attitude of the signatories on the alleged incompatibility of their obligations with the sovereignty and equality of states.

The Beck motion of 1934 and the attitude of the other signatories.

#### CHAPTER VIII

The Attitude of the Minorities toward the Machinery of the League.

#### CHAPTER IX

Can the Minorities Problem be solved by Legalistic Means?

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# Department of Economics and Statistics

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*Series: Jews and the War*

THE SITUATION OF THE JEWS IN POLAND (1919-1941)

BY JACOB LESTCHINSKY

## CHAPTER I

### THE BACKGROUND

#### POLAND AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Renaissance of the Polish State—its constitution—the economic revolution—"étatisme économique."

National minorities—their legal status—their growth and distribution—their occupational structure—their part in industrial development—specific trades—standards of education—university quotas—national trade and vocational schools—emigration.

The Jewish population—distribution and influence—regional statistics—increase—emigration and return—socio-economic structure—occupational structure—elimination—penetration—economic prospects of Jewish youth—cultural activities—education—religious life—participation in Polish culture.

## CHAPTER II

### POLISH ANTI-SEMITISM

#### *The Political Attack:*

Political parties and anti-Semitism—the Pilsudski faction and the OZON—Governmental anti-Semitism—Anti-Semitism in the Sejm and City Councils—the anti-Semitic press—Ostracism of Jews—"Ghetto-benches" in the universities—relations of Jews to other national minorities.

#### *The Economic Attack:*

Expulsion from villages—expulsion from liberal professions and public services—boycott and picketing of Jewish stores—legislative curbs on *Shechitah*.

#### *Pogroms and Physical Violence:*

The pogroms in Przytyk, Minsk-Mazowiecki, Vilna, Brest-Litowsk, etc.—Street attacks in Warsaw, Lodz, Vilna etc.—Murder in the villages—massacres and attacks in the universities.

### *Jewish Self-Defense:*

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## CHAPTER III

### THE HITLER WAR

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## CHAPTER IV

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## CHAPTER V

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# Department of Migration and Colonization

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*Series: Migration and Colonization*

## THE JEWISH REFUGEE

BY ARIEH TARTAKOWER

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### II. THE CHARACTER OF THE JEWISH REFUGEE

#### CHAPTER I

##### THE PROBLEM OF JEWISH MIGRATION

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Migration in general:

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- The countries of refuge.
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###### D. *Jewish Refugees from Czechoslovakia, Italy and Spain.*

- Connection between the problem of Czechoslovakian Jewish refugees and that of German Jewish refugees.
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