

THE MIGRATION OF JEWS IN RECENT YEARS

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The recent political and economic changes in many European countries have for many Jews accentuated the necessity of forsaking their fatherlands and of seeking havens of refuge where they may build new lives for themselves and their children.

The economic condition of the Jews in Poland has been aptly described as "stabilized misery." The agricultural crisis, the uninterrupted drop in the price of land products, and the impoverishment of the peasants have all contributed to the virtual annihilation of the trade and industry in which many of the Jews of Poland were heretofore engaged. They remain without any means of subsistence, and emigration is their only chance and hope.

The events in Germany have added a new group of Jews whose only salvation is to grasp the wanderer's staff and to go in search of new homes. It is known that the National Socialist Party of Germany, as a matter of policy, undertakes, from time to time some action against the Jews, so that their inclination to migrate will not relax. There is no doubt that a systematic activity is carried on to create a state of uncertainty in order to force as many Jews as possible to emigrate.

On every European train, on every boat leaving European harbors, one finds these wanderers. Many of them have no definite destination; their journeys are not planned; they are in a state of flight rather than of migration; they go from country to country in the hope of eventually finding some place where they can settle permanently.

At the same time, the very political and economic changes which compel them to leave the countries of their birth also close to them the gates of lands which in the past have afforded hospitality to hundreds of thousands of people driven to emigration by persecution, oppression and poverty.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, thousands of Jews are on their way, and many of them, largely because of the efforts exerted on their behalf by Jewish philanthropic agencies, do find homes where they are secure in their lives and property, and where they are enabled to earn the means for their subsistence.

Where are these havens of refuge? How many of the wanderers have succeeded in finding them? What are the laws and rules of admission? What aid do they receive from the Jewish philanthropic agencies? These are some of the questions which this brief survey endeavors to answer.

This survey concerns itself with Jewish migration since 1933, the year in which the Jewish exodus from Germany began.

Conservative estimates, based largely upon official statistics, place the total number of Jewish migrants, during the three years since 1933, at 200,000. It is estimated that 48,000 Jews left Germany during the year 1933. Many more left during the years 1934 and 1935. Poland furnished an emigration of 16,847 in 1933, 19,026 in 1934, and 19,616 in 1935, or a total of 55,489 in the three years. Conditions in Latvia, Lithuania and Roumania have compelled many additional thousands of Jews to migrate.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES OF IMMIGRATION

When the German Jewish exodus began, in 1933, the countries adjacent to Germany were naturally the first to feel the influx. Responding to its tradition of liberty, France waived for a considerable time the requirements of passport and visa, and as a result most of the German refugees have gone to that country. Many of them still remain there, and have established themselves in trades or commerce. It was, of course, realized from the very beginning that France could not possibly absorb all of the immigrants who came there, and that the hospitality extended to them by the French Government was for a limited period only. Strenuous efforts were, therefore, begun immediately to evacuate as many immigrants as

possible to other countries. About 5000 went to Czechoslovakia, the same number to Holland, 3000 to Belgium, and a smaller number to Denmark, England, Switzerland, Austria, Italy and Luxemburg. These countries also, because of unfavorable economic conditions, could absorb permanently only a small fraction of those who entered; the rest were afforded only temporary asylum, but were prohibited from engaging in any gainful occupation.

A considerable number of Jews, about 3000, entered Spain during the three years. Aliens in that country have no right to engage in gainful occupation without a special permit from the Ministry of the Interior. Such permits are issued only with the consent of the Labor Unions. In general, only artisans and small business men have an opportunity of earning a living. Professional men must be citizens before they can secure licenses to practice. Citizenship can be obtained only after five years of residence in the country.

We thus see that only a small fraction of Jewish migrants have been able to settle permanently in European countries. An overwhelming majority had to seek homes on other continents, principally Asia (Palestine), North America (United States and Canada), South America, and Africa.

OVERSEAS COUNTRIES

PALESTINE

By far the largest number of Jewish migrants were permanently settled in Palestine. During the years 1933, 1934 and 1935, a total of 123,786 Jews entered Palestine under the various classifications of immigrants admitted to that country. Included in that number were 22,747 Jews from Germany. The Palestine Government granted additional immigration certificates for some of the German refugees.

While the Palestine immigration law contains provisions involving no less than twenty categories into which applicants are divided, the bulk of the Jews from Germany, Poland and other eastern European countries desirous of settling in Palestine fall into the following five categories:

1. Category A (1), the so-called capitalist class, which includes persons with a capital of one thousand pounds and upwards.

Applicants qualifying under this category have no difficulty in obtaining visas, as no quota restrictions are placed on such immigrants. Such an immigrant is entitled to take with him his wife and children under eighteen (in case of unmarried daughters, no age limit) and in many cases also his parents.

2. Category A (2): Members of liberal professions, (doctors, dentists, pharmacists, lawyers and so forth) possessing a capital of not less than 500 pounds.

Applications of persons in this category must be approved by the authorities at Jerusalem. Since the professional field in Palestine is overcrowded, the Palestine authorities in many instances refuse the visas on the ground that there is no need for the particular applicant in the country. The Jewish Agency at Jerusalem, however, at the request of the local Palestine offices, makes strong representations to the authorities in every case. It must be noted, however, that even upon arrival in Palestine, a professional must abide by the local Palestine laws governing his profession before being permitted to practice there. Physicians, for instance, are subject to the limitation of the number of licenses to practice prescribed by the Government each year.

3. Category A (3): Skilled workers possessing a capital of not less than 250 pounds.

Applicants in this category must prove that they have been employed as skilled workers for a number of years. However, their applications must first be referred to the authorities in Jerusalem who approve them only if, in the opinion of the authorities, the applicant will not compete with the existing workers in his line. Such applicants, however, if skilled in a trade connected with the building line or a new industry in process of development, have a fair chance of being admitted.

4. Category C (Labor Schedule): Halutzim, persons between the ages of 18 and 35 who are granted Certificates

by the local Palestine Bureau. Applicants under this category, are not required by the Government to be in possession of money.

The number of applicants admitted under this category naturally depends upon the number of certificates placed at the disposal of the local Palestine Bureau, who select the applicants seeking admission. Recipients of certificates under the Labor Schedule are entitled to take with them their wives and children under eighteen. Recently a substantial number of certificates have been included for unmarried men only.

5. Category A (4) Persons with a minimum income of four pounds per month.

This category involves mostly applicants who have relatives able to execute a bond guaranteeing their support for the duration of their stay in Palestine. This category applies only to persons over the age of fifty-five years. American residents who have elderly relatives in Europe can execute such bonds in their behalf upon depositing with a surety company a substantial amount of cash as security, which money remains with the company for as long as the immigrant resides in Palestine. The category includes applicants having a permanent secured income from property in Palestine or from insurance.

Of course, it is most advisable that all those residing in Germany, Poland and other countries, desirous of emigrating to Palestine, get in touch with the Palestine Bureau (known as Palästina Amt) in their respective cities, which will classify them, and furnish them with all necessary assistance and advice. German Jewish refugees should apply to the Palestine Bureau in the respective countries of their present domicile.

All travelers, except tourists, are required to submit the following medical documents:

1. Certificate of successful vaccination for smallpox.
2. Doctor's certificate that applicant is in good physical and mental health, and not suffering from any contagious disease.

Following is an outline of the steps which American residents must take who wish to bring their relatives from Germany to Palestine under Category A (1) Capitalist Class:

a. The sum of \$5000.00 is to be deposited in a Palestine bank in the name of the relative, with instructions that this amount be paid to him over the counter upon his presenting himself in person at the bank. In the event of a refusal by the Palestine Government to grant the visa, or if for any other reason the relative cannot enter Palestine, the money is returned to the American resident.

b. An affidavit has to be executed by the American resident and forwarded to the relative in Germany, wherein he declares his intention of making the relative a gift of \$5000.00 for the purpose of enabling him and his family to emigrate to Palestine.

c. The affidavit has to be submitted by the prospective immigrant to the Government authorities in Germany with an application for permission to receive the gift. As a rule such an application is granted. The relative in Germany is required to pay to the German Government the following tax on a gift of one thousand pounds, or \$5000.00 (approximately 14000 R.M.), the size of the tax depending upon the relationship of the recipient to the donor:

1. Parents and children—tax free;
2. Grandchildren—on the first 10,000 R.M. tax free, on the balance 5%;
3. Grandparents, brothers, sisters and their children (nephews and nieces)—on the first 2000 R.M. tax free, on the balance 7½%;
4. Cousins, parents-in-law and their children—the first 2000 R.M. tax free, on the balance 10%;
5. All others not related, sixteen percent.

d. A copy of the American bank order transferring the deposit to the Palestine bank should be submitted to the Palestine Department of the Zionist Organization of America. The bank in Palestine, in turn, has to forward a notice to the relative in Germany confirming the opening of the deposit.

Upon submitting the above stated documents to the British Consulate in Berlin, or in the city nearest to the applicant's place of residence, he will receive the required visa for himself, wife and children under eighteen.

e. The amount of one thousand pounds or \$5000.00 must be deposited in the name of the head of the family. A deposit in the name of the wife or other member of the family will not be acceptable for the purpose.

f. There is also a possibility of bringing over relatives or others residing in Germany to Palestine on the basis of a bond executed by an American relative, and issued by a bank or surety company, guaranteeing the relative a weekly support of five dollars for the duration of his stay in Palestine. However, such bonds are applicable only to persons over the age of fifty-five years, single women of any age, and children under eighteen.

g. It is advisable that American residents, before taking any steps in the matter of bringing their German relatives to Palestine, communicate with the Palestine Department of the Zionist Organization of America, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

During the period under review, 12,759 Jewish immigrants entered the United States for permanent residence, and 10,003 for temporary stay.

Prior to the World War, the United States of America was the principal haven of refuge for the oppressed peoples of the world, and the Congress of the United States was pervaded by the spirit which actuated the Founders of the Republic to make this country an asylum for those who sought liberty and opportunity. While, during this period, laws were passed which tended to keep out the physically and mentally unfit, and the criminal classes, these laws were aimed at regulation and not restriction of immigration.

With the conclusion of the War, a new principle was adopted. Immigration was not only to be regulated, but restricted and limited as well. In 1921, the first quota law was put on the statute books, and in 1924, a second and

more drastic quota law was passed. According to this law, the annual quota of any nationality is two percent of the number of foreign-born individuals of such nationality residing in the United States, as determined by the United States census of 1890, with a minimum of one hundred for each nationality.

In 1927, the law was further amended by limiting the number of immigrants to the United States to 150,000 annually, and by basing the proportionate quota for each nationality on the number of inhabitants in the United States in 1920, having the same national origin.

As a result of these laws, the following are at present the annual quotas of the more important nationalities:

Austria	1,413	Irish Free State	17,853
Belgium	1,304	Italy	5,802
Czechoslovakia	2,874	Latvia	236
Danzig	100	Lithuania	386
Denmark	1,181	Netherlands	3,153
Estonia	116	Norway	2,377
France	3,086	Poland	6,524
Germany	25,957	Roumania	295
Great Britain and North Ireland	65,721	Russia	2,784
Greece	307	Sweden	3,314
Hungary	869	Switzerland	1,707
		Yugoslavia	845

"Nationality" under the quota law means country of birth, and not that of citizenship. Thus, a citizen of France, born in Poland, although residing in France, and going to the United States from that country, is considered within the Polish quota.

In 1930, President Hoover instructed the United States consuls abroad that because of the vast number of unemployed in the United States, the provisions of the Immigration Law with regard to persons likely to become public charges should be strictly construed.

This instruction, the statutory restrictions, and the strict interpretation by consular officials of the various other provisions of the Immigration Act, have combined to reduce immigration to the United States far below the authorized 150,000 per year.

Thus, during the past five years (1931-1935) more aliens left the United States than the number who entered the

country. Departures exceeded admissions by 103,654, an annual average of 20,731, as compared with an excess of admissions over departures of 1,120,617 for the previous five years, or an average of 224,123 per year.

Jewish immigration was also considerably reduced. During the five years beginning with 1926, and ending with 1930, the total net Jewish immigration to the United States was 61,988, or an average of 12,397 per year, whereas in the past five years beginning with 1931, the total net Jewish immigration was 19,847, or an average of 3,969 per year.

Among the Jews who entered the United States during 1933-1935, a total of 4,364 who gave Germany as their last place of residence were permanently admitted, and 1,181 were admitted temporarily. The exact number of German refugees is not ascertainable for the reason that many gave France as their last country of residence. It is to be noted, of course, that many German refugees were born in countries other than Germany.

The following classes of immigrants are not affected by the quota laws. They are designated as "non-quota" immigrants, and may be admitted to the United States in any number.

1. The wife of a citizen of the United States;
2. The husband of a citizen of the United States, by marriage occurring prior to June 1, 1928;
3. The unmarried children, under twenty-one years of age, of a citizen of the United States;
4. An immigrant previously admitted to the United States who is returning from a temporary visit abroad;
5. An immigrant who continuously, for at least two years prior to his admission, has been carrying on the vocation of minister of any religious denomination, or professor of a college, academy, seminary or university (and his wife and unmarried children under eighteen years of age), who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of carrying on the same vocation.
6. An immigrant who is a bona fide student, at least fifteen years of age, and who seeks to enter the United States

solely for the purpose of studying at an accredited school, college, academy, seminary or university, approved by the Secretary of Labor. Such immigrant may remain in the United States only during the time that he is attending school, and cannot engage in any gainful occupation.

7. A woman who was a citizen of the United States, and who, prior to September 22, 1922, lost her citizenship by reason of her marriage to an alien, but who is unmarried at the time of the application for an immigration visa.

8. Immigrants who were born in Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Canal Zone, or any independent country of Central or South America, and their wives and their unmarried children under eighteen years of age.

The following classes of immigrants are entitled to preference within the quota:

1. Immigrants who are the fathers or mothers, or husbands by marriage occurring after May 31, 1928, of citizens of the United States;

2. Persons who are skilled in agriculture, and their wives and dependent children under the age of eighteen years;

3. The wife of an alien resident of the United States;

4. The unmarried children under twenty-one years of age of an alien resident of the United States.

In order to secure admission to the United States of non-quota and preferred quota immigrants, a petition must be filed by the American relative with the Secretary of Labor, upon forms furnished by the Secretary of Labor.

These petitions, among other things, must contain proof that the petitioner is able to, and will, if necessary, support the immigrant, to prevent such immigrant from becoming a public charge. Unless such a petition is filed, and the admission of the immigrant is approved by the Commissioner General of Immigration, and authorization to issue such visa is given by the Secretary of State to the American Consul, the Consul is not permitted to issue a visa to a person in any of these classes.

Immigrants who are within the quota, make their applications directly to the consular officer abroad. Such applicants have a fair chance of obtaining an immigration visa (if the quota applicable to them is not exhausted), if they are physically and mentally fit, have no criminal record, have no contracts of employment with any individual or firm in the United States, and are not anarchists, or persons who believe in, or advocate the overthrow of government by force or violence. They must prove to the satisfaction of the consular officer that they are not likely to become public charges. The possession of a reasonable amount of money or property goes a long way to prove that fact. Affidavits by relatives in the United States showing a fair financial condition and ability and willingness to support such immigrants until they should become self supporting, are given consideration by the consular officers, provided that the statements in such affidavits are corroborated by certificates from banks, commercial credit reports, certified public accountants' audits, certificates by insurance companies as to life insurance carried by the relatives, and by receipts for income taxes paid, corroborating the relatives' claim as to earnings.

Immigrants who are in the United States as visitors, tourists and students, may make an application for permanent admission. Such application, however, cannot be made in the United States, but must be made to an American consular officer in a foreign country. The usual practice is to make such application in a country adjacent to the United States, such as Canada, Mexico, Cuba or Bermuda. These applicants are, of course, subject to all the laws and regulations governing the admission of aliens as above outlined.

CANADA

During the period under review about 2300 Jewish immigrants entered Canada.

Immigration to Canada is not governed by any statutory numerical restriction, but is limited by the number of immigration permits issued from time to time by the Canadian Department of Immigration.

The applicant for admission must have a birth certificate a certificate of good moral character, and a police certificate of good behavior. He must also have an affidavit of support signed by a relative. Very often the relative is required to post a bond of \$250.00 or \$500.00. Agriculturists, possessing \$1000.00 or more, are admitted without any difficulty.

LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Argentine.—During the period under review, 7336 Jewish immigrants entered Argentine. An applicant for admission to this country must present, besides his passport, a police certificate, a certificate that he is not a vagrant or a beggar, and a health certificate, all of which must be approved in advance by the Argentine consul. In general, it must be said that immigration into Argentine is, at present, limited to near relatives and agricultural workers.

Brazil.—During the years 1933, 1934 and the first six months of 1935, a total of 7937 Jewish immigrants entered Brazil. At first, skilled laborers were permitted to enter without limit. Later, only immigrants with first class tickets, and possessing about \$200.00 were admitted. Since August 11, 1934, immigration has been limited to relatives of first degree (husbands, wives, parents, and children under age).

Chile.—During the period under review about 220 Jewish immigrants entered Chile, a country which has practically no immigration regulations. There is room here for people who understand the work of manufacturing candles and glass, and for building workers, and there are opportunities in the following industries for immigrants with some capital: Manufacture of agricultural machines and tools, frozen meat factories, production of wood alcohol, manufacture of wine, manufacture of pasteurized milk, and the fish industry.

Colombia.—During the period under review a small number of Jewish immigrants entered Colombia. Although Polish and other East European immigrants are subject to a quota which is very small, there are possibilities for

German immigrants. Each immigrant must deposit 200 Colombian pesos. There is room for artisans, small tradesmen, home workers, and for persons possessing at least 5000 francs, with which to engage in small industry. There is no room for peddlers. Applicants must have a passport, medical, vaccination, and good conduct certificates, and a recommendation from some philanthropic institution recognized by the Government.

Cuba.—During the period under review about 1212 Jewish immigrants entered Cuba. Each immigrant must be physically and mentally fit, have a certificate of good moral character, and must possess \$200.00 in cash. Children accompanying their parents are exempt from the money requirement.

Paraguay.—About 325 German refugees entered this country during the year 1935. Ordinarily immigration is limited to agricultural workers. However, carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, knitters and other artisans, are likely to earn a living. Wages and earnings are very low, but so also are living expenses.

Uruguay.—During the period under review about 1500 Jewish immigrants entered Uruguay. The immigration regulations of this country require that each immigrant have at least \$250.00 in cash. Relatives of the first degree, that is, parents, sons under twenty-one years, unmarried daughters of any age, wives and husbands are not subject to the cash requirement.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

During the period under review about 2500 Jewish immigrants entered South Africa.

Each immigrant must produce proof that he will not become a public charge. Such proof may consist of an employment agreement by a responsible firm, or an invitation from relatives or friends who are financially able to look after the immigrant, or a sum of money which will enable the immigrant to live a certain time in the country without requiring aid. The sum is usually \$1000.00 for a period of two years, and may be raised to \$1250.00 in case of general unemployment. The sum of money may be

returned earlier, if the immigrant proves that he has established himself. There is no quota for Austrians, Belgians, Danes, Spaniards, Germans, French, English, Dutch, Italians, Norwegians, Portuguese, Swedes or Swiss. For all others there is a small quota. Place of birth and not citizenship is the determining factor. A quota immigrant may receive an immigration permit for six months, and must deposit fifty pounds. Sometimes a larger deposit is demanded.

CHINA

About fifty Jewish families were admitted to China and settled in Shanghai, and 216 Jewish immigrants were admitted to Manchukuo. There are no immigration restrictions or regulations.

AID EXTENDED BY JEWISH AGENCIES

There was a time when a person desiring to emigrate packed his grip, or an entire family bundled up its belongings, and set out on a voyage to a new continent. That is no longer possible. At present, it is practically as difficult to leave one's native country, as it is to enter a foreign land. Preparations must be made long in advance. Numerous documents, such as passports, certificates of birth, of marriage, of good health, of good behavior and of military discharge must be obtained. Affidavits of support by relatives residing in immigration countries, together with corroborative proof of their financial standing must be presented to the consul of the immigration country before a visa can be obtained. Many of the emigrants come from countries whose records of vital statistics are in a chaotic state. In many cases, parents have neglected to register the birth of their children. Very seldom are ecclesiastical marriages recorded with the civil authorities. Because of the World War and civil wars, many of the records in administrative offices have been destroyed.

The individual emigrant is subjected to a great deal of

trouble and expense before he can assemble all these documents, and in many cases he becomes the victim of unscrupulous persons who exploit his helplessness for their own gain. The safest course for him is to apply to a philanthropic agency conversant with the immigration laws of the various countries and with the manner of obtaining the necessary documents. The most important Jewish organizations in this field will now be briefly discussed.

HICEM

About ten years ago, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America (Hias), the Jewish Colonization Association (Ica) and the Emigdirect, a European emigrant aid society, combined under the name of Hicem (Hias-Ica-Emigdirect), in order to make migration aid work more effective. The Emigdirect withdrew from the Hicem in 1934.

Since its formation, Hicem has succeeded in establishing offices and bureaus of information in thirty-two emigration, transit and immigration countries, and became practically the only Jewish migrant aid organization. Its principal office is at 35 Rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris. When the German Jewish exodus began, German Jews found in every European country a branch of Hicem to which they could turn for assistance and advice.

With the help of Hicem, local committees were organized to render temporary assistance to these refugees until arrangements could be made for their permanent settlement.

The large Jewish aid organizations, such as the American Joint Distribution Committee, the Ica, the Hilfsverein der Juden in Deutschland, the British Fund and the Alliance Israélite Universelle entrusted all migration matters to the Hicem, realizing that its network of information bureaus throughout the world could be utilized to obtain the latest and most accurate information concerning emigration and immigration.

Mr. James G. McDonald, the High Commissioner for Refugees (Jewish and other), coming from Germany, said "Hicem not only has done notable work, but offers one of the best means of pushing forward the large task of liquidating the refugee problem."

Mr. Norman Bentwich, in his book "Refugees from Germany" states that the High Commissioner found a "well established, well ordered Jewish Immigration Agency, the Hicem. It has remained the primary agent for the emigration of the Jewish refugees from Germany."

Precipitate flight and the German exchange laws have prevented many of those fleeing from Germany from taking any appreciable amount of money with them, and a large number did not have sufficient means to pay for their transportation to countries of permanent settlement. Being a service organization only, Hicem had no funds which could be used for the transportation of migrants desiring to go to countries which do not forbid, as does the United States, for instance, the extension of such assistance by Societies. It was, however, enabled to pay out for this purpose, from the beginning of 1933, to the end of November, 1935, the substantial sum of \$643,703.89, through the cooperation of various organizations, notably the Ica, which furnished \$341,008.23, the American Joint Distribution Committee, which contributed \$195,595.65, the British Fund, which contributed \$67,949.40, the Comité de Liquidation and the Alliance Israélite Universelle of France which contributed smaller amounts. The Hicem was also entrusted by all organizations interested in German refugee work, with the problem of intervening, on behalf of refugees, when necessary, with the authorities in the countries in which the refugees found themselves, and with the search for countries of permanent immigration.

In countries of emigration, the offices of Hicem help the emigrants to prepare and obtain various documents, give them information as to the possibility for emigration to various countries and obtain reductions in transportation costs. In immigration countries, agents of Hicem meet the immigrants, give them temporary shelter, find work for them wherever possible, and assist them in establishing themselves in small businesses and workshops.

A great deal of investigation and exploration was done by Hicem throughout the Eastern and Western continents during the last three years with a view to placing Jewish individuals or small groups in various countries.

HIAS.

This is the name by which the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America is popularly known.

It is a combination of two organizations, the Hebrew Sheltering House, which was organized in 1884, and the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, which was organized in 1902. The two organizations amalgamated in 1909. The main office is at 425 Lafayette Street, New York City. It has branches in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and Seattle. It also maintains an office at Ellis Island.

Its office at Washington, D. C., renders legal aid in appeals from orders of deportation, applications for extensions of temporary visas and for return permits, and gives advice and aid in naturalization and other matters involving Jewish aliens. Hias meets all steamers carrying Jewish passengers, furnishes food and shelter to immigrants and wayfarers, gives information with regard to migration and naturalization matters, helps aliens in obtaining declarations of intention and final naturalization papers, obtains employment for newcomers, searches in the United States for relatives of persons in Europe, prepares affidavits of support and petitions of various kinds, and operates the Hias Immigrant Bank which receives and transmits money from persons in the United States to their relatives abroad.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

This organization has its office at 625 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Agents of the Council meet unaccompanied women and girls at piers and render travelers' aid service to these new arrivals. It also has a representative at Ellis Island to take care of unaccompanied women, girls and children. The Council also provides naturalization aid and immigration advice to Americans through its local branches, prepares affidavits and other documents, advises with regard to immigration matters, handles immigrant problems referred from agencies abroad and in this country, and provides scholarships for refugee women and girls.

NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE

This Committee, which was established in 1934 by a number of organizations vitally interested in helping Jewish refugees from Germany after their arrival in the United States, has its office at 221 West 57th Street, New York City, and it serves as a central registry and clearing bureau for all organizations interested in the refugee question, handling special cases for which no other agency will assume responsibility.

The Coordinating Committee secures information from abroad for relatives here who have relatives in Germany or elsewhere abroad, advises committees and professionals abroad with regard to retraining, emigration, and employment possibilities in this country, and advises German committees with regard to type of preparation to be used in educating and retraining young people who plan to emigrate to the United States.

The Coordinating Committee also explores possibilities for employment throughout the United States; advises aliens holding temporary visas who desire to secure the status of immigrant aliens; gives legal advice to aliens threatened with deportation; cooperates with Federal, State and Labor Departments on questions of passports and immigration procedure; and analyzes projects submitted for social workers, musicians, physicians, etc.