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מדינת ישראל
מזכירות הממשלה

מדור התעודות

Memorandum on Immigration

(prepared for Sir John Hope Simpson)

1930 שנת

המספר

28

1930

IMMIGRATION.

Memorandum

Part I

GENERAL

1. The indirect and direct references to immigration contained in the text of the Mandate are as follows:-

> Article 2: the Mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home....
>
> Article 6: The Administration of Palestine, while ensuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions and shall encourage, in cooperation with the Jewish Agency referred to in Article 4, close settlement by Jews on the land, including State Lands and waste lands not required for public purposes.

In the statement of policy issued in 1922, His Majesty's Government in re-affirming the declaration of November 2, 1917, laid down as a matter of international concern that the Jewish people should know that it is in Palestine as of right. His Majesty's Government further acknowledged as a corollary of this right that it is necessary that the Jews should be able to increase their numbers in Palestine by immigration to be determined by the economic capacity of the country from time to time to absorb arrivals.

These principles were accepted by the Executive of the Zionist Organisation, but the Executive held, now as then, that it is both the right and privilege of the Jewish Agency to do everything possible to increase the capacity of the country to absorb new settlers. They further hold that it is

AN INSTRUCTION.

Government

Part I

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1. The indirect and direct references to Implementation contained in the text of the Mandate are as follows:-

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Article 6: the administration of Palestine, while ensuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions and shall encourage, in cooperation with the Jewish Agency referred to in article 4, close settlement by Jews on the land, including State lands and waste lands not required for public purposes.

In the statement of policy issued in 1922, Mr Churchill's new remark in re-affirming the declaration of November 2, 1917, laid down as a matter of international obligation that the Jewish people should know that it is in accordance of right. His Majesty's Government further noted and a corollary of this right that it is necessary that the Jews should be able to increase their numbers in Palestine by immigration to be determined by the economic capacity of the country from time to time to absorb arrivals.

These principles were accepted by the Executive of the Zionist Organisation, but the memorandum said, inter alia, that it is both the right and privilege of the Jewish Agency to do everything possible to increase the capacity of the country to absorb new arrivals. Only further doubt was in the

a clear corollary to the Mandate that in these efforts the Jewish Agency is entitled not only to the full and constant support of the Mandatory Government, but also to its active cooperation.

2. With reference to the above, the Report of the Palestine Commission of Enquiry contains the following allegation (from which Mr. Snell dissents), that "there is incontestable evidence that in the matter of immigration there has been a serious departure by the Jewish authorities from the doctrine accepted in 1922 that immigration should be regulated by the economic capacity of Palestine to absorb new arrivals."

This charge is based upon the fact that in 1926 and 1927 there was an undoubted economic crisis following upon large immigration. It is necessary to point out that in those years, as today, the final word in fixing the amount of immigrants rested with the Palestine Administration, and if a miscalculation was made, its responsibility is no less than that of the Zionist Organisation. It is also necessary to point out that since those years there has been a resumption of immigration, and Jewish unemployment has been reduced almost to vanishing point. The facts are, therefore, that in the ten years from 1920 to 1930, there was one not prolonged economic crisis, which was overcome almost exclusively by the efforts of the Jews themselves, and during which no single Jew became a direct charge on public funds.[x)] But for that crisis the decade has been for Palestine a period of exceptional economic and social progress, primarily derived from Jewish labour and Jewish capital, which are closely linked together, and which immigration makes effective as factors for the development of the country.

3. Subject to the control of Government as to the grant of Immigration Certificates, and again as to the actual entry of immigrants into Palestine, the Jewish Agency deals with all

x) Report of His Britannic Majesty's Government to the League of Nations on the Administration of Palestine and Transjordan for the year 1927, page 96.

a clear corollary to the mandate that in these efforts the Jewish Agency in addition not only to the full and constant support of the Mandatory Government, but also to its active cooperation.

8. With reference to the above, the Report of the Executive Committee of Zionists contains the following citation (from which it, shall discerned) that there is indisputable evidence that in the matter of immigration there has been a serious departure by the Jewish authorities from the position accepted in 1921 that immigration should be regulated by the economic capacity of Palestine to absorb new arrivals."

This charge is based upon the fact that in 1926 and 1927 there was an unknown economic crisis following upon large immigration. It is necessary to point out that in those years, as today, the final word in fixing the amount of immigrants needed with the Palestine Administration, and if a miscalculation was made, its responsibility is no less than that of the Jewish Organization. It is also necessary to point out that since those years there has been a resumption of immigration, and Jewish unemployment has been reduced almost to vanishing point. The fact is, therefore, that in the ten years from 1920-to 1930, there was one prolonged economic crisis, which was overcome almost exclusively by the efforts of the Jewish businessmen, and during which no single Jew became a direct charge on public funds.[x] And for that crisis the demand has been for fostering a period of exceptional economic and social prosperity, primarily derived from Jewish labour and Jewish capital, which are closely linked together, and which immigration makes effective as factors for the development of the country.

9. Subject to the control of investments as to the rate of immigration certificates, and again as to the actual entry of immigrants into Palestine, the Jewish Agency deals with all

processes connected with the immigration of Jews. Such processes include the investigation of the labour market and of the possibilities of bringing in new immigrants, the selection and training of immigrants abroad, the distribution of certificates among countries and their allocation to individuals; the transportation of immigrants to Palestine, and placing them in work in town and country.

4. The Department of Immigration of the Jewish Agency is assisted in its work by institutions of the Jewish Agency in Palestine and abroad, as also by various public bodies and Advisory Committees, comprising representatives of every faction and tendency in Zionism and in Jewry. These institutions are advisory in character, for the responsibility of decision rests with the Jewish Agency, subject to the limitations of governmental control.

5. The admission of new immigrants is determined on the basis of the economic development of the country. The arrival of new immigrants is organically connected with the introduction of new capital into the country, the increase of investments, economic progress of a permanent nature, and the prospects of such progress.

This postulate is the basis of the schedules which are submitted to the Government twice a year after the following surveys have been made:-

(a) An examination of the prospects of the labour market during the coming schedule period in relation to existing sources of employment.

(b) An examination of the openings for additional workers in the country on new works or development.

6. The factors to be considered in investigating the possibilities of introducing new workers, are primarily:-

(i) New investments and undertakings of Jewish colonising institutions, such as the Jewish Agency, the PICA and credit institutions.

problems connected with the immigration of Jews. Such problems include the investigation of the labour market and of the possibilities of absorbing immigrants, the selection and training of immigrants abroad, the distribution of certificates among communities and their allocation to individuals; the transportation of immigrants to Palestine, and placing them in work in town and country.

4. The Department of Immigration of the Jewish Agency is assisted in this work by institutions of the Jewish Agency in Palestine and abroad, as also by various public bodies and interested institutions, comprising representatives of every section and tendency in Zionism and in Jewry. These institutions are advisory in character, for the responsibility of dealing with the Jewish Agency, subject to the limitations of governmental control.

5. The selection of new immigrants is determined on the basis of the economic development of the country. The number of new immigrants is organically connected with the introduction of the capital into the country, the economic of investments, economic programs of a permanent nature, and the prospects of such programs.

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(b) An examination of the openings for additional workers in the country on new works or developments.

6. The factors to be considered in investigating the possibilities of introducing new sources, are primarily:-

(i) Are investments and undertakings of Jewish colonizing institutions, such as the Jewish Agency, the JCA and Jewish institutions.

(ii) New agricultural undertakings, or agricultural undertakings requiring additional labour, principally new plantations.

(iii) New undertakings in industry, construction and commerce.

(iv) Government works, allowing for a fair share of Jewish labour.

7. The schedules submitted to the Government are based on definite facts and documents which are specified, and which the Government is able to verify. Every possible effort is made to arrive at an accurate estimate, through expert examination of agricultural prospects, through enquiries from credit institutions, contractors,etc., and through consultation with the Government Departments concerned.

There will however always remain a possibility of unforeseen events occasionally intervening and destroying part of the premises on which a schedule is based.

New opportunities of employment depend upon the importation of new capital, national or private, or upon the investment of additional capital already in the country. Both the introduction of new capital and the exploitation of existing capital may be delayed by unforeseen causes, external and internal.

Unforeseen external factors include such a situation as that of the year 1925-26, when the set-back in the economic condition of Poland stopped the flow of capital which had accompanied the wave of emigration from Poland, laying the foundation for an extensive and fruitful development of the country, which was suddenly interrupted.

Internal Palestinian factors include:-

(i) A breakdown in public security, arousing distrust and deterring investors.

(ii) Natural phenomena such as earthquake and drought both of which contributed to the economic depression of 1927.

(i) New agricultural undertakings, or agricultural undertakings requiring additional labour, primarily new plantations.

(ii) New undertakings in industry, construction and commerce.

(iv) Government works, allowing for a fair share of Indian labour.

V. The schedules submitted to the Government are based on definite facts and documents which are specified, and which the Government is able to verify. Every possible effort is made to arrive at an accurate estimate, through expert examination of agricultural prospects, through enquiries from credit institutions, contractors,etc., and through consultation with the Government departmental officers.

There will however always remain a possibility of unforeseen events unexpectedly intervening and destroying part of the premises on which a schedule is based.

The opportunities of employment depend upon the importation of new capital, national or private, or upon the investment of additional capital already in the country. Both the introduction of new capital and the employment of existing capital may be delayed by unforeseen causes, external and internal.

Unforeseen external factors include such a situation as that of the year 1931-32, when the net-work in the economic connection of India stopped the flow of capital which had accompanied the move of emigration from India, leaving the foundation for an extensive and fruitful development of the country, which was suddenly interrupted.

Internal disturbing factors include:-

(i) a breakdown in public security, affecting direct and deterring investors.

(ii) natural phenomena such as earthquake and drought both of which contributed to the economic depression of 1927.

Sufficient protection is afforded against such unforeseen eventualities by:-

(a) The existing law under which the Jewish Agency accepts responsibility for the maintenance of every immigrant over a period of one year from the date of his arrival in Palestine.

(b) The moral responsibility which the Jewish Agency always retains vis-a-vis the Jewish people.

These two safeguards are alone sufficient to justify a greater measure of freedom being granted to the Jewish Agency in the regulation of Jewish immigration into Palestine.

8. Jewish immigration, being based on economic opportunities for Jewish immigrants, does not and cannot prejudice the interests of the Arab workers, as the following considerations will show:-

(a) In Agriculture: the introduction of further Jewish labour is mainly dependent upon new enterprise in the field of intensive cultivation. A study of the question will show that the high price paid for land by the Jews and the compensation paid by them to Arab tenants enables the Arab fellah to maintain his connection with the soil, and to develop a more intensive form of cultivation, raising his income and his standard of living.

(b) In Industry: the introduction of additional industrial workers means the development of economic activity with the following purposes in view:-

(i) to supply modern articles of consumption, the demand for which increases automatically with the increase of the Jewish population;

(ii) to win export markets abroad through utilising fresh sources of industrial capital and methods of marketing new to the country.

(c) In Building and Public Works: the immigrant workers who are absorbed in this branch, engage in new building work for the needs of the Jewish population, or in such works as have been carried out previously with Jewish labour, including in the first instance the improvement and opening up of lands acquired for Jewish development.

(d) In the Sphere of Government Activities: the provision for the employment of Jewish workers in Government public works, which is taken into account in drawing up the schedule of the Jewish Agency is not designed to replace Arab workers by Jews. It takes into account the expansion of the Government works resulting from the growth of the revenues from Jewish sources, and the Jewish working population to whom a fair share of Government work should be allocated

Further and considerable efforts must be made in the following ways:-

(a) The existing law under which the Jewish Agency shoulder responsibility for the maintenance of every immigrant over a period of one year from the date of his arrival in Palestine.

(b) The moral responsibility which the Jewish Agency always retains towards the Jewish people.

These two authorities are alone sufficient to justify a certain amount of freedom being granted to the Jewish Agency in the regulation of Jewish immigration into Palestine.

6. Jewish immigration, being based on economic opportunities for Jewish immigrants, does not and cannot prejudice the interests of the Arab workers. As the following examples will show:-

(a) In agriculture: the introduction of further Jewish labour in Palestine depends upon new developments in the fields of irrigation and drainage. A study of the question will show that the high price paid for land by the Jews and the compensation paid by them to Arab tenants enable the Arab fellah to maintain his connection with the soil, and to develop a more intensive form of cultivation, raising his income and his standard of living.

(b) In industry: the introduction of additional industrial capital means the development of economic activity with the following benefits in view:-

(i) To supply known articles of consumption, the demand for which increases naturally with the increase of the Jewish population.

(ii) To give employment to the Arab population from workers of industrial capital and methods of marketing new to the country.

(c) In building and public works: the increase noticed who are employed in Arab towns, due to new building work for the needs of the Jewish population, or in Arab towns on Arab land, particularly with Jewish labour, and during the first instance the improvement and opening up of lands acquired for Jewish settlement.

(d) In the domain of government activities: the provision for the employment of Jewish workers in government public works, which is taking place in spite of the economic of the Jewish Agency in not engaging the assistance of the Jewish Agency in the designed to replace Jews recently by Arabs. It has been noted the expansion of the government owing resulting from the growth of the revenue from Jewish sources, and the Jewish worker, particularly in this direction, of government work should be allowed

(e) General: The newly arrived Jewish worker does not replace an Arab worker in the Arab economic system, since the cost of the Jewish immigrant's labour and the conditions of work which he seeks in accordance with his standard of living and social development are far above those of the Arab worker. These are undisputed facts and it follows that there can be no danger of the Jewish worker squeezing the Arabs out of the Arab labour market.

9. A suspension of Jewish immigration for political reasons cannot bring the Arabs any economic benefit. The stoppage of immigration paralyzes the introduction of new capital and industrial initiative. This reduces the sources of income of the Arabs by reducing the consumption of their agricultural products, by reducing transportation services, by reducing customs revenue, and by reducing the work of porters, stevedores and lightermen - in all of which activities Arabs are actively engaged. The general economic turnover of the country which, as admitted by the Shaw Commission, benefits the Arabs more than the Jews, is bound to decline as a result of a stoppage of immigration.

10. An examination of the last immigration schedule submitted to the Palestine Government and attached as an appendix to this memorandum, will be found to confirm the arguments set out above as proving that the new immigration is built upon a complex of Jewish capital, Jewish initiative, and Jewish enterprise, which create new possibilities of employment for Jewish workers. The state of unemployment among the Arabs (if any) is therefore not relevent to the construction of the immigration schedules, although the Jews are naturally interested in the well-being of the Arab community which in fact benefits indirectly from the great majority of Jewish development projects. It may, however, be observed that while no reliable data are available as to the unemployment which is said to exist among the Arabs, it can be definitely stated that such unemployment, if itdoes exist, has not been caused by Jewish immigration. On the contrary if there were no Jewish immigration and no influx of Jewish capital

(4) Thereby the newly arrived Jewish worker does not replace an Arab worker in the Jewish economic system, since the work of the Jewish immigrant's labour and the conditions of work which he seeks in consequence with his standard of living and social development are far above those of the Arab worker. These are measured from the time it formed that there can be no danger of the Jewish worker supplanting the Arab one of the Arab labour market.

7. A modification of Jewish immigration for political reasons could bring the Arabs any economic benefit. The objects of immigration policies the introduction of new capital and technical initiative. This increases the capacity of income of the Arabs by raising the consumption of their agricultural products, by increasing transportation services, by producing customs revenue, and by reducing the rate of poverty, starvation and illiteracy - an all of which activities Arabs are actively engaged. The general economic character of the country which, as described by the Royal Commission, benefits the Arabs more than the Jews, is found to be quite as a result of a stoppage of immigration.

10. An examination of the Jews immigration schedule submitted to the Palestine Government and reported on in Appendix to this memorandum, will be found to confirm the arguments set out above in showing that the new immigration is built upon a nucleus of Jewish capital, Jewish initiative, and Jewish enterprise, which create new possibilities of employment for Jewish workers. The share of unemployment among the Arabs (if any) is therefore not relevant to the consideration of the immigration schedules, although the Jews are naturally interested in the well-being of the Arab community which is free benefits indirectly from the great majority of Jewish development projects. It may, however, be observed that only 4% Arabic data are available as to the unemployment which is said to exist among the Arabs. It may be reasonably argued that such unemployment, if indeed exists, has not been caused by Jewish immigration. On the contrary if there were no Jewish immigration, on the ratios of Jewish capital

connected therewith, then several thousands of Arabs would be deprived of employment as agricultural workers and as growers of vegetables for their Jewish neighbours. An attempt is sometimes made to evade the logic of this argument by suggesting that if there were no Jewish immigration, then the Jewish capital which is directed to Palestine would be available for the employment of the Arabs. This is a false hypothesis, since without the possibility of settling Jewish immigrants in Palestine, the influx of Jewish capital could in no circumstances be maintained.

11. It has been alleged that owing to Jewish immigration, the Government has been constrained to allocate to Jewish labour a disproportionate share of its expenditure on public works. Such an allegation cannot be supported by facts as the following figures show:-

Summary of Expenditure on Public Works for the Period 1st July, 1920 to 31st Dec.1930.

Financial Year	Public Works Recurrent in £.	Public works Extraordinary in £.	Other Departmental votes in £.	Total in £.x)	Work executed by Jewish Labor. in £.
1920-21					
(1.7-31.3	75,044	-	?	75,044	
1921-22	65,215	-	266,680	331,895	178,360
1922-23	102,565	-	81,010	183,575	10,100
1923-24	71,603	8,348	96,424	176,375	6,800
1924-25	112,501	14,320	61,509	188,330	9,500
1925-26	122,770	68,654	(22,596)		
			(57,084)	271,104	3,800
1926-27	150,449	131,810	124,766	407,025	1,900
1927					
(1.4-31.12	132,313	346,458	44,610	523,381	66,000
1928	141,250	167,136	69,510	377,896	70,150
Total	973,710	736,726	824,189	2,534,625	346,610

x) See Palestine Government Reports for years 1921-1928, Public Works Section, and Palestine Report for 1928,pp.20-21. See also Administration Reports of the P.W.D. for the years 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1927. The administrative expenditure itself is deducted from the total.

Accordingly there arises the demand of a new social
so designed as employment as agricultural workers and as
drawers of wage labour for their daily maintenance. An average
is sometimes made to avoid the loss of this argument by
suggesting that if there were no Jewish immigration, then the
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an allegation cannot be supported by facts as the following
figures show:-

Number of Jewish and Public Works for the
period 1st April, 1928 to 31st Dec.1932.

Financial Year	Jewish Immigrant labourers in £.	%	Public Works Department Expenditure in £.	%	Total in £.	%
1928-29	74,444	7	—	322,804	1,000,000	100
1929-30	60,213	—	366,000	581,804	1,000,000	100
1930-31	124,361	—	81,010	183,371	1,000,000	100
1931-32	71,802	8,344	86,424	178,273	1,000,000	100
1932-33	112,801	14,380	61,519	188,200	1,000,000	100
1933-34	123,770	66,454	(12,796)	177,124	1,000,000	100
			(97,084)	207,085		
1934-35	159,449	181,010	124,964			
1935	139,311	44,420		159,307	1,000,000	100
(1.4.-31.12	143,250	167,136	69,210	279,676	1,000,000	100
Total	978,710	734,734	924,148	1,394,676	8,000,000	100

x) See Palestine Government Reports for years 1931-1935. Public Works Section, and Public Works Reports for 1929,30,31. See also Administration Reports of the T.M. for the years 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1937. The administrative expenditure should be deducted from the total.

Note: In 1920 and 1921, after the Civil Administration has been established, and when, as a result of the war there was a serious shortage of labour, the help of the Jewish Cooperative Labour Association, consisting mainly of recent immigrants, was sought and appreciated. But soon the percentage of Jewish labour employed began to drop, till in 1925 it was only 1½ percent. As against 6% in 1922. The lowest point was reached in 1926. During the period of five years (April 1, 1922 to March 31, 1927), out of £.1,226,000 spent on public works, only £.32,000, or less than 3 percent represent the share allowed to Jewish labour. It was only after a long and persistent effort on the part of the Zionist Executive and of organised Jewish labour, and in view of the widespread unemployment among the Jewish population in 1927, that something was done to remedy this flagrant exclusion of Jewish labour from the public works financed by the Government.

It should also be mentioned that the public works carried out for the relief of the unemployed were for the most part already on the Government's programme and were merely expedited: the most important item, namely the Jaffa-Petach-Tikvah road, had for a long period stood first on the Government list of roads to be constructed. Even allowing for the works carried out for the relief of Jewish unemployed, the proportion of public works executed with Jewish labour remains substantially less than the share calculated in relation to the Jewish proportion of the settled population, or to the Jewish contribution to the revenues.

12. The Building Trades: the crisis of 1927 was most severely felt in the building trades in which 4,500 Jewish labourers were engaged at the end of 1926. During the period of economic depression a considerable proportion of these workers were absorbed in the plantation settlements

Labor

In Iago and Jail, after the civil mobilization was been established, are work, as a result of the war, then a serious manpower of labour, the help of the Jewish Democratic Labour Commission, consisting mainly of recent immigrants, was sought and appreciated. But upon the petitions of Jewish Labor employed days to day, still in 1905 it was only 1% present. As against 5% in 1922. The lowest point was reached in 1924. During the period of five years (April 1, 1920 to March 31, 1927), out of 6,1,776,000 spent on public works, only 5,32,000, or less than 8 percent represent the share allotted to Jewish labour. It was only after a long and persistent effort on the part of the Jewish executive and of organized Jewish labour, and in view of the rising unemployment among the Jewish population in 1927, that something was done to remedy this flagrant exclusion of Jewish labour from the public works financed by the Government.

It should also be mentioned that the public works carried out for the relief of the unemployed were for the most part already on the Government's programme and were merely expedited. The sole improvement item, namely the Tel-Aviv-Haifa road, had for a long period stood first on the lower main line of roads to be constructed. Even allowing for the worse conditions and for the relief of Jewish unemployed, the proportion of public works executed with Jewish labour remains substantially less than the share originally allotted in relation to the Jewish proportion of the Jewish population, or to the Jewish contribution to the treasury.

II. The Building Trades. The crisis of 1927 was most severely felt in the building trades in which 6,000 Jewish labourers were engaged at the end of 1926. During the period of economic depression a considerable proportion of these workers were absorbed in the plantation settlements

and in industry, while a number left the country. Today only about 2,500 Jewish labourers are working in the building trades.

In Jerusalem a desire to move out of the Old City has stimulated house construction since the August riots, and it will be several years before this need is satisfied. At Haifa the Jewish population has increased by 12,000 souls in the last nine years, during which period 977 Jewish buildings have been erected. With the additional stimulus of the new harbour works, there is no doubt but that the next few years will see still greater building development in Haifa town. At Tel Aviv, the Township issued building permits for £.2,114,419 during the years 1914-1927, when the depression set in. In 1929 there was some revival and approximately £.100,000 were spent on new buildings. During the first five months of 1930 there has been a further and increasing recovery with a monthly expenditure of £.15,000 on new buildings.

These facts point to the conclusion that the position and prospects of the buildings trade can be regarded with satisfaction and confidence.

and in industry, while a number left the country.

Today only about 7,500 German labourers are working in the building trades.

In Jerusalem a desire to move out of the old city has stimulated house construction along the Jaffa road, and it will be several years before this need is satisfied. As daily the Jewish population has increased by 12,000 souls in the last nine years, during which period 977 Jewish buildings have been erected. With the additional expenditure of the new harbour works, there is no doubt but that the next few years will see still greater building development in Eretz Israel. At Tel Aviv, the township issued building permits for 2,114,419 during the years 1926-1927, when the depression set in. In 1929 there was more revival and approximately £.100,000 were spent on new buildings, during the first five months of 1930 there was a further decline, increasing recovery with a monthly expenditure of £.17,000 in new buildings.

These facts point to the conclusion that the position and prospects of the building trade can be regarded with satisfaction and confidence.

Part II.

Immigration Machinery & Procedure

This section of the Memorandum is divided into the following chapters:-

A. The Machinery of the Jewish Agency regarding Immigration.

B. The Training Abroad of Immigrant Workers.

C. The Selection of Immigrants Abroad.

D. Medical Examination of Immigrants.

E. The Reception and Establishment of Immigrants in Palestine.

F. Immigration of non-Labour Categories.

Copies of the following documents are attached as annexures:-

(1) Letter No.K/728/30 dated April 27th from the Jewish Agency to the Chief Secretary correcting certain innaccuracies which appeared in the Report of the Palestine Commission of Enquiry in regard to immigration procedure.

(2) Labour Immigration Schedule for the period April 1st to September 30th submitted by the Palestine Executive of the Jewish Agency for the High Commissioner's consideration.

(3) Chief Immigration Officer's letter No.BM/9/20 dated May 12th, communicating the High Comissioner's approval of 3,300 certificates (including 950 previously granted as an advance).

(4) Chief Immigration Officer's letter No.BM/9/20 dated May 16th conveying to the Executive the decision to suspend the entry into force of the Schedule as approved.

(5) The Jewish Agency's letter No.K/857/30 dated May 21st to the Palestine Government conveying observations on the suspension of the Schedule.

A. The Machinery of the Jewish Agency Regarding Immigration:

The status of the Jewish Agency in relation to the Government of Palestine as regards the management of Jewish immigration into Palestine is defined by the Immigration Ordinance, 1925, as follows:-

Part II.

Immigration Machinery & Procedure

This section of the Memorandum is divided into the following chapters:-

4. The Machinery of the Jewish Agency regarding Immigration.

5. The Training Scheme of Immigrant Workers.

6. The Selection of Immigrants Abroad.

7. Medical Examination of Immigrants.

8. The Reception and Establishment of Immigrants in Palestine.

9. Immigration of non-Labour Categories.

Copies of the following documents are attached as appendices:-

(1) Letter No.E/728/30 dated April 27th from the Jewish Agency to the Chief Secretary commenting certain Amendments which appeared in the Report of the Palestine Commission of Enquiry in regard to Immigration procedure.

(2) Labour Immigration Schedule for the period April 1st to September 30th submitted by the Palestine Executive of the Jewish Agency for the High Commissioner's consideration.

(3) Chief Immigration Officer's letter No.IM/3/30 dated May 14th, communicating the High Commissioner's approval of 3,000 certificates (including 500 previously granted in advance).

(4) Chief Immigration Officer's letter No.IM/3/30 dated May 16th conveying to the Executive the decision to admit the entry into Force of the Schedule as approved.

(5) The Jewish Agency's letter No.E/877/30 dated May 21st to the Palestine Government conveying observations on the management of the schedule.

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4. The Machinery of the Jewish Agency Regarding Immigration

The status of the Jewish Agency in relation to the Government of Palestine as regards the management of Jewish Immigration has relation is defined by the Immigration Ordinance, 1925, as follows:-

7 (4) It shall be lawful for the Palestine Zionist Executive to notify the Chief Immigration Officer in the form shown in Schedule 5 to the Regulations that there is a reasonable prospect of employing a number of persons either named or unnamed in Palestine and to make an aplication for permission for their entry to Palestine, but every such application shall be accompanied by a guarantee to maintain the person or persons in respect of whom it is made for a period of not less than one year.

8 (1) In order to ~~xxx~~ determine the number of persons of Category C who may be admitted to Palestine, Labour Schedules shall be prepared from time to time by the Chief Immigration Officer after considering any proposals made in that regard by the Palestine Zionist Executive. One such Labour Schedule shall be prepared in respect of each successive period of six calender months ending alternatively on the 30th of September and the 31st of March, laying down the maximum number of persons belonging to the various trades, industries and callings, who may be granted immigration certificates under Category C during the period covered by the said Schedule.

9 (2) Each schedule when completed shall be laid down before the High Commissioner at such a date as he shall determine and he shall, if he approves it, signify his approval in writing.

The Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency at Jerusalem, which manages Jewish immigration to Palestine, subject to the control of the Government, executes its functions with the aid of the following organs:-

(1) The Palestine Offices abroad
(2) Immigration Offices in Palestine.
(3) An Immigration Board (advisory to the Immigration Department).

(1) <u>The Palestine Offices Abroad</u>:

The Immigration Department maintains Palestine Offices abroad in the principal countries of Jewish emigration. Of special importance are the Palestine Offices at Warsaw, Belin, Kovno, Riga, Bucharest and Aden, and the Port Offices at Trieste and Constanza.

The functions of the Palestine Offices are:-

(i) To supply information regarding the Immigration Regulations in force in Palestine; conditions of work and life in the country.

(ii) Selection and approval of immigrants according to the prevailing requirements of work (on the basis of the instructions received from the Jewish Agency) vide para.C below.

7 (4) It shall be lawful for the Immigration Officer to notify the local Immigration Officer in the town or other in question, to the Regulations that there is a reasonable probability of supplying a number of persons either named or numbers in the notice and to make an application for permission for such entry to the effect, and every such application shall be accompanied by a guarantee to maintain the person or persons in question or where it is made for a period of not less than one year.

8 (1) In order to see determine the number of persons of Indonesian origin who may be admitted to Malaya, labour requirements shall be prepared from time to time by the Chief Immigration Officer after consulting any proposals made in that regard by the Malayan Statistic Bureau. One such labour schedule shall be prepared in respect of each successive period of six calendar months during the year on the 1st of September and the 1st of March, laying down the maximum number of persons belonging to the various trades, industries and callings, who may be granted immigration certificates under Ordinance 1 during the period covered by the said schedule.

9 (2) Such schedule when completed shall be laid down before the High Commissioner at such trades as he shall determine and he shall, if he approves it, signify his approval in writing.

The Immigration Department of the Malayan Bureau of Statistics, which manages, owns and operates in its office, subject to the control of the Government, exercises its functions with the aid of the following officers:-

(1) The Publicity Officer Malaya
(2) Immigration Officers in Malaya.
(3) An Immigration Inspectorate to the Immigration Authorities.

(1) The Publicity Officer Malaya:

The Immigration Department maintains a publicity office around in the principal towns of Malaya and elsewhere. Its special importance are the Publicity Officers in Taiping, Ipoh, Kuala, Kedah, Kuantan and Johor, and the Port Officers at Penang and Singapore.

The functions of the Publicity Officers are:-

(i) To supply information regarding the Immigration Regulations in force in Malaya; conditions of work and life in the country.

(ii) Selection and approval of Immigrants according to the prevailing requirements of work (on the basis of the instructions received from the Chief Labour Officer) while parted value.

(iii) The registration and census of immigrants and the arrangement of visas and travel documents.

(iv) Representation of the Jewish Agency before the local British Consul, Government Departments and foreign Consulates in regard to matters pertaining to immigration to Palestine.

(v) Medical Examination of immigrants before departure (vide para.D below).

(vi) Assistance for the transfer of personal property and money to Palestine.

(vii) Assistance to immigrants as to their journey to Palestine,etc.

(viii) Assistance to immigrants for Palestine in transit through the country where the Palestine Office is situated.

The travel conditions and the transport of the immigrants are governed by contracts between the steamships companies and the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, in which the interests of the immigrants are safeguarded.

The Immigration Department arranges through the instrumentality of the Palestine Offices the transport of the immigrants in special trains or railway charriages, and the immigrants are accompanied to the port of departure and sometimes (in cases of large transports) to the ports of Palestine.

Associated with every Palestine Office there exists a Palestine Committee the duty of which is to advise the Palestine Offices in regard to the selection of the immigrants for certificates of the Jewish Agency. According to a resolution of the Zionist Congress, the Palestine Committees are responsible before the Jewish Agency. They include representatives of the different parties of the Zionist movement: General Zionists, Orthodox Zionists (Misrachi) and the various Labour parties taking part in the Zionist Congress, also the organisation which trains candidates for immigration (the Hechalutz). The Director of the Palestine Office who is appointed by the Jewish Agency is also a member of the local Palestine Committee.

(iii) Transportation and payment of immigrants and the arrangement of visas and travel documents.

(iv) Representation of the Jewish Agency before the Israel British consul, Government departments and foreign diplomatic in regard to matters pertaining to immigration to Palestine.

(v) Medical examination of immigrants before departure (vide para.3 below).

(vi) Assistance for the transfer of personal property and money to Palestine.

(vii) Assistance to immigrants on their journey to Palestine,etc.

(viii) Assistance to immigrants for relcasing in transit through the country where the Palestine office is situated.

The travel conditions and the transport of the immigrants are governed by contracts between the steamship companies and the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, in which the interests of the immigrants are safeguarded.

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Associated with every Palestine Office there exists a Palestine Committee the duty of which is to advise the Palestine Office in regard to the selection of the immigrants for certificates of the Jewish Agency. According to a resolution of the Zionist Congress, the Palestine Committees are responsible before the Jewish Agency. They include representatives of the different parties of the Zionist movement: General Zionists, Revisionist Zionists (Jabotinsky) and the various Labour parties taking part in the Zionist Congress, also the organisation which chooses candidates for immigration (the Hachshara). The director of the Palestine Office who is appointed by the Jewish Agency is also a member of the Local Palestine Committee.

The Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency maintains constant touch with all the Palestine Offices, furnishing them with information as to the situation in Palestine with special reference to prospective Labour needs.

At intervals, a representative of the Immigration Department is sent abroad to inspect the work of the Palestine Offices and the conditions governing the transport of immigrants.

(2) Immigrations Offices in Palestine:

In the Palestine ports (Jaffa-Tel Aviv and Haifa) there are maintained Immigration Offices of the Jewish Agency with the following objects in view:-

(1) Meeting immigrants upon arrival and arranging their landing subject to Government control.

(2) Intervention with the Government in appropriate cases where immigrants are detained by the Port Officer on their arrival for further enquiries.

(3) Consultation with social institutions dealing with the employment of immigrants in town and country.

(4) Rendering assistance to immigrants as detailed in Para.8 below under the head "Reception and establishment of immigrants."

Attached to the Immigration Offices in Jaffa and Haifa are hostels where the immigrants are given accommodation and are maintained until they are transferred to work (for the most part this is only for a few days until they recover from the inoculations to which they are subjected on arrival).

(3) The Immigration Board:

Associated with the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency is an Immigration Board which acts in an advisory capacity in all matters relating to immigration. This advisory body consists of representatives of the "Yishuv", farmers, industrialists, labourers and also representatives of the Jewish communities (Sephardim, Yemenites). The members of

The Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency maintains constant touch with all the relevant offices, furnishing them with information as to the situation in relation with special references to prospective labour needs.

As internals, a representative of the Immigration Department is sent abroad to inspect the work of the relevant offices and the conditions governing the transport of immigrants.

(2) Immigration Offices in Palestine

In the Palestine ports (Jaffa-Tel Aviv and Haifa) there are maintained Immigration Offices of the Jewish Agency with the following objects in view:-

(1) Meeting immigrants upon arrival and arranging their landing subject to government consent.

(2) Intervention with the Government in regard to cases where immigrants are detained by the Port Officer on their arrival for further enquiries.

(3) Connection with central Immigration dealing with the employment of immigrants in town and country.

(4) Conveying recommendations to immigrants as detailed in para. 3 below under the head "Conditions and Methods of Immigrants."

Attached to the Immigration Offices in Jaffa and Haifa are hostels where the immigrants are given accommodation and are maintained until they are transferred to work (for the most part this is only for a few days until they recover from the inconveniences to which they are subjected on arrival).

(4) The Advisory Board:

Associated with the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency is an Immigration Board which acts in an advisory capacity in all matters relating to Immigration. This advisory body consists of representatives of the "Histadrut", farmers, industrialists, labourers and also representatives of the Jewish communities (Sephardim, Yemenites). The members of

the Board are appointed by the Jewish Agency on the recommendation of the Vaad Leumi. The Immigration Board advises the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency on various questions, especially in connection with the Labour Schedule and the distribution of immigration certificates.

B. The Training Abroad of Immigrant Workers:

A special organisation "The Hechalutz" deals with the training of the youth for work in Palestine. The Hechaluts Organisation functions in all countries from which form Jewish centres of emigration. In addition to the General Hechaluts Organisation there exists other training bodies, namely: the Mizrachi (Orthodox) Hechaluts, the Hechaluts of the General Zionist Federation and also a Hechaluts Organisation in the name of Trumpeldor.

These Organisations receive financial support from and are periodically inspected by the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency. They are at all times under the supervision of the local Palestine Offices. The training programme is based on the following purposes:-

1. To prepare the immigrants generally for a constructive life in Palestine.

2. To qualify the immigrants for agricultural work in Palestine.

3. To qualify the immigrants for industrial work and for the building trades.

(cultural work has an important place in the activities of the organisation which arranges Hebrew courses and classes for the tuition of the historical geography and natural history of Palestine).

The training methods conducted by the Hechaluts, the Hechaluts Mizrachi and kindred organisations are:-

a) Farms and agricultural groups where would-be immigrants undergo agricultural training during a specific period.

b) Trade schools and classes, where chalutzim receive professional training and prepare themselves for industrial and manual work in Palestine.

c) Labour groups: these are groups of chalutzim who

The Board was appointed by the Jewish Agency as the co-operation of the Land Board. The Implementing Board advises the Land Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency on various questions, especially in connection with the Labour Exchange and the direction of Immigration certificates.

b. The training centres of land work pioneers

A special organization "The Hachshara" deals with the training of the youth for work in Palestine. The Hachshara organization functions in all countries from Jewish centres of emigration. In addition to the Central Hachshara Organization there exists other training centres, namely the Mizrachi (Orthodox) Hachshara, the Hachshara of the General Zionist Federation and also a Revisionist Organization in the form of Brazyhder.

These Organizations receive financial support from and are partly controlled by the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency. They are at all times under the supervision of the local relevant officers. The training programme is based on the following purposes:-

1. To prepare the immigrants generally for a constructive life in Palestine.

2. To qualify the immigrants for agricultural work in Palestine.

3. To qualify the immigrants for industrial work and for the building trades.

(and thus work has an important place in the activities of the organization which arranges Hachsarot and classes for the utilization of the historical geographical and natural history of Palestine).

The training methods considered by the Hachsarot, the Kibbutzim plays not minimal organizations are:-

a) Farm and agricultural groups where young-men immigrants undergo agricultural training during a specific period.

b) Trade schools in classes, some of which provide professional training and problems thus-ways for industrial and manual work in Palestine.

c) Lower groups: these are groups of children who

work in villages and other private institutions in seasonal work.

d) Individual chaluzim scattered here and there, appreticed to or working for farmers, factories, etc.

The period of agricultural training usually required in order to qualify for immigration to Palestine is two years; in special cases one year is sufficient.

The number of chalutzim undergoing training abroad is subject to change and depends on the prospects of immigration into Palestine. According to a recent census, the Hechaluts Organisation had the following number of chalutzim in training:-

Poland	1,360	Czecho-Slovakia	161
Galicia	775	Austria	70
Roumania	368	Bulgaria	18
Germany	335	Holland	32
Lithuania	211	France	23
Latvia	150	Russia(estimate)	500
	3,199		804

Total 4,003

The chalutzim for training are selected from within the Jewish Youth Organisations, in which education is conducted in a spirit of Jewish culture and of Zionism, forming a reserve of pioneer immigrants for Palestine. The number of vacancies in the training institutions being far less than the number of candidates, only the best are selected.

In order to control the actual training of the chalutzim abroad, the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency periodically sends experts to Europe to investigate the system of work and to submit proposals for its improvement. In the current year two agronomes from the staff of the Colonisation Department and the Experimental Station of the Jewish Agency have been designated for this purpose. In addition to these technical experts, a selected number of experienced agriculturists from Palestine have been sent abroad in order to guide the Hechaluts activities in conformity with the practical needs of the country at the present time. These delegates

work in villages and other parts, in-
stitutions in research work.

d) Individual machine contractors and
farmers, approached to be working for
farmers, farmers'ss, etc.

The period of agricultural training usually requires in order to qualify for implements to achieve is but years; in special cases one year is sufficient.

The number of students undergoing training second a is subject to change and depends on the prospects of insertion into vocation, according to a recent census, the Bulgarian organisations had the following number of machines in training:-

Poland	1,400	Czechoslovakia	181
Belgium	977	Austria	70
Denmark	128	Hungary	15
Germany	587	Holland	5
Lithuania	411	Sweden	25
Latvia	158	Estonia (machines)	270
	3,121		556

Total: 3,677

The machines for training are selected from within the Danish Farm Companies, in which association is centralised in a series of farmers centres and of farmers, forming a reserve of pioneer implements for adaptation. The number of vacancies in the training institutions being far less than the number of machines, only the best are selected.

In order to monitor the actual training of the machines abroad, the Investigation Department of the Danish Agricultural Society sends experts to Europe to investigate the system of work and to submit proposals for its improvement. In the matters just now experience from the staff of the Information Department and the Experimental Station of the Danish Agricultural Society has been specialised for this purpose. In addition to these practical experts, a selected number of experienced agricultural students from Denmark have been sent abroad in order to study the Danish activities in co-operation with the national staffs of the country at the present time. These delegates

were sent to Poland, Galicia, Roumania, Germany, Lithuania, Latvia, Bulgaria, France and Holland. x)

C. The Selection of Immigrants Abroad:

The selection of the immigrants for Palestine is the first and paramount responsibility of the Palestine Offices abroad, which represent all the Zionist circles interested in the upbuilding of Palestine. These Offices act on the periodical instructions of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, which in turn are given after consultation with the Immigration Board.

The following are the principal points governing the selection of immigrants:-

(i) The needs and openings for Jewish labour in Palestine as set forth in the Schedule approved by the High Commissioner.

(ii) A general but not exclusive priority of selection for those who have undergone a special period of preparation for Palestine in the training institutions of the various Hechaluts Organisations, and have acquired a fair knowledge of the Hebrew language.

(iii) The individual selection of skilled workers for specific trades for which new workers are needed.

(iv) The nomination of persons applied for by relatives already settled in Palestine, who can prove their ability to provide for the establishment of the immigrants in the country in a suitable manner.

Note: The number of persons registered with the Palestine Offices as candidates ~~af~~ for immigration greatly exceeds the number of certificates which are put at their disposal, and there is no difficulty in finding suitable persons for nomination. The local Palestine Committees select the best qualified candidates on the basis of instructions issued by the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency at Jerusalem, in conformity with the principles set forth above.

D. Medical Examination of the Immigrants:

One of the main conditions for the approval of immigrants by the Palestine Office is their qualification for hard physical work; and in order to assure that desirable and

x) Copies of instructions accepted by delegates

were sent to Poland, Italy, Romania, Germany, Slovakia, Lovina, Belgrade, Prague and Moldova. x)

8. The selection of immigrants abroad.

The selection of the immigrants for settling in the first was primarily responsibility of the Palestine offices abroad, which supervised all the Liaisons already taken and the expediting of immigration. These offices act on the particular instructions of the immigration department of the Jewish Agency, which in turn are given after consultation with the Immigration Board.

The following are the principal points governing the selection of immigrants:-

(i) The needs and capacities for Jewish labour in Palestine as set forth in the schedule approved by the Mixed Commissioner.

(ii) A personal and not collective priority of selection for those who have undergone a special period of preparation for Palestine in the training institutions of the various Zionist organizations, and have acquired a fair knowledge of the Hebrew language.

(iii) The individual selection of skilled workers for specific groups for which new workers are needed.

(iv) The consideration of persons applied for by relatives already settled in Palestine, who can prove their ability to provide for the establishment of the immigrant in the country in a suitable manner.

Notes: The number of persons registered with the Palestine Offices as candidates for immigration already exceeds the number of certificates which are put at their disposal, and there is no difficulty in filling their national quotas for months to come. The local immigration committees select the best qualified candidates on the basis of identification issued by the immigration department of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem in accordance with the principles set forth above.

9. Periodic inspection of the institutions.

One of the main conditions for the approval of training groups by the Palestine office is their continuation for some physical work, and in order to ensure that desirable and

x) Copies of these instructions be supplied by Delegation.

healthy elements fit for work in the Palestine climate should gain admission to Palestine under the Labour Schedule, the Immigration Department had laid down the conditions for the examination of the candidates for immigration, for which purpose selected physicians are appointed by the Palestine Offices.

Three medical examinations are conducted:-

1) On the registration with the Palestine Offices of a candidate for immigration to Palestine.

2) Immediately before leaving for Palestine.

3) On arrival in Palestine.

The first two examinations are made by the accredited physicians of the Palestine Offices who issues a certificate on the result of the examination. The third examination is conducted by the Medical Officer of the Kupat-Cholim (Sick Fund of the Labour Federation), and is in addition to the medical examination carried out by the Medical Officer of the Palestine Government.

Every Labour Schedule immigrant is automatically admitted as a member of the Kupat Cholim by payment of a registration fee on his behalf by the Jewish Agency.

The standing instructions to the accredited physicians for the examination of the immigrants have been prepared by the Vaad Habriuth (Health Committee) of the Jewish Agency (Appendix attached).

In addition, special instructions are issued from time to time to the Palestine Offices on the basis of experience and the results of the examinations conducted after the arrival of the immigrants in Palestine.

E. <u>The Reception and Establishment of Immigrants in Palestine:</u>

The new arrivals are met by the Immigration Officers at the Jewish Agency in Haifa and Jaffa, and after a stay of a few days in the Immigrations hostels are distributed to places of work in accordance with the labour needs in different

Jewish observers fix for work in the Jewish sphere should gain admission to Palestine under the labour schedule. The Immigration Department has laid down the conditions for the examination of the candidates for immigration, for which purpose medical physicians are appointed by the Palestine Offices.

Three medical examinations are conducted:-

1) On the registration with the Palestine Offices of a candidate for immigration to Palestine.

2) Immediately before leaving for Palestine.

3) On arrival in Palestine.

The first two examinations are made by the accredited physicians of the Palestine Offices who issue a certificate on the result of the examination. The third examination is conducted by the medical officer of the Palestine Office (also part of the Labour Department) and is in addition to the medical examination carried out by the medical officer of the Palestine Government.

Every Labour Zionist Immigrant is automatically enrolled as a member of the Hapoel Hatzair by payment of a registration fee on his behalf by the German Party.

The standing instructions to the accredited physicians for the examination of the immigrants have been prepared by the Vaad Harofeh (Health Committee) of the Jewish Agency (Appendix attached).

In addition, special instructions are issued from time to time to the Palestine Offices on the basis of experience and the results of the examinations conducted after the arrival of the immigrants in Palestine.

5. The Reception and Establishment of Immigrants in Palestine

The new arrivals are met by the Immigration Officers of the Jewish Agency in Haifa and Jaffa, and after a stay of a few days in the Immigration Hostels are distributed to places of work in accordance with the labour needs in different

parts of the country, which serve also as a basis for the elaboration of the Labour Schedule. This distribution of immigrants is effected with the assistance of the labour exchange of the General Federation of Labour, and of the Misrachi and Yemenite Workers' Organisations.

The Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency provides the following facilities for the benefit of the immigrants:-

(1) Assistance in the ports, quarantine stations, etc.

(2) Maintenance in the Immigrations Hostels of the Jewish Agency during the first days after arrival, if necessary.

(3) Loans for tools and equipment at the places of work.

(4) Registration in Kupat-Cholim (Sick Fund) and maintenance in case of illness contracted enroute.

(5) Grant of travel expenses to place of work.

(6) Erection of accommodation at the places of work, (barracks and tents).

(7) Issue of mosquito curtains in places infected with malaria.

During the current year particular attention has been paid to the erection of suitable and hygienic housing for the immigrants, on the basis of a report furnished by a commission of physicians and engineers. Special arrangements were made in the workers' camps in Samaria for protection against malaria.

F. Immigration of non-Labour Categories:

The Immigration Department and its institutions also pay attention and afford assistance to immigrants who enter Palestine under categories other than the Labour Schedule, although these do not enter under the responsibility of the Jewish Agency. The categories referred to are:

(a) Persons with independent means including:

(i) Capitalists (£P.1000 minimum).
(ii) Persons of Liberal Professions (£P.500).
(iii) Persons Skilled in Trade or Craft (£P.250).

parts of the country, which might also be a basis for the elaboration of the labour programme. This distribution of immigrants is affected with the assistance of the Labour exchange of the General Federation of Labour, and of the Zionist and Yemenite Workers' Organisations.

The Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency provides the following facilities for the benefit of the immigrants:-

(1) Assistance in the ports, quarantine reception, etc.

(2) Maintenance in the Immigrant Hostels of the Jewish Agency during the first stage after arrival, if necessary.

(3) Loans for tools and equipment at the places of work.

(4) Instruction in Hebrew-Dalim [sic Text] and maintenance in case of illness contracted outside.

(5) Grants of travel expenses to place of work.

(6) Erection of accommodation at the places of work. (barracks and huts).

(7) Loans or mortgage guarantee in places infested with malaria.

During the current year preliminary attention has been paid to the creation of suitable new dwelling for the immigrants, on the basis of a report finished by a commission of physicians and engineers. Special arrangements were made in the workers' camps in Jewrin for protection against malaria.

7. Immigration of Non-Labour Categories.

The Immigration Department and the Immigrations also pay attention and afford assistance to immigrants who belong to other categories other than the Labour Category, although these do not come under the responsibility of the Jewish Agency. The categories referred to are:

(a) Persons with independent means immigrants:

(i) Capitalists (£.P.1000 minimum).
(ii) Persons of liberal professions (£.P. 750).
(iii) Persons dealing in trade or crafts (£.P.250).

(b) Persons of Religious Occupation)) Whose maintenance
(c) Students) is assured.

(d) Dependents, i.e. persons applied for by relatives in Palestine who are able to maintain them.

With reference to the immigrants falling under (a) (i) above, the approximate total of such immigrants who have entered Palestine during the past ten years (including only single men and heads of families, but not dependent members of families) is 9,000!(Figure confirmed by Chief Immigration Officer).

The financial qualification having until quite recently been the possession of a minimum sum of £500, a roughk estimate of the capital thus introduced in Palestine will be arrived at by assuming that half of the immigrants possessed only that minimum, while the other half possessed an average of £750 each, which will not be an excessive assumption it being known that an appreciable number of the immigrants were in possession of several thousand pounds.

This gives 4,500 immigrants at £500 - £P. 2,250,000
4,500 immigrants at £750 - £P. 3,375,000
Total..... £P.5,625,000

The minimum capital required as a qualification for persons of independent means who intend to engage in commerce industry or agriculture has recently been increased to £.1,000 as against the £500 fixed in the Regulations of September 1925, a decision which the Executive feel is not only prejudicial to Jewish immigration as such, but not conducive to the best interests of the development of Palestine. Although the amount of investment generallt required for the establishment of a Jewish family in agriculture has been estimated at £.1,000, the cost of land and equipment included, recent calculations with regard to small holdings in the zone of intensive cultivation have shown the possibility of reducing the capital requirements to a considerably lower figure. Further, experience

(b) Refugees of Religious Persecution)
) These dependents
(c) Students) in Kenya.

(d) Dependents, i.e. persons supplied (or by re-
latives in Malaita who are able to maintain them.

With reference to the Immigrants falling under (a) (b) (c) above, the approximate total of such immigrants who have applied registration during the past ten years (including only single men and heads of families, but not counting the dependents of families) is 2,000(Eighty nationals by chief Immigration Officer).

The financial contribution making will quite certainly be the possession of a minimum sum of £200, a sum sufficient at the original time introduced in Malaita will be revised as by examination that half of the Immigrants possessed only that sum, while the other half possessed an average of £50 each, which will now be an inadequate consideration as being known that an appreciable number of the Immigrants were in possession of several thousand pounds.

This gives 1,000 Immigrants at £200 - £. 2,000,000
1,000 Immigrants at £50 - £. 2,000,000
Total..... £. 4,000,000

The minimum capital required as a qualification for persons of Immigrant means was raised to £400 in consequence of Government Ordinance and recently been increased to £1,000 as against the £500 fixed in the Regulations of September 1953. A decision which the Immigrant feel is not only prohibitive to good Immigration as such, but can contribute to the ever increase of the development of Malaitan. Although the amount of Immigrant capital required for the establishment of a retail trade in Malaita has been increased to £1,000, the cost of land and equipment included, means unemployment with re-gard to small holdings in the area of intensive cultivation. Have known the possibility of requiring the capital requirements to a quantitatively to an Island. Further, experience

common to all countries of colonisation proves that agricultural settlement heads the scale of capital requirements, and the installations of a middle-class family in an urban occupation could be fixed at a still lower figure.

Although it is true that the amended Regulations provide for long-term loans granted by recognised institutions assisting agriculture and industry being included within the £1,000 minimum, such inclusion does not always provide a solution of the difficulty, since it is not always practicable or sound policy to grant loans or to lease land to intending immigrants before they have proved themselves effective settlers in the country. For these and other reasons it is held that, at the risk of a few failures which are in any case inevitable, a return to the former minimum of £500 for immigrants of this category is desirable. There is no doubt that the increase of the minimum to £.1,000 is depriving the country of a substantial total of capital which might be available for development.

Jerusalem,
June 10,1930.

NOTE

With reference to the observations on the subject of immigration contained in the Report of the Commission on the Palestine Disturbances of August 1929, attention is invited to pages 80 to 93 of the Memorandum on the above Report issued by the Jewish Agency for Palestine under date of May 1930, and submitted to the League of Nations.

common to all countries of colonisation proves that agricultural settlement needs the basis of capital requirements, and the limitations of a middle-class family in an urban occupation could be fixed at a still lower figure.

Although it is true that the amended Regulations provide for long-term loans granted by recognised institutions establishing agriculture and industry using imported capital the £1,000 minimum, such limitation does not always provide a solution of the difficulty, since it is not always practicable or sound policy to grant loans or to issue land to intending immigrants before they have proved themselves effective settlers in the country. For these and other reasons it is held that, at the risk of a few failures which are in any case inevitable, a return to the former minimum of £500 for immigrants of this category is desirable. There is no doubt that the increase of the minimum to £1,000 is depriving the country of a substantial total of capital which might be available for development.

Sydney,
June 10,1926.

E.O.T.A.

With reference to the observations on the subject of immigration contained in the report of the commission on the Australian Estimates of August 1925, attention is invited to pages 88 to 98 of the Commission on the above Report issued by the Jewish Agency for Palestine under date of May 1926, and submitted to the League of Nations.

Supplement to Memorandum on Immigration.

Immigration to Palestine in relation to the Jewish situation in the Diaspora.

Throughout the sixty generations of the dispersion, the Jewish Nation has never relinquished its connection with its ancestral homeland, Palestine, and has in various forms sought ways and means for a return. During the last two generations these efforts took systematic form, resulting in the organisation of definite activities. This evolutionary change found expression in the "Hechalus" movement, initiated fifty years ago by the BILU, a word formed from the initial letters of the appeal:- "House of Israel; Arise and let us go!", and it was the Bilu that laid the foundation of the two colonies Rishon-le-Zion and Gederah.

After the Great War, the Hechalus Movement increased both in extent and intensity, training large numbers of chalusim in many different localities. Apart from the fundamental principles of securing a National Home and a sure place of refuge for the Jewish masses who are suffering in many countries of the Diaspora, the Hechalus movement is pervaded by a deep moral longing for the reconstruction of Jewish life in Palestine on a new basis, the basis of creative work and self-development. The economic and national urge which gave rise to Zionism, together with the moral and cultural forces of the Hechalus movement, have discovered in the Jewish nation a new practical ability which has brought success to its constructional activities in Palestine, in agriculture and in industry, and also to its concerted efforts for the revival of Hebrew culture. The Hechalus youth through the process of his preparation for Palestine, culminating in his departure for the country, raises the

Engineers to concentrate on industrialization.

Implication in Palestine in relation to the Jewish situation in the diaspora.

Throughout the early generations of the diaspora, the Jewish nation has never relinquished its connection with its ancestral homeland, religion, and has in varying degrees kept and upheld for it values. During the last two generations these efforts took systematic form, resulting in the organization of political movements. This evolutionary change found expression in the "Hibbat Zion" movement, initiated fifty years ago by the Bilu, a band formed from the British letters of the Hoveve-Zion of Israel Lipkin and Jaf ha-Or, and in the Bilu that laid the foundation of the two opinions Zionism-Aliyah and Galuth.

After the World War, the Zionist movement increased both in extent and intensity, including large numbers of Jewish in many different localities. Apart from the fundamental principle of establishing a national home and a place of refuge for the Jewish masses who are suffering in many countries of the diaspora, the Zionist movement is provided by a deep moral longing for the regeneration of Jewish life in Palestine on a firm basis, the basis of productive work and self-development. The economic and material ties which have tied to Zionism, together with moral and cultural forces of the Zionist movement, have strengthen in the Jewish nation a new practical ability which has worked towards to the constructional activities in Palestine. In agriculture and in industry, and due to the concerted efforts for the revival of Hebrew culture. The Zionist youth through the process of old preparation for Palestine, materially in his departure for the country, raises the

enthusiasm of all sections of Jewry in the country of his origin, stimulating to action their latent desire themselves to participate in the Jewish revival in Palestine.

Immigration to Palestine during the past ten years has attained a figure of 109,000. These immigrants came from every part of the world: the principal contributors being Poland, Russia, Roumania, Lithuania, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, and the Yemen.

(1) Poland:

In the post-war Polish State there are approximately 3,000,000 Jews, of whom the great majority derive their livelihood from commerce, industry and handicraft. Before the war the Jews, inhabiting these parts of the Russian Empire which are today included in the Polish State, cultivated commercial relations with the interior of Russia; but with the establishment of the Polish Republic, the great markets of Russia were closed to them and their economic life undermined. This change resulted in an economic surplus of Jews whose commercial vocations had no place in the economic structure of the post-war period. This situation was aggravated by the fact that there simultaneously arose amongst the Poles themselves a movement to enter that field of economic activity which was previously controlled by the Jews. This economic penetration was accompanied by a national economic struggle, in which State and people worked together to eject the Jews from their former economic positions, making considerable use of the cooperative movement for this purpose. All these factors combined to bring ruin upon the Jews of Poland, rendering immigration on a large scale imperative. It is particularly for the Jewish youth of Poland, which aspires to go over to manual labour and productive pursuits that Palestine affords the essential solution.

endeavours of all workers of Poland in the country of the origin, stimulating to motion their labour energies to participate in the great revival in Poland.

Inclusion to Poland during the past two years has attained a figure of 100,000. These immigrants are from every part of the world; the principal contributors being Poland, Russia, Roumania, Lithuania, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia and the Japan.

(2) Poland:

In the post-war Polish state there are approximately 5,000,000 Jews, of whom the great majority derive their livelihood from commerce, industry and peddlerdom. Before the war the Jews, including these parts of the Russian empire which are today included in the Polish State, maintained commercial relations with the interior of Russia; but with the establishment of the Polish Republic, the great markets of Russia were closed to them and their economic life undermined. This change resulted in an economic exodus of Jews whose commercial ventures had no place in the economic structure of the post-war period. This situation was aggravated by the fact that there existed commonly among the Polish students a movement to enter that field of economic activity which was previously controlled by the Jews. This economic readjustment was accompanied by a national economic struggle, in which Jewish people worked together to clear the ways from their former economic positions, making economic goods and of the cooperative societies for this purpose. All these factors combined to bring into play the idea of Poland, numbering large masses and large family importance. It is particularly for the Jewish people of Poland, which seems to be over by manual labour and productive persons that it offers no essential solution.

The number of Jews who emigrated from Poland during the past decade is about 45,000, approximately 40% of the total. Of these a large proportion belong to the category of persons of independent means who invested their capital in industrial and agricultural enterprises. The majority of the younger chaluzim who have been absorbed into the economic life of Palestine also came from Poland.

(2) Russia:

In post-war Russia, reduced by vast stretched of territory on her western border, there now live about 2,600,000 Jews, whose economic before the Bolshevik revolution was founded upon commerce, industry and handicrafts. Under the political and economic conditions of the Soviet regime, a considerable proportion of these Jews now find themselves without any legal vocation, while the retarded economic life of the country and the abnormal conditions prevailing, preclude the possibility of their being absorbed in normal productive occupations. Thus, throughout this immense economic ruin.

The Zionist movement and Jewish nationalism generally, which before the war had their most vigorous centres within Russian Jewry, making thence a great contribution to Zionism both in spirit and in strength, are today the object of determined persecution under a regime which regards them as counter-revolutionary forces, and as such be ruthlessly eradicated. The Jewish religion also has been singled out for malicious and savage persecution.

Thus for the Jews of Russia the appalling economic conditions to which they have been reduced, and political and religious persecution to which they are continuously exposed, make emigration the only possible alternative to economic extinction on the one hand, and racial and moral degeneration on the other.

The number of Jews who emigrated from Poland during the post-war years is about 65,000, approximately 6% of the total. Of these 4,[illegible] percent belong to the category of persons of independent means who transferred their capital in international and nationalized enterprises. The majority of the former capitalists who have been absorbed into the economic life of Poland also came from Poland.

(6) Germany

In post-war Germany, reduced by vast extensions of territory on her western border, there now live about 4,000,000 Jews, whose economic future the bilateral revolution has thrown upon commerce, industry and handicrafts. Under the political and economic conditions of the novice regime, a considerable proportion of these Jews can find themselves without any legal vocation, while the disturbed economic life of the country and the abnormal conditions prevailing, precludes the possibility of their being absorbed in normal productive occupations. Thus, unemployment has immense economic risk.

The climate moreover and Jewish activities are still, which before the war had their most vigorous centres within German party, making thereby a great contribution to Jewish both in spirit and in strength, are today the objects of determined persecution under a regime which regards them as counter-revolutionary forces, and as such be relentlessly eradicated. The German nation also has been singled out for violence and savage persecution.

Here for the lack of funds the applicant economic difficulties to which they have contributed, the political and religious persecution to which they are continuously exposed, make emigration the only possible alternative to assured extinction on the one hand, and moral degeneration on the other.

Since 1919, 27,000 Jews have entered Palestine from Russia. Of these about 2,000 came from various places of exile throughout Siberia and Asiatic Russia. Many of them had been confined in cells under barbarous conditions as a punishment for their profession of Zionist faith or for attempts to organise chaluz activities through the training of the younger generation for agriculture and other work in Palestine. The one favour which the Soviet Government in some cases grants to these young Jews, on the grounds that it is synonimous with perpetual banishment from Russia, is permission to leave the country for Palestine.

(3) Roumania: With the post-war annexations by Roumania of Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transylvania, the Jewish population rose from 960,000 souls, whose economic conditions is aggravated by the fact that a considerable proportion of them - these of Bessarabia - have been cut off from their former economic hinterland in Russia. Political depression and periodical anti-semitic excesses are further factors in the Palestine movement among the Jews of this country, where Zionism has been strong since the founding of the first Jewish colonies in Palestine and the inception of modern Zionism.

Immigrants from Roumania during the period under review number 5,000, for the most part young chalusim, and including a number of refugees from Russia who had crossed the Roumanian frontier with a view to emigration to Palestine.

(4) Lithuania:

The Jewish population in this new State is about 150,000, but the Palestine movement is strong out of all proportion to this number. The people at large are backward and uneducated, and anti-semitism is strong among them; it is this factor which determine the policy of the Government

Since 1919, 87,000 Jews have entered Palestine from Russia. Of these about 3,000 came from various places of exile through Poland and Palestine Jews. Many of them had been confined in exile under barbarous conditions as a punishment for their profession of Zionist faith or for attempts to organise small holdings through the training of the younger generation for agriculture and other work in Palestine. The new Polish and the Soviet Government in some degree grants to these young Jews, on the grounds that it is synonymous with perpetual banishment from Russia, is permission to leave the country for Palestine.

(3) Roumania. When the post-war amalgamation of Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transylvania, the Jewish population rose from 400,000 souls. Among economic considerations in determining by the Jews that a considerable proportion of them - those of Transylvania - have been cut off from their former economic hinterland in Hungary. Political discretion and practical anti-semitic measures are further factors in the Zionistic movement among the Jews of this country. There Zionism has been strong since the founding of the first Jewish colonies in Palestine and the inception of modern Zionism.

Immigrants from Roumania during the period under review number 3,000, for the most part young students, and including a number of refugees from Russia who had crossed the Roumanian frontier with a view to emigration to Palestine.

(4) Lithuania.

The Jewish population in this new State is about 170,000. But the Zionistic movement is driving out of all proportion to this number. The people at large are backward and unsophisticated, and anti-semitism is strong, though it is this factor which determines the policy of the Government

in its endeavour to squeeze the Jews out of the economic life of the country.

Stimulated on the one hand by rich Jewish and Hebraic idealism, and on the other by critical economic conditions, 3,500 immigrants have entered Palestine during the last ten years from Lithuania.

(5) Western Europe:(Germany,etc.)

The Palestine movement in Western Europe, with special reference to Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Holland and Austria, finds its strength primarily among the younger generation - graduates of secondary schools and academic institutions. Here the Jewish youth is imbued with the same ideas as today pervade the great concentrations of Jews further East: namely to make the Jewish people more productive, turning them from commercial occupation and the liberal professions to labour on the soil, in industry and in construction.

This youth, comprising to a large extent children of well-to-do parents, regards labour as the foundation upon which the life of the Jewish people in Palestine is to be built, and the countries mentioned have contributed about 5,000 immigrants to Palestine during the period under review, who for the most part have been abroad in agricultural labour after receiving special training abroad with this end in view.

(6) The Yemen:

This Moslem kingdom, lying at the Southern extremity of the western shore of the Arabian peninsula, has a very primitive form of Government under the autocratic rule of the Imam. Owing to its isolated geographical situation, and the hostility between its ruler and Great Britain, the interior of the Yemen is virtually closed to Europeans.

in the endeavour to improve the conditions of the economic life of the country.

Estimated on the one hand by Muslim and Bohemian idealism, and on the other by artificial economic conditions, 2,500 Immigrants have entered Palestine during the last ten years from Germany.

(3) Eastern Europe: (Germany, etc.)

The Zionistic movement in Eastern Europe, with special reference to Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Austria, finds its strongest principle among the younger generation - graduates of secondary schools and academic institutions. Here the Jewish youth is imbued with the idea of today perhaps the great contemporaneous of Jews further Zionist propaganda to make the Jewish people more productive, turning away from commercial occupation and liberal professions to labour on the soil, in industry and in construction.

This youth, engaging in a large school children of anti-Jewish parents, regards labour on the foundation upon which the life of the Jewish people in Palestine is to be built, and the considerable mentioned here contributed about 2,500 immigrants to Palestine during the Jewish under review, who for the most part have been trained in agricultural labour after receiving special training abroad with this end in view.

(4) The Yemen:

This Jewish community, living on the northern extremity of the western shore of the Arabian peninsula, has a very primitive form of government under the patriarchal rule of the Imam. Owing to its isolated geographical situation, and the hostility between the minor and great religions, the character of the Yemen is extremely closed to outsiders.

The Jewish Community dates back to pre-Islamic times, and estimates as to its numbers vary from forty to sixty thousand souls. These Jews are deprived of all civil rights, while there is in force a monstrous decree that all orphans who are minors become wards of the Imam, and must adopt Islam, a decree which in recent years has been enforced more rigorously than previously. The Jews of the Yemen are for the most part skilled workers in handicrafts or agriculturists, while being bred to life in the Orient they very readily assimilate Palestinian conditions.

The journey from the Yemen to the coast of Aden takes twenty days, and is fraught my perils of brigandage and murder, yet by this terrible route some 2,000 Yemenite Jews have entered Palestine since the war. Of these no less than 600 entered during the past year, their departure from the Yemen being largely stimulated by fear of the decree as to the forcible conversion of orphan children. These immigrants are mostly working as agricultural labourers in the older colonies, while some have been settled separately in agricultural settlements of their own, with the help of the Jewish Agency.

(7) American

The United States, and to a less extent Canada, have made an important contribution to the upbuilding of Palestine through the capitalist immigrants who have brought considerable sums into the country for investment in agriculture and industry. Latterly, moreover, a chalus movement has made itself evident among the Jewish youth of both countries, inspired by the desire to participate in the upbuilding of the country on a new foundation of work.

Taking both categories together, some 1,500 immigrants have entered Palestine from the North American Continent since the war.

The town of Swaziby dates back to pre-Elizabeth times, and antiquarians on its account very fondly do glorify ghosts and stuff. There have been deposits of old civil records, while there is in fact a notorious letter that mentions the old chapel yeomen tenants of the town, and what which left, a charge which it should prove the same authorities more elaborately than positively. The lives of the lords are for the most very skilful courses in battlefield or parliamentarians, while being proof to life in the 20th not long very roughly exceptionally substantial conditions.

The journey from the Tower to the coast of Joan takes twenty days, and is through any parts of Philadelphia and London, yet by this longship there were 4,000 passengers have entered the action since the war. Of these so less than 200 arrived during the past year. Quite sufficiently from the times being largely eliminated by fear of the course as to the possible conversion of opposed mailships. These incidents are mostly working as continental incidents in the other objects, while some have been skilful apparently in Prinsfoun's activities of their own, with the help of the Swedish Ministry.

(7) Conditions

The United States, was in a long cabinet crisis. There were more important constitutional to the thoughtfully of Sikestone through the original lands-men who have brought considerable area into the search for investment in agriculture and industry. Latterly, however, a certain movement has made itself with the among the Jewish people of some constitution, implied by the desire to participate in the rebuilding of the country on a new foundation of work.

During such concerned polemics, some 1,500 immigrants have entered Swaziby from the Jewish Protection Commission's the war.

More than sixteen millions of Jews are scattedred over the face of the globe. Although a considerable number have reached the highest positions in the world of science, letters, politics, and finance in the various countries of their residence, the Jewish people as a whole is one of the poorest of people, while the Jewish masses live in conditions of extreme economic insecurity. Moreover, in many countries Jews find themselves in a condition of political and social depression threatening them with cultural and moral degeneration.

The Zionist aspiration for a National Home in Palestine is for an even-increasing number of Jews a light which always burns. Without this light for vast numbers of Jews in Eastern Europe and in the Yemen, there would be darkness complete. It is obvious that only a proportion of the Jews who turn their thought to Palestine can hope to settle there, but so long as immigration is in progress to the maximum extent to which the country can be made to absorb immigrants, all Jews can find strength and hope in the knowledge of such a process in being. The knowledge also creates a constructive circle of effort and of sacrifice for the benefit of Palestine, since immigration to Palestine and the chalus movement are the chief factors producing a flow of capital to the country, which in turn creates new possibilities of development such as to provide for the advancement of the conditions of life of the existing inhabitants, and for the settlement and absorption of new immigrants from abroad.

Jerusalem, July 10,1930.

[illegible] millions of Jews are massacred over the face of the globe. Although a considerable number may be found who believe Jewishness in the world of science, letters, politics, and finance in the wonderful quantities of Jewish readers. The Jewish people as a whole is one of the poorest of people. Many of the Jewish masses live in conditions of existence unknown in modernity. Moreover, in many countries there first emerges a condition of political and social degradation characterized with extra-ordinary and almost degenerative.

The Zionist movement for a national home in Palestine is for an over-increasing number of Jews a living entity hence. Although this is for many members of Jewry in Europe and in the Orient, there would be numerous difficulties. It is evident that only a proportion of the Jews who exist would be willing to relocate and hope to realize success. But so long as that position is in pro rata to the numbers needed to which the security can be made of Jewry's interests, all Jews can find strength and hope in the knowledge of such a position in Palestine. The knowledge also creates a substantive simple of effort and of sacrifice for the benefit of mankind, since implication of Palestine and the Jewish interest are the only factors particularly a flow of capital to the country, which is sure and the new possibilities of development such as a haven for the maintenance of the traditions of life of the oppressing individuals and for the enlightenment and education of the inhabitants from abroad.

Jerusalem, July 10,1920.

To the

Immigration Department
of the Zionist Executive,

Jerusalem.

I hereby beg to inform you that I accept the proposal of the Executive Committee of the Labour Federation to go abroad for activities in and for the sake ofthe Hechalus movement on the basis agreed upon by the Executive Committee of the Labour Federations and the Immigration Department of the Zionist Executive namely:

1. To strengthen and intensify educational and cultural activity among the youth in the Diaspora and to inculcate in it ideology of the Zionist undertaking, and to train it for its Chalus task in Palestine.

2. To visit the places of work, the training farms of Hechalus in every country and to give to the Chalusim and to the Chaluzoth the vocational training and guidance best adapted to conditions in Palestine agriculture, as indicated by experience.

3. To promote the knowledge of the Hebrew language and culture and of Palestine, the progress of Zionism and the constructive work movement; and generally to strengthen the band between Jewry abroad and Palestine.

I hereby undertake to furnish once every two months a report on the state of affairs within the boundary of activities in which I shall be working.

Yours faithfully

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
of the Atlantic Monthly.

Gentlemen,

I hereby use to inform you that a group are proposed of the Executive committee of the Labour Federation to be active for supply its aim and for the also other Executive committee in the [illegible] agreed upon by the executive committee of the Labour Federation and the Industrial Department of the Atlantic Monthly Society:

1. To stimulate and intensify educational and cultural activity among the people in the Dominion and in particular in the industry of the atomic industries, and to train leaders for the [illegible] in [illegible].

2. To raise the plane of work, the standard issue of Technical in every country and to give to the [illegible] and to the developed and encouraged training and guidance best adapted to co-ordinate in [illegible] exploitation, so included by experience.

3. To promote the analogy of the Marine Industries and of Salvaging, the progress of Atomic and the constructive work [illegible], and particularly to strengthen the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

A [illegible] Bulletin is issued every two months

a report on the work of efforts within the Society of activities in which I shall be working.

Yours faithfully

Translation from Hebrew.

To the
Immigration Department
of the Palestine Zionist Executive

Jerusalem.

I hereby beg to inform you that I accept the proposal of the Executive Committee of the "Hapoel Hamizrachi" to go abroad for activities in and for the sake of the Hechalus movement among the orthodox youth as outlined by the Immigration Department of the Zionist Executive, namely:

1. To strengthen and intensify educational and cultural activity among the youth in the Diaspora and to inculcate in it the ideology of the Zionist undertaking and to train it for its Chalus task in Palestine.

2. To visit the places of work and to give to the Chalusim and to the Chalusoth the vocational training and guidance best adapted to conditions in Palestine agriculture as indicated by experience.

3. To promote the knowledge of the Hebrew language and culture and of Palestine, the progress of Zionism and the constructive work movement; and generally to strengthen the bond between Jewry abroad and Palestine.

I hereby undertake to furnish once every two months a report on the state of affairs within the boundary of activities in which I shall be working.

Yours faithfully,

Signature.

Translation from German.

To the
Instruction Department
of the Mission Sionis Jerusalem

Jerusalem.

I hereby beg to inform you that I accept the proposal of the new creation of the "Koppel Kindergarten" so as should my activities in and for the sake of the Kindergarten moreover, grant the orphans young an entrance by the Kindergarten department of the Mission Sionis, namely,

1. To attempt to instruct my children and children entirely among the young in the Kindergarten and be interested in it the teaching of the children understanding and to train it for the Christ been in Christian.

2. To visit the places of work and to see the children out of the Christian the young-hood training and guidance and Christian to conditions in the ring maintaining an lasting and by negotiations.

3. To produce the knowledge of the German language and history and of religion, the progress of pupils and the concurrently work necessarily not generally to strengthen the good between Jerry Jerusalem and Palestine.

I hereby undertake to furnish once every two months

A report on the work of children within the boundary of

Mission in which I shall be working.

Yours faithfully,

Signature.

Supplement to Memorandum on Immigration

Immigration to Palestine in relation to the Jewish situation in the Diaspora

Throughout the sixty generations of the dispersion, the Jewish Nation has never relinquished its connection with its ancestral homeland, Palestine, and has in various forms sought ways and means for a return. During the last two generations these efforts took systematic form, resulting in the organisation of definite activities. This evolutionary change found expression in the "Hechaluz" movement, initiated fifty years ago by the BILU, a word formed from the initial letters of the appeal:- "House of Israel; Arise and let us go!", and it was the Bilu that laid the foundation of the two colonies Rishon-le-Zion and Gederah.

After the Great War, the Hechaluz movement increased both in extent and intensity, training large numbers of chaluzim in many different localities. Apart from the fundamental principle of securing a National Home and a sure place of refuge for the Jewish masses who are suffering in many countries of the Diaspora, the Hechaluz movement is pervaded by a deep moral longing for the reconstruction of Jewish life in Palestine on a new basis, the basis of creative work and self-development. The economic and national urge which gave rise to Zionism, together with the moral and cultural forces of the Hechaluz movement, have discovered in the Jewish nation a new practical ability which has brought success to its constructional activities in Palestine, in agriculture and in industry, and also to its concerted efforts for the revival of Hebrew culture. The Hechaluz youth through the process of his preparation for Palestine, culminating in his departure for the country, raises the

Supplement to Conversation in Switzerland

Last section on Politics in relation to the Jewish situation in the Diaspora

Throughout the early generations of the diaspora, the Jewish Nation had never relinquished its connection with its ancestral homeland, Palestine, and had in various forms sought ways and means for a return. During the first two generations there arose in such propitious form, resulting in the proclamation of Cyrus's edict. This evolutionary change from separation in the "Babylon" movement, initiated fifty years ago by the HIBB, a move formed from the initial interest of the Jewish- Women of Vienna; Arise and let us go", and it was the Bilu that laid the foundation of the Eretz Yisrael Labor-in-Land movement.

After the Great War, the Zionist movement inaugurated both in Jewish and Internationally, evaluated large sections of society in many different localities. Years from the Zionist Movement principle of securing a National Home and a mass place of refuge for the Jewish masses who are suffering in many countries of the Diaspora, the Zionist movement is operated by a fast growing and the constructive of Jewish life in Palestine on a new basis, the basis of creative work and self-development. The economic and national urge which give rise to Zionism, together with the moral and cultural forces of the Zionist movement, have discovered in the Jewish nation a new practical unity. Jews have been guided by its constructional activities in industry, in agriculture and in finance, and also in its educational efforts for the revival of Jewish culture. The Zionist movement through the medium of this movement for Palestine, contributes in its degrees for the country, raises the

enthusiasm of all sections of Jewry in the country of his origin, stimulating to action their latent desire themselves to participate in the Jewish revival in Palestine.

Immigration to Palestine during the past ten years has attained a figure of 10$,000. These immigrants came from every part of the world: the principal contributors being Poland, Russia, Roumania, Lithuania, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, and the Yemen.

(1) Poland:

In the post-war Polish State there are approximately 3,000,000 Jews. of whom the great majority derive their livelihood from commerce, industry and handicraft. Before the war the Jews, inhabiting those parts of the Russian Empire which are today included in the Polish State, cultivated commercial relations with the interior of Russia; but with the establishment of the Polish Republic, the great markets of Russia were closed to them and their economic life undermined. This change resulted in an economic surplus of Jews whose commercial vocations had no place in the economic structure of the post-war period. This situation was aggravated by the fact that there simultaneously arose amongst the Poles themselves a movement to enter that field of economic activity which was previously controlled by the Jews. This economic penetration was accompanied by a national economic struggle, in which State and people worked together to eject the Jews from their former economic positions, making considerable use of the cooperative movement for this purpose. All these factors combined to bring ruin upon the Jews of Poland, rendering immigration on a large scale imperative. It is particularly for the Jewish youth of Poland, which aspires to go over to manual labour and productive pursuits that Palestine affords the essential solution.

stabilisation of all sections of labor in the country at his optimum, combining to realize their future leading tendencies to participate in the Soviet system in Bulgaria.

Analysis to migration during the past ten years has attracted a figure of 10,000. These immigrants came from every part of the world: the United States below Poland, Russia, Germany, Finland, Canada, Great-Britain, and the Yugo.

[1] Poland

In the post-war years there came an approximately 6,000, one, of them the great majority during their livelihood from commerce, industry and handicraft. Before the war the Jews, inhabiting those parts of the Russian empire which now belong to the Polish state, activities economical relations with the interior of Russia, with the metropolitan of the Polish Republic, the great markets of Russia were closed to them and their economic life weakened. This change resulted in an economic turning of Jews about commercial relations but no place in the economic structure of the post-war period. This situation was aggravated by the fact that there dissatisfactorily done remove the Polish Government a measure to enter the field of economic activity which was previously controlled by the Jews. This economic pauperization was accompanied by a national chauvinistic struggle, in which Jews and Poles worked together to eject the Jews from their former economic positions, which demanded the use of the cooperative movement for this purpose. All these factors combined to bring into mind the idea of Israel, resulting immigration on a large scale temporarily. It is particularly for the Jewish youth of Poland, which begins to go over to Zionist and revolutionary parties and intensive efforts the economic activities.

The number of Jews who emigrated from Poland during the past decade is about 45,000, approximately 40% of the total. Of these a large proportion belong to the category of persons of independent means who invested their capital in industrial and agricultural enterprises. The majority of the younger chaluzim who have been absorbed into the economic life of Palestine also came from Poland.

(2) Russia:

In post-war Russia, reduced by vast stretches of territory on her western border, there now live about 2,600,000 Jews, whose economic before the Bolshevik revolution was founded upon commerce, industry and handicrafts. Under the political and economic conditions of the Soviet regime, a considerable proportion of these Jews now find themselves without any legal vocation, while the retarded economic life of the country and the abnormal conditions prevailing, preclude the possibility of their being absorbed in normal productive occupations. Thus, throughout this immense territory Jews find themselves in a condition of hopeless economic ruin.

The Zionist movement and Jewish nationalism generally, which before the war had their most vigorous centres within Russian Jewry, making thence a great contribution to Zionism both in spirit and in strength, are today the object of determined persecution under a regime which regards them as counter-revolutionary forces, and as such be ruthlessly eradicated. The Jewish religion also has been singled out for malicious and savage persecution.

Thus for the Jews of Russia the appalling economic conditions to which they have been reduced, and the political and religious persecution to which they are continuously exposed, make emigration the only possible alternative to economic extinction on the one hand, and racial and moral degeneration on the other.

Since 1919, 27,000 Jews have entered Palestine from Russia. Of these about 2,000 came from various places of exile throughout Siberia and Asiatic Russia. Many of them had been confined in cells under barbarous conditions as a punishment for their profession of Zionist faith or for attempts to organise chaluz activities through the training of the younger generation for agriculture and other work in Palestine. The one favour which the Soviet Government in some cases grants to these young Jews, on the grounds that it is synonimous with perpetual banishment from Russia, is permission to leave the country for Palestine.

(3) Roumania:

With the post-war annexations by Roumania of Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transylvania, the Jewish population rose from 960,000 souls, whose economic conditions is aggravated by the fact that a considerable proportion of them - those of Bessarabia - have been cut off from their former economic hinterland in Russia. Political depression and periodical anti-semitic excesses are further factors in the Palestine movement among the Jews of this country, where Zionism has been strong since the founding of the first Jewish colonies in Palestine and the inception of modern Zionism.

Immigrants from Roumania during the period under review number 5,000, for the most part young chaluzim, and including a number of refugees from Russia who had crossed the Roumanian frontier with a view to emigration to Palestine.

(4) Lithuania:

The Jewish population in this new State is about 150,000, but the Palestine movement is strong out of all proportion to this number. The people at large are backward and uneducated, and anti-semitism is strong among them; it is this factor which determines the policy of the Government

Since 1939, 38,000 Jews have been forced departing from Italy. Of these about 4,000 were Jews who always had made strongest efforts to adapt themselves. Many of them had been employed in quite major professions and lived as a privileged for their performance of liberal arts or the attempts to organize during activities through the training of the younger generation for agriculture and other work in Palestine. The end forces which the Jewish Government in Rome seems unable to stop being done, on the growing idea of to emigrate with personal belongings from Italy, is regarded as to leave the country for ever.

(b) Germany:

With the post-war emergence of Germany of Democracy, Liberalism and Humanitarianism, the Jewish population rose from 500,000 souls, under peculiar conditions in spite of the fact that a considerable proportion of them - three or four thousand - had been cut off from their former occupations already and in Prague. Political degeneracy and prejudiced anti-Semitic movement up further Austria in the Fascistic movement among the Jews of this country, where Jewish leaders strongly favor the feeling of the Jews toward colonies in Palestine and the Jewish of Jews alone.

Emigrants from Germany during the period under review number 6,000, for the most part young students, and including a number of refugees from Austria who had crossed the frontiers illegally with a view to eventually to Palestine.

(c) Lithuania:

The Jewish population in this land which is about 150,000, but the relationship between it among the of all properties to this number. The people of Lithuania are Jews and number had, and anti-Semitism is another being that; it is in this country which determines the policy of the Government

in its endeavour to squeeze the Jews out of the economic life of the country.

Stimulated on the one hand by rich Jewish and Hebraic idealism, and on the other by critical economic conditions, 3,500 immigrants have entered Palestine during the last ten years from Lithuania.

(5) Western Europe: (Germany, etc.)

The Palestine movement in Western Europe, with special reference to Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Holland and Austria, finds its strength primarily among the younger generation - graduates of secondary schools and academic institutions. Here the Jewish youth is imbued with the same ideals as today pervade the great concentrations of Jews further East: namely to make the Jewish people more productive, turning them from commercial occupation and the liberal professions to labour on the soil, in industry and in construction.

This youth, comprising to a large extent children of well-to-do parents, regards labour as the foundation upon which the life of the Jewish people in Palestine is to be built, and the countries mentioned have contributed about 3,000 immigrants to Palestine during the period under review, who for the most part have been absorbed in agricultural labour after receiving special training abroad with this end in view.

(6) The Yemen:

This Moslem kingdom, lying at the southern extremity of the western shore of the Arabian peninsula, has a very primitive form of Government under the autocratic rule of the Imam. Owing to its isolated geographical situation, and the hostility between its ruler and Great Britain, the interior of the Yemen is virtually closed to Europeans.

in the endeavour to discover the true out of the economic life of the country.

Situated on the one hand by Irish Sports and Gaelic Identity, and on the other by political economic conditions, Joyce's contemporaries have endeavoured during the last two years from Literature.

(b) Modern Ireland (Economic, etc.)

The Twentieth movement in Western Europe, with special reference to Germany, Scandinavia, England and America, which has recently particularly among the younger generation - graduates of secondary schools and academic institutions. Now the Irish press is blessed with the same ideals as today serves the great organisations of this century that money is from the Irish people in such proportions, various men from commercial enterprise and the liberal professions to labour on the soil, in industry and in manufacture.

This period, corresponding to a large extent, a time of well-to-do country, improve labour as the foundation upon which the life of the Irish people is founded in to be built, and the economic conditions have constituted since Joyce endeavours to flourish. Which the period under review, the far the most just have been characterised by continuous labour after receiving special training should with this and in view.

(c) The Young:

This Modern Ireland, right as the southern extremity of the western shore of the Irish periphery, has a very primitive form of Government under the authority pole of the Pope. Owing to its insular geographical situation, and the inability between its value and Great Britain, the interest of the Irish is virtually closed to Europe.

The Jewish community dates back to pre-Islamic times, and estimates as to its numbers vary from forty to sixty thousand souls. These Jews are deprived of all civil rights, while there is in force a monstrous decree that all orphans who are minors become wards of the Imam, and must adopt Islam, a decree which in recent years has been enforced more rigorously than previously. The Jews of the Yemen are for the most part skilled workers in handicrafts or agriculturists, while being bred to life in the Orient they very readily assimilate Palestinian conditions.

The journey from the Yemen to the coast of Aden takes twenty days, and is fraught by perils of brigandage and murder, yet by this terrible route some 2,000 Yemenite Jews have entered Palestine since the war. Of these no less than 600 entered during the past year, their departure from the Yemen being largely stimulated by fear of the decree as to the forcible conversion of orphan children. These immigrants are mostly working as agricultural labourers in the older colonies, while some have been settled separately in agricultural settlements of their own, with the help of the Jewish Agency.

(7) America:

The United States, and to a less extent Canada, have made an important contribution to the upbuilding of Palestine through the capitalist immigrants who have brought considerable sums into the country for investment in agriculture and industry. Latterly, moreover, a chaluz movement has made it self evident among the Jewish youth of both countries, inspired by the desire to participate in the upbuilding of the country on a new foundation of work.

Taking both categories together, some 1,500 immigrants have entered Palestine from the North American Continent since the war.

The Russian economy goes back to pre-Islamic times, and estimates as to its numbers vary from forty to eight thousand souls. These data are reckoned of all civil rights, while there is in fact a tendency among them that all members who are minors become equals of the men, and each adopt Islam. A decree which in recent years has been enforced more rigorously than previously. The lives of the women are for the most part spiritual endeavors in monasteries or religious orders, which tend to life in the world, they very rarely establish religious conditions.

The journey from the Urals to the coast of Alaska takes twenty days, and is brought by people of religious and laudes, yet by this travelling route and n,000 thousand dollars have reached Valentine since the war. If there is less than one entered during the last year, their departure from the Urals have largely eliminated by fear of the Germans or to the fact is convenient of certain children. These indicators are really nothing to regional increases in the other colonies, while some have been settled approximately in proportional establishments of their own, with the help of the Russian Agency.

(2) Jewish:

The United States, and to a lesser extent Canada, have made a important contribution to the rehabilitation of Palestine through the capitalist economy who have brought considerable sums into the country for investment in agriculture and industry. Currently, however, a similar movement has made a self-sufficient since the Jewish people of such countries, inspired by the desire to participate in the building of the country on a new foundation of work.

Yearly into government territory, some 1,000 Jewish have entered Palestine from the North American continent after the war.

More than sixteen millions of Jews are scattered over the face of the globe. Although a considerable number have reached the highest positions in the world of science, letters, politics and finance in the various countries of their residence, the Jewish people as a whole is one of the poorest of peoples, while the Jewish masses live in conditions of extreme economic insecurity. Moreover, in many countries Jews find themselves in a condition of political and social depression threatening them with cultural and moral degeneration.

The Zionist aspiration for a National Home in Palestine is for an ever-increasing number of Jews a light which always burns. Without this light for vast numbers of Jews in Eastern Europe and in the Yemen, there would be darkness complete. It is obvious that only a proportion of the Jews who turn their thought to Palestine can hope to settle there, but so long as immigration is in progress to the maximum extent to which the country can be made to absorb immigrants, all Jews can find strength and hope in the knowledge of such a process in being. The knowledge also creates a constructive circle of effort and of sacrifice for the benefit of Palestine, since immigration to Palestine and the chaluz movement are the chief factors producing a flow of capital to the country, which in turn creates new possibilities of development such as to provide for the advancement of the conditions of life of the existing inhabitants, and for the settlement and absorption of new immigrants from abroad.

Jerusalem,
July 10,1930.

Here this distinct ability of Canadians contributes over the rest of the world. Although a considerable number have reached the highest positions in the world of science, letters, politics and finance in the larger countries of their residence, the Canadian people as a whole is one of the poorest of peoples, while the Indian masses live in conditions of extreme economic insecurity. Frequently, in many countries can find themselves in a condition of political and moral dependence characteristic that with cultural and moral independence.

The Canadian aspiration for a National home in Palestine is for an ever-increasing number of Jews a light which always burns. Without this light for vast numbers of Jews in Eastern Europe and in the Orient, there would be darkness complete. It is obvious that only a proportion of the Jews who turn their eyeses to Palestine can hope to settle there, but so long as immigration is in progress to the Canadian mandate to which the country can be made to already Canadians, all Jews can find strength and hope in the knowledge of such a process in being. The mandate also creates a constructive circle of effort and of sacrifice for the benefit of relatives, close friends to Palestine and the Jewish movement are the chief factors responsible for flow of capital to the country, which in turn creates new possibilities of development such as to provide for the advancement of the economic of life of this embryo industrial, and for the maintenance and development of new industrial enterprises.

Respectfully,
Nov 1,1934.