

2nd Issue

CONFIDENTIAL

July 1939.

MOVEMENT FOR THE CARE  
OF CHILDREN FROM  
GERMANY Ltd.

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS .  
2nd. Issue.

Completely revised and  
brought up to date.

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July 1939.

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Confidential.

MOVEMENT FOR THE CARE OF CHILDREN FROM GERMANY, LTD.

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS.

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Introduction.

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This report is confidential and persons to whom it is given are requested not divulge any of the figures to the public. The Statistics and Research Dept. keep all the sections bound separately, and these are obtainable should any person wish to interest any member of the public in any particular phase of the Movement's work. Any further information may be obtained from this Department which will be only too glad to be of assistance to enquirers.

Statistical Analysis.

During the first three months after the establishment of the Movement for the Care of Children from Germany, so much effort was expended on the initial arrangements for bringing children to this country as quickly as possible, that little attention was paid to statistics. For this reason this statistical analysis makes no attempt to give accurate figures for the months December to February and in many cases does not risk giving statistics before the middle of March. The present statistics and Research Dept. was formed at Easter and since then has kept record of the changing figures of children entering, leaving England or moving from one district to another. Any special information required can be given at any time by the department, who are pleased to receive fresh information from anyone at all times.

I. Arrivals in England.

During December a large number of unguaranteed children were brought into England. The first transport arrived on the 2nd. December and the children were placed at Dovercourt Bay Holiday Camp a mile or two away from Harwich. A transport of 522 the largest ever, arrived on the 12th. and these children, mostly boys, went to Pakefield Camp, Lowestoft. A few guaranteed children were attached to these transports in December and the beginning of March but it was not until the 12th. January that the first guaranteed transport arrived. This was followed by further transports of guaranteed children arriving in increased rapidity, with a short break over Easter, until 450 children in the second week in May.

Arrivals.

December 2nd. 1938.	201	from Berlin & Hamburg
December 12th. 1938.	522	Vienna
December 15th. 1938.	349	Berlin & Hamburg
December 20th. 1938.	211	Vienna
	73	(guaranteed) Vienna
December 22nd. 1938.	247	Vienna
December 28th. 1938.	32	Vienna
December 29th. 1938.	287	Old Germany
January 5th. 1939.	250	Old Germany
January 12th. 1939.	80	Vienna
January 13th. 1939.	95	Vienna
January 14th. 1939.	30	Vienna
January 16th. 1939.	25	(unguaranteed) Czecho- Slovakia.
January 16th. 1939.	39	Klibansky School, Cologne
January 18th. 1939.	95	Old Germany
January 19th. 1939.	77	Old Germany
January 26th. 1939.	165	Old Germany
February 2nd. 1939.	62	Old Germany
February 6th. 1939.	152	Old Germany

February 10th. 1939. 40 From Vienna  
 February 14th. 1939. 50 " No Mans' Land

On February 17th. 1939, there were

	Boys 1540	Girls 1101	Total 2641
February 20th. 1939.	43	49	2723
February 23rd. 1939.	41	55	2819
March 3rd. 1939.	87	110	3016

To this must be added the cases of the Inter-Aid Committee brought over since 1936 and now amalgamated with the Movement.

	249	214	3479.
March 8th. 1939.	9	11	3499.
March 10th. 1939.	1	0	3500
	14	10	3524
March 11th. 1939.	0	1	3525
March 15th. 1939.	4	16	3545
March 16th. 1939.	57	83	3685
March 17th. 1939.	96	63	3844
March 23rd. 1939.	3	8	3855
March 24th. 1939.		2	3857
March 27th. 1939.	69	17	3942
March 31st. 1939.	50	56	4049
April 1st. 1939.	53	61	4163
April 18th. 1939.	40	0	4203 Holland
April 19th. 1939.	18	16	4237 Prague
April 20th. 1939.	39	95	4371 Old Germany
April 21st. 1939.	39	48	4458 Vienna
April 25th. 1939.	0	2	4460
April 27th. 1939.	42	81	4583 Vienna
April 28th. 1939.	14	25	4622 Vienna
April 29th. 1939.	9	20	4651 Prague
May 4th. 1939.	53	105	4809 Old Germany
May 5th. 1939.	1	1	4811
May 5th. 1939.	36	40	4887 Danzig
May 8th. 1939.	1	2	490
May 10th. 1939.	27	0	4917 Klibensky School Cologne
May 11th. 1939.	56	65	5038
May 13th. 1939.	22	37	5097 Prague
May 15th. 1939.	55	78	5230 Vienna
May 15th. 1939. V.	55	65	4986
May 15th. 1929. ad.	2	78	5107
May 19th. 1939. al.	34	40	5246
May 18th. 1939. G.	44	93	5457
May 22nd. 1939. G.	54	48	5559
May 24th. 1939. S.	2	2	5563
May 29th. 1939. al.	63	9	5635
May 29th. 1939. al.	2	3	5640
May 22nd. 1939. S.	2	2	5644
May 26th. 1939. B.	7	7	5658
April 27th. 1939. al.	8	-	5666
May 29th. 1939. I.	1	-	5667
May 22nd. 1939. B.	-	1	5668
June 2nd. 1939. P.	88	49	5805
June 4th. 1939. od.	-	3	5808
June 6th. 1939. B.	34	61	5903
June 7th. 1939. B.	34	44	5981
June 9th. 1939. A.	3	1	5985

		Boys	Girls	Total.
June	2nd. 1939.S.	2	3	5990
June	8th. 1939.V.	32	56	6078
June	14th. 1939.al.	81	73	6232
June	14th. 1939.G.	72	94	6388
June	14th. 1939.al.	30	75	6493
June	15th. 1939.V.	75	47	6615
June	9th. 1939.al.	1	-	6616
June	20th. 1939.al.	1	-	6617
June	21st. 1939.G.	50	55	6722
June	21st. 1939.G.	14	11	6747
June	22nd. 1939.V.	40	62	6849
June	21st. 1939.S.	3	4	6856
June	28th. 1939.al.	-	20	6876
June	28th. 1939.G.	48	67	6991
June	30th. 1939.G.	63	86	7140
July	1st. 1939.P.	105	116	7361
July	5th. 1939.G.	56	84	7501
July	6th. 1939.G.	62	68	7631
July	7th. 1939.G.	49	72	7752

G - Germany    P - Prague    al - alone    I - Italy  
V - Vienna    S - Switzerland    ad - additional    B - Brussels.

Thus there are at the moment of going to press 7752 children in this country of which 3930 are boys and 3822 are girls.

The Movement has imposed upon itself a ceiling figure of 10,000. It is regarded that such a figure is the largest contribution that can be expected to be made in Great Britain, and as finances stand at the moment the largest number to be supported by voluntary effort. It is expected that over 9000 will have entered this country by the end of August, at which time it is probable that there will be no further large transports. It is intended to preserve if possible, the remaining 1000 vacancies for any contingency that may occur in the future. It should be remembered that the Movement at the moment is only entitled to deal with children born in Greater Germany. The present foreboding conditions in Hungary and Central Europe cannot warrant any increase in the ceiling figure of 10,000.

The areas from which the children come can be divided up roughly into two groups.

1. Various regions of Greater Germany.
2. Those placed under the influence of Nazi racial ideology, and places where children have either voluntarily or involuntarily taken refuge.

No children who are not German by residence have been accepted into this country, and where children have arrived from Hungary or Italy, those children have been refugees who have fled into these countries. Children who possess Polish passports have been admitted because they have been born in Greater Germany. Children are also admitted who have been deprived of their nationality by the German Government.

Group 1.	Boys	Girls	Total.	Group 2.	
Old Germany	1806	1047	2853	Danzig	76
Berlin	529	369	898	Polish No-man's-land	52
Total. Altrich	2335	1416	3751	France	16
Ostmark	1292	1017	2309	Belgium	8
Czechoslovakia	174	131	305	Italy	18
				Holland	110
Total.	3801	2564	6365		
				Elsewhere	280
					59
					339

Basis 6,704 Children.

## 11. RELIGION.

It is extremely difficult to obtain exact figures for the different religions of children already in England. The reasons for this were given in the last issue of the Statistical Analysis. Since the date of that publication, serious efforts have been made to ascertain the correct religion of children. We have had to continue to show that all children who are not stated to be Christians or Agnostics are Jews. This of course is incorrect and misled, since these figures are meant to show the religion and not the races. It cannot be said that all Christian children who have been brought over to this country are of Aryan or half-aryan blood. Some of them have adopted some form of Christian religion during the last years of persecution, from genuine motives in view of the apparent hopelessness of the situation, but to other it has happened that whole families have adopted the Christian religion in order to obtain the help of the non-Aryan Christian Organisations operating in England. We do not think the number of the latter class can be great, but it cannot be discounted.

	Protestants, Lutherans, Evangelicals Hussites, etc.	367
	Roman Catholics,	234
	Quakers,	3
	Greek Orthodox	<u>2</u>
Basis 6,704 Children.	Total number of Christians	<u>843</u> (definite figure)
	Freethinkers, Konfessionslos. (without religion)	5 188 (definite figure)
	Total.	<u>193.</u>

(owing to the fact that during the first months of the existence of the Movement all Catholics, whether Old or Roman, were placed in the same group, it is impossible to give separate figures for the Old Catholics. It should be remembered this sect is, in its Doctrine and Dogma, more similar to the Protestant belief than the Roman Catholic). (All these figures include the children brought over by the Inter-Aid Committee.)

Jews. 5,673 (accurate figure).

These will eventually be divided into the following 3 groups :-

Orthodox.  
Liberal.  
Non-practising.

In order to obtain a rough idea of the proportion of Orthodox and Liberals we present the following percentages, which we have obtained from a representative 136 questionnaires which Jewish children returned.

24.7% Orthodox  
61.0% Liberal

The remaining 14.3% are non-practising. It is however,

believed that many children put down Liberal Jewish faith, who are really non-practising, but write down Liberal in order not to appear so. The proportion of Christians to Jews is, 843 to 5,673 which is 14.8%. While the proportions of those who confess no religion to those who do is 2:1%. At the end of May the percentage of Christians was 11.1%, thus during the last two months there has been a rise of 3.7%.

5673

### III.      Distribution of Children.

There must be two views concerning how the refugee children brought to this country should be housed and distributed. The first, in so much as there is any precedent, advocates the traditional method - that the children should be segregated and kept in large, and consequently economical, units where they would be taught schooling and given training. The second, which was adopted by the Movement, is more novel in the dealing with refugees but more in accordance with English ideas. This was to place the children in private houses or small hostels, where they could have as much of home life as it was possible to create for them in a 'foreign' country.

With this idea in mind the Movement appealed to the public for hospitality. The response was excellent - the homes offered came from every social class, every creed, every political party. But though the homes were so different in character, the type of children wanted showed a great unanimity. Nearly everybody wanted a small child - a blue-eyed, fair-haired boy or girl. The camps were full of older boys and girls brought from Germany to save them from concentration camps and immediate danger. Few of them were good looking, many had cropped hair, having just been released from a camp, all were bent and broken spiritually. Again the public responded magnificently. They offered to take any child.

In this way the camps were emptied. But they became slave-markets where people with the best intentions in the world went to help one child, yet unconsciously did harm to many by looking them over and rejecting them. Fortunately the demand was so brisk that the rejected children did not have to wait long, and the harm was in this way minimised. But some of those boys who were brought over in December, who were inspected and rejected so many times, are still at Barham House waiting.

Thus it came about that the children from Germany were spread over the length and breadth of England, while in Holland and France they were segregated in camps and schools. Yet there was good reason for the Movement not to follow the example of the Continent, for France and Holland are definitely clearing stations. It would not profit the children there greatly to learn the culture of those countries when in a few months they would have to go overseas. Yet the case is different with the children in England for when they emigrate, the vast majority will go to English speaking countries, and they will have profited from the intimate contact they have had with the English life and language. The policy of the Movement in distributing these children all over the country, and in bringing them up in English surroundings during the impressionable years of their life, can therefore be justified.

Below is published a list of the 175 local guardian committees amongst whom every child in the British Isles is divided. Some of these committees cover an area of hundreds of square miles others only one or two. We are not publishing the various committees in London and the number of children under their care since the committees overlap to such an extent that it would be of no value. However, as is probably known 40% are in the N. West postal district and about 35% in the North district. Though this proportion is overwhelming on paper, it must be remembered that the Jewish population in these districts is in the same proportion as the children.

Correct until the end of May.

Committees	Number of children	Jewish population	% of children to Jewish population.
St Albans.	13		
Barham House	179		
Bradford.	30	490	6.1%
Broxborne	2		
Beckenham	12		
Birmingham	68	6000	8.8%
Bristol Council for Refugees	18	500	3.6%
Bath Refugees			
Children Fund	26		
Brighton & Hove	28	2500	1.1%
Burwash Weald	4		
Barnes	23		
Bury St. Edmunds	3		
Burton-on-Trent	2		
Belfast	78		
Belfast Jewish	15		
Blackpool	8	273	2.9%
Bromley	16		
Bournemouth	9	700	
Becontree	11		
Bodmin	1		
Beaconsfield	22		
Con-Joint Ctee			
Westgate	22		
Crowbro'	2		
Cardiff	25		
Coventry	35	150	23.3%
Crawley Downs	23		
Chailey	18		
Croydon	16		
Chalbury	7		
Casselfox Hostel	23		
Chislehurst			
Catholic Ctee	59		
Chelmsford	29		
Cambray			
Congregation	3		
Cambourne and Redruth	2		
Cambridge Ref. Ctee	23		
Dudley	5		
Dorking	31		
Dorset Rotary	18		
Dorset Sub-Ctee	22		
Derby Hebrew	9		
Darlington Mayor Appeal Ctee	7		
Dublin	1		
Edinburgh	156	1500	10.4%
East Grinstead	2		
Eastbourne	15		
Edgware	3		
Easingwold	5		
Felixtowe	10		
Fairwarp	1		
Faversham	41		
Falmouth	4		
Farinodon	1		
Total carried forward	1176		

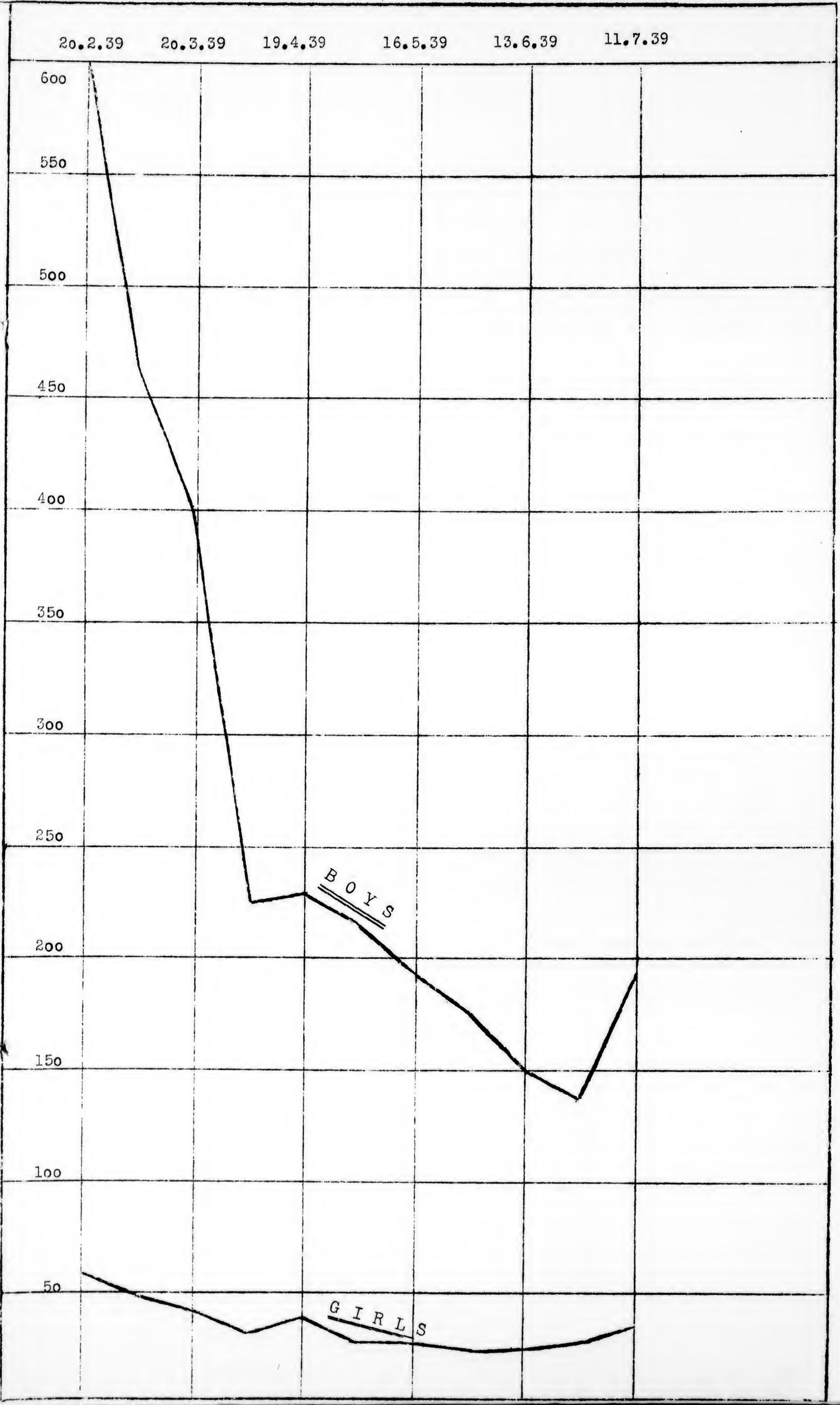
Committees	Number of children	Jewish population	% of children to Jewish population
Carried forward	1176		
Guildford	31		
Gillingham	16		
Gainsborough	3		
Grimsby	3		
Grinston	7		
Glasgow	199		
Gerrards Cross	18		
Hull	29	2000	1.4%
Harrow	73		
Huntingdon	1		
Hitchin	11		
Ilkley	5		
Ireland	8	4245	.2%
Ipswich	7	2000	.3%
Kingston	16		
Leeds Jewish Ctee	76	3000	2.5%
Leeds Friends	19		
Leeds	27		
Loughton	2		
Limpsfield	15		
Lexham Gardens	13		
Leicester	2	330	.6%
Liverpool	81		
Middlesborough	27		
Monmouthshire	--		
Merionethshire	12		
Methyn	3		
Methyn Hebrew Ctee. Glam	3		
Melksham	3		
Malvern	4		
Mayfield	9		
Manchester Guardian Ctee.	164	37500	.4%
Maidstone	29		
Margate	45		
Much Hadam	2		
Maryport Ref. Ctee.	1		
Newport	10		
Newcastle	35	2500	1.4%
Northwood	4	550	.8%
Nottingham	14		
Norwich	46		
Northampton Hebrew	14		
National Council of Women			
Oxford	45		
Peaslake	1		
Petersfield	8		
Peterborough	6		
Purley	2		
Plymouth	12		
Total carried forward	2513		

Committees	Number of children	Jewish Population	% of children to Jewish population
Carried forward	2513		
Richborough	31		
Rotheham	7		
Rotherfield Guardian Ctee.	18		
Ribblesdale	50		
Ruislip	10		
Rock House Ed. Ctee.	4		
Rugby	9		
San Remo Westgate	40		
Swansea	24		
Sheffield	3		
Sons of Jacob Hostel (Leicester)	10		
Sheffield Jewish Aid	10		
Stoke on Trent	8		
Stafford	2		
Sundeland & South Shields Hstl	22		
Stonehouse Ctee.	4		
Southport	14		
Shrewsbury	6		
Sevenoaks	12		
St. Anstead	11		
South Shields Hebrew Ctee.	5		
Southampton	6		
Southsea	10		
Stroud & District Ref. Ctee	10		
Stockport	6		
Tunbridge Wells	32		
Trowbridge	2		
Tunbridge Ref. Ctee.	13		
Truro	1		
Whittingham	160		
Wallingford	41		
Wrexham	1		
Wigan	8		
Worcester	14		
Weston saper Mare	7		
Worthing Welfare sub Ctee.	13		
Wyberby Sons of Jacob	23		
Wembley District Sinagogue	20		
Welwyn	28		
Welwin Garden City Ctee	14		
Winchester	8		
Wirral Ctee	15		
Wallasey	7		
Withyam	8		
Waddeson	24		
York Ctee	36		
PROVINCES (Total)	3150	186,000	1.7%
LONDON (Administrative County)	2405	184,063	1.3%
Emigrated	113		
Total	5665		

The percentages given above may seem unfair seeing that many of the children may have gone to non-Jewish homes, but it should be remembered that the unfairness is nearly the same to every local committee. Thus the proportion will remain almost uniform throughout and from these figures it is possible to see which town has done its fair share and which town could well take some more children.

The majority of the children have gone to upper middle and middle class homes. Many working class homes have offered homes but it has usually been found impracticable to place children there owing to the danger that, if the wage-earner loses his job, the family will be unable to support the child. The orthodox Jewish communities have as a whole responded better to the appeal for hospitality, and throughout the country it has been proved that the goodwill is uniformly great but that it only has effect where there is an energetic local committee.





20.2.39

20.3.39

19.4.39

16.5.39

13.6.39

11.7.39

600

550

500

450

400

350

300

250

200

150

100

50

BOYS

GIRLS

## V. HOSTELS.

There are 176 provincial Guardian Committees in every part of the British Isles. 52 have established hostels in their districts. These hostels vary considerably in size and also in kind. Some are only for boys, others only for girls, while others are exclusively for Jewish Orthodox or Roman Catholic children, others make no distinction. In addition to these there are in London, 31 hostels conducted either by local district committees in London, or by private Committees or families. In this connection we must mention the hostels established by Salmon, Gluckstein, Stone and Sainsbury families for younger children.

The Chief Rabbi's Emergency Committee have three hostels in North London for Orthodox children, in addition to these there are several more in N.E. and E. London, which are reserved for Orthodox children. Most of these are under the control of the Chief Rabbi's Emergency Committee.

Furthermore there are several schools throughout the country which have taken a large number of refugee children, which in some cases established special houses for them. Among these should be mentioned Perse School, Cambridge, Badminton School, Westbury on Trym, and New Herrlingen School which was formerly in Germany and was transferred to England in 1933. The last mentioned has taken 95 children brought over to England by the Movement. The majority of these are supported at the school by specified covenants.

Many of the hostels in the provinces are in the form of specially established schools for refugees. The children who are younger are being given a complete education in the hostel. In cases where the hostels are smaller, the children are usually taken out every day to the local council schools, but have special lessons in English at the hostel in the evening. Some of the hostels are reserved for older boys and girls who receive training either in the hostel for girls, or training positions in the neighbourhood for the boys. As well as these there are several agricultural technical training hostels, either established especially for refugees or else who have taken a number of boys. These will be dealt with in section VI.

The figures for hostels published below, are as accurate as possible, but they vary from day to day. In addition to this, the department in charge is investigating the position of these hostels and verifying their numbers and establishment. Thus these figures continue to be provisional.

Aylesbury	boys	26	girls	0
Bristol	boys	6	girls	0
Belfast	boys	8	girls	44
Bradford	boys	18	girls	0
Birmingham	boys	5	girls	2
Brighton	boys	13	girls	0
Burgess Hill	boys	0	girls	26
Blackpool	boys	0	girls	6
Bournemouth	boys	0	girls	18
"	boys	18	girls	0
Barkingside	boys	0	girls	6
Brauton	boys	6	girls	0
Beacontree	boys	4	girls	0

	Cardiff	boys	0	girls	0
	Chislehurst	boys	52	girls	0
	Cliftonville	boys	40	girls	0
	Croydon	boys	11	girls	0
	Cuckfield	boys	14	girls	0
	Crawley Down	boys	12	girls	9
	Deal (R.C. Convent)	boys	3	girls	0
	"	boys	5	girls	0
	Gloucester	boys	10	girls	0
	Glasgow	boys		girls	
	Hambledon	boys	7	girls	0
	High Wycombe	boys	13	girls	0
	Hitchin	boys	10	girls	0
	Harrogate	boys	25	girls	0
	Ilkley	boys		girls	
	Liverpool	boys		girls	
x	Leeds	boys	55	girls	0
	Manchester	boys	36	girls	0
x	Malvern	boys		girls	
	Newport	boys	0	girls	4
	Norfolk	boys	0	girls	5
	Norwich	boys	2	girls	6
	Nottingham	boys	0	girls	11
	Oxford	boys	21	girls	0
	Oxted	boys	6	girls	5
	Ramsgate	boys	6	girls	0
	Ribblesdale	boys	47	girls	0
	Stockport	boys	7	girls	0
	Sunderland x	boys	0	girls	2
	Southsea	boys	3	girls	0
	Sunderland x	boys	0	girls	3
	Selkirk	boys	22	girls	0
	Suttern Hostel	boys	12	girls	0
	Tynemouth	boys	0	girls	5
	Woodford Bridge	boys	7	girls	0
	Welwyn	boys	27	girls	0
	Westgate (conjoint)	boys	25	girls	0
	Westgate-on-Sea	boys	8	girls	0
	Wigan	boys	8	girls	0
x	Kingstone	boys	5	girls	0
x	Middlesborough	boys	0	girls	19
	<u>T o t a l</u>	boys	565	girls	162

## VI. Training.

The Training Department was formed at the beginning of January to deal with the problem of the older boys in the camps. For it was realised that these youths were too old to be adopted into private homes and were unsuitable for further schooling, since they had already completed their education in Germany. Thus the department started with the object of clearing the camps.

But it was soon recognised that on reaching the age of 16 it was impracticable to continue the education of both boys and girls, and that it was necessary to train them in a trade and to make them useful members of the community. The result was to enlarge the scope of the Training Department. Yet little was done to ensure that the Department received a supply of training offers. Practically all the offers that have been received have been spontaneous, while the Training Department has not been given the facilities to seek training positions themselves.

Up to date 266 boys and 120 girls have been found training positions. This is an increase of 100 boys and 74 girls. Since the last issue of this report, the lists given below show the increases in the training figures for each of the trades and crafts. The 29 boys who are now training in Agriculture are all apprenticed on private farms.

In addition to these figures, it must be remembered there are a large number of boys training in centres and institutes throughout the country, who are not to be found in the list. The figures given below are only for those children for whom a training form has been completed and who are registered at the local labour exchange. The majority of the children training in Agriculture are doing so in Agricultural Centres. These cases are usually directed to some such purpose such as eventual re-emigration to Palestine. However, the centre at Westgate and those conducted by the Y.M.C.A. have no special purpose, other than a sound fundamental training in Agriculture and allied subjects. There are 41 boys at Wallingford which will eventually hold 100 when accommodation is completed. The Y.M.C.A. has now placed out a large number of boys which they had taken to their centres, on private farms. Thus 16 boys are now working as trainees on farms in the vicinity of the two training settlements at Hambledon and Ham Green. Whittinghame have now 160 boys and girls, training in Agriculture, a two years course before they are taken by the Youth Aliyah for settlement in Palestine. Great Engham is a smaller centre in Kent which has a number of children brought over by the Movement. The Catholic Committee has a training farm in Lancashire, near Wigan, which has 11 children. The Society of Friends have placed several trainees in training farms throughout the country, while there are eight boys receiving a general training at Richborough, a large centre of 2000 male refugees, sponsored by the Council for German Jewry.

The boys at Barham House are at the moment receiving some training in Agriculture during the time they remain there. At the moment some 35 are working for local farmers, helping them pick red currants.

BOYS.

25th May.

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19th July.

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5

Artificial flower maker.  
Architecture.  
Agriculture.  
Bakery.  
Bedding Manufacturer.  
Boot repairer.  
Builder.  
Cabinet Maker.  
Chemist.  
Chocolate manufacturer.  
Clerk.  
Clothing manufacturer.  
Confectioner.  
Cooks.  
Cycle Manufacturer.  
Decorators.  
Dental Mechanic.  
Dog Breeding.  
Draughtsman.  
Eiderdown Manufactuer.  
Electrical Engineers.  
Embroiderer.  
Engineering.  
Furniture Manufacturer.  
Gardeners.  
Furriers.  
Gas assemblers.  
Glove Maker.  
Hairdressers.  
Hatmaker.  
Horticulture.  
Hotelier.  
Improver Mechanics.  
Instrument Makers.  
Iron Founder.  
Joiner.  
Knitwear.  
Laboratory Workers.  
Leatherworkers.  
Machinery Manufacturers.  
Mechanics.  
Metal Workers.  
Metal Part Manufacturers.  
Metal Work.  
Motor Mechanics.  
Office Work.  
Opticians.  
Painters.  
Parlourman.  
Polisher.  
Poster Writer.  
Poultry Husbandry.  
Printers.  
Sausage Manufacturers.  
Shoemakers.  
Silversmiths.  
Soap manufacturer.  
Spectacle Frame Manufacturers.  
Tailors.  
Textile Manufacturer.  
Textile Salesman.  
Tinsmiths.  
Toolmakers.  
Upholsterers.

<u>25th May.</u>	<u>19th July.</u>	
2	2	Woodwork.
<hr/>	<hr/>	
136	237	Trainees on Private Farms.
30	29	
<hr/>	<hr/>	
166	266	Total.

GIRLS.

<u>25th May.</u>	<u>19th July.</u>	
-	1	Chemists.
-	16	Clothing Manufacturers.
-	10	Convalescent Homes.
24	51	Dressmaking.
-	1	Embroidery.
-	1	Florists.
-	1	Artificial Flower Makers
-	2	Furriers.
-	1	Gown Shop.
6	8	Hairdressing.
8	13	Millinery.
5	13	Nursery Nurse.
-	1	Pearl Stringer.
-	1	Toymaker.
1	-	Corsetiere.
1	-	Upholsterer.
1	-	Tailoress.
<hr/>	<hr/>	
46	120	

VII. Results of questionnaire form issued by  
the Statistics and Research Department.

It is now just over a month since the Statistics and Research Department issued its questionnaire form to most of the children in England. It was not eventually sent to every child as it was discovered more satisfactory to acquire the information by means of the visitors sent round by local committees. However, a large number of replies have been received and they are still coming at the rate of about 30 a day.

We are not publishing figures for every form received, as it would be of no value, since the only interest of these statistics is the different proportions of the various types of children. We are therefore presenting the statistics below on the basis of 715 replies, or 5 complete statistical series.

These 715 forms cover 375 boys and 337 girls and are arranged in statistical series to give a representative survey of children of every class, in every district, and in hostels, camps, and training settlements.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage of total.</u>
Children in London (Administrative County)	226	31.5%
Children in Provinces (Including Greater London)	460	64 %
Children in Scotland	22	3 %
Children in N.Ireland & Eire	4	0.5%

-----

Years of birth of children

1920	6	1930	17
1921	49	1931	18
1922	78	1932	15
1932	130	1933	7
1924	121	1934	2
1925	81	1935	1
1926	50	1936	1
1927	43	1937	1
1928	37	1938	1
1929	35	1938	1

19.  
Unknown or  
questioned by Statistics & Research Dept.

-----

Nationality of parents.

German Altreich	448	62%
Austrian	176	25%
Statenlos	63	9%
No reply	25	4%

Situation of parents

Both parents alive	597	84.5%
Father dead	85	12%
Mother dead	25	3%
Illegitimate (all from Vienna).	5	0.5%

Parents in Germany	404	57.5%
Parents in England	112	16%
Parents elsewhere	111	16%

No answer or unknown or accommodation addresses only	85	10.5%
---	----	-------

Parents with money outside Germany.	34	5%
-------------------------------------	----	----

Parents with no means of support in Greater Germany.	335	48%
---	-----	-----

Parents still earning money, living on savings, or with small state or private pensions.	176	24%
--	-----	-----

Parents outside Germany or no answer given	201	28%
---	-----	-----

Situation of immediate family.

10% 74 children still have 89 brothers in Germany  
10% 71 " " " 88 sister in Germany.

20% 144 children have 151 brothers in England.  
23% 161 " " 190 sisters in England.

Members of the immediate family of 138 or 18.8% of the children  
have settled overseas.

Palestine	41	5.6%
U.S.A.	57	8.0%
S.America	30	4.3%
Australia	9	1.1%
New Zealand	1	0.1%

349 children have relations in England 48%

---

Religion of children.

Jewish Orthodox	144	20%
Jewish Liberal	319	45%
Jewish, but not-practising	103	14%
Protestant, Lutheran, etc.	108	14.2%
Old and Roman Catholic	22	3%
Quaker	4	0.7%
Freethinker	7	1%
Greek Orthodox	1	0.1%
Konfessionslos	14	2%

(Please note that the figure 5 for Freethinkers in Part II is obviously discordant with the figure 7 here. Many of 253 Konfessionslos children would probably admit to being Freethinkers).

---

20 children have had illnesses while in England.

2.7%

---

Foreign languages spoken by children.

French	207	29%
Spanish	19	2.5%
Italian	14	2%
Czech	15	2%
Hebrew	26	3.5%
Yiddish	41	5.5%

---

60 children wish to go to Palestine in preference to other countries. 8.1%

---

25 boys are prepared to undergo a course in agriculture. 3.4%

29 girls are prepared to undergo a course in agriculture. 4.0%

---

Every child was asked about his or her plans about emigration. The questions were put in such a way as to divide the answers up into four.

(a) Those emigrating to a definite country on a definite date.

(b) Those emigrating to a definite country in the near future.

(c) Those who are prepared to go to a definite country, if it is necessary for them to emigrate at the age of 16.

(d) Those with no plans or dependent on parents.

(a)	U.S.A.	20	
	Australia	3	
	Chile	2	
	New Zealand	2	
	Cuba	1	
	Uruguay	1	
		<hr/>	
	Total	29	or 4.0%

(b)	U.S.A.	104	
	Australia	7	
	Chile	1	
	Shanghai	3	
	Palestine	7	
	S. Africa	3	
	New Zealand	4	
	S. Rhodesia	3	
	Colombia	2	
	Brazil	2	
	Bolivia	2	
	Guatemala	1	
	Dominican		
	Republic	1	
	Venezuela	1	
		<hr/>	
	Total	141	or 20%

(c)	U.S.A.	105	
	Australia	34	
	Chile	1	
	Shanghai	4	
	Palestine	33	
	Canada	8	
	Argentina	4	
	New Zealand	6	
	British Empire	9	
	Brazil	4	
	India	2	
	Bolivia	4	
	Greece	1	
	Dominican		
	Republic	1	
	Uruguay	1	
		<hr/>	
	Total	217	or 30%

(d ) With no plans or dependent on parents

	325	or	46%	
Children going to U.S.A.	229			32%
" " " Australia	44			6%
" " " Palestine	41			6%
" " " elsewhere	73			10%
	<hr/>			<hr/>
	387	or	54%	

---

In order to gain an idea of how the above figures work out for the total number of children in this country, each number should be multiplied by 7.

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Parents intending to emigrate	544	78%
Parents not intending to emigrate	128	17%
No answer	40	5%

## VIII.

## FINANCE.

At the end of June 1939, 7,141 children had been brought into England.

At the same time The Movement for the Care of Children from Germany had spent since its establishment at the end of November, £38,407. Thus in the last current 2 months of Movement's existence of 7 months the expenditure was 26% of the total. This rate was about 1% higher than over the previous 5 months, but it should be remembered that during the first 4 months the cost of camps was twice as high as it was during the last 2. The saving in the cost of the camps has been counteracted by the large increase in the pay roll, the expenditure on furniture and office equipment, and the grants-in-aid for training.

The expenditure of £38,407 was divided up in the following way :-

Upkeep of camps  
Salaries  
Fares and Luggage  
Insurance  
Equipment and printing  
Furniture (Office)  
Postage  
Telephones  
Rent, rates, etc.  
Education, training  
Re-emigration

(A table on the following page illustrates the expenditure on the above items during the last 2 months).

Attention is drawn to the heavy increase in furniture for the central office during the period since the last issue. Up to date £1,217 have been spent on furnishing the 28 rooms occupied by the Movement in Bloomsbury House. This figure works out at over £43. per room and over 2/-9 per child brought into this country (This includes the cost of filing cabinets used in rooms but not of indexes or filing equipment).

The increase in the expenditure on office printing, stationery and equipment is accounted for to some extent by the cost and the installation of the Roneodex system. There has however been a marked increase in the ordering of specially printed stationery during the period.

Up to date £37,600 has been received in grants from the Council for German Jewry. This leaves the Movement with a temporary deficit of £807.7.4d.

December 1938.	£3,000
January 1939.	6,000
February 1939.	3,000
March 1939.	10,000
April 1939.	
May 1939.	8,000
June 1939.	7,600

---

Total. £ 37,600

	April 30th.	May	June	Total.
Upkeep of camps	£17,290	£1,704	£3,108	£22,102.
Salaries	3,643	965	1,304	5,922.
Fares and Luggage	3,060	65	822	3,946.
Insurance of Children	512	17	17	546.
Equipment and Printing	823	106	314	1,242.
Office Furniture	933	48	231	1,217.
Postage	445	56	104	605.
Telephones	230	100	(no account to date)	330.
Rent, rates, etc.	120	20	152	292.
Education and training	266	192	922	1,269.
Re-emigration	434	294	202	930.

Since the last publication of this report on the 25th. May the cost of the various departments has varied as follows :-

	May 20th,	Juky 20th.
Guarantee Dept.	£39.15. 0.	£32. 8. 4.
German and Transport	32.10. 0.	35.15. 6.
Hospitality	29.15. 0.	26. 5. 0.
After Care	54. 0. 0.	61.10. 0.

Overleaf are shown graphs of the change of expenditure every month since February for 7 of the departments.

300

Total expenditure between Feb. & July 1939

250

200

150

100

50

Feb.  
11 th

March  
10 th

April  
14 th

May  
12 th

June  
9 th

July  
14 th

Departmental expenditure between Feb. & July 1939 (A)

25

20

15

10

5

Feb.  
11 th

March  
10 th

April  
14 th

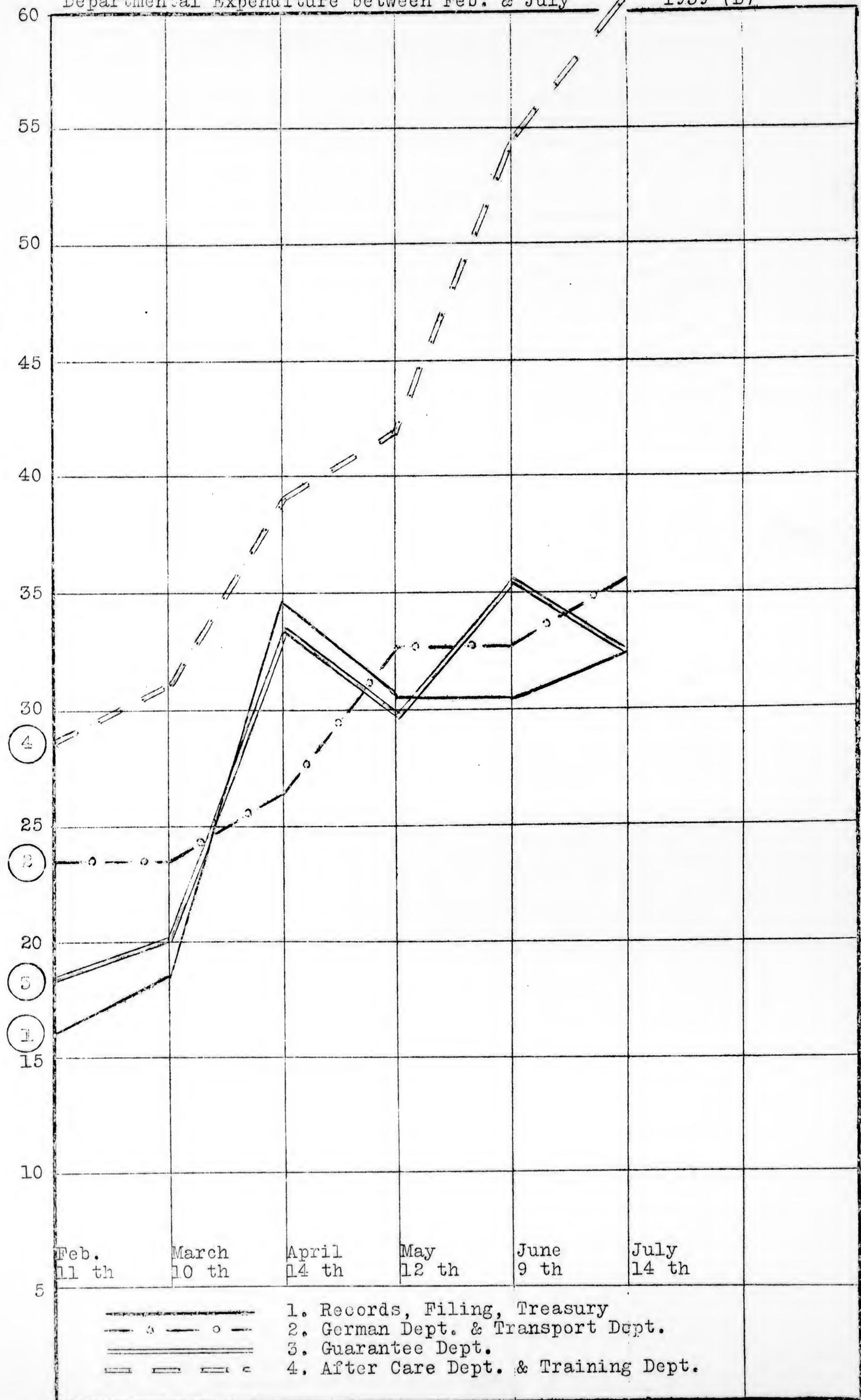
May  
12 th

June  
9 th

July  
14 th

- 1. Secretariat, Executive, Interviewers, Head Typist
- 2. Hospitality Dept.
- 3. Camps

Departmental Expenditure between Feb. & July 1939 (B)



4  
2  
5  
1

Feb. 11 th      March 10 th      April 14 th      May 12 th      June 9 th      July 14 th

- 1. Records, Filing, Treasury
- - - - - 2. German Dept. & Transport Dept.
- ===== 3. Guarantee Dept.
- =====  
=====  
===== 4. After Care Dept. & Training Dept.

## IX. RE-EMIGRATION.

Considerable attention has been called during the period reviewed by this report to the question of eventual re-emigration of children brought by this Movement from Germany to the United Kingdom. Letters have been written to the press on the subject, and in addition to this, there has been an interesting and important debate on the subject in the House of Lords. The Government has now modified its former demand from the Movement that every child must re-emigrate before reaching the age of 18. It has stated that it is prepared to consider the case of young children in a different light, and has agreed to a scheme of temporary legal adoption of the children. Under these circumstances the necessity for the speed of the re-emigration of children would appear to some to have decreased, and to have become merely a matter of subsidiary importance. It should be remembered, however, that already 8000 children have been immigrated to this country, and that the ceiling figure of 10,000 has been nearly reached. This ceiling figure has been laid down as the highest figure of children which can be absorbed and supported by voluntary effort. In view of the present economic situation which is governed to a large extent by the international situation, it would seem more than unlikely than any larger number could be supported by the present voluntary system. Even if the Government were willing to finance further immigration, it would be difficult to prove to the public (as it still can be in the case of adult refugees) that Great Britain has not yet performed her share in rescuing child refugees from Germany. Great Britain has performed the major part of the work of refugee children. Of 5281 children who left the Altreich during the first 6 months of 1939, 3600 went to England. Of the 2025 children who left Ostmark during the first 4 months of 1939, 1581 came to England. This goes to show the tremendous role that this country has played in rescuing the non-Aryan youth of Germany.

The only method of rescuing more children above the ceiling figure of 10,000 is by the re-emigration of those who have already entered the country, as will be seen from section X. There remain in Greater Germany thousands more children for whom there is no hope of safety unless those who have already been brought to England as transmigrants really do emigrate. England is not a country which can absorb into its economic system aliens at short notice. It is essentially, by its geographical position, a shelter for transmigrants, and it is important that it should remain as such. For this reason we should like to stress the importance of expanding and financing the re-emigration of children.

Up to date 113 children have re-emigrated since the establishment of the Re-emigration Department. A table is published below showing to which country the children have gone, and figures giving the number of children who have plans to which country they will eventually re-emigrate. The total cost of re-emigration of these children up to date is £930. This figure may seem extremely small, but it must be remembered that owing to the exertion of the re-emigration department, many children's fares have been paid by relatives, guarantors, or the people to whom they were going. The total cost of this re-emigration works out to an average of £8.4.7. per head. This work compares very favourably with the average cost per child at the end of May, which was £16.1.6. which goes

to prove that in the majority of cases either the whole or a portion of the re-emigration expenses can and will be paid by the party interested in the child, instead of by the Movement.

During the month of May the German Jewish Aid Committee re-emigrated 342 persons at a total cost of £5,996. This works out at £14.6s. per person.

RE-EMIGRATION. July 20th 1939.

COUNTRY.	GONE.	HAVING DEFINITE PLANS.	TOTAL.
U.S.A.	21.	487.	508.
Australia.	44.	66.	110.
N. Zealand.	4.		4.
Argentine.	3.	11.	14.
Bolivia.	4.	22.	26.
Brazil.	3.	8.	11.
Chile.	9.	13.	22.
Columbia.	0.	2.	2.
Cuba	2.	5.	7.
Equador.	1.	8.	9.
Panama.	1.	-.	1.
Paraguay.	0.	2.	2.
Uruguay.	3.	1.	4.
Palestine.	13.	109.	122.
Canada.	2.	8.	10.
Africa.	1.	7.	8.
Germany.	2.	-.	2.
	<u>113.</u>	<u>749.</u>	Total. <u>862.</u>

Australian permits  
applied for

27.  
889.

We publish below statistics showing the ages at which the children emigrate. This has been worked out when the total was 65, but the percentages remain constant. It will be seen that the majority are 16, 17 and 18 years of age, but that quite a few at the ages of 10, 11 and 12 leave this country, usually in the company of their elder brothers or sisters. Below also is the percentage of the countries of origin from which the children come. It will be seen that the extraordinarily low proportion of Viennese who have emigrated becomes apparent at once. There seems to be no practical reason for this, and one is led to believe that the cause is psychological.

Year of Birth.	Number of children re-emigrated.	Percentage of Total.
1921	12	18%
1922	12	18%
1923	11	17%
1924	8	12%
1925	4	6%
1926	1	1.5%
1927	4	6%
1928	2	3%
1929	5	7.5%
1930	1	1.5%
1931	1	1.5%
1932	2	3%
1933	2	3%
	<u>65</u>	<u>98%</u>

<u>Country of Origin.</u>	<u>Percentage Re-emigrated.</u>
Austria.	21%
Berlin.	10.5%
Altreich.	65.5%
Elswhere.	3.5%

Above it is shown that 487 children have the intention of emigrating to U.S.A. in the future. We have investigated 427 of these cases in order to find out the period which will elapse before they re-emigrate. It of course depends on the quota number, and this can only be reckoned with difficulty. However the figures below should give an impression of the position of these 487 children.

300 children are registered with the U.S.A. Consulate but have no affidavit.

66 have affidavits from American citizens.

61 are obtaining affidavits from German immigrants, who can only give an affidavit when they are firmly established.

X. The child refugee problem.

During the period covered by this report, we have seen the establishment by decree of the German Government of the Reichsvereinigung. This is one more attempt to speed up the re-emigration of the Jews from the Reich. Whether this means that the administration has decided that any further cruelty is unproductive from the point of view of emigration, just as a time comes in England, when if the income tax becomes too high it is unproductive and uneconomic, we do not know. One thing that we are sure of is that the conditions have not altered, the Nuremberg laws and the anti-Jewish code are as much in force as ever, and added to it is the exhaustion of funds and the increasing degradation of idleness. But we can be sure that this new decree will have effects which will not be wholly desirable. For a long time emigration has been retarded by the impossibility of co-ordination between the various communities. It seems that the Reichsvereinigung will be able to overcome this. From our point of view it will certainly help us in giving us a more accurate impression and exacter figures of those still remaining.

The figures which we present are necessarily approximate. Not only do they change from day to day through emigration from Germany, but from migration within the borders. Since 1933 the general tendency has been for the outlying Jewish population to move to the larger towns where they could gain the small protection that numbers could give them. This still continues.

We present certain figures below to illustrate this. Naturally the number of parents emigrated is necessarily small and is not illustrative of the whole of the Jewish population since they have only had the time since their children came to England, ( at the maximum 7 months ) in which to re-emigrate.

Parents emigrated.	Parents migrated from small town to large.	Parents remaining in same town.
4%	16%	80%

The number of Jewish and non-Aryan children is often quoted in the press, yet the figures vary to such an extent that they must often be taken with a grain of salt. Though the figures given below are open to question, they have been compiled with attention to the facts rather than to theories.

Old Germany and Ostmark.

Under 14.	23,000
14 - 17.	17,000

Thus there are about 36,000 children within the scope of the Movement and within its age limit (16) still to be rescued from Germany.

The latest figures for the children in the Ostmark can be accepted without question.

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Up to 2 years.	700
Up to 6 years.	1,600
Up to 10 Years.	2,300
Up to 14 years.	3,350.
Up to 16 years.	2,600.

---

10,550.

Therefore the number of children up to 16 years in the Altreich must be nearly 28,000.

The figures for Jewish children in the former Czecho-Slovakia are even harder to calculate and we are not presenting any statistics for children under 14.

The ceded Sudeten Areas.	3,000
Bohemia & Moravia.	11,800
Slovakia.	17,000

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31,800

As for the non-Aryan Christian children there is no possible way of finding out their total. Even if it was compiled it would be as good as useless, as a large number of non-Aryan Christians are unwilling to leave, since there may be little discrimination against them. Again with the present labour shortage the German Government are unwilling to let any non-Aryan children go, unless their parents are known to be hostile to the regime. In Slovakia, where there is a Christian Front, the non-Aryan problem does not arise since all Christians are excluded from the racial laws.

It would be safe to reckon that the number of non-Aryan Christians to be rescued from Greater Germany, excluding Slovakia is about one-quarter of the number of Jewish children.

Jewish Children.	Altreich	28,000
	Ostmark	10,000
	Sudeten	3,000
	Bohemia, Moravia	11,800
	Slovakia	17,000

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69,800

Non-Aryan Christians.	$\frac{1}{4}$ of	53,250
	is	13,310

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83,110.

How many children have left Germany since the enforcement of the Nuremburg laws, it is almost impossible to state. It is commonly stated that about 350,000 Jews and non-Aryan Christians have left Germany since 1933, but this figure is somewhat invalidated by the fact that many of the refugees went to Austria and Czechoslovakia - territories which are now part of the greater Reich. Figures state that there are 150,000 souls to be rescued from Greater Germany. The fact that the juveniles under 16 only number some 10% of the total means a considerably larger number of children have emigrated than adult. The juvenile population of England works out at about 24% of the total population of England, thus going to show that at least half of the children in Greater Germany have managed to escape during the last six years.

Already 7,700 children have come to England, by the time this is in print the figure will have increased to 8,000. The other countries in Western Europe have also contributed to the solution of this gigantic problem. 1850 children have gone to Holland. While both Belgium and France have also taken a good share.

Children who have left Greater Germany without parents since November 1938

Great Britain.	7,700
Holland.	1,850.
Belgium.	800.
France.	700.
Sweden.	250.
Total.	<u>11,300.</u>

In addition to this must be counted the number of children who have gone alone to Palestine and U.S.A. and Australia.

Palestine.	5,000
U.S.A.	240.
Australia.	21.
Total.	<u>5,261.</u>

To illustrate the speed at which the emigration has been carried out since November 1938, we present the monthly totals of child emigrants from the Altreich.

December 1938	996	Ages	
January 1939	1006		
February	676	0 - 6	5.1
March	932	6 - 8	6.03%
April	284	8 - 10	14.12%
May	533	10 - 12	18.53%
June	854	12 - 14	22.54%
		14 - 16	21.60%
		16 - 18	12.17%
Total	<u>5281.</u>		

It is impossible for us to give any idea of how long it will take until all the remaining children are rescued. We fear that unless the U.S.A takes decisive action in the near future a large proportion of the children will be unabsorbable by the democracies of Western Europe. In England, France, and Holland alone there are already 215,000 refugees, and in view of these figures and the ones we publish below we find it difficult to end up on a note of optimism.

Refugees	Total population	Percentage.
Great Britain. 40,000	47,000,000	0.08%
France 8,000 (under 16)	11,800,000	0.068%
Holland 150,000	42,000,000	0.28%
	8,000,000	0.31%

I M M I G R A T I O N .

M O N T H L Y T O T A L S .

	B O Y S	G I R L S	T O T A L
Inter-Aid Committee 1936-1938	249	214	463
December	-	-	1562
January	-	-	851
February	408	104	512
March	390	267	657
April	201	348	549
May	544	676	1220
June	674	811	1482
Total (30th June, 1939)			<u>7296</u>

Appendix 1.

CHILDREN REMAINING IN OLD  
GERMANY.

30th. June, 1939.

	<u>Under 6</u>		<u>6 - 12</u>		<u>12 - 15</u>		<u>0 - 15</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
BADEN	84	84	333	333	223	223	640	640	1280
BAVARIA	152	152	370	370	294	295	816	817	1633
BERLIN	804	805	1939	1939	1255	1255	3998	3999	7997
BRANDENBURG	37	38	70	70	48	48	155	156	311
HAUSA TOWNS & SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	148	149	320	320	140	141	608	610	1218
HANOVER & BRAUNSCHWEIG	49	50	126	127	86	87	261	284	525
HESSE	28	29	156	157	111	111	295	297	592
HESSE-NASSAU	221	221	535	535	355	355	1111	1111	2222
HESSE-KASSEL	25	25	93	93	55	55	173	173	346
NIEDERSCHLESSEN 160		160	306	306	220	220	686	686	1372
OBERSCHLESSEN 90		91	144	144	96	96	330	331	661
EAST PRUSSIA	56	56	93	93	60	60	209	209	418
PFALZ & SAAR	29	30	43	43	34	34	106	107	213
POMMERANIA & MECKLENBERG	25	26	64	64	42	43	131	133	264
RHINELAND	335	336	706	707	541	541	1582	1584	3166
SAXONY-ANHALT	15	16	35	36	23	24	73	76	149
SAXONY	113	113	249	250	138	139	500	502	1002
SOUTH SAXONY & THURINGIA	13	13	65	66	19	20	97	99	196
WESTPHALIA	69	70	226	227	181	181	476	478	954
WURTEMBERG	41	42	123	124	75	76	239	242	481
<u>TOTAL FOR OLD GERMANY</u>	<u>2494</u>	<u>2506</u>	<u>5996</u>	<u>6004</u>	<u>3996</u>	<u>4004</u>	<u>12486</u>	<u>15514</u>	<u>25000</u>

APPENDIX II

Comparison of numbers of children from districts of Germany with those of the children still there.

	Children in England Basis 300	Children remaining under 15	Percentage	Percentage
Baden	18	1280	6%	7.5%
Bavaria	43	1633	14%	9.6%
Brandenburg	6	311	2%	1.8%
Hansa Towns & Schleswig-Holstein	45	1218	15%	7.1%
Hanover	8	525	3%	3.0%
Hesse	39	592	13%	3.4%
Hesse-Nassau	11	2222	4%	13.0%
Hesse-Kassel	2	346	75%	2.0%
Niederschlesien	21	1372	9%	8.0%
Oberschlesien	4	661	1%	3.8%
East Prussia	3	418	1%	2.5%
Pfatz-Saar	5	213	2%	1.3%
Pommerania & Mecklenburg	4	264	1%	1.7%
Rhineland	32	3166	11%	18.7%
Saxon-Anhalt	6	149	2%	0.8%
Saxony	28	1002	9%	6.0%
S. Saxony-Thuringia	1	196	3%	1.2%
Westphalia	12	954	4%	5.8%
Wurtemberg	<u>8</u>	<u>481</u>	<u>3%</u>	<u>2.8%</u>
	296	17,000		

Basis 6704

Berlin	898	7,997	14.8%
Altreich (provincial)	2853	17,000	47.5%
Ostmark	2309	7,950	38.5%

Percentage of  
children in  
altreich

24.3%

51%  
Percentage of children  
in Germany &  
Ostmark  
25%

Appendix III

End of June 1939

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	No. of Children	No. of Committees & Hostels.
Berkshire	49	2
Buckinghamshire	64	4
Cambridgeshire	23	3
Cheshire	28	6
Cornwall	8	5
Cumberland	1	1
Denbighshire	1	1
Derbyshire	9	2
Devon	12	2
Dorest	40	2
Durham	38	7
Essex	68	4
Glamorgan	55	3
Gloucestershire	32	4
Hampshire	32	8
Hertfordshire	70	6
Huntingdonshire	10	2
Kent	403	15
Lancashire	302	9
Leicester	19	3
Lincolnshire	70	3
Middlesex	129	6
Monmouthshire	12	1
Norfolk	46	2
Northampton	6	4
Northumberland	35	2
Nottingham	14	1
Oxfordshire	45	3
Shropshire	36	1
Somerset	33	4
Staffordshire	12	4
Surrey	113	10
Suffolk	188	3
Sussex	159	14
Warwick	112	7
Wiltshire	5	3
Worcestershire	23	4
Yorkshire	242	13

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Scotland	515	4
Ireland	101	2
Eire	1	1

Appendix IV.

H O S P I T A L I T Y

Offers received and children placed -

May 8th. - June 15th.

1939

	May 8	15	22	29	June 5	12	19	26	July 3	10	Total
Guarantees for children in Germany	19	10	16	10	23	15	18	12	10	4	137
Domestic's children placed	3	5	7	-	3	2	4	1	6	4	35
Number of homes for visiting	69	65	36	22	257	239	181	179	180	170	1398
Reports accepted	21	20	37	37	31	24	48	7	8	6	239
Reports refused	3	6	11	13	3	-	-	3	2	-	41
New offers received	15	11	79	18	6	3	15	6	11	7	171
Committee offers	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	6
Offers withdrawn	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	4	14	7	38
Children placed from camps	-	12	5	11	11	6	9	12	36	15	117

Age groups  
of children in England.

Age			
19	.1%	13	10.5%
18	6.0%	12	7.3%
17	11.5%	11	6.9%
16	12.7%	10	6.3%
15	12.2%	9	4.5%
14	13.7%	8	2.5%
		7	2.0%
		6	1.4%
		5	0.8%
		4	0.7%
		Under 4	1.2%

Appendix V.

Comparison of  
office expenditure with the  
German Jewish  
Aid Committee.

Salaried persons employed by G.J.A.	118
Salaried persons employed by Movement	69
Percentage of refugees on G.J.A. payroll	43%
Percentage of refugees on Movement pay roll	16%
Cost of organisation & administration of the G.J.A. for May	£8,080.
Cost of organisation & administration of the Movement for May	£2,108.

The staff of the Movement is 16% of that of the German Jewish Aid Committee, yet the expenditure on office organisation and administration is 28.3% of the G.J.A., over 12% higher than is warranted by the proportion of the staff. Yet it should be remembered that whereas the weekly outgoing mail of the G.J.A. is in the neighbourhood of 12,000 letters per week, that of the Movement is nearly 5,000 or over 41%. The proportion of incoming mail, however, is only 21%

Appendix VI.

CHILDREN  
BROUGHT OVER  
BY THE DOMESTIC BUREAU.

. . . .

It is hoped that it will be possible to publish a considerably more detailed study of this extra side of the work of rescuing children from Germany in the next issue.

We acknowledge for their kind assistance and co-operation in preparing the figures published below Miss Tomlinson (Organising Secretary) and Mr Herman (Permits Dept) of the Domestic Bureau.

Children brought over on the normal green permit card system in company with their parent or parents.

Altreich	261.
Ostmark	182.
Bohemia, Moravia	66
Elsewhere.	37.
<hr/>	
Total	546.

Children brought over as the result of a special application to the Home Office in company with their parent or parents.

Altreich	27.
Ostmark	44.
Bohemia, Moravia	12
Elsewhere	34.
<hr/>	
Total	117.

In addition to this there is a further class. These are children, whom their parents hoped or expected would be rescued from Germany by some other organisation than the Domestic Bureau - probably the Movement for the Care of Children from Germany. It is estimated that these come to a further 200 approximately.

Thus the total number of children who have accompanied their parents through the Domestic Bureau comes to -:

Green permits	546
Special application.	117
Children claimed at a later date.	200
<hr/>	
Total	863.

It is reckoned that about 10% of this number are Non-aryan Christians.

CHILDREN  
BROUGHT OVER BY THE  
GERMAN JEWISH AID COMMITTEE.

. . .

For these figures we acknowledge the excellent reports of the Statistics Dept. of the German Jewish Aid Committee.

Children brought over by The German Jewish Aid Committee in April and May 1939.

	Male	Female	Total.
Under 15	6	7	13
15 - 20	555	470	1,025
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	561	477	1,038

Of these the following arrived on pink (Trainee) cards.

		Male	Female	Total
April	Under 16	3	1	4
	16 - 20	206	69	275
May	Under 16	1	-	1
	16 - 20	132	87	219
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals		342	157	499

Children re-emigrated by the German Jewish Aid Committee.

January to April	Under 15	3
	15 - 20	78
May	Under 15	-
	15 - 20	16
		<hr/>
	Total	97.

During this year the following numbers of children unregistered with the G.J.A. emigrated in company with adults registered with that committee.

January 1939	43
February	53
March	68
April	61
May	61
	<hr/>
Total	286.

ENVOI.

Statistics have been called the borderline between infinity and insanity. If you have not reached the former stage as a result of reading through this work, we hope that you will have gained some idea of the infinite. For what could give a more concrete impression of infinity than the refugee problem? Now for the first time since November last year can we turn round and ask ourselves the question 'is it the beginning of the end or the end of the beginning?'. Is the refugee problem political only, or is it racial? That is not for us to answer - we must await the indication that the future will surely give us. If it is only political then it appears that this example of the infinite is governed by some principles, if it is racial then we can see no end except that suggested by Einstein - that the end is at the beginning again.

We have in this short study of the contribution that Great Britain has made to the solution of the child refugee problem attempted to deal with all phases of the work. Walls, we are told, have mouths. Would that some of these figures had! If they could talk and tell you their story, then indeed would the task we set out to complete be accomplished.

We have throughout made a real effort to be as accurate as possible in the figures we present. But we have been continually hampered by conflicting reports and have had to rely on the noble art of compromise. If any reader has any complaint or suggestion, we shall only be too pleased to hear it. But let him remember what Mr Lloyd George once said: "There are three kinds of lies - small lies, big lies, and statistics".

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PROGRESS REPORT BY THE STATISTICS AND  
RESEARCH DEPT.

Statistical analysis	
1st issue. May 25th 1939	26 pages
Statistical analysis	
2nd issue. July 25th 1939.	41 pages.
et cetera.....	

Movement for the Care of Children  
from Germany.

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Statistical Analysis

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May 25th. 1939.

Statistics & Research Dept.  
Room 81.

### Statistical Analysis.

During the first three months after the establishment of the Movement for the Care of Children from Germany, so much effort was expended on the initial arrangements for bringing children to this country as quickly as possible, that little attention was paid to statistics. For this reason this statistical analysis makes no attempt to give accurate figures for the months December to February and in many cases does not risk giving statistics before the middle of March. The present statistics and Research Dept. was formed at Easter and since then has kept record of the changing figures of children entering, leaving England or moving from one district to another. Any special information required can be given at any time by the department, who are pleased to receive fresh information from anyone at all times.

#### I. Arrivals in England.

During December a large number of unguaranteed children were brought into England. The first transport arrived on the 2nd. December and the children were placed at Dovercourt Bay Holiday Camp a mile or two away from Harwich. A transport of 522 the largest ever, arrived on the 12th. and these children, mostly boys, went to Pakefield Camp, Lowestoft. A few guaranteed children were attached to these transports in December and the beginning of March but it was not until the 12th. January that the first guaranteed transport arrived. This was followed by further transports of guaranteed children arriving in increased rapidity, with a short break over Easter, until 450 children in the second week in May.

#### Arrivals.

December 2nd. 1938.	201	from Berlin & Hamburg
December 12th. 1938.	522	Vienna
December 15th. 1938.	349	Berlin & Hamburg
December 20th. 1938.	211	Vienna
	73	(guaranteed) Vienna
December 22nd. 1938.	247	Vienna
December 28th. 1938.	32	Vienna
December 29th. 1938.	287	Old Germany
January 5th. 1939.	250	Old Germany
January 12th. 1939.	80	Vienna
January 13th. 1939.	95	Vienna
January 14th. 1939.	30	Vienna
January 16th. 1939.	25	(unguaranteed) Czecho- Slovakia.
January 16th. 1939.	39	Klibansky School, Cologne
January 18th. 1939.	95	Old Germany
January 19th. 1939.	77	Old Germany
January 26th. 1939.	165	Old Germany
February 2nd. 1939.	62	Old Germany
February 6th. 1939.	152	Old Germany

February 10th. 1939. 40 From Vienna  
 February 14th. 1939. 50 No Mans' Land.

On February 17th. 1939. there were

	Boys	Girls	Total
	1540	1101	2641
February 20th. 1939.	43	49	2723
February 23rd. 1931.	41	55	2819
March 3rd. 1939.	87	110	3016

To this must be added the cases of the Inter-Aid Committee brought over since 1936 and now amalgamated with the Movement.

		249	214	3479.
March 8th. 1939.	9	11	3499	
March 10th. 1939.	1	0	3500	
	14	10	3524	
March 11th. 1939.	0	1	3525	
March 15th. 1939.	4	16	3545	
March 16th. 1939.	57	83	3685	
March 17th. 1939.	96	63	3844	
March 23rd. 1939.	3	8	3855	
March 24th. 1939.		2	3857	
March 27th. 1939.	69	17	3942	
March 31st. 1939.	50	56	4049	
April 1st. 1939.	53	61	4163	
April 18th. 1939.	40	0	4203	Holland
April 19th. 1939.	18	16	4237	Prague
April 20th. 1939.	39	95	4371	Old Germany
April 21st. 1939.	39	48	4458	Vienna
April 25th. 1939.	0	2	4460	
April 27th. 1939.	42	81	4583	Vienna
April 28th. 1939.	14	25	4622	Vienna
April 29th. 1939.	9	20	4651	Prague
May 4th. 1939.	53	105	4809	Old Germany
May 5th. 1939.	1	1	4811	
May 5th. 1939.	36	40	4887	Danzig
May 8th. 1939.	1	2	4890	
May 10th. 1939.	27	0	4917	Klibansky School Cologne.
May 11th. 1939.	56	65	5038	Old Germany
May 13th. 1939.	22	37	5097	Prague
May 15th. 1939.	55	78	5230	Vienna

Thus there are at the time of going to press 5230 children in this country, of whom 2759 are boys and 2471 are girls.

The areas which they come from can be divided up into two groups. First the various portions of Greater Germany and second places under the influence of Nazi racial ideology or places where children of German nationality are voluntarily or involuntarily taking exile.

Group 1.

Old Germany	3220	appr:
Austria	1581	(518 since March 1st.)
Bohemia & Moravia	205	appr:
	<hr/>	
Total	5006	

Group 2.

Danzig	76
Polish No Man's Land	52
France	16
Holland	40
Italy	18
Slovakia	11
Hungary	8
	<hr/>
Total	221

II. Religion.

It is extremely difficult to obtain any exact figures for the different religions of the children already in England for several reasons -

(1) The religion is not stated on the particulars sent from Vienna.

(2) Many of the children are too young to know to what religion they belong.

(3) Children of mixed marriages in many cases were ostensibly brought up in Christianity, yet on being placed in a Jewish home in England, have adopted Judaism, or children nominally Jewish have attended Christian services in England without actually changing their religion.

(4) Older children have often stated that they have no religion in the hope that in this way they will be adopted by either a Jewish or a Christian family.

The figures for the Christians are probably more correct than those for the Jews, as the Jewish religion should only include those children who professed this faith in Germany, while in these figures it includes all children who do not claim to belong to any other denomination, but state that they accept Judaism.

Protestants, Evangelicals, Lutherans, etc.	268
Roman and Old Catholics	165
Christians (with no sect)	60
Freethinkers	5
Quakers	3
Greek Orthodox	2
<hr/>	
Total number of Christians	503
Konfessionslos (without religion)	253

(All these figures include the children brought over by the Inter-Aid Committee).

Jews 4480

Of the Jews it is impossible as yet to divide them up into three divisions.

- (1) Orthodox
- (2) Liberal
- (3) Non-practising.

but it is hoped that it will be possible to effect this at a later date. However, to give a rough idea of the proportions, we present the following figures obtained from the first series of completed questionnaires.

Out of a total of 236 Jews there were

58	Orthodox
141	Liberal
37	Non-practising

Thus the proportions are

24.7 %	Orthodox
61.0 %	Liberal
14.3 %	Non-practising.

The proportion of Christians to Jews is that of 503 to 4,480 which is 11.1 recurring %. Including the 253 Konfessionslos the proportion rises to 16.7%. While the proportion of those who confess no religion to those who do is 5.1%.

### III.      Distribution of Children.

There must be two views concerning how the refugee children brought to this country should be housed and distributed. The first, in so much as there is any precedent, advocates the traditional method - that the children should be segregated and kept in large, and consequently economical, units where they would be taught schooling and given training. The second, which was adopted by the Movement, is more novel in the dealing with refugees but more in accordance with English ideas. This was to place the children in private houses or small hostels, where they could have as much of home life as it was possible to create for them in a 'foreign' country.

With this idea in mind the Movement appealed to the public for hospitality. The response was excellent - the homes offered came from every social class, every creed, every political party. But though the homes were so different in character, the type of children wanted showed a great unanimity. Nearly everybody wanted a small child - a blue-eyed, fair-haired boy or girl. The camps were full of older boys and girls brought from Germany to save them from concentration camps and immediate danger. Few of them were good looking, many had cropped hair, having just been released from a camp, all were bent and broken spiritually. Again the public responded magnificently. They offered to take any child.

In this way the camps were emptied. But they became slave-markets where people with the best intentions in the world went to help one child, yet unconsciously did harm to many by looking them over and rejecting them. Fortunately the demand was so brisk that the rejected children did not have to wait long, and the harm was in this way minimised. But some of those boys who were brought over in December, who were inspected and rejected so many times, are still at Barham House waiting.

Thus it came about that the children from Germany were spread over the length and breadth of England, while in Holland and France they were segregated in camps and schools. Yet there was good reason for the Movement not to follow the example of the Continent, for France and Holland are definitely clearing stations. It would not profit the children there greatly to learn the culture of those countries when in a few months they would have to go overseas. Yet the case is different with the children in England for when they emigrate, the vast majority will go to English speaking countries, and they will have profited from the intimate contact they have had with the English life and language. The policy of the Movement in distributing these children all over the country, and in bringing them up in English surroundings during the impressionable years of their life, can therefore be justified.

Below is published a list of the 175 local guardian committees amongst whom every child in the British Isles is divided. Some of these committees cover an area of hundreds of square miles others only one or two. We are not publishing the various committees in London and the number of children under their care since the committees overlap to such an extent that it would be of no value. However, as is probably known 40% are in the N. West postal district and about 35% in the North district. Though this proportion is overwhelming on paper, it must be remembered that the Jewish population in these districts is in the same proportion as the children.

Committees	No: of Children.	Jewish population.	Percentage of Children to Jewish population.
Gainsborough	6	-	9%
Middlesborough	50	486	2.3%
Hull	46	2000	7%
Newport	11	180	-
Whittinghame	180	-	-
Felixstowe	33	-	-
San Remo Westgate	41	-	-
Glamorganshire	3	-	-
Monmouthshire	1	-	-
Swansea	23	-	-
Glasgow	180	15000	1.3%
Edinburgh	146	1500	10%
Sheffield	2	-	10.5%
Bradford	52	490	-
Ilkley	12	-	-
York Committee	64	-	-
Leeds Jewish Committee.	121	30000	0.3%
St. Anthony's Hotel, Felixstowe.	10	-	-
Richborough	33	-	-
Barham House	156	-	-
Ireland	73	4245	1.7%
Merionethshire	12	-	-
Merthyn Hebrew Committee Glam.	3	-	-
Cardiff	59	-	-
Tunbridge Wells	38	-	-
Wybury Ref. Ctee.			
Sons of Jacob Hostel.	45	-	-
Leeds Friends.	38	-	-
Sheffield Jewish Aid.	30	2175	1.5%
Rotherham	10	-	-
Trowbridge	5	-	-
Melksham	3	-	-
Rugby	9	-	-
Birmingham	63	6000	1.0%
Coventry	30	150	-
Malvern	5	-	-
Dudley	4	-	-
Worcester	13	-	-
Weston-Super-Mare Ref. Ctee.	4	40	10%
Bristol Council for Ref.	24	500	4.5%
Bath Ref. Childrens Fund.	29	-	-
East Grinstead	1	-	-
Rotherfield Guardian Ctee.	5	-	-
Withyam	9	-	-
Brighton & Hove.	35	2500	1.5%
Fairwarp	1	-	-
Eastbourne	9	86	-
Crawley Downs	19	-	-
Chailey	21	-	-
Burwash Weald	4	-	-
Mayfield	11	-	-
Worthing Welfare Sub-Ctee.	14	-	-
Wybury ref. Ctee.	22	-	-
Kingston	12	-	-
Barnes	7	-	-
Peaslake	1	-	-
Reigate	3	-	-
Croydon	34	-	-

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166.

Artificial flower maker.  
Parlourman  
Shoemaker  
Windowdresser  
Chocolate Manfr.  
Gardeners  
Carpenter  
Pearl Stringer  
Hatmaker  
Poultry husbandry  
Builder  
Polisher  
Silversmith  
Radio Technician  
Sausage Manfr.  
Textile Salesman  
Pattern Making  
Shoe clicker

Agriculturists

GIRLS.

24  
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6  
5  
1  
1

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46

Dressmaking  
Corsetiere  
Milliner  
Hairdressers  
Probationers Nurses  
Upholsterer  
Tailoress.

## V. Training.

The Training Department was formed at the beginning of January to deal with the problem of the older boys in the camps. For it was realised that these youths were too old to be adopted into private homes and were unsuitable for further schooling, since they had already completed their education in Germany. Thus the department started with the object of clearing the camps.

But it was soon recognised that on reaching the age of 16 it was impracticable to continue the education of both boys and girls and that it was necessary to train them in a trade and to make them useful members of the community. The result was to enlarge the scope of the Training Department. Yet little was done to ensure that the department received an adequate supply of training offers. Practically all the offers that have been received have been spontaneous, while the department have not been given the facilities to seek training positions themselves.

Up to date 166 boys and 46 girls have been found trainee positions, but in addition to this it must be remembered that there are 85 boys and girls at Whittingehame, learning agriculture, 35 boys are at Richborough, while nearly 100 are in Y.M.C.A. training settlements throughout the country. Apart from this the Catholic Committee have a training scheme near Wigan and the Youth Aliyah have several training farms.

The 30 boys who are marked as training in agriculture are all apprentices on private farms.

### BOYS.

3	Tinsmiths
4	Painters
1	Handling of domestic wood.
10	Engineering
4	General business training.
2	Opticians
1	Furniture Mnfr.
2	Baker
1	Chemist
1	Clerk
1	Cycle Industry
10	Motor Mechanics
1	Dental "
9	Textile Operators
11	Tailors
5	Furrier
6	Upholsterers
1	Chef
1	Improver Mechanic
1	Glove Maker
3	Poster Writers
2	Mechanics
1	Leather Finishing
2	Printers
3	Hoteliers
4	Cutters
5	Bagmakers
9	Electrical Engineers
2	Joiners
2	Confectioners
1	Toymaker
1	Florist
1	Trimmer
4	Metal Assemblers
2	Watchmakers

<u>Committees</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	
Southport	16	(boys)
Newport	12	(girls)
Newcastle upon Tyne (2 hostels)	20	(girls)
Nottingham	-	
Oxford	11	(mixed)
Oxted	36	(boys)
Wyberley	16	(mixed)
Coventry	26	(girls)
Malvern	6	(boys)
Bradford	6	(boys)
Ilkley	34	(boys)
Leeds	5	(boys)
	53	(boys)
	10	(girls)
Middlesbrough	27	(girls)
York	10	(boys)
Glasgow	20	
Belfast	13	(boys)
Total (as far as known)		590

In addition to this the Movement has its own hostels for "pool" children. These are selected from Greater Germany owing to the urgency of their position and housed in these hostels, until homes or training positions can be found for them. The hostel at Barham House, near Ipswich, has 148 boys, but has a capacity of 300. There is a smaller hostel at Westgate-on-Sea, which is reserved for Orthodox children, of which there are now 41. The girls are housed at Rusthall Beacon, Tunbridge Wells, a house which could hold 45 but has now 27 girls.

#### IV. Hostels

Of the 176 Guardian Committees in every part of the United Kingdom 34 have established hostels. These hostels vary in size and kind. Some are only for boys, others only for girls, while certain are exclusively for orthodox and others prefer not to have orthodox children.

In addition to this there are several hostels run by private committees or by families. In this connection we must mention the 3 hostels established in London by the Salmon and Gluckstein, Stone, and Sainsbury families for younger children.

Furthermore the Chief Rabbi's Emergency Committee have several hostels in the North and East of London for orthodox children.

Badminton School, Westbury-on-Trym has started a separate house for refugee girls.

New Harrlingen School, which was formerly in Germany and was transferred to England in 1933 has taken about 85 children since November. The majority of these are supported at the school by specified covenants.

The Jewish house at Perse School, Cambridge, has also received a number of refugee children both boys and girls.

There are nearly 100 boys and girls over 14 training at Whittingham Farm School in agriculture. These children will emigrate to Palestine at the end of the two years training course.

Wallingford Agricultural School has undertaken to receive 100 boys in accommodation that has especially been built. The first party of 50 will go on June 3rd.

The figures for hostels published below are as accurate as possible, since they vary from day to day. A questionnaire is in the process of being sent out to all hostels to ascertain how many children there are there at the moment and how many they could contain.

<u>Committees</u>	<u>Numbers</u>
Gerrards Cross	21 (boys)
Stockport	9 (boys)
Derby	-
Sunderland (B'nai B'rith)	16 (girls)
Beacontree	-
Hockley	5 (mixed)
Cardiff	20 (boys)
Gloucester	-
Bournemouth (2 hostels)	18 (girls) 26 (boys)
Broxbourne	-
Hitchin	10 (boys)
Welwyn Garden City	31 (boys)
Chiselhurst	-
" Barbican Mission to the Jews.	50
Withyam	27 (girls)
Blackpool	10 (girls)
Liverpool	27 (boys)

The percentages given above may seem unfair seeing that many of the children may have gone to non-Jewish homes, but it should be remembered that the unfairness is nearly the same to every local committee. Thus the proportion will remain almost uniform throughout and from these figures it is possible to see which town has done its fair share and which town could well take some more children.

The majority of the children have gone to upper middle and middle class homes. Many working class homes have offered homes but it has usually been found impracticable to place children there owing to the danger that, if the wage-earner loses his job, the family will be unable to support the child. The orthodox Jewish communities have as a whole responded better to the appeal for hospitality, and throughout the country it has been proved that the goodwill is uniformly great but that it only has effect where there is an energetic local committee.

Committees	No: of Children.	Jewish Population.	Percentage of Children to Jewish Population.
Stanstead	3	-	-
Chelmsford	19	-	-
Ilford	13	-	-
Liberal Jewish Synagogue	13	-	-
Becontree	3	-	-
Jewish Sec. Schls. & Sunderland Ref. Committee	23	-	-
South Shields Hebrew Committee	8	152	5.5%
Rock House Ed. Ctee.	3	-	-
Winchester	5	-	-
Hambledon Quad. Ctee.	3	-	-
Southampton	23	2,175	1.0%
Bournemouth	36	700	5.0%
Southsea	4	-	-
Strood & District Refugee Committee	13	-	-
Canbray	3	-	-
Nat. Cns. Wmn. Gloucester	7	-	-
Becontree	8	-	-
Dorset Rotary Camp	18	-	-
Dorset sub Committee of Ref. Blandfd.	19	-	-
Exmouth	5	-	-
Plymouth	3	-	-
Braunton	9	-	-
Derby Hebrew Congregation	8	-	-
Maryport Refugee Committee	2	-	-
Cambourne & Redruth	2	-	-
Bodmin	1	-	-
Truro	1	-	-
Falmouth	2	-	-
Wirral Refugee Committee	11	-	-
Stockport Refugee Committee	2	-	-
Northwich	5	-	-
Wallasey	4	-	-
Stockport	11	-	-
Disley	1	-	-
Parkgate	5	-	-
Cambridge	11	-	-
Cambridge Refugee Committee	8	-	-
Long Grendon	1	-	-
Waddesdon Manor	27	-	-
Beaconsfield			
Refugee Aid	20	-	-
Gerrards Cross	18	-	-
Reading Committee	9	-	-
Faringdon	14	-	-
Hitchin Committee			
Herts.	3	-	-
Provinces	3287	186,000	1.8%
London	2060	(Total excluding Greater London)	
(Administrative County)		184,063	1.1%

Committees	No: of Children.	Jewish population.	Percentage of Children to Jewish population
Sutton	42	-	
Purley	2	-	
Guildford	33	-	
Derking	44	-	
Ipswich	7	2000	0.3%
Bury St. Edmunds	2	-	
Burton on Trent	2	-	
Stoke on Trent	10	190	5.0%
Stafford	2	-	
Shrewsbury	8	-	
Watlington	1	-	
Charlbury	7	-	
Oxford	45	-	
Dr. Barnados	16	-	
Felixstowe	15	-	1.5%
Jewish Sec. Schools.	3	-	3.7%
Newcastle	36	2500	
Nottingham	20	550	
Northampton	9	-	
Northampton Hebrew.	2	74	2.8%
Norwich	46	-	
Newport	11	-	
Ruislip	23	-	
Harrow	52	-	
Wembley Dist. Synagogue	15	-	
Edgware	5	-	
Loughborough	1	-	
Leicester	9	330	
Southport	8	-	
Merseyside	1	-	
Manchester	201	37500	0.6%
Casselfox Hstl			
Preston	8	-	
Blackpool	14	273	5.8%
Liverpool	68	-	
Bromley	26	-	
Chislehurst	53	-	
Gillingham	31	-	
Tonbridge Ref. Ctee.	7	-	
Sevenoaks	21	-	
Dr. Barnados, Crowbro.	5	-	
Maidstone	32	-	
Broadstairs	14	-	
Margate	43	-	
Faversham	36	-	
Huntingdon	1	-	
Watford	7	-	
St. Albans	4	-	
Hitchin	15	-	
Welwyn	40	-	
Catholic Ctee.	3	-	
Watford	4	-	
Much Hadham	1	-	
Welwyn Garden City			
Ref. Ctee.	1	-	
St. Albans Nat. Council Wmn.	1	-	

VI. Re-Emigration.

At the time of the establishment of the Movement for the Care of Children from Germany, an arrangement was made with the Home Office to re-emigrate all the children before they reached the age of 18.

H.M. Government has authorised the Movement for the care of children from Germany to bring in to the United Kingdom by means of the special document, children and young persons up to the age of 18. The Movement in its turn has undertaken to emigrate these young people before they reach the age of 18 unless special permission is granted for individuals to remain longer. (It is, however, understood that a young person who has entered on a course of training will generally be allowed to remain beyond the age of 18 until the training comes to an end.)

The Organising Secretary requested the Statistics and Research Department to investigate the position of the Movement in view of this agreement at the end of April. A report on this will be issued shortly. It may, however, be of interest to know that there are already 40 children over 18, while Class B (those born between May and August 1921) is expected to contain about 60 young persons.

The Statistics and Research Department is investigating the possibilities of overseas re-emigration and all information acquired will be published in the Re-emigration report. The possibilities of settlement as well as those of infiltration are being considered, while the department is showing interest in the British Guiana scheme, as well as the smaller schemes of the Hicem Contact has been established with the representatives of the British Dominions, while several private societies for promoting settlement in the Empire have been consulted.

Up to date 52 children have been re-emigrated. All these have gone with their parents or to join their parents with the exception of 15 boys who went to Australia under the Big Brother Scheme.

Country	No: Gone	No: Going soon	No: on Books having definite plans	Total
<u>ARGENTINE</u>	2	2	5	9
<u>AUSTRALIA</u>	18	13	13	44
<u>BRAZIL</u>	1	4	6	11
<u>BOLIVIA</u>	1	5	7	13
<u>CANADIAN W.Indies</u>			6	6
<u>CHILE</u>	3	3	6	12
<u>COLUMBIA</u>		1		1
<u>CUBA</u>	2	4	2	8
<u>ECUADOR</u>		2	6	8
<u>NEW ZEALAND</u>		4	5	9
<u>PALESTINE</u>	9	6	47	62
<u>PANAMA</u>	1			1
<u>PARAGUAY</u>			1	1
<u>S. AFRICA</u>	1			1
<u>UNITED STATES</u>	13	73	229	315
<u>URAGUAY</u>	1	1		2
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>503</b>

Thus it will be seen that within the next 18 months a further 451 children will leave the country. This figure is bound to be supplemented by children who will have made definite plans by the end of 1940, which will bring the figure up to a high total of 1000 (according to present rate of receipt) over a period of 2 years.

Reckoning on the present number of refugee children in this country (5200), this means that there will be an annual turnover of 9.5% working on the basis of the average age, which is now 13.1 years; if the present turnover is maintained for the next 5 years 47.5% of the children will be re-emigrated without recourse to any mass settlement schemes.

VII. COST.

At the end of April 1939, 4,651 children had been brought into England.

At the same time the Movement for the Care of Children from Germany had spent, since its establishment in the end of November 1938, the sum of £27,860.

This was divided up in the following way :-

Upkeep of Camps	£17,290
Salaries	3,643
Fares and luggage	3,060
Insurance of Children	512
Office equipment	933
Furniture	923
Postage	445
Telephones	230
Rent, rates, etc.	120
Grants for education and training	266
Re-emigration costs	434

The average cost of each child brought to England so far is therefore approximately £6. 1. 0.

It should not, however, be thought that every child brought to England in the future will cost such an amount.

The average cost of bringing over each guaranteed child is a comparatively small sum, and there is no doubt that this could be reduced still more.

Average cost of each guaranteed child.

3,849 children were brought in within 26 weeks.

£0. 5.7.	Cost of Guarantee Dept	£	39.15. 0.
	per child.	per week.	
	Cost of German Dept.		
2.11.	per child.	per week.	26. 0. 0.
	Cost of Transport Dept.		
9.	per child.	per week.	6.10. 0.
	Cost of fares & luggage to date.		3,060. 0. 0.
13.5.	per child.		
	Cost of Office expenditure to date.		2,651. 0. 0.
	(Equipment, postage, telephones etc)		
<u>11.7.</u>	<u>per child.</u>		
£1.14.3.	Average cost of each guaranteed child.		

Average cost of each unguaranteed child

1,802 children were brought in within 26 weeks.

		Cost of German Dept.		
£0. 2.11.	per child.	per week.	£ 26. 0. 0.	
	9.	Cost of Transport Dept.	per week.	6.10. 0.
13. 5.	per child.	Cost of Fares including luggage.		3060. 0. 0.
		Cost of Office expenditure to date. (Equipment, postages, telephones etc.).		2651. 0. 0.
11. 7.	per child.	Cost of Camp upkeep.		17290. 0. 0.
£9. 2. 0.	per child.	Cost of Hospitality Dept. per week.	29.15. 0.	
£5.13. 10.	per child.	(136 children placed in 26 weeks) (132 children found guarantors before arrival in England).		

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£16. 4. 6.      Average cost of each unguaranteed child.

The cost of keeping 1 child in camp for 1 week is 14 shillings. Thus the capital cost of placing a child in a home is equivalent to the cost of its stay for 2 months in the camp.

The average cost of placing a child in a training position.

The Department has worked for 18 weeks and has placed 212 children in training.

		Cost of Training Dept per week.	£ 3. 10. 0.
£0. 5.10.	per child.	Grants for technical training.	266. 0. 0.
£1. 5. 0.	per child.		

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£1.10.10.      average cost of placing one child in training.

Records

£0. 0.11.	per child.	Cost of Records Dept per week.	£8.17. 6.
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After Care.

£0. 9. 7.	per child per year.	Cost of After Care Dept. per week.	£46. 0. 0.
		This works out at a yearly cost of	
		about	£2250.0. 0.

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£0. 9. 7.      Thus the after-care work, exclusive of the visiting and guardianship of the 300 local guardian committees costs 9/7d. per child per year.

Average cost of re-emigration per child.

The Re-emigration dept has worked for 10 weeks and had, at the end of April, emigrated 40 children.

x	Cost of re-emigration dept per week.	£ 4.10. 0.
	£1. 2. 6. per child.	
	Re-emigration expenses.	434. 0. 0.
	£10.17. 0. per child. (13 re-emigrated at parents expense)	
	2 only went short distances)	
x	£16.1.6. per child emigrated by Movement.	
<hr/>		
	£11.19. 6 average cost of re-emigrating 1 child.	
x	£17. 4. 0. average cost of re-emigration of 1 child by the Movement.	

General Administration

Cost per week of	
Secretariat,	£17. 0. 0.
Post,	
Post Despatch,	3. 0. 0.
Supplies,	
Central Filing	16. 0. 0.
Pool typists	8. 0. 0.
Interviewers	3. 0. 0.
Statistics and	
Research Dept.	2. 2. 0.
Miscellaneous	6. 0. 0.
<hr/>	
Total	£55. 2. 0. per week.

This amounts approximately to the sum of £2,800 per year.

Comparison between pay rolls.

Pay roll at Barham House Camp	£ 14. 0. 0.
Pay roll at Head Office	207.10. 0.
69 fully paid and 18 part-paid workers.	

At Barham there are 126 boys under the direct care of the staff; at head office there are 4,435 children under the indirect control of the staff.

Thus the cost for direct administration at the camp is £0. 2. 2. per week per child, while in Bloomsbury House the cost for indirect administration is 11d. per week per child or 42.3% of the weekly cost per child at the camp.

VII. Results of questionnaire form issued by  
the Statistics and Research Department.

It is now just over a month since the Statistics and Research Department issued its questionnaire form to most of the children in England. It was not eventually sent to every child as it was discovered more satisfactory to acquire the information by means of the visitors sent round by local committees. However, a large number of replies have been received and they are still coming at the rate of about 30 a day.

We are not publishing figures for every form received, as it would be of no value, since the only interest of these statistics is the different proportions of the various types of children. We are therefore presenting the statistics below on the basis of 715 replies, or 5 complete statistical series.

These 715 forms cover 375 boys and 337 girls and are arranged in statistical series to give a representative survey of children of every class, in every district, and in hostels, camps, and training settlements.

	Number	Percentage of total.
Children in London (Administrative County)	226	31.5%
Children in Provinces (Including Greater London)	460	64 %
Children in Scotland	22	3 %
Children in N.Ireland & Eire	4	0.5%

Years of birth of children

1920	6	1930	17
1921	49	1931	18
1922	78	1932	15
1932	130	1933	7
1924	121	1934	2
1925	81	1935	1
1926	50	1936	1
1927	43	1937	1
1928	37	1938	1
1929	35	1938	1

19.  
Unknown or  
questioned by Statistics & Research Dept.

Nationality of parents.

German Altreich	448	62%
Austrian	176	25%
Statenlos	63	9%
No reply	25	4%

Situation of parents

Both parents alive	597	84.5%
Father dead	85	12%
Mother dead	25	3%
Illegitimate (all from Vienna).	5	0.5%
Parents in Germany	404	57.5%
Parents in England	112	16%
Parents elsewhere	111	16%
No answer or unknown or accommodation addresses only	85	10.5%

Parents with money outside Germany. 34 5%

Parents with no means of support in Greater Germany. 335 48%

Parents still earning money, living on savings, or with small state or private pensions. 176 24%

Parents outside Germany or no answer given 201 28%

Situation of immediate family.

10% 74 children still have 89 brothers in Germany  
 10% 71 " " " 88 sister in Germany.  
 20% 144 children have 151 brothers in England.  
 23% 161 " " 190 sisters in England.

Members of the immediate family of 138 or 18.8% of the children have settled overseas.

Palestine	41	5.6%
U.S.A.	57	8.0%
S. America	30	4.3%
Australia	9	1.1%
New Zealand	1	0.1%

349 children have relations in England 48%

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Religion of children.

Jewish Orthodox	144	20%
Jewish Liberal	319	45%
Jewish, but not-practising	103	14%
Protestant, Lutheran, etc.	108	14.2%
Old and Roman Catholic	22	3%
Quaker	4	0.7%
Freethinkers	7	1%
Greek Orthodox	1	0.1%
Konfessionlos	14	2%

(Please note that the figure 5 for Freethinkers in Part II is obviously discordant with the figure 7 here. Many of 253 Konfessionlos children would probably admit to being Freethinkers).

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20 children have had illnesses while in England.

2.7%

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Foreign languages spoken by children.

French	207	29%
Spanish	19	2.5%
Italian	14	2%
Czech	15	2%
Hebrew	26	3.5%
Yiddish	41	5.5%

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60 children wish to go to Palestine in preference to other countries. 8.1%

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25 boys are prepared to undergo a course in agriculture. 3.4%

29 girls are prepared to undergo a course in agriculture. 4.0%

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Every child was asked about his or her plans about emigration. The questions were put in such a way as to divide the answers up into four.

(a) Those emigrating to a definite country on a definite date.

(b) Those emigrating to a definite country in the near future.

(c) Those who are prepared to go to a definite country, if it is necessary for them to emigrate at the age of 16.

(d) Those with no plans or dependent on parents.

(a)	U.S.A.	20	
	Australia	3	
	Chile	2	
	New Zealand	2	
	Cuba	1	
	Uruguay	1	
		<hr/>	
	Total	29	or 4.0%

(b)	U.S.A.	104	
	Australia	7	
	Chile	1	
	Shanghai	3	
	Palestine	7	
	S. Africa	3	
	New Zealand	4	
	S. Rhodesia	3	
	Colombia	2	
	Brazil	2	
	Bolivia	2	
	Guatemala	1	
	Dominican Republic	1	
	Venezuela	1	
		<hr/>	
	Total	141	or 20%

(c)	U.S.A.	105	
	Australia	34	
	Chile	1	
	Shanghai	4	
	Palestine	33	
	Canada	8	
	Argentina	4	
	New Zealand	6	
	British Empire	9	
	Brazil	4	
	India	2	
	Bolivia	4	
	Greece	1	
	Dominican Republic	1	
	Uruguay	1	
		<hr/>	
	Total	217	or 30%

(d ) With no plans or dependent on parents

	325	or	46%	
Children going to U.S.A.	229		32%	
" " " Australia	44		6%	
" " " Palestine	41		6%	
" " " elsewhere	73		10%	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	387	or	54%	

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In order to gain an idea of how the above figures work out for the total number of children in this country, each number should be multiplied by 7.

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Parents intending to emigrate	544	78%
Parents not intending to emigrate	128	17%
No answer	40	5%

IX. The Child Refugee Problem.

The number of Jewish and non-Aryan children is often quoted in the press, yet the figures vary to such an extent that they must often be taken with a grain of salt. Though the figures given below are open to question, they have been compiled with attention to the facts rather than to theories.

. Old Germany and Ostmark

Under 14.	26,000
14 - 17.	20,000.

Thus there are about 40,000 children within the scope of the Movement and within its age limit (16) still to be rescued from Germany.

The latest figures for the children in the Ostmark can be accepted without question.

Up to 2 years	700
Up to 6 years	1,600
Up to 10 years	2,300
Up to 14 years	3,350
Up to 16 years	2,600

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10,550

Therefore the number of children up to 16 years in the Altreich must be nearly 30,000.

The figures for Jewish children in the former Czecho-Slovakia are even harder to calculate and we are not presenting any statistics for children under 14.

The ceded Sudeten areas	3,000
Bohemia & Moravia	11,800
Slovakia	17,000

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31,800

As for the non-aryan Christian children there is no possible way of finding out their total. Even if it was compiled it would be as good as useless, as a large number of non-aryan Christians are unwilling to leave, since there may be little discrimination against them. Again with the present labour shortage the German Government are unwilling to let any non-aryan children go, unless their parents are known to be hostile to the regime. In Slovakia, where there is a Christian Front, the non-aryan problem does not arise since all Christians are excluded from the racial laws.

It would be safe to reckon that the number of non-aryan Christians to be rescued from Greater Germany, excluding

Slovakia is about one-quarter of the number of Jewish children.

Jewish Children	Altreich	29,500
	Ostmark	10,550
	Sudeten	3,000
	Bohemia, Moravia	11,800
	Slovakia	17,000
	Total	71,850
Non-aryan Christians	$\frac{1}{4}$ of	55,300
		13,825
Total of Jewish and non-aryan Christian children		85,675

But again it should not be considered that child refugee problem will not be solved until the whole 85,675 are removed. This is a fallacy. Many of the children, do not wish to leave. Their parents can still make money through their firms are forced to employ Nazi Commissioners. Many, of course, being physically unfit may never be able to leave Germany.

Already 4,800 children have come to England since November and several other countries have made a contribution.

Holland	1500
Belgium	600
France	600
Sweden	250
U.S.A.	240

7990

Of course a large number of children will leave with their families during the next year. Within the next two years at the present rate of emigration of families, the number of children remaining will probably be reduced to near 50,000.