

PART FIVE

Statistics

JEWISH POPULATION STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES

—By Ben B. Seligman and Harvey Swados—

WHILE NUMEROUS attempts have been made to estimate the number of Jews in various localities in the United States, there has never been a nationwide census of American Jewry. The national estimates of Jewish population made by the Jewish Statistical Bureau in 1926 and 1936² in conjunction with the decennial Census of Religious Bodies of the United States Census Bureau might have been thought by some lay readers to be sufficient, but demographic experts have found it to be adequate only for purposes of rough calculation.³ Moreover, the census does not provide detailed demographic data on the different religious groups, but only figures on church membership, roughly divided into two age groups; congregations, church property and the like. In addition, no Census of Religious Bodies was held in 1947 for lack of Congressional appropriation, with the result that there are available no estimates of Jewish population in American communities more recent than that of a decade ago.

Yet the importance of up-to-date, reasonably accurate data on Jewish communities is being recognized by more Jewish organ-

¹ The writers acknowledge the guidance and assistance of Harry L. Lurie, Executive Director of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, and Dr. Sophia M. Robison.

² The 1936 estimates are published in volume 42, *American Jewish Year Book*.

³ Recent estimates by local member agencies of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and field reporters of fund-raising organizations are considerably lower in a majority of cases than the published figures of 1937; and since there has certainly not been an absolute decline, it is apparent that the 1937 figures may have been overestimated.

izations. The organizations serving Jewish communities, in addition to wanting a fairly reasonable estimate of the size of the Jewish population, would like to know its approximate age and sex distribution, the occupational distribution, whether the size of Jewish families is increasing or decreasing, whether there has been any change in longevity, whether population mobility is increasing in a way that shows a decided shift from one area to another, and the like. Obviously such questions are of prime importance to a community that intends to erect a community center, a hospital, a home for the aged, or a children's home, or that hopes to formulate long-range plans for community activity.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

With these questions in mind, the Editors of the *American Jewish Year Book* asked the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds to undertake a poll of its member agencies in an attempt to discover the extent and intent of population studies that have been conducted in American Jewish communities in the past decade. At the time of the study there were 228 communities affiliated with the Council. A simple questionnaire was designed and mailed to them with the request that they return it together with a copy of any local study that might have been made. One hundred and fifty-two communities complied with the request, or about 67 per cent of those polled. This may not seem like a large enough percentage on which to base a series of conclusions, but it should be borne in mind that this 67 per cent represents approximately 90 per cent of a rough total estimate of 4,500,000 American Jews.⁴ The striking fact that 152 respondents can represent a concentration of 90 per cent of the population of the slightly more than 1,200 communities of which population estimates have been obtained, can be more easily grasped when it is understood that the 13 largest Jewish communities in the United States—those reporting populations of 40,000 and over—comprise approximately 75 per cent of the total Jewish population: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, Newark, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco.

⁴ This rough total is based on estimates of Jewish population in 1,237 communities, obtained through the aforementioned poll, files of the United Jewish Appeal, surveys conducted by the Jewish Welfare Board and the files of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

This study was not an attempt to obtain a precise count of the total Jewish population of the United States. Although the questionnaire did include several queries on total population estimates, it was recognized that the variety of ways in which these totals were arrived at would preclude the possibility of adding them up and attempting to present a scientifically accurate estimate of overall Jewish population. The object of the study was rather to survey local censuses, counts or studies that have been made in the past decade, with the prospect of determining the approximate validity of current population estimates, of discovering the extent to which scientific methods are being utilized in local community studies, of learning whether there is a common basis for further demographic research on Jewish population, and of collecting suggestive data that might aid in marking out a program of national population and demographic research.

The recipients of the questionnaire, therefore, were asked not only for current local population estimates, but also for reasons why the current estimate varied (if at all) from earlier estimates, and the methods by which the current estimate was arrived at. In addition they were given a list of possible sources of population information (synagogue lists, contributors' lists, etc.), and asked to check which of them they had used in compiling the current estimate. Finally, they were urged to indicate whether they intended to conduct a population survey in the near future.

Before proceeding to a description of the principal factors which the questionnaire returns revealed, a word of caution is in order. Even the simplest questions in a mail poll are liable to misinterpretation by the respondent, and cannot be clarified as they could in a personal interview. This inevitable confusion makes for difficulties in the setting up of lists and tables, and renders dubious the practice of taking such lists and tables completely at their face value. For example, the very first query of the questionnaire: *Have any formal population enumerations, complete or sample censuses, or counts of Jewish population been made in your community within the last ten years?* was answered in the affirmative by a number of respondents whose further replies showed that only perfunctory attempts to estimate their Jewish population had been made in one way or another, by one group or another, in the past decade. A count merely of every affirmative response to this question might lead one to believe that much more intensive work in the field of Jewish population has been done than is actually the case.

Beyond this, one is faced with the following series of difficulties: (1) the very definition of the term "Jew" is not agreed upon by all those engaged in communal activities, religious life, etc.; (2) national fund-raising organizations may have a tendency to overestimate population statistics; (3) contrariwise, local fund raisers sometimes tend to underestimate their population; (4) many local leaders are not cognizant of the distinction between population estimates and actual censuses, and of the mechanical and statistical difficulties involved in arriving at accurate results; (5) there is a natural tendency to rely upon outmoded figures, which acquire the stamp of authority merely through traditional usage; (6) in like manner, estimates of average family size tend to be somewhat larger than current research would indicate. As the Research Director of the Canadian Jewish Congress (which has access to official government statistics on the Canadian Jewish population) puts it, "Curiously enough, although available evidence shows that wherever Jews are resident, their natural rate of increase is lower than that of the non-Jewish population, the impression is still prevalent that the Jewish population increases more rapidly than the population of non-Jewish origin."

ANALYSIS OF REPLIES

The 152 communities replying to the questionnaires fell naturally into three categories:

(1) Communities of less than 1,000 population. Obviously, such small communities, which numbered 32 of all the respondents, would not have a pressing interest in detailed population studies; indeed only three of them indicate that future population studies are contemplated.

(2) Communities of 1,000 and more in which a population study has not been made in the past decade. Obviously such communities would be interested in up-to-date figures: 17 of the 54 communities in this category, or 31 per cent, indicate that population studies are contemplated or are at present in progress.

(3) Communities of 1,000 or more in which a population study of one sort or another has been conducted within the past decade. It is noteworthy that 17 of the 66 communities in this category—which is obviously the one containing the bulk of current statistical information about American Jewry—report that they contemplate, or are at present engaged in, further population surveys.

Small Communities

In the first category—the small communities—Jewish population ranges from 105 to 1,000. The 32 reporting communities are scattered from coast to coast; whatever population surveys that were conducted (one-fourth of the cities in this group have done this in the past) consisted largely of counts based on master lists or other community listings. This primary dependence for population figures on listings or people in the community parallels that of the larger communities. But unlike the larger communities, those having 1,000 Jews or less specifically claimed that every Jewish individual in the reporting area was personally known to the respondent.

Larger Cities—No Recent Surveys

In the second category—those communities of over 1,000 Jewish population which have not had population surveys in the past decade—the population ranges from 1,000 to 90,000. It does not include any of the five cities which have the largest concentration of Jewish population: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Boston. In this group we find 15 cities, almost a quarter of the total, reporting population estimates of 10,000 or more. (Half of this entire group reported that its estimates applied to metropolitan areas exclusive of environs.) This is a large fraction of the American Jewish group and what strikes one most forcibly is that it is impossible to determine with any accuracy just how large a fraction it is, much less what kind of a fraction it is. As one respondent, answering for a community of about 20,000 Jewish persons, put it, "No one seems to know the origin of our estimate."

The devices employed to estimate Jewish population in these communities are varied: they include contributors' lists, alone and in combination with other lists; synagogue lists, organizational membership lists, directories of various kinds, as well as individual guesses. In some instances, the number of Jewish families was estimated and arbitrarily multiplied by a figure which was believed to be representative of the average size of Jewish families in the community. This multiplier ranged from 3 to 3.7, depending on the predilection of the person making the estimate. In many of these cases, the average size of family for the general population was used, yet most students of Jewish population problems are

agreed that in all probability the average Jewish family in this country is not only smaller than the average of the general population, but continuing to decrease.⁵

All but five of the 54 respondents assert that local community opinion is in approximate agreement with their estimated population figure; the five who note a divergence all report that their communities generally feel that their figures are too low. Group pride would seem to be a strong factor in perpetuating overestimates—both of family size and total population—that are not in accord with the facts, or even with crude surveys.

Almost a quarter of these 54 communities plan to undertake population surveys in the near future. Of the 16 who indicate that such a survey is contemplated, 7 report that a survey is being scheduled for the Fall of 1948, and 2 had surveys in progress at the time of answering the questionnaire. It is to be hoped that the completion of these surveys will add measurably to our store of information on the American Jewish community during the forthcoming year, but once again a note of caution must be injected. Each community has its own interpretation of the term "population study," in the absence of a nationally directed series of surveys. Since few details of the projected studies are proffered by the respondents, one can only forecast that the value of the completed studies, insofar as population and demographic data are concerned, will vary enormously from city to city. These surveys are going to be undertaken by a variety of organizations, and hence will vary in scope, direction and aspiration. The following organizations were specifically mentioned by respondents as survey sponsors: the Jewish Welfare Board, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, and Jewish community councils (which were mentioned by a half dozen of the respondents).

Surveyed Cities

There remain to be discussed the 66 reporting communities which base their population estimates on surveys completed during the past decade. Here again we find that there is far less homogeneity, in survey techniques themselves, in findings, or in popu-

⁵ Sample studies by the United States Census Bureau during 1947 indicate the following average family sizes: Akron, 3.6; Boston, 3.6; Chicago, 3.5; Detroit, 3.6; Pittsburgh, 3.8; Philadelphia, 3.6; New York, 3.5. Data secured from the Census Bureau.

lation estimates founded on the techniques, than we might at first expect. They do however exhibit features in common with the first two groups. For example, once again there is an almost even division between those communities restricting their estimate to the metropolitan area and those reporting for surrounding areas as well (obviously the variation in final population estimates can be significant, when large urban centers with sizeable Jewish populations in surrounding towns and residential areas are taken into account).

The population of these surveyed cities ranges from a reported 1,100 to a reported 2,000,000, and is distributed as follows: 55 of the cities report Jewish populations of 1,000 to 19,999, and 11 report populations of 20,000 and over. The table below breaks this down further.

Jewish Population Estimate	No. of Cities
1,000—4,999.....	31
5,000—9,999.....	20
10,000—19,999.....	4
20,000—39,999.....	1
40,000—99,999.....	5
over 100,000.....	5

These cities are, of course, scattered from coast to coast, and are representative of an excellent cross-section of large, medium and small Jewish communities.

All but one of the respondents in this surveyed cross-section report that the bulk of the surveys has been conducted within the last seven years.⁶ Furthermore, 50 per cent of the surveys are credited—in whole or in part—to the Jewish Welfare Board and its wartime subsidiary, the Bureau of War Records, which conducted a series of studies in American cities from coast to coast with the aim of establishing the percentage of Jewish men in military service, verifying their war service records and the like. Twenty-seven of the studies were conducted by local community councils, federations or similar organizations. The remaining half-dozen studies are credited to the National Council of Jewish Women, the WPA, and other organizations.

Seven principal survey techniques were utilized in these 66 studies. And even though 17 respondents do not specify the techniques used, or indicate that the methods used are unknown to them,

⁶ Only 16 of the 66 surveys were conducted five years ago or more.

it can safely be assumed that this one-quarter of the responding communities in this group were surveyed in much the same manner as the three-quarters who list the following techniques:

Method	No. of Cities Employing Method
House-to-House Campaign ⁷	24
Master List	23
Yom Kippur School Absence	7
Sampling	7
Death Records	3
Telephone Poll	3
Mail Poll	2

⁷ Some refer to this as a door-to-door campaign, some as an "actual census," some as a "complete census," some as an "actual count," etc.

Before discussing the advantages and disadvantages of the above-listed methods, it would be well to point out that none of them are mutually exclusive. One can be certain that many more than 23 communities compiled master lists based on the rolls of communal organizations; surely many of those who conducted door-to-door surveys, or telephone polls, or mail polls or sample studies, began by making up an unduplicated list of all known Jewish families in their community.

Half a dozen of the respondents who report having conducted surveys compiled figures of the total number of Jewish families in their community, rather than of individuals. Once again, the multiplier used to determine total Jewish population varied with the community, from a low average family size of three to a high average family size of four. If one were to risk generalizing about these figures, one might say that most local communities now consider their average family size to be about three and a half.

Nineteen of the 66 respondents report a current population figure identical with that of their population study, which is not surprising in the light of the fact that most of the studies are of recent date. All 19 feel that there has been no significant change in their populations since completion of their studies. Interestingly, four respondents report a current population lower than that of their studies, all conducted between 1943 and 1947: Nashville, Newport News, Portland, Ore., Youngstown, O. All four cities are in the 1,000-9,999 group, but the decreases are of minor significance numerically, and are ascribed to families moving away,

deaths, a check on population loss versus population gain and downward revision of the estimates made in the studies themselves.

As one might expect, 41 of the respondents report current population estimates higher than those of their studies. The revised figures are based on a number of sources: twenty-four respondents specify more recent additions to their lists (current contributors' lists are mentioned by 14, current synagogue lists by 10), nine respondents note that they have maintained a record of their communities' natural increase—that is to say, the proportion of births over deaths; two communities mention the postwar influx of refugees which has swelled their population; and one community states that returning veterans have appreciably increased its total Jewish population.

As was the case with respondents of cities that had not conducted surveys, the vast majority of the surveyed communities report that local belief is in accord with the figure submitted. In only one case is it reported that the community believes the figure to be too high; here the respondent says that he has access to information which is not available to the community at large. In five cases it is stated that the community feels the reported figure to be too low; these misconceptions are based on traditional beliefs no longer in accord with reality.

METHODS OF POPULATION STUDY

A few words about techniques peculiar to Jewish population studies may be in order at this point. The problems of such studies are peculiarly complex and it is only natural that special efforts to solve them should have been made by demographers, statisticians and population experts. Each new technique that they have devised has its special merits, each new technique has its special difficulties and weaknesses. The Yom Kippur method involves a count of the number of pupils (generally between the ages of 5 and 16) absent from the public school system on the Day of Atonement. From this number is subtracted the absences on an average school day. The difference, with corrections made for the somewhat smaller size of the average Jewish family, should give the number of Jewish school children; from this figure the total Jewish population can be estimated by comparison with the age composition of the general population. The complexity of this method renders it difficult for all but trained workers, and the possibilities of error in each step

of the process, to say nothing of the assumptions that must be made at the outset, all conspire to make the final figures on Jewish population minimal, and subject to upward revision.

The death records method, as Dr. Robison puts it, "is based on the assumption that there is a similarity between the birth and death rates of the Jewish and non-Jewish population."⁸ The problem is one first of identifying Jewish deaths in the community (by typically Jewish name, country of origin, undertaker or cemetery), and then of determining whether one is dealing with an aging population, which implies a changing death rate. The constantly changing death rate, the investigator's uncertainty as to whether he has actually selected an area containing a representative sample of the Jewish population and the questionable validity of "Jewish-sounding" death certificates, are all negative factors which must be weighed against the low cost and comparative simplicity of the operation. Here again only trained statisticians can be expected to conduct a death records survey with sufficient skill to make it a technically worthwhile operation. Demographically it is less worthwhile, for death certificates will not yield information on family size, occupation, employment status and the like.

The only other method of population study utilized by a number of communities that may require explanation is the sample study (listed by seven respondents). Sampling can be a comparatively simple matter in a small community which is just a little too large for a complete door-to-door count of all Jews; in a great metropolis, it can be enormously complex, since care must be taken to insure the relative accuracy of the sample—both as to size and composition—for each section of the city that is enumerated. The great advantage of sampling is its flexibility; the sample can be drawn from lists of Jewish families, census lists, contribution lists and the like, and can be weighted so that it draws from heavy as well as light concentrations of Jewish population. The results, if the survey has been properly conducted, can have a gratifyingly high degree of accuracy, as witness the regular intercensal sample studies of the U. S. Census Bureau. But unfortunately, the sampling technique is most susceptible to distortion at the hands of inexperienced personnel. More than one community has begun a sample survey only to find complications mounting to such an extent that, even

⁸ *Jewish Population Studies*, edited by Sophia M. Robison. Conference on Jewish Relations: 1943.

while enumerators were still in the field gathering data, the survey finally had to be abandoned.

In the completed sampling studies reported in the course of this survey (Baltimore, Boston, Camden, Newark, New York, Pittsburgh, San Francisco) the size of the sample has varied from 1.5 per cent (New York City) to as high as one-third. In two instances (Newark, Pittsburgh) the size of the sample itself varied, depending on the density and estimated Jewish population of individual sampling areas. For example, the size of the sample in the Newark study varied in inverse ratio to the density of Jewish population in the individual area: in sectors known to be heavily Jewish, a 1/30th sample was used; in predominantly Gentile areas, practically the entire Jewish population was enumerated.

Almost a fourth of the respondents in this group—17—report that a further population study is being contemplated. While the plans for the majority of these cities are somewhat nebulous—11 of them have not as yet set a date for the planned studies—one may assume that they all feel either that the previously completed studies were inadequate or that supplementary information is desirable for community planning. Two of these studies were in progress at the time of reporting, three were scheduled for the Fall of 1948, and one is planned for 1949.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Such are the results, in general terms, of the survey. A brief summary of the responses viewed as totality, rather than as a series of three discrete groups, presents the following picture:

The 152 responding communities range in size from Ardmore, Okla. (Jewish pop. 105) to New York City (Jewish pop. 2,000,000). Thirteen of them say that their communities feel the population to be higher than the figure they report. Eighty-one report that their figures include surrounding areas beyond the city limits. In five cases, questionnaires were returned with a figure representing the total number of families rather than of individuals; in those cases, the arbitrary multiplier of 3.3 has been utilized to arrive at a rough approximation of the size of the community.⁹

⁹ This multiplier was selected on the assumption that the average Jewish family is somewhat smaller than 3.5–3.6 average figure arrived at by the United States Census Bureau in 1947.

Ninety-five of the reporting communities assert that they maintain lists of one sort or another by which they attempt to keep a perpetual inventory of their total population. Thirty-six of the communities—almost one-fourth of the total respondents—report that a population survey is either in progress or planned for the near future. (In this connection, several of the respondents requested assistance in planning projected surveys.)

It is apparent that vague surmises as to the total Jewish population of any of the thirteen largest Jewish communities¹⁰—as a number of reports from these communities are readily conceded to be by the respondents—make it much more difficult to attempt a final estimate of the numerical strength of American Jewry than any number of inaccuracies in the reports of respondents for the remaining 25 per cent living in smaller Jewish communities.

The responses in this survey unfortunately do not disclose any pattern that could be simply summarized in such terms as: American Jews are an older group than they were a decade ago, their families are smaller, their income is higher, they tend to migrate to the West and South, or there are literally fewer of them than we have been led to expect. Such demographic surmises might be made on the basis of individual detailed studies, but it would be wiser not to attempt them in view of the lack of comparability in survey techniques, in questions asked, in data collected. Yet it cannot be emphasized too strongly that the common questions facing American Jewry will not be answered until a common national effort is made to amass and survey a uniform body of data through a concerted systematized effort—one which will co-ordinate the most effective techniques in order to make available to national organizations, as well as to local communities, and indeed to the individual Jews of America, an increasing body of knowledge about themselves.

POPULATION TABLES

The appended list of 720 American communities,¹¹ each of which contains at least 100 Jews, was derived from the following sources: the files of the United Jewish Appeal, the surveys conducted by the

¹⁰ See pp. 655–56.

¹¹ Preceding this list we have included a list of communities with a Jewish population of 1,000 and over, arranged by region, state and county. This list was prepared from the complete tables by Dr. Sophia M. Robison. The complete list begins on p. 665. —ED.

Bureau of War Records of the Jewish Welfare Board, the files and field reports of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, and 152 responses to a Questionnaire on Population Estimates mailed to the member agencies of the CJFWF. When the material from all of these sources was gathered together, it was found that 1,237 unduplicated communities were listed; however, 517 of these were recorded as having less than 100 Jews, and since the combined population of these small communities totals only approximately 22,500, they have been omitted from the following list, which totals approximately 4,500,000.

In those cases where more than one population figure was available, the one presented below was selected from the most recent reported estimate. On this basis the 152 replies to the recent Questionnaire on Population Estimates obviously took precedence over other, earlier figures for the same communities.

A number of cities reported that their Jewish populations fell within a certain range, and for them it was necessary to arbitrarily take the midpoint of the submitted range. That is, a city reporting a population of 2,000-3,000 Jews is listed below as reporting 2,500.

In a larger number of cases, the only figures available were those of the total number of Jewish families. These estimates (indicated in the list with an asterisk) were arbitrarily multiplied by 3.3, since most demographers are agreed that the average Jewish family is somewhat smaller than the overall average American family, now estimated at 3.5-3.6 individuals, according to a number of sample studies conducted by the United States Census Bureau in 1947. Many of the figures listed as being derived from the files of the United Jewish Appeal were similarly based on family, rather than individual figures; but it was the practice of that organization to arbitrarily multiply such figures by four until recently, when the average family size was adjusted downwards to 3.5. Unfortunately, records are not available to indicate precisely which estimates were multiplied by four and which by 3.5. There was, nevertheless, a fairly high degree of correspondence between the estimates of the UJA and those of the CJFWF and local respondents, in those cases where duplicate sets of estimates could be compared.

It should be noted that the estimates given below ought not to be added to give a total population figure, if for no other reason than that a total derived in this way would include a certain amount of duplication; for example, Cohoes, N. Y., listed as having an estimated 100 Jews, is also subsumed in the report of Troy, N. Y.,

which claims a total Jewish population—including such surrounding areas as Cohoes—of 2,275. It is felt that a list containing this kind of unavoidable duplication is more valuable than one which would omit a number of communities merely for consistency's sake. No claim, therefore, is made that the appended list is either exhaustive or precise: the figures are presented as approximate estimations in the absence of more exact data, with the hope that they will prove useful until more accurate data are obtained and made available.

In the column titled *Sources*, the following abbreviations are used: UJA for United Jewish Appeal, CJFWF for Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, BWR for Bureau of War Records, JWB for Jewish Welfare Board, FR for Field Report (of the CJFWF) and Q for Questionnaire (the Questionnaire on Population Estimates referred to above).

TABLE 1

CITIES WITH 1948 JEWISH POPULATION ESTIMATES OF 1,000 OR MORE
IN ORDER OF SIZE, CLASSIFIED BY REGION, STATE AND COUNTY¹

Northeastern States	County	City	Total Population 1940	Jewish Population 1948 Estimate
<i>Connecticut</i>				
	Hartford	Hartford	166,267	26,000 ^a
	New Haven	New Haven	160,605	20,000
		Waterbury	99,314	4,000
		Meriden	39,494	1,200
	Fairfield	Bridgeport	147,121	11,550
		Stamford	47,938	5,500
		Norwalk	39,849	2,300
		Danbury	22,339	1,000
	Middlesex	New Britain	68,685	2,500
		Middletown	26,495	1,000
	New London	New London	30,456	2,200
		Norwich	23,652	2,000
<i>Maine</i>				
	Cumberland	Portland	73,643	3,300
	Somerset	Bangor	29,822	1,200
	Androscoggin	Lewiston	38,598	1,100
<i>Massachusetts</i>				
	Norfolk	Boston	770,816	137,345
	Essex	Lynn	98,123	10,000
		Lawrence	84,323	2,800
		Haverhill	46,752	2,500
		Peabody	21,711	1,200
		Salem	41,213	1,200
	Hampden	Springfield	149,554	10,000
		Holyoke	53,750	1,400
	Worcester	Worcester	193,694	9,750
	Bristol	Fall River	115,428	4,000
		New Bedford	110,341	3,200
	Plymouth	Brockton	63,343	2,400
	Middlesex	Lowell	101,389	2,000
	Berkshire	Pittsfield	49,684	1,600
<i>New Hampshire</i>				
	Hillsboro	Manchester	77,685	1,485

¹ Prepared by Dr. Sophia M. Robison from questionnaire returns from a survey in the Spring of 1948 conducted by the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds.

^a Includes West Hartford, East Hartford, Newington, Bloomfield and Glastonbury.

Northeastern (Cont'd)	County	City	Total Population 1940	Jewish Population 1948 Estimate
<i>Rhode Island</i>				
	Providence	Providence	253,504	25,000
		Pawtucket	75,797	1,200
<i>Vermont</i>				
	Chittenden	Burlington	27,686	1,000
<i>Middle Atlantic States</i>				
<i>New Jersey</i>				
	Essex	Newark	429,760	56,800
		Irvington	55,328	7,388
		East Orange	68,945	4,585
		South Orange	13,742	2,298
		Maplewood	23,139	2,240
		Bloomfield	41,623	1,681
		Orange	35,719	1,403
		West Orange	25,662	1,295
	Passaic	Paterson	139,656	20,000
		Passaic & Clifton	64,394	12,000
	Hudson	Jersey City	301,173	18,000
		Bayonne	79,198	12,000
		Elizabeth	109,912	10,000
		Union City	56,173	4,000
		West New York	39,439	2,410
		Hoboken	50,115	1,300
	Atlantic	Atlantic City	64,094	9,000
	Mercer	Trenton	124,697	7,750
		Hightstown	3,486	1,100
	Somerset	New Brunswick	33,180	7,500
	Camden	Camden	117,335	7,250
	Middlesex	Perth Amboy	41,242	4,500
	Union	Hillside	18,556	4,087
		Plainfield	37,469	3,900
		Linden	24,115	2,500
		Roselle	13,597	1,500
	Monmouth	Asbury Park	14,617	2,500
		Long Branch	17,408	2,000
		Red Bank	10,974	1,000
	Bergen	Teaneck	25,275	2,100
		Englewood	18,966	2,000
		North Bergen	39,714	1,980
		Hackensack	26,279	1,200
		Fair Lawn	9,017	1,000
	Cumberland	Vineland	7,914	2,000

Middle Atlantic (Cont'd)

	County	City	Total Population 1940	Jewish Population 1948 Estimate
<i>New Jersey</i>				
	Ocean	Lakewood	8,000	1,400
		Toms River	3,290	1,000
	Morris	Morristown	15,270	1,000

New York

		New York	7,454,995	2,000,000
	Monroe	Rochester	324,975	20,000
	Erie	Buffalo	575,901	19,600
	Nassau	Rockville Centre	18,613	2,000
	Westchester	Mount Vernon	67,362	10,000
		Yonkers	142,598	6,750
		New Rochelle	58,408	3,960
		White Plains	40,327	3,000
		Port Chester	23,073	2,700
	Onondaga	Syracuse	205,967	10,000
	Albany	Albany	130,577	9,000
		Troy	70,304	2,275
	Schenectady	Schenectady	87,549	3,725
	Oneida	Utica	100,518	3,300
	Broome	Binghamton	78,309	3,000
	Dutchess	Poughkeepsie	40,478	2,500
	Ulster	Kingston	28,589	2,400
	Orange	Newburgh	31,883	2,200
		Middletown	21,908	1,000
	Rockland	Spring Valley	4,308	2,100
	Chemung	Elmira	45,106	1,300
	Fulton	Gloversville	23,329	1,300
	Sullivan	Monticello	3,737	1,200
	Niagara	Niagara Falls	78,029	1,200

Pennsylvania

	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	1,931,334	245,000
	Allegheny	Pittsburgh	671,659	54,000
		McKeesport	55,355	2,400
		Braddock	18,326	1,000
	Lackawanna	Scranton	140,404	5,500
	Luzerne	Wilkes-Barre	86,236	5,062
		Hazleton	38,009	1,600
	Dauphin	Harrisburg	83,893	3,500
	Berks	Reading	110,568	3,000
	Lehigh	Allentown	96,904	2,900
	Delaware	Chester	59,285	2,100
	Lancaster	Lancaster ¹	61,345	2,000

¹ Includes Lititz, Mount Joy-Paradise, Columbia, Elizabethtown, New Holland, Manheim and Denver.

Middle Atlantic (*Cont'd*)

	County	City	Total Population 1940	Jewish Population 1948 Estimate
<i>Pennsylvania</i>				
	Erie	Erie	116,955	1,750
	Northampton	Easton & Philips-		
		burg	33,589	1,116
		Bethlehem	50,490	1,000
	Cambria	Johnstown	66,688	1,300
	Blair	Altoona	80,214	1,200
	Mercer	Sharon-Farrell	39,521	1,000

East North Central States

Illinois

Cook	Chicago	3,396,808	300,000
Rock	Rock Island	42,775	2,000
Peoria	Peoria	105,087	1,550
Sangamon	Springfield	75,503	1,200

Indiana

Marion	Indianapolis	386,972	7,200
Lake	Gary	111,719	2,500
	Hammond	70,184	1,200
St. Joseph	South Bend	101,268	2,500
Vanderburgh	Evansville	97,062	1,350
Allen	Fort Wayne	118,410	1,200

Michigan

Wayne	Detroit	1,623,452	90,000
Genesee	Flint	151,543	2,200
Kent	Grand Rapids	164,292	1,300

Ohio

Cuyahoga	Cleveland	878,336	80,000
Hamilton	Cincinnati	455,610	22,000
Franklin	Columbus	306,087	7,200
Summit	Akron	244,781	6,500
Lucas	Toledo	282,349	6,500
Mahoning	Youngstown	167,720	5,500
Montgomery	Dayton	210,718	5,500
Stark	Canton	108,401	3,500

Wisconsin

Waukesha	Milwaukee	587,472	30,000
Dane	Madison	67,447	1,200

West North Central States		County	City	Total Population 1940	Jewish Population 1948 Estimate
<i>Iowa</i>					
	Polk	Des Moines	159,819	3,500	
	Woodbury	Sioux City	82,364	3,200	
<i>Kansas</i>					
	Johnson	Kansas City	121,458	1,140	
	Sedgwick	Wichita	114,966	1,000	
<i>Minnesota</i>					
	Hennepin	Minneapolis	492,370	21,000	
	Washington	St. Paul	287,736	12,000	
	St. Louis	Duluth	101,065	2,800	
<i>Missouri</i>					
	St. Louis	St. Louis	816,048	44,000	
	Jackson	Kansas City	399,178	20,000	
	Buchanan	St. Joseph	75,711	1,100	
<i>Nebraska</i>					
	Douglas	Omaha	223,844	8,000	
<i>North Dakota</i>					
	—	—	—	—	—
<i>South Dakota</i>					
	—	—	—	—	—
East South Central States					
<i>Alabama</i>					
	Jefferson	Birmingham	267,583	4,200	
	Montgomery	Montgomery	78,084	1,200	
<i>Kentucky</i>					
	Jefferson	Louisville	319,077	9,000	
<i>Mississippi</i>					
	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tennessee</i>					
	Shelby	Memphis	292,942	6,500	
	Davidson	Nashville	167,402	2,900	
	Hamilton	Chattanooga	128,163	2,200	

South Atlantic States	County	City	Total Population 1940	Jewish Population 1948 Estimate
<i>Delaware</i>	Newcastle	Wilmington	112,504	6,500
<i>District of Columbia</i>		Washington	663,091	30,000
<i>Florida</i>	Dade	Miami	172,172	40,000
	Duval	Jacksonville	173,065	3,450
	Beach	West Palm Beach	33,693	1,900
	Hillsborough	Tampa	108,391	1,800
	Broward	Hollywood	6,239	1,500
<i>Georgia</i>	Cobb	Atlanta	302,280	10,217
	Chatham	Savannah	95,996	4,000
<i>Maryland</i>	Baltimore	Baltimore	859,100	75,000
	Anne Arundel	Annapolis	13,069	1,000
<i>North Carolina</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>South Carolina</i>	Charleston	Charleston	71,275	1,892
<i>Virginia</i>	Henrico	Richmond	193,042	7,750
	Princess	Norfolk	144,332	7,500
	Elizabeth City	Newport News	37,067	1,600
	Norfolk	Portsmouth	50,745	1,500
<i>West Virginia</i>	Kanawha	Charleston	67,914	2,000
West South Central States				
<i>Arkansas</i>	Pulaski	Little Rock	88,039	1,143
<i>Louisiana</i>	Orleans	New Orleans	494,537	7,500
	Caddo	Shreveport	98,167	1,800

West South Central (Cont'd)

	County	City	Total Population 1940	Jewish Population 1948 Estimate
<i>Oklahoma</i>				
	Tulsa	Tulsa	142,157	1,750
	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	204,424	1,600
<i>Texas</i>				
	Harris	Houston	384,514	14,000
	Dallas	Dallas	294,734	10,000
	Bexar	San Antonio	253,854	6,250
	El Paso	El Paso	96,810	2,000
	Tarrant	Fort Worth	177,662	1,800
	Galveston	Galveston	60,862	1,200
	McLennan	Waco	55,982	1,000

Mountain States

<i>Arizona</i>				
	Coronado	Tucson	36,818	4,000
	Maricopa	Phoenix	65,414	3,500
<i>Colorado</i>				
	Adams	Denver	322,412	16,000
<i>Idaho</i>				
	—	—	—	—
<i>Montana</i>				
	—	—	—	—
<i>Nevada</i>				
	—	—	—	—
<i>New Mexico</i>				
	—	—	—	—
<i>Utah</i>				
	Salt Lake	Salt Lake City	149,934	1,450
<i>Wyoming</i>				
	—	—	—	—

Pacific States	County	City	Total Population 1940	Jewish Population 1948 Estimate
<i>California</i>				
	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	1,504,277	225,000
		Santa Monica	53,500	5,000
		Long Beach	164,271	4,500
		Pasadena	81,864	1,500
	Alameda	San Francisco	634,536	50,000
		Oakland	302,163	7,500
		Berkeley (incl. Albany, El Cer- rito & Emeryville)	105,698	1,800
		San Leandro & Hayward	21,337	1,500
	San Diego	San Diego	203,341	6,000
	Sacramento	Sacramento	105,958	1,800
	Fresno	Fresno	60,685	1,200
	Santa Clara	San Jose	68,457	1,200
	San Joaquin	Stockton	54,714	1,200
<i>Oregon</i>				
	Washington	Portland	305,394	6,600
<i>Washington</i>				
	King	Seattle	368,302	9,500

TABLE 2

COMMUNITIES OF OVER 100 JEWISH POPULATION

City	Estimate	Year	Source	1937 Estimate
Aberdeen, S. D.....	100	1947	UJA	180
Akron, O.....	6,500	1948	Q	8,400
Alameda-Contra Costa Co., Calif.....	12,000	1948	Q	—
Alameda, Calif.....	350	1948	Q	445
Albany, Ga.....	350	1948	UJA	290
Albany, N.Y.....	9,000	1948	Q	9,400
Albuquerque, N.M.....	750	1947	UJA	450
Alexandria, La.....	550	1948	Q	585
Alexandria, Va.....	650	1947	UJA	700
Alhambra, Calif.....	660*	1941	FR	310
Aliquippa, Pa.....	400	1947	UJA	410
Allentown, Pa.....	2,900	1948	Q	3,000
Alliance, O.....	350	1947	UJA	175
Alton, Ill.....	148*	1946	JWB	190
Altoona, Pa.....	1,200	1948	Q	1,800
Amarillo, Tex.....	300	1948	UJA	335
Ambridge, Pa.....	300	1947	UJA	290
Amsterdam, N. Y.....	500	1948	UJA	655
Anderson, Ind.....	100	1948	UJA	100
Anderson, S. C.....	137	1947	UJA	72
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	240	1948	UJA	200
Annapolis, Md.....	1,000	1948	UJA	570
Ansonia, Conn.....	700	1948	UJA	960
Appleton, Wis.....	575	1948	UJA	510
Ardmore, Okla.....	105	1948	Q	110
Arlington, N. J.....	372	1948	Q	—
Arlington, Va.....	900*	1940	FR	less than 10
Aroostook Co., Me.....	120	1948	UJA	20
Asbury Pk. N. J.....	2,500	1947	UJA	1,840
Asheville, N. C.....	600	1947	UJA-FR	950
Ashland, Ky.....	200	1948	UJA	150
Ashtabula, O.....	179	1948	UJA	103
Athol, Mass.....	205	1947	UJA	185
Atlanta, Ga.....	10,217	1948	Q	12,000
Atlantic City, N. J.....	9,000	1948	Q	12,800
Attleboro, Mass.....	180	1948	UJA	130
Auburn, N. Y.....	175	1947	UJA	340
Augusta, Ga.....	600	1948	Q	950
Augusta, Me.....	100	1947	UJA	67
Aurora, Ill.....	432	1948	UJA	540
Austin, Tex.....	598	1947	UJA	575

*Family Listing x 3.3

City	Estimate	Year	Source	1937 Estimate
Bakersfield, Calif.....	350	1947	UJA	425
Baltimore, Md.....	75,000	1948	Q	73,000
Bangor, Me.....	1,200	1947	UJA	1,650
Batavia, N. Y.....	300	1947	UJA	160
Bath, Me.....	150	1947	UJA	180
Baton Rouge, La.....	750	1947	UJA-CJFWF	590
Battle Creek, Mich.....	160	1948	UJA	245
Bay City, Mich.....	500	1948	Q	770
Bayonne, N. J.....	12,000	1948	Q	12,900
Beacon, N. Y.....	460	1947	UJA	335
Beaufort, S. C.....	107	1947	UJA	104
Beaumont, Tex.....	628	1947	UJA	1,280
Beaver Valley, Pa.....	813	1947	UJA	415
Beckley, W. Va.....	142	1948	UJA	65
Bellaire, O.....	256	1948	UJA	275
Belleville, Ill.....	165 *	1946	JWB	250
Belleville, N. J.....	676	1948	UJA	850
Bellingham, Wash.....	144	1947	UJA	154
Beloit, Wis.....	120 *	1948	Q	150
Belvedere, Calif.....	660 *	1940	FR	3,540
Bennington, Vt.....	120	1947	UJA	102
Benton, Ill.....	150 *	1947	JWB	26
Benton Harbor, Mich.....	750	1948	UJA	870
Bergenfield, N. J.....	260	1947	UJA	110
Berkeley, Calif.....	1,800	1948	Q	460
Bernardsville, N. J.....	108	1947	UJA	52
Bessemer, Ala.....	100	1948	UJA	105
Bethlehem, Pa.....	1,000	1947	UJA	1,140
Beverly, Mass.....	700	1948	UJA	1,115
Biddeford-Saco, Me.....	232	1948	UJA	326
Billings, Mont.....	100	1947	UJA	70
Binghamton, N. Y.....	3,000	1947	UJA	2,900
Birmingham, Ala.....	4,200	1948	Q	5,300
Bismarck, N. D.....	114	1947	UJA	300
Bloomfield, N. J.....	1,681	1948	Q	1,100
Bloomington, Ill.....	160	1948	UJA	215
Bluefield, W. Va.....	300	1948	UJA	210
Blytheville, Ark.....	100	1948	UJA	100
Boise, Ida.....	170	1947	UJA	300
Boonton, N. J.....	260	1947	UJA	212
Boston, Mass.....	137,345	1948	Q	118,000
Bound Brook, N. J.....	350	1947	UJA	200
Braddock, Pa.....	1,000	1947	UJA	1,350
Bradford, Pa.....	408	1948	UJA	250
Bremerton, Wash.....	175	1947	UJA	54
Bridgeport, Conn.....	11,550 *	1948	Q	13,765

*Family Listing x 3.3

City	Estimate	Year	Source	1937 Estimate
Bridgeton, N. J.....	600	1947	UJA	500
Bristol, Conn.....	248	1948	UJA	240
Bristol, Pa.....	184	1948	UJA	125
Brockton, Mass.....	2,400	1948	Q	3,900
Brownsville, Pa.....	256	1948	UJA	450
Brownsville, Tex.....	300	1947	UJA	63
Brunswick, Ga.....	108	1948	UJA	108
Buffalo, N. Y.....	19,600	1948	Q	21,800
Burlington, N. J.....	250	1948	UJA	500
Burlington, Vt.....	1,000	1948	UJA-Vt. J.C.	1,000
Butler, Pa.....	500	1948	UJA	325
Butte, Mont.....	287	1947	UJA	570
Calais, Me.....	209	1948	UJA	31
Caldwell, N. J.....	730	1948	Q	470
Camden, N. J.....	7,250	1948	Q	8,600
Canandaigua, N. Y.....	120	1948	UJA	40
Canonsburg, Pa.....	240	1948	UJA	330
Canton, O.....	3,500	1947	UJA	4,200
Carbon Co., Pa.....	300	1947	UJA	—
Carbondale, Pa.....	320	1947	UJA	750
Carmel, N. J.....	160	1947	UJA	—
Carnegie, Pa.....	264	1947	UJA	335
Carteret, N. J.....	600	1947	UJA	550
Catskill, N. Y.....	240	1948	UJA	240
Cedar Rapids, Ia.....	500	1948	Q	735
Cedarhurst, L. I.....	See Five Towns, L. I.			
Chambersburg, Pa.....	204	1947	UJA	70
Champaign-Urbana, Ill....	404	1947	UJA	380
Charleroi, Pa.....	168	1948	UJA	225
Charleston, S. C.....	1,892	1948	Q	2,540
Charleston, W. Va.....	2,000	1948	UJA	1,500
Charlotte, N. C.....	770	1948	UJA	720
Charlottesville, Va.....	106	1947	UJA	85
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	2,200	1948	Q	3,800
Chester, Pa.....	2,100	1948	UJA	2,200
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	500	1947	UJA	650
Chicago, Ill.....	300,000	1948	Q	363,000
Chicago Heights, Ill.....	320	1947	UJA	320
Chickasha, Okla.....	121	1947	UJA	58
Cincinnati, O.....	22,000	1948	Q	21,800
Clairton, Pa.....	144	1947	UJA	230
Claremont, N. H.....	200	1947	UJA	177
Clarksburg, W. Va.....	269	1948	UJA	300
Clarksdale, Miss.....	280	1948	UJA	412
Clayton, N. J.....	140	1948	UJA	76
Cleveland, Miss.....	250	1948	UJA	54
Cleveland, O.....	80,000	1948	Q	90,000
Cliffside Park, N. J.....	440	1947	UJA	450

City	Estimate	Year	Source	1937 Estimate
Clinton, Mass.....	130	1947	UJA	100
Coatesville, Pa.....	400	1948	UJA	630
Cohoes, N. Y.....	100	1947	UJA	110
Colchester, Conn.....	540	1948	UJA	270
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	225	1947	UJA	550
Columbia, S. C.....	500	1947	UJA	680
Columbus, Ga.....	550	1948	Q	735
Columbus, O.....	7,200	1948	Q-JWB	9,250
Concord, N. H.....	160	1947	UJA	75
Connellsville, Pa.....	160	1948	UJA	150
Conshohocken, Pa.....	108	1947	UJA	69
Coraopolis, Pa.....	156	1948	UJA	180
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	500	1948	Q	645
Corsicana, Tex.....	182	1948	Q	360
Cortland, N. Y.....	200	1947	UJA	98
Council Bluffs, Ia.....	450	1947	UJA	535
Cranford, N. J.....	400	1947	UJA	225
Cumberland, Md.....	510	1948	UJA	820
Dallas, Tex.....	10,000	1948	Q	10,400
Danbury, Conn.....	1,000	1948	Q	525
Danville, Ill.....	336	1948	UJA	380
Danville, Va.....	200	1947	UJA	290
Davenport, Ia.....	850	1948	UJA	710
Dayton, O.....	5,500	1948	Q	5,000
Daytona Beach, Fla.....	350	1947	UJA	390
Decatur, Ill.....	258	1948	UJA	285
Denver, Colo.....	16,000	1948	Q	18,400
Derby, Conn.....	340	1948	UJA	200
Des Moines, Ia.....	3,500	1948	Q	4,000
Detroit, Mich.....	90,000	1948	Q	90,000
Donora, Pa.....	160	1947	UJA	400
Dothan, Ala.....	144	1947	UJA	49
Dover, N. H.....	150	1948	UJA	138
Dover, N. J.....	612	1947	UJA	580
Du Bois, Pa.....	196	1947	UJA	200
Dubuque, Ia.....	208	1947	UJA	275
Duluth, Minn.....	2,800	1948	Q	3,700
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	123	1947	UJA	75
Duquesne, Pa.....	230	1947	UJA	750
Durham, N. C.....	360	1947	UJA	360
E. Chicago-Indiana Harbor, Ind.....	875	1948	Q	780
E. Liverpool, O.....	368	1948	UJA	535
E. Orange, N. J.....	4,585	1948	Q	2,120
E. Pittsburgh, Pa.....	660*	1940	FR	640

*Family Listing x 3.3

City	Estimate	Year	Source	1937 Estimate
E. St. Louis, Ill.....	660	1946	JWB	1,150
Easton, Pa. (Philipsburg)...	1,600	1948	Q	1,935
Eau Claire, Wis.....	125	1947	UJA	55
El Monte, Calif.....	330 *	1945	FR	25
El Paso, Tex.....	2,000	1948	Q	2,250
Elgin, Ill.....	480	1947	UJA	565
Elizabeth, N. J.....	10,000	1948	Q	11,700
Elkhart, Ind.....	160	1948	UJA	122
Ellenville, N. Y.....	800	1947	UJA	540
Ellwood City, Pa.....	147	1947	UJA	120
Elmira, N. Y.....	1,300	1948	UJA	1,280
Elsinore, Calif.....	450	1948	UJA	—
Elyria, O.....	360	1947	UJA	475
Englewood, N. J.....	2,000	1948	UJA	650
Englishtown, N. J.....	128	1948	UJA	60
Eric, Pa.....	1,750	1948	Q	1,900
Evansville, Ind.....	1,350	1948	Q	1,765
Eveleth, Minn.....	120	1948	UJA	125
Everett, Wash.....	125	1938	FR	135
Fair Lawn, N. J.....	1,000	1947	UJA	—
Fairmont, W. Va.....	160	1948	UJA	235
Fall River, Mass.....	4,000	1948	UJA	5,900
Far Rockaway, L. I.....	7,458	1943	JWB	—
Fargo, N. D.....	393	1948	Q	473
Farmingdale, N. J.....	800	1948	UJA	24
Fayetteville, N. C.....	175	1948	UJA	148
Five Towns, L. I. (Cedar- hurst, Hewlett, Wood- mere, Lawrence, Inwood).....	12,914	1943	JWB	—
Flemington, N. J.....	340	1947	UJA	144
Flint, Mich.....	2,200	1948	UJA	1,700
Fond du Lac, Wis.....	160	1947	UJA	175
Ft. Dodge, Ia.....	112	1948	UJA	110
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.....	360	1947	UJA	123
Ft. Lee, N. J.....	100	1938	JWB	120
Ft. Smith, Ark.....	310	1948	UJA	350
Ft. Wayne, Ind.....	1,200	1948	Q	1,960
Ft. Worth, Tex.....	1,800	1948	Q	2,200
Framingham, Mass.....	600	1948	UJA	450
Frederick, Md.....	136	1948	UJA	125
Freehold, N. J.....	500	1947	UJA	600
Fremont, O.....	103	1948	UJA	85
Fresno, Calif.....	1,200	1948	Q	935

*Family Listing x 3.3

City	Estimate	Year	Source	1937 Estimate
Gainesville, Fla.....	164	1947	UJA	89
Galesburg, Ill.....	144	1948	UJA	120
Galveston, Tex.....	1,200	1948	Q	1,200
Gardner, Mass.....	130	1947	UJA	250
Gary, Ind.....	2,500	1948	Q	2,450
Gastonia, N. C.....	125	1948	Q	80
Geneva, N. Y.....	120	1947	UJA	60
Glassport, Pa.....	120	1948	UJA	210
Glens Falls, N. Y.....	962	1948	UJA	630
Gloucester, Mass.....	280	1948	UJA	200
Gloversville, N. Y.....	1,300	1948	UJA	1,375
Goldsboro, N. C.....	135	1948	UJA	143
Grand Forks, N. D.....	240	1947	UJA	485
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1,300	1948	Q	1,720
Great Barrington, Mass....	132	1948	UJA	100
Green Bay, Wis.....	448	1947	UJA	440
Greenfield, Mass.....	250	1948	UJA	250
Greensboro, N. C.....	500	1947	UJA	535
Greensburg, Pa.....	440	1948	UJA	480
Greenville, Miss.....	254	1948	UJA	450
Greenville, S. C.....	260	1947	UJA	183
Greenwich, Conn.....	258	1948	UJA	250
Greenwood, Miss.....	160	1948	UJA	300
Hackensack, N. J.....	1,200	1948	UJA	930
Hagerstown, Md.....	306	1948	UJA	445
Hamilton, O.....	418	1948	UJA	410
Hammond, Ind.....	1,200	1947	UJA	1,930
Hampton-Phoebe, Va.....	175	1948	Q	208
Hampton Roads, Va.....	165*	1944	FR	—
Hannibal, Mo.....	100	1947	UJA	85
Hanover, Pa.....	120	1947	UJA	125
Harlan Zone, Ky.....	160	1948	UJA	23
Harrisburg, Pa.....	3,500	1948	Q	4,900
Harrisonburg, Va.....	112	1947	UJA	104
Hartford, Conn.....	26,000	1948	Q	23,360
Harvey, Ill.....	200	1947	UJA	125
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J....	240	1947	UJA	100
Hattiesburg, Miss.....	184	1948	UJA	215
Haverhill, Mass.....	2,500	1948	UJA	4,100
Haverstraw, N. Y.....	420	1947	UJA	360
Havre de Grace, Md.....	100	1948	UJA	30
Hayti, Mo.....	200	1948	UJA	24
Hazleton, Pa.....	1,600	1947	UJA	1,700
Helena, Ark.....	166	1948	UJA	220
Henderson, Ky.....	140	1947	UJA	88
Herkimer, N. Y.....	125	1948	UJA	98

*Family Listing x 3.3

City	Estimate	Year	Source	1937 Estimate
Hewlett, L. I.....	See Five Towns	L. I.		
Hibbing, Minn.....	268	1948	UJA	285
High Point, N. C.....	215	1947	UJA	210
Highland Falls, N. Y.....	100	1947	UJA	50
Hightstown, N. J.....	1,100	1948	UJA	70
Hillside, N. J.....	4,087	1948	Q	1,600
Hoboken, N. J.....	1,300	1948	UJA	2,450
Hollywood, Fla.....	1,500	1948	UJA	31
Holyoke, Mass.....	1,400	1948	UJA	1,870
Homestead, Pa.....	600	1947	UJA	900
Honesdale, Pa.....	110	1947	UJA	73
Hopkinsville, Ky.....	140	1947	UJA	70
Hornell, N. Y.....	120	1948	UJA	70
Hot Springs, Ark.....	300	1941	UJA	325
Houston, Tex.....	14,000	1948	Q-UJA	13,500
Hudson, N. Y.....	700	1947	UJA	700
Huntington, W. Va.....	700	1948	Q	810
Hurleyville, N. Y.....	500	1947	UJA	—
Hyannis, Mass.....	250	1948	UJA	—
Indiana, Pa.....	130	1947	UJA	165
Indianapolis, Ind.....	7,200	1948	Q	10,850
Inwood, L. I.....	See Five Towns	L. I.		
Iowa City, Ia.....	150	1947	UJA	130
Iron County, Mich.....	161	1947	UJA	—
Iron Mountain, Mich.....	104	1948	UJA	90
Irvington, N. J.....	7,388	1938	Q	6,650
Ithaca, N. Y.....	400	1947	UJA	424
Jackson, Mich.....	200	1948	UJA	200
Jackson, Miss.....	350	1947	UJA	235
Jackson, Tenn.....	155	1947	UJA	110
Jacksonville, Fla.....	3,450	1948	Q	4,820
Jamesburg, N. J.....	128	1947	UJA	50
Jamestown, N. Y.....	260	1947	UJA	170
Jasper, Ala.....	120	1947	UJA	140
Jeannette, Pa.....	200	1947	UJA	360
Jeffersonville, N. Y.....	150	1947	UJA	30
Jersey City, N. J.....	18,000	1948	Q-UJA	21,600
Johnstown, Pa.....	1,300	1948	UJA	1,300
Joliet, Ill.....	525	1948	Q	590
Joplin, Mo.....	410*	1948	FR	275
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	640	1948	UJA	400
Kankakee, Ill.....	272	1947	UJA	215
Kansas City, Kans.....	1,140	1948	Q	2,850
Kansas City, Mo.....	20,000	1948	Q	25,250

*Family Listing x 3.3

City	Estimate	Year	Source	1937 Estimate
Kearny, N. J.....	302	1948	Q	1,200
Keene, N. H.....	100	1947	UJA	50
Kennett Square, Pa.....	104	1947	UJA	35
Kenosha, Wis.....	573	1948	Q	950
Kerhonkson, N. Y.....	575	1947	UJA	—
Keyport, N. J.....	165	1947	UJA	125
Key West, Fla.....	120	1948	UJA	60
Kilgore, Tex.....	140	1948	UJA	—
Kingston, N. Y.....	2,400	1947	UJA	1,950
Kinston, N. C.....	130	1948	UJA	130
Kittanning-Ford City, Pa...	200	1947	UJA	167
Knoxville, Tenn.....	800	1948	Q	1,700
Kokomo, Ind.....	105	1947	UJA	90
La Crosse, Wis.....	166	1947	UJA	200
Laconia, N. H.....	120	1947	UJA	150
Lafayette, Ind.....	350	1948	UJA	300
Lafayette, La.....	194	1948	UJA	110
Lake Charles, La.....	100	1948	UJA	295
Lakeland, Fla.....	180	1948	UJA	65
Lakewood, N. J.....	1,400	1947	UJA	1,300
Lancaster, Pa.....	2,000	1948	Q	1,700
Lansdale, Pa.....	288	1948	UJA	98
Lansing, Mich.....	400	1948	UJA	500
Laredo, Tex.....	184	1947	UJA	184
Las Vegas, Nev.....	350	1948	UJA	63
Latrobe, Pa.....	138	1948	UJA	100
Lawrence, L. I.....	See Five Towns, L. I.			
Lawrence, Mass.....	2,800	1948	UJA	4,125
Leavenworth, Kans.....	160	1947	UJA	420
Lebanon, Conn.....	120	1948	UJA	125
Lebanon, Pa.....	582	1948	UJA	570
Leominster, Mass.....	262	1948	Q	185
Leonia, N. J.....	130	1938	JWB	125
Lewiston, Me.....	1,100	1948	UJA	1,100
Lewistown, Pa.....	245	1947	UJA	235
Lexington, Ky.....	856	1948	UJA	660
Liberty, N. Y.....	600	1947	UJA	600
Lima, O.....	418	1947	UJA	420
Lincoln, Nebr.....	800	1947	UJA	1,200
Linden, N. J.....	2,500	1948	Q	2,200
Little Falls, N. Y.....	176	1947	UJA	90
Little Rock, Ark.....	1,143	1948	Q	2,500
Livingston Manor, N. Y....	150	1947	UJA	—
Lock Haven, Pa.....	350	1948	UJA	360
Lockport, N. Y.....	100	1947	UJA	75
Long Beach, Calif.....	4,500	1948	Q	2,570
Long Branch, N. J.....	2,000	1947	UJA	2,000
Lorain, O.....	715	1947	UJA	935

City	Estimate	Year	Source	1937 Estimate
Los Angeles, Calif.....	225,000	1948	Q	82,000
Louisville, Ky.....	9,000	1947	Q	13,800
Lowell, Mass.....	2,000	1948	UJA	2,420
Lubbock, Tex.....	212	1948	UJA	60
Lynchburg, Va.....	250	1947	UJA	520
Lyndhurst, N. J.....	200	1947	UJA	300
Lynn, Mass.....	10,000	1948	Q	9,800
Macon, Ga.....	726	1948	FR	850
Madison, Wis.....	1,500	1948	UJA	1,350
Mahanoy City, Pa.....	150	1947	UJA	175
Manchester, Conn.....	480	1948	UJA	—
Manchester, N. H.....	1,485*	1948	Q	1,350
Manitowoc, Wis.....	178	1947	UJA	167
Mankato, Minn.....	112	1948	UJA	38
Mansfield, O.....	308	1947	UJA	270
Maplewood, N. J.....	2,240	1948	Q	—
Marinette, Wis.....	160	1948	UJA	180
Marion, Ind.....	152	1948	UJA	380
Marquette Co., Mich.....	100	1947	UJA	50
Marshalltown, Iowa.....	220	1947	UJA	175
Martinez, Calif. (incl. Concord & Pittsburg)....	250	1948	Q	38
Mason City, Iowa.....	208	1948	UJA	585
Massena, N. Y.....	104	1947	UJA	150
Massillon, O.....	130	1947	UJA	130
Mattoon, Ill.....	155	1947	UJA	43
Maywood, N. J.....	120	1948	UJA	—
McAlester, Okla.....	137	1947	UJA	42
McKeesport, Pa.....	2,400	1948	UJA	6,850
McKees Rocks, Pa.....	260	1948	UJA	330
Medway, Mass.....	150	1948	UJA	182
Memphis, Tenn.....	6,500	1948	Q	13,350
Meriden, Conn.....	1,200	1948	UJA	1,335
Meridian, Miss.....	250	1948	UJA	350
Metuchen, N. J.....	150	1947	UJA	200
Miami, Fla.....	40,000	1948	FR	7,500
Michigan City, Ind.....	320	1947	UJA	235
Middletown, Conn.....	1,000	1948	UJA	510
Middletown, N. Y.....	1,000	1948	Q	950
Middletown, O.....	310	1947	UJA	310
Milford, Conn.....	650	1947	UJA	100
Milford, Mass.....	300	1947	UJA	300
Millburn, N. J.....	579	1948	Q	300
Millis, Mass.....	300	1947	UJA	200
Millville, N. J.....	260	1947	UJA	310
Milwaukee, Wis.....	30,000	1948	Q	29,600

City	Estimate	Year	Source	1937 Estimate
Minneapolis, Minn.....	21,000	1948	Q	20,700
Minot, N. D.....	121	1947	UJA	128
Mobile, Ala.....	920	1948	UJA	1,050
Modesto, Calif.....	267	1948	UJA	360
Monessen, Pa.....	280	1948	UJA	280
Monroe, La.....	500	1948	Q	520
Monroe, N. Y.....	210	1947	UJA	60
Montclair, N. J.....	890	1948	Q	750
Montgomery, Ala.....	1,200	1948	Q	2,400
Monticello, N. Y.....	1,200	1947	UJA	1,350
Moodus, Conn.....	262	1948	UJA	—
Morgan City, La.....	115	1948	UJA	65
Morgantown, W. Va.....	211	1948	UJA	132
Morristown, N. J.....	1,000	1948	UJA	930
Mt. Carmel, Pa.....	272	1947	UJA	210
Mt. Clemens, Mich.....	300	1948	UJA	305
Mt. Freedom, N. J.....	160	1948	UJA	—
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....	10,000	1942	FR	9,300
Mountaindale, N. Y.....	250	1947	UJA	—
Mountain View, Calif.....	See San Jose, Calif.			
Muncie, Ind.....	340	1947	UJA	135
Muscataine, Iowa.....	120	1947	UJA	215
Muskegon, Mich.....	400	1948	UJA	300
Muskogee, Okla.....	145	1947	UJA	155
Nashua, N. H.....	360	1947	UJA	500
Nashville, Tenn.....	2,900	1948	Q	4,200
Natchez, Miss.....	198	1948	UJA	125
New Bedford, Mass.....	3,200	1948	UJA	4,520
New Britain, Conn.....	2,500	1947	UJA	3,300
New Brunswick, N. J.....	7,500	1948	Q	4,900
New Canaan, Conn.....	100	1948	UJA	60
New Castle, Pa.....	800	1948	UJA	850
New Haven, Conn.....	20,000	1947	UJA	24,700
New Kensington, Pa.....	640	1948	UJA	735
New London, Conn.....	2,200	1947	UJA	80
New Orleans, La.....	7,500	1948	Q	8,700
New Philadelphia, O.....	193	1947	UJA	80
New Rochelle, N. Y.....	3,960	1940	FR	6,400
New York, N. Y.....	2,000,000	1948	Q	2,035,000
Newark, N. J.....	56,800	1948	Q	73,000
Newburgh, N. Y.....	2,400	1948	Q	2,220
Newburyport, Mass.....	320	1948	UJA	290
Newport, R. I.....	720	1948	UJA	950
Newport News, Va.....	1,600	1948	Q	1,950
Newton, N. J.....	184	1948	UJA	75
Niagara Falls, N. Y (incl. Lewiston).....	1,200	1948	Q	1,200
Norfolk, Va.....	7,500	1948	Q	8,500

City	Estimate	Year	Source	1937 Estimate
Norristown, Pa.....	560	1947	UJA	675
North Adams, Mass.....	561	1948	UJA	725
North Bergen, N. J.....	1,980*	1939	FR	1,850
North Hollywood, Calif....	2,310*	1941	FR	—
Northampton, Mass.....	300	1948	UJA	560
Norwalk, Conn.....	2,300	1948	UJA	1,925
Norwich, Conn.....	2,000	1948	UJA	2,000
Nutley, N. J.....	501	1948	Q	260
Nyack, N. Y.....	276	1948	UJA	275
Oak Ridge, Tenn.....	200	1947	UJA	—
Oakland, Calif. (incl. Piedmont).....	7,500	1948	Q	7,415
Ogdensburg, N. Y.....	180	1947	UJA	140
Oil City, Pa.....	360	1947	UJA	375
Ojai, Calif.....	See Ventura County			
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1,600	1948	Q	2,100
Olean, N. Y.....	286	1948	UJA	250
Omaha, Nebr.....	8,000	1945	UJA	11,500
Oneida, N. Y.....	108	1947	UJA	96
Oneonta, N. Y.....	120	1947	UJA	60
Ontario, Calif. (incl. Pomona).....	650	1947	UJA	195
Orange, N. J.....	1,403	1948	Q	1,200
Orlando, Fla.....	700	1948	UJA	500
Oshkosh, Wis.....	160	1947	UJA	195
Oswego, N. Y.....	108	1947	UJA	120
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	226	1947	UJA	195
Oxnard, Calif.....	See Ventura County			
Paducah, Ky.....	150	1948	UJA	600
Palisades Park, N. J.....	400	1947	UJA	250
Palm Springs, Calif.....	300	1948	UJA	—
Park Ridge, N. J.....	152	1947	UJA	150
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	100	1948	UJA	125
Parksville, N. Y.....	225	1947	UJA	—
Pasadena, Calif.....	1,500	1947	UJA	1,870
Passaic, N. J. (incl. Clifton)	12,000	1948	Q	10,900
Paterson, N. J.....	20,000	1948	Q	24,000
Paulsboro, N. J.....	120	1948	UJA	—
Pawling, N. Y.....	110	1948	UJA	20
Pawtucket, R. I.....	1,250	1948	UJA	1,100
Peabody, Mass.....	1,200	1948	UJA	1,250
Pensacola, Fla.....	500	1948	UJA	730
Peoria, Ill.....	1,550	1948	Q	1,570
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	4,500	1947	UJA	4,860
Petaluma, Calif.....	600	1948	UJA	340

*Family Listing x 3.3

City	Estimate	Year	Source	1937 Estimate
Petersburg, Va.....	500	1947	UJA	393
Philadelphia, Pa.....	245,000	1948	Q	293,000
Philipsburg, Pa.....	110	1948	UJA	135
Phoebus, Va.....	See Hampton, Va.			
Phoenix, Ariz.....	3,500	1948	Q	1,000
Phoenixville, Pa.....	202	1948	UJA	100
Pine Bluff, Ark.....	275	1948	UJA	375
Piqua, O.....	161	1947	UJA	75
Pitman, N. J.....	120	1948	UJA	—
Pittsburg, Calif.....	See Martinez, Calif.			
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	54,000	1948	Q	52,000
Pittsfield, Mass.....	1,600	1948	Q	1,830
Plainfield, N. J.....	3,900	1948	Q	3,400
Plattsburg, N. Y.....	300	1947	UJA	240
Pleasantville, N. J.....	120	1947	UJA	200
Plymouth, Mass.....	220	1947	UJA	231
Pocatello, Idaho.....	114	1948	UJA	50
Point Pleasant, N. J.....	100	1947	UJA	12
Pompton Lakes, N. J.....	120	1947	UJA	125
Pontiac, Mich.....	500	1948	UJA	550
Port Arthur, Tex.....	248*	1948	Q	250
Port Chester, N. Y.....	2,700	1948	Q	2,200
Port Hueneme, Calif.....	See Ventura County			
Port Huron, Mich.....	130	1948	UJA	220
Port Jervis, N. Y.....	360	1948	UJA	200
Portland, Me.....	3,300	1948	Q	3,650
Portland, Oregon.....	6,600	1948	Q	10,700
Portsmouth, N. H.....	480	1947	UJA	350
Portsmouth, O.....	140	1948	UJA	175
Portsmouth, Va.....	1,500	1947	UJA	1,875
Pottstown, Pa.....	450	1947	UJA	635
Pottsville, Pa.....	870	1948	UJA	935
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	2,500	1948	Q	2,250
Princeton, N. J.....	280	1947	UJA	160
Providence, R. I.....	25,000	1947	UJA	23,800
Pueblo, Colo.....	456	1948	UJA	650
Putnam, Conn.....	120	1947	UJA	95
Quincy, Ill.....	146	1947	UJA	235
Racine, Wis.....	850	1948	UJA	850
Rahway, N. J.....	800	1948	UJA	375
Raleigh, N. C.....	350	1947	UJA	334
Reading, Pa.....	3,000	1948	Q	3,000
Red Bank, N. J.....	1,000	1947	UJA	850
Redondo, Calif.....	132*	1941	FR	—
Reno, Nev.....	300	1947	UJA	245

*Family Listing x 3.3

City	Estimate	Year	Source	1937 Estimate
Rensselaer, N. Y.....	100	1948	Q	70
Richmond, Calif. (incl. Rodeo).....	600	1948	Q	50
Richmond, Ind.....	150	1947	UJA	45
Richmond, Va.....	7,750	1948	Q	7,500
Ridgefield Park, N. J.....	260	1947	UJA	200
Ridgewood, N. J.....	300	1947	UJA	80
Riverside, Calif.....	224	1948	UJA	150
Riverside, N. J.....	136	1948	UJA	122
Roanoke, Va.....	650	1948	Q	470
Rochester, N. Y.....	20,500	1947	UJA	23,400
Rock Island, Ill.....	2,000	1948	UJA	1,900
Rockaway Park, L. I.....	10,400	1943	JWB	—
Rockford, Ill. (incl. Belvedere, Freeport, Beloit).....	715	1948	UJA	938
Rockland, Me.....	120	1947	UJA	90
Rockville, Conn.....	275	1947	UJA	106
Rockville Centre, N. Y.....	2,000	1948	FR	1,600
Rome, Ga.....	110	1947	UJA	200
Rome, N. Y.....	240	1947	UJA	165
Roselle, N. J.....	1,500	1948	Q	900
Rosenberg, Tex.....	120	1947	UJA	58
Rosenhayn, N. J.....	100	1947	UJA	—
Rutherford, N. J.....	400	1947	UJA	335
Rutland, Vt.....	200	1948	FR	250
Sacramento, Calif.....	1,750	1948	Q	1,225
St. Augustine, Fla.....	180	1948	UJA	225
St. Joseph, Mo.....	1,100	1948	UJA	3,200
St. Louis, Mo.....	44,000	1948	Q	51,000
St. Paul, Minn.....	12,000	1948	Q	14,000
St. Petersburg, Fla.....	624	1948	UJA	510
Saginaw, Mich.....	500	1948	Q	475
Salem, Mass.....	1,200	1948	UJA	1,900
Salem, N. J.....	238	1947	UJA	220
Salem, Oregon (incl. Eugene).....	115*	1943	Q	162
Salinas, Calif.....	250	1948	UJA	55
Salisbury, Md.....	161	1948	UJA	125
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1,450	1948	Q	2,535
San Angelo, Tex.....	105	1947	UJA	73
San Antonio, Tex.....	6,250	1948	Q	6,900
San Bernardino, Calif.....	650	1948	UJA	560
San Diego, Calif.....	6,000	1948	Q	3,000
San Francisco, Calif.....	50,000	1948	Q	40,900
San Jose, Calif.....	1,200	1948	Q	580

*Family Listing x 3.3

City	Estimate	Year	Source	1937 Estimate
San Leandro, Calif.....	1,500	1948	Q	75
San Pedro, Calif.....	600	1948	UJA	—
Sanford, Me.....	120	1948	UJA	—
Santa Ana, Calif. (incl. Anaheim, Orange, Fullerton, Laguna Beach & Huntington Beach).....	693*	1948	Q	360
Santa Barbara, Calif.....	300	1948	UJA	275
Santa Fe, N. M.....	145	1947	UJA	75
Santa Monica, Calif.....	5,000	1947	FR	1,335
Santa Paula, Calif.....	See Ventura County			
Santa Rosa, Calif. (incl. Healdsburg).....	183	1948	UJA	110
Saranac Lake, N. Y.....	100	1948	UJA	335
Sarasota, Fla.....	204	1948	UJA	70
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	500	1948	UJA	450
Savannah, Ga.....	4,000	1948	Q	3,900
Sayre, Pa.....	132	1947	UJA	40
Scarsdale, N. Y.....	600	1944	FR	900
Schenectady, N. Y.....	3,725	1948	Q	3,750
Scranton, Pa.....	5,500	1948	Q	9,800
Seattle, Wash.....	9,500	1948	Q	14,500
Selma, Ala.....	202	1948	UJA	325
Shamokin, Pa.....	250	1948	UJA	235
Sharon-Farrell, Pa.....	1,000	1948	Q	585
Sharon Springs, N. Y.....	165	1947	UJA	15
Sheboygan, Wis.....	600	1947	UJA	1,000
Sheffield, Ala. (incl. Florence & Tuscumbia)...	140	1940	FR	180
Shelbyville, Ind.....	140	1948	UJA	40
Shenandoah, Pa.....	444	1948	UJA	563
Shreveport, La.....	1,800	1948	Q	2,180
Sioux City, Iowa.....	3,200	1948	Q	3,500
Sioux Falls, S. D.....	350	1948	Q	425
Somerville, N. J.....	634	1948	UJA	500
South Amboy, N. J.....	145	1947	UJA	125
South Bend, Ind.....	2,500	1948	Q	2,850
South Fallsburg, N. Y.....	1,100	1947	UJA	—
South Haven, Mich.....	650	1948	UJA	300
South Orange, N. J.....	2,298	1948	Q	1,300
South River, N. J.....	400	1947	UJA	400
South Bridge, Mass.....	204	1947	UJA	50
Southeast, Ark.....	172	1948	UJA	—
Southern Illinois, So. of Carlinville.....	2,800	1948	Q	—
Spartanburg, S. C.....	170	1947	UJA	90
Spokane, Wash.....	602	1947	UJA	1,208

*Family Listing x 3.3

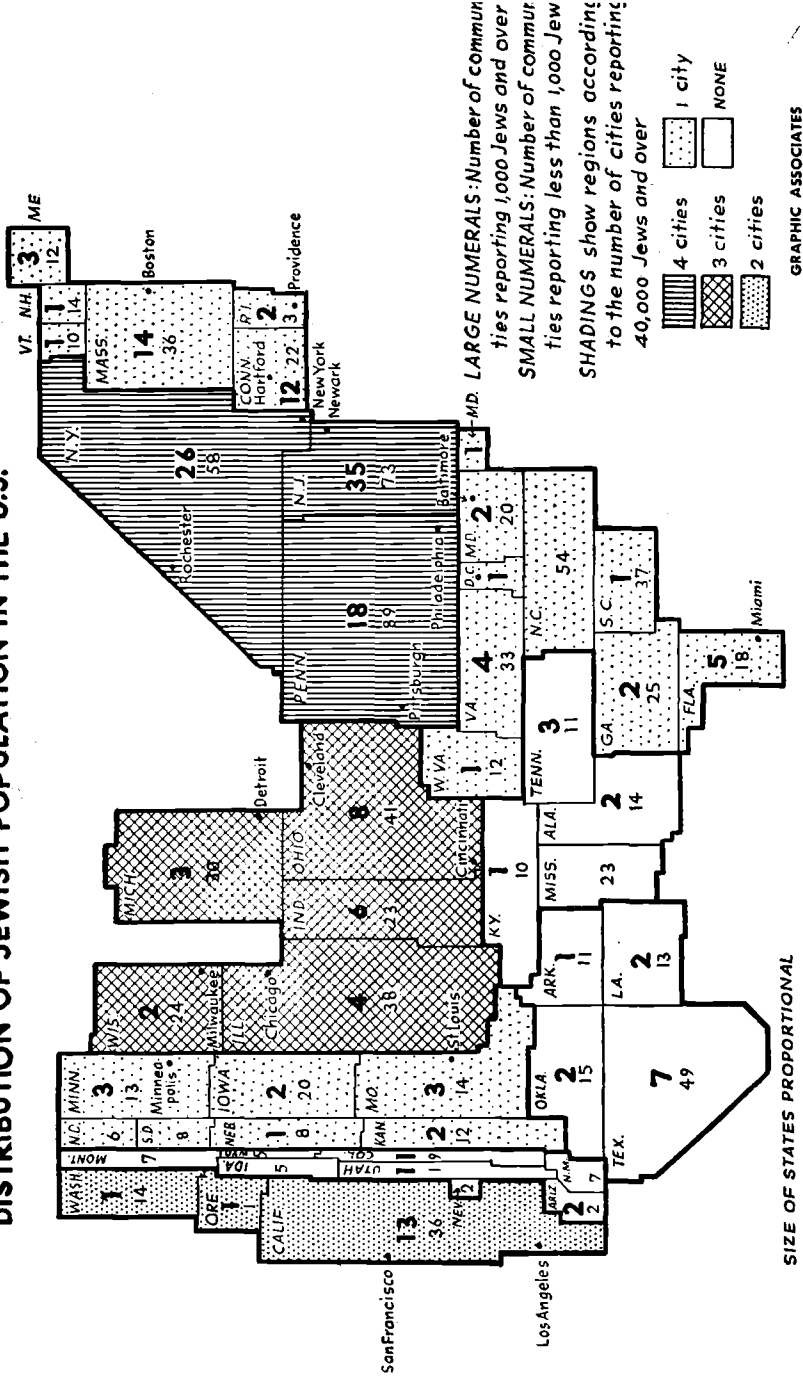
City	Estimate	Year	Source	1937 Estimate
Spring Valley, N. Y.....	2,100	1947	UJA	1,330
Springfield, Ill.....	1,200	1947	UJA	1,120
Springfield, Mass.....	10,000	1948	Q	12,270
Springfield, Mo.....	200	1947	UJA	285
Springfield, O.....	550	1948	UJA	475
Stamford, Conn.....	5,500	1948	Q	4,905
Stelton, N. J.....	180	1947	UJA	—
Steubenville, O.....	780	1948	Q	1,000
Stockton, Calif.....	1,500	1947	Q	1,235
Stroudsburg, Pa.....	226	1947	UJA	115
Suffern, N. Y.....	544	1947	UJA	325
Suffolk, Va.....	172	1948	UJA	135
Summit, N. J.....	400	1948	UJA	200
Sumter, S. C.....	154	1947	UJA	235
Sunbury, Pa.....	160	1948	UJA	230
Sunnyvale, Calif. (incl. Mountain View).....	100	1947	FR	—
Superior, Wis.....	604	1948	UJA	900
Syracuse, N. Y.....	10,000	1948	Q	14,500
Tacoma, Wash.....	495	1948	Q	900
Tallahassee, Fla.....	140	1947	UJA	98
Tampa, Fla.....	1,800	1948	Q	1,730
Tarentum, Pa.....	160	1948	UJA	180
Taunton, Mass.....	600	1948	UJA	760
Teaneck, N. J.....	2,100	1948	UJA	280
Terre Haute, Ind.....	600	1948	FR	1,100
Texarkana, Tex.....	176	1948	UJA	125
Titusville, Pa.....	120	1948	UJA	175
Toledo, O.....	6,500	1948	Q	10,500
Toms River, N. J.....	1,000	1947	UJA	—
Topeka, Kans.....	147	1948	UJA	675
Torrington, Conn.....	322	1947	UJA	310
Trenton, N. J.....	7,750	1948	Q	9,650
Tri-Cities, Ala.....	132	1948	UJA	—
Tri-Cities, Ill. (incl. Venice, Granite City, Madison) ..	132 *	1946	JWB	—
Troy, N. Y. (incl. Cohoes & Hoosick Falls).....	2,275	1948	Q	3,120
Tulsa, Okla.....	1,750	1948	Q	2,850
Tupelo, Miss.....	200	1948	UJA	14
Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	210	1948	Q	300
Tucson, Ariz.....	4,000	1948	Q	480
Tyler, Tex.....	450	1947	UJA	650
Union, N. J.....	800	1947	UJA	—
Union City, N. J.....	4,000	1945	FR	4,800

City	Estimate	Year	Source	1937 Estimate
Uniontown, Pa.....	800	1948	UJA	1,220
Utica, N. Y.....	3,300	1948	JWB	3,650
Valdosta, Ga.....	126	1948	UJA	82
Vallejo, Calif.....	140	1948	UJA	135
Van Nuys, Calif.....	132*	1941	FR	—
Ventura Co., Calif. (incl. Ventura City, Santa Paula, Oxnard, Camarillo, Fillmore, Port Hueneme, Ojai)....	398	1948	Q	—
Verona, N. J.....	381	1948	Q	350
Vicksburg, Miss.....	280	1948	Q	378
Vineland, N. J.....	2,000	1948	UJA	950
Virginia, Minn.....	164	1948	Q	135
Waco, Tex.....	1,000	1948	Q	1,150
Walden, N. Y.....	140	1948	UJA	120
Wallingford, Conn.....	280	1948	UJA	280
Ware, Mass.....	110	1948	UJA	110
Warren, O.....	600	1948	Q	635
Washington, D. C.....	30,000	1947	UJA	18,350
Washington, N. J.....	148*	1948	Q	—
Washington, Pa.....	500	1948	UJA	450
Waterbury, Conn.....	4,000	1948	Q	5,800
Waterloo, Iowa.....	556	1948	UJA	420
Watertown, N. Y.....	400	1948	UJA	460
Waterville, Me.....	110	1948	UJA	215
Watsonville, Calif.....	See San Jose, Calif.			
Waukegan, Ill.....	620	1948	UJA	1,100
Waukesha, Wis.....	104	1947	UJA	55
Wausau, Wis.....	368	1947	UJA	250
Webster, Mass.....	200	1947	UJA	185
Weirton, W. Va.....	300	1947	UJA	—
Welch, W. Va.....	104	1948	UJA	70
West Chester, Pa.....	360	1948	UJA	450
West Hoboken, N. J.....	1,320	1945	FR	—
West New York, N. J.....	2,410	1945	FR	2,670
West Orange, N. J.....	1,295	1948	Q	540
West Palm Beach, Fla.....	1,900	1948	UJA	500
Westerly, R. I.....	200	1947	UJA	126
Westwood, N. J.....	320	1947	UJA	250
Wharton, Tex.....	312	1947	UJA	89
Wheeling, W. Va.....	800	1948	UJA	1,150
White Lake, N. Y.....	300	1947	UJA	—
White Plains, N. Y.....	3,000	1944	FR	2,600
Whiting, Ind.....	225	1948	UJA	75

*Family Listing x 3.3

City	Estimate	Year	Source	1937 Estimate
Wichita, Kans.....	1,000	1948	Q	1,315
Wichita Falls, Tex.....	276	1947	UJA	385
Wildwood, N. J.....	360	1948	UJA	425
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	5,062	1948	Q	6,200
Williamson, W. Va.....	173	1947	UJA	135
Williamsport, Pa.....	800	1948	UJA	825
Williamstown, N. J.....	100	1947	UJA	—
Willimantic, Conn.....	425	1947	UJA	400
Wilmington, Del.....	6,500	1948	Q	6,200
Wilmington, N. C.....	303	1947	UJA	330
Winchester, Va.....	129	1948	UJA	57
Winston-Salem, N. C.....	300	1948	UJA	315
Woodbine, N. J.....	600	1948	UJA	1,600
Woodbourne, N. Y.....	200	1947	UJA	—
Woodbridge, N. J.....	400	1947	UJA	400
Woodbury, N. J.....	175	1947	UJA	200
Woodmere, L. I.....	See Five Towns, L. I.			
Woodridge, N. Y.....	400	1947	UJA	210
Woonsocket, R. I.....	840	1947	UJA	1,080
Wooster, O.....	124	1948	UJA	150
Worcester, Mass.....	9,750	1948	Q	13,350
Wynne, Ark.....	132	1948	UJA	37
Yonkers, N. Y.....	6,750	1942	FR	7,200
York, Pa.....	935	1948	Q	935
Youngstown, O.....	5,500	1948	Q	8,650
Zanesville, O.....	300	1948	UJA	370

DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH POPULATION IN THE U.S.



SIZE OF STATES PROPORTIONAL

GRAPHIC ASSOCIATES

JEWISH POPULATION OF THE WORLD

By Leon Shapiro and Boris Sapir

THE WHOLESALÉ extermination of Jews in Europe during the German occupation and the mass population movements in the period immediately following liberation will have to be studied carefully when sufficient data are available. Unfortunately, a large portion of this information has been destroyed, and students of the problem will have to rely on material that cannot easily be checked.

In order to make the best use of the scarce material, the writers used—in addition to data obtained by official census—such local registrations as were carried out in a number of countries for demographic or other purposes, and in some cases estimates made by reliable observers. When contradictory estimates were obtained for a given country, they were compared and checked, and conservative figures were established on the basis of a careful study of every case.¹ It must be pointed out that in compiling the data the natural increase in the Jewish population could not be taken into account, except in cases when it was specifically indicated in the source-material. In other instances the task would be too hazardous and hardly feasible. Changes due to migration and mass movements were studied and followed through only to the extent of the availability of the data. With these reservations, it is hoped that the present study may serve as a useful guide by presenting the demographic picture of Jewish life for the period covering the fateful decade of 1939–1948.

¹ This is not the place to elaborate on the limitations of the sources used for studying problems connected with the Jewish population. The available figures are based on estimates of varying degree of accuracy. Moreover, these estimates do not always pertain to the same year.

World Jewry

It was estimated that at the end of 1939 the distribution of the Jewish population by continents was as follows:

Continent	No.	Per Cent
Europe (including Asiatic USSR and Turkey)	9,739,200	58.56
America (North and South)	5,480,175	32.95
Asia	771,500	4.64
Africa	609,800	3.66
Australia and New Zealand	33,000	0.19
TOTAL	16,633,675	100.00

In 1948 the estimated distribution was as follows:

Continent	No.	Per Cent
Europe (including Asiatic USSR and Turkey)	3,779,300	33.23
America (North and South)	5,777,850	50.80
Asia	1,030,200	9.06
Africa	745,500	6.55
Australia and New Zealand	40,500	0.36
TOTAL	11,373,350	100.00

At the end of 1939 there were in Europe (including Asiatic USSR and Asiatic Turkey) about 9,700,000 Jews. After liberation, only about 3,700,000 survived the deportations and extermination, while some 5,800,000, or about 60 per cent of the total European Jewish population, was annihilated.² In terms of the world Jewish population, more than one-third of the total was exterminated—a social disaster without precedent even in Jewish history.

² Over 200,000 have succeeded in emigrating to Palestine, USA, Latin America, etc.

TABLE 1³ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION IN EUROPE, BY COUNTRIES⁴

Country	General Population	Jewish Population
Albania	1,003,124	300
Austria	6,935,000	31,000 ⁵
Belgium	8,389,000	45,000
Bulgaria	7,048,000	45,000
Czechoslovakia	12,170,000	42,000
Denmark	4,146,000	5,500
England	49,748,000	345,000
Finland	3,906,000	1,800
France	41,000,000	235,000
Germany	65,911,000	153,000 ⁵
Greece	7,450,000	8,500
Holland	9,636,000	28,000
Hungary	9,333,000	174,000
Irish Free State	2,972,000	4,500
Italy	45,486,000	53,000 ⁵
Luxembourg	285,000	1,000
Norway	3,145,000	1,200
Poland	23,930,000	88,000
Portugal	8,312,000	4,000
Rumania	16,472,000	380,000
Soviet Union	187,581,000	2,000,000
Spain	27,503,000	3,000
Sweden	6,803,000	15,500
Switzerland	4,543,000	25,000
Turkey	21,273,900	80,000
Yugoslavia	14,800,000	10,000
TOTAL	589,781,024	3,779,300

³ Data on the total population are taken from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, Statistical Office of the United Nations, May, 1948, Vol. II, 5, Great Neck, N. Y. These data represent official figures for 1946 and 1947 provided by the various countries. Where such material was not available, data were taken from the *Year Book of the United Nations*, 1946-1947, N. Y. 1947, and other sources. The data on Jewish population are mostly for 1947-1948 and are based on information derived from local sources.

⁴ Including Asiatic USSR and Asiatic Turkey.

⁵ These numbers include not only local residents but displaced Jews as well.

TABLE 2

ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, BY COUNTRIES ⁶

Country	General Population	Jewish Population
Canada	12,582,000	180,000
United States ⁷	144,002,000	5,000,000
	156,584,000	5,180,000
Argentina	16,108,000	360,000
Bolivia	3,854,000	4,000
Brazil	46,726,000	110,750
Chile	5,522,000	25,000
Colombia	10,545,000	6,000
Costa Rica	772,000	100
Cuba	5,052,000	10,000
Curacao	90,870	1,000
Dominican Republic	2,151,000	600
Dutch Guiana	171,396	1,000
Ecuador	3,340,000	3,500
El Salvador	2,047,000	200
Guatemala	3,643,000	800
Haiti	3,500,000	200
Honduras	1,220,000	150
Jamaica	1,250,209	2,000
Mexico	23,425,000	25,000
Nicaragua	1,136,000	150
Panama	641,000	1,000
Paraguay	1,200,000	3,000
Peru	7,107,000	3,000
Trinidad	535,499	400
Uruguay	2,281,000	37,000
Venezuela	4,300,000	3,000
TOTAL	303,201,974	5,777,850

⁶ See footnote 3, p. 693.⁷ Exclusive of Alaska.

TABLE 3

ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION IN ASIA, BY COUNTRIES⁸

Country	General Population	Jewish Population
Aden.....	665,000	8,700
Afghanistan.....	12,000,000	5,000
China.....	461,006,000	15,000
Dutch East Indies.....	70,476,000	2,000
India and Pakistan.....	411,500,000	30,000
French Indo-China.....	23,700,000	1,500
Iran.....	17,000,000	50,000
Iraq.....	4,803,430	90,000
Israel.....	N. A.	750,000
Japan.....	77,997,642	2,000
Manchuria.....	36,949,972	10,000
Philippines.....	19,511,000	1,000
Syria-Lebanon.....	3,006,028	20,000
Yemen.....	3,500,000	45,000
TOTAL.....	1,142,115,072	1,030,200

⁸ Excluding Asiatic provinces of the USSR and Turkey; see footnote 3, p. 693.

TABLE 4

ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION IN AFRICA, BY COUNTRIES⁹

Country	General Population	Jewish Population
Abyssinia.....	9,500,000	51,000
Algeria.....	7,600,000	130,000
Egypt.....	19,090,000	75,000
Libya.....	888,401	30,000
Morocco (including Tangiers).....	8,100,000	286,000
Southern Rhodesia.....	1,448,393	3,500
Tunisia.....	2,730,000	70,000
Union of South Africa.....	11,600,000	100,000
TOTAL.....	60,956,794	745,500

⁹ See footnote 3, p. 693.

TABLE 5

ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND,
BY COUNTRIES⁹

Country	General Population	Jewish Population
Australia	7,343,800	37,000
New Zealand	1,802,000	3,500
TOTAL	9,145,800	40,500

⁹ See footnote 3, p. 693.

Europe

At present, about 3,780,000 Jews reside on the European continent. Out of the total Jewish population in Europe, about 2,000,000, or a little more than 53 per cent, live in the USSR. Thus, one-third of the Jewish population in the USSR was lost during the war and occupation. Unfortunately, neither the Russian-Jewish organizations nor the general USSR statistics contain information on this very important subject. Our estimates, based on a careful study of Russian and Jewish material concerning persons evacuated to the unoccupied part of the country, were borne out by data recently published in Poland.¹⁰ In Eastern Europe, outside of the USSR, there are now about 740,000 Jews or about 20 per cent of the European total. 350,000 Jews reside in Western Europe, including Scandinavia. In the so-called DP areas of Europe, namely Austria, Germany and Italy, there are about 200,000 Jews.¹¹

The Jews of Europe who survived the occupation have not always remained in the country of their origin. Mass population movements spread throughout Europe, and precluded the possibility of computing precise statistics of the losses suffered by Jews of various

¹⁰ According to Izchok Warszawski's article *Der Yidisher Ontail inem Zig ibern Hitlerism*, in *Dos Naye Lebn*, Warsaw, May 9, 1948, out of the total Jewish population of Russia, amounting to 3,050,000—1,050,000 were killed, thus leaving about 2,000,000 Jews in the USSR in 1945. This is the first statement in the press of Soviet-controlled countries confirming the extent of German annihilation of Jews in the USSR during the occupation.

¹¹ Including native Jews and Jewish DPs.

countries. It is important, however, with reservations as to the precision of the numbers, to indicate the communities which suffered most in the disaster.

TABLE 6

ESTIMATED LOSSES IN THE MOST IMPORTANT COMMUNITIES
IN EUROPE

Country	No. of Jews at the End of 1939	No. of Jews Perished	Percentage of Loss
Austria	60,000	40,000	66
Belgium	100,000	40,000	40
Czechoslovakia	360,000	300,000	83
France	300,000	130,000	38
Germany	240,000	200,000	80
Greece	75,000	60,000	80
Holland	150,000	120,000	80
Hungary	403,000	200,000	50
Latvia	95,000	85,000	90
Lithuania	155,000	135,000	90
Poland	3,250,000	2,900,000	88
Rumania	850,000	420,000	50
Soviet Union	3,020,000	1,000,000	33
Yugoslavia	75,000	65,000	86

It may be interesting to record the most important population movements which have taken place in Europe since the liberation. The general trend of displacement was from the East to the West. In February, 1946, began the repatriation of Polish Jews from the USSR to Poland. By August, 1946, when the repatriation was completed, about 140,000 Polish Jewish repatriates had been brought home.¹² After the Kielce pogrom, on July 4, 1946, an estimated 120,000 Polish Jews fled westward.

In the spring of 1946, 30,000 Rumanian Jews who had spent the war years in Soviet Russia were repatriated to Rumania. However, it is estimated that in the ensuing years approximately 40,000 Rumanian Jews left the country. About 20,000 Hungarian and some 15,000 Czechoslovakian Jews left their countries looking for new homes. This mass migration was reflected not only in the increase

¹² *Dos Naye Leb* Nos. 20 (45), 21 (46), Lodz, June 21 and 28, 1946.

of the number of Jewish DPs but also in the substantial increase of the Jewish population in France. It is estimated by reliable observers that from liberation and through the first half of 1947, some 40-50,000 Jews from Eastern Europe and from DP camps came to France, increasing its Jewish population to about 235,000, and thus making France the second largest Jewish center in Continental Europe after Rumania. In the Fall of 1945 5,500 from Denmark, who had fled to Sweden during the German occupation, returned to Denmark.

Africa

The latest data on Jewish population in Africa reveal a continuous natural increase, particularly in communities situated in the least developed areas of the Moslem countries.¹³ The estimated total of Jews in Africa amounts to about 745,000. Compared with the figure for 1946—640,000—the increase amounts to about 16 per cent. It is necessary to point out, however, that though there was a substantial natural increase in the Jewish population in that area, the fact that up-to-date data on certain countries have only recently become available may partly account for the considerable difference in figures. Outside of the Moslem countries, sizable Jewish communities may be found in the Union of South Africa and Abyssinia.

Asia and Australia

Out of an approximate 1,000,000 Jews in Asia, an estimated 750,000 are living in Israel. The other important centers are in Moslem countries. There are 37,000 Jews in Australia and 3,500 in New Zealand.

Israel

For the purpose of this study, the data on Jewish population comprise not only Israeli citizens in the territory recommended by the UN decision of November 29, 1947, and included in the state of Israel as announced by the declaration of the establishment of the state on May 14, 1948 (about 5,678 square miles), but also the Jewish inhabitants of Jerusalem. It was estimated that at the end

¹³ See section on Moslem countries, p. 703.

of September, 1948, 750,000 Jews resided in Israel. This estimate was corroborated by a statement made by Moshe Shapiro, Minister of Immigration, indicating that the total Jewish population in Israel was 740,000.¹⁴ At about the same time only 30-35,000 Arabs were in Israeli territory.

TABLE 7.

JEWISH POPULATION OF PALESTINE IN 1946 BY AGE GROUPS
AND SEX¹⁵

Age	Male	Female	Total	Per Cent
Under 10.....	63,200	59,700	122,900	19.8
10—19.....	54,100	49,500	103,600	16.6
20—29.....	53,300	51,700	105,000	16.9
30—39.....	58,600	57,800	116,400	18.7
40—49.....	46,300	44,400	90,700	14.6
50 and over.....	41,100	42,300	83,400	13.4
Unspecified.....	316,600 —	305,400 —	622,000	100.0 —
			3,000 625,000	

¹⁵ *American Jewish Year Book*, Vol. 49, Table 8, p. 472.

We do not possess, at this writing, recent data on Israel. The estimates for 1946 indicate that over 36 per cent of the total Jewish population were under 20, over 35 per cent between 20 and 39 years of age. The recent immigration to Israel (since proclamation of the State on May 14, through September, 1948) of about 53,000 brought to Israel tens of thousands of young men and women, and certainly accentuated the favorable demographic structure of the Yishuv.

Available data on gainfully employed Jews in 1947 follow:¹⁶

¹⁴ The Jewish Agency *Digest*, Jerusalem, No. 1 (221), Sept. 30, 1948, p. 37.

¹⁶ *Misparim V'Uvdot al Ha-Yishuv Ve-ha-Meshek Be-Eretz Israel*, January 1948, (13).

GAINFULLY EMPLOYED JEWS IN PALESTINE IN 1947

Employment	No.	Per Cent
Agriculture	32,000	12.2
Industry and Handicraft	67,000	25.5
Public Work and Building	15,000	5.7
Army	10,800	4.1
Transportation and Communication	15,800	6.0
Commerce	40,000	15.2
Finance	9,000	3.4
Professions	27,500	10.4
Civil Service	16,500	6.3
Other Services	18,400	7.0
Various	11,000	4.2
TOTAL	263,000	100.0

Cyprus

Starting August 14, 1948, the island of Cyprus became one of the places where the non-certificated Jewish DPs were concentrated in substantial numbers. Intercepted on their way to Palestine, they were sent by the British Government to Cyprus until "a decision could be taken as to their future." From August, 1946, through the end of March, 1948, thirty-six ships brought to the island 48,024 refugees. As of April 1, 1948, over 1,000 births had occurred in Cyprus, bringing the total Jewish population which passed through the camps to about 50,000, including 10,000 children. It should be pointed out that the refugee population was not stable, as there were constant arrivals from Europe and departures to Palestine. As of December 28, 1947, the Jewish refugees in Cyprus, numbering about 16,000, were distributed as follows:

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0 — 18	1,109	1,065	2,174
Over 18	8,579	5,248	13,827
TOTAL	9,688	6,313	16,001

On January 1, 1948, the number of Jewish refugees rose to 31,134, including 6,000 children.

After the proclamation of the state of Israel, the evacuation of Cyprus gained momentum, but in the fall of 1948, about 11,000

DPs were still there. The Jewish population of Cyprus is not included in the general table of Jews in Asia, since its inclusion would duplicate the number already included in various areas.

North and South America

There are about 5,770,000 Jews in the Western Hemisphere, of whom an estimated 5,000,000 live in the United States and 180,000 in Canada.¹⁷ The figures on Latin American countries are based on recent estimates made by local observers. There are unfortunately no other reliable data except for Mexico, where a communal registration took place in 1945. According to these figures, Argentina with its 360,000 Jews has the largest Jewish community in Latin America, followed by Brazil with 110,000, Uruguay 37,000 and Chile and Mexico, 25,000 each.

Jewish Children

Unfortunately, there is as yet no adequate information as to the exact number of Jewish children in the formerly occupied European countries. By the end of 1945, it was estimated that out of 1,200,000 Jewish children up to fifteen years of age in pre-war Continental Europe, no more than 150,000 remained alive after the liberation.¹⁸ This estimate, borne out by the figures obtained from various formerly occupied countries in 1945 (excluding USSR), indicated that the ratio of children among the surviving Jewish population was scarcely one-tenth of the total. It was further reported that in some communities there were children of mixed parentage. Even if one disregards this very important factor, the numbers in themselves are a warning to all persons concerned with the future of European Jewry. It is true that after the end of the war there was a natural postwar boom which was increased by a specific Jewish drive toward the re-establishment of families and salvage of the group and brought about a notable increase in the birth rate among the Jewish population throughout Europe. This was true particularly in the DP areas of Germany, Austria, Italy and Cyprus. Available data, which have to be accepted only as an indication of a trend and not as reliable recordings of the birth rate, show that 2,000 Jewish children

¹⁷ For a discussion of Jewish population in the USA, see pp. 651-89.

¹⁸ Leon Shapiro, *Jewish Children in Liberated Europe*, JDC Research Department, Report 1, 1946.

were born in Poland in 1947—putting the birth rate at about 22 per thousand.¹⁹ In Cyprus in 1947, where the eighteen-to-forty-five age bracket represented more than three-quarters of the refugees, 70 to 120 babies were born monthly.²⁰ It was reported that the Jewish birth rate in Switzerland showed an upward trend in 1946 and 1947.²¹ The birth rate among the Jewish population in Belgium in 1947 was about 13 per 1,000.²²

In 1947, estimated figures on the Jewish child population in important European communities showed a considerable increase in the total number. Since about 15,000 children left Europe for Palestine after liberation, the total Jewish child population in the formerly occupied areas at the end of 1947 was about 180,000, representing a notable increase.

TABLE 8

JEWISH CHILD POPULATION IN IMPORTANT COMMUNITIES OF
EUROPE
(INCLUDING TO SOME EXTENT THE AGE GROUP ABOVE FIFTEEN)
1947-1948

Community	No.
Poland.....	17,000
Rumania.....	50,000
Hungary.....	18,000
Czechoslovakia.....	3,500
Bulgaria.....	12,000
Yugoslavia.....	1,800
France.....	25,000
Belgium.....	4,000
Holland.....	3,000
Greece.....	1,500
Germany.....	28,500
Austria.....	6,500
Italy.....	7,000
TOTAL.....	177,800

²³ Including DP children.

¹⁹ Report on Poland, JDC.

²⁰ Bulletin issued by the Inter-Camp Committee, Nov. 25, 1947, in Hebrew and *The Economist*, London, Feb. 14, 1948.

²¹ J. T. A., July 30, 1948.

²² Report from Belgium, JDC, August, 1948.

To this total should be added about 6,000 Jewish children from Cyprus who are actually European children on their way to Palestine. Thus, Jewish children in the low age bracket (including DPs) represent about 13 per cent of the total Jewish population (including DPs) in the respective countries. The extent of deficit in children may be seen from a comparison of these figures with statistics of Jewish children in some countries of Europe in the year preceding World War II.

TABLE 9

PRE-WAR JEWISH POPULATION AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN
UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE IN FIVE COUNTRIES

Country	Census Year	Jewish Population	Jewish Child Population	Per Cent of the Jewish Population
Poland.....	1931	3,113,900	921,714	29.6
Czechoslovakia.....	1930	356,830	85,996	24.1
Holland.....	1941	150,000	22,400	14.3
Hungary.....	1930	444,567	78,244	17.6
Germany.....	1939	240,000	18,960	7.9
TOTAL.....		4,305,297	1,127,314	26.1

The loss of children cannot be compensated by the temporary postwar spiral of the birth rate, even if the figures given above are accepted as being entirely reliable. The age composition of the Jewish population in Europe is a warning against any optimistic diagnosis of the situation. The deficit of children will be felt for generations, and will have an ever-increasing influence on the demographic structure of various Jewish communities.

Jews in Moslem Countries

The destruction of the great European Jewish communities naturally focused the attention of the Jewish world on the Jews in Moslem countries, most of whom have been spared the tragic experiences of war and occupation. As a result of demographic changes brought about by the loss of some 5,800,000 European Jews, the Jewish population in the Moslem countries now forms a much larger proportion of world Jewry, and may well play an increasingly important

role in Jewish life in the years to come. On the basis of local reports and the recent registration of Jews in Aden and Morocco, the total number of Jews in Moslem countries may be conservatively estimated at 900,000-1,000,000. The changes in the relative position of the Jews in Moslem countries may be clearly understood by comparing their number with the total Jewish population before and after the war. Before the war, the estimated 800,000 Jews in Moslem countries (including European Turkey and excluding Asiatic USSR) represented approximately 5 per cent of the world Jewish population of about 16,600,000. In 1948, the Jews in Moslem countries represented more than 8 per cent of the total Jewish population of about 11,000,000. Of the approximately 2,000,000 Jews in Asia and Africa, (including European Turkey) about one half live in Moslem countries. Their importance can easily be seen from the fact that they probably constitute the only Jewish group in which the natural reproduction rate still shows an upward trend. The Jewish population is distributed among fourteen Islamic countries as follows:

<i>Asia</i>		<i>Africa</i>	
Aden ²⁴	8,700	Algeria.....	130,000
Afghanistan.....	5,000	Egypt.....	75,000
India ²⁵	30,000	Libya.....	26,000
Iran.....	50,000	Morocco ²⁶	286,000
Iraq.....	90,000	Tunisia.....	70,000
Syria-Lebanon	20,000		
Turkey.....	80,000	TOTAL.....	587,000
Yemen.....	45,000		
TOTAL.....	328,700	GRAND TOTAL...	915,700

²⁴ As of January, 1948.

²⁵ Before the partition of India.

²⁶ Including Tangiers, according to the registration of December, 1946.

Some of the Jewish communities in North Africa show a steady increase in their Jewish population, as may be seen from figures based on the 1931 census. In 1931²⁷ there were 110,127 Jews in Algeria, 66,248 in Tunisia and 117,603 in French Morocco (excluding Tangiers). In the period of sixteen years, 1931-1947, the Jewish population of Algeria increased to about 130,000 and that of

²⁷ *Les Juifs de l'Afrique du Nord*, by Grand-Rabbin Maurice Eisenbeth, Algiers, 1936.

Morocco (including Tangiers) to 286,000. With all reservations as regards the imperfection of the census and allowing for the fact that some European Jews may have been registered in 1931 as Europeans and not Jews, it may be assumed that the upward trend characteristic of the Arab countries is still continuing. Whatever the social and cultural aspect of this situation, the demographic importance of the old eastern Sephardic Jewish communities for the survival of Jewish civilization cannot be overemphasized.

Displaced Jews

World War II added a new word to the vocabulary of civilized mankind—displaced persons. These are, generally speaking, refugees who were compelled to leave their native countries, or countries of their habitual residence, because of the last war or of events subsequent to the outbreak of this war. A definition of displaced persons (DP) in a technical sense may be found in the constitution of the International Refugee Organization: Annex I, Part I, Section A. (See *Yearbook of The United Nations*, 1946–47, New York, 1947, p. 816.)

When the Third Reich collapsed under the impact of the Allied offensive, there were approximately eight million DPs within the German territory enlarged by Hitler's conquests. In the whole of Europe their number was several millions larger (probably more than 12,000,000). The repatriation, which was carried out with astonishing speed, brought some six million DPs back from Germany to their native lands within a few months after victory. Then, however, this movement slowed down radically. According to the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization (PCIRO), about 7,250,000 DPs were repatriated from the end of hostilities to February, 1948, (PCIRO Press Release 2, Washington, April 21, 1948).

In July, 1947, when the PCIRO started its activities, it took over from UNRRA and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (IGC) the following groups of refugees:²⁸

²⁸ See *Report on the Progress of Repatriation, Resettlement and Immigration of Refugees and Displaced Persons*, United Nations Economic and Social Council. E/816, June, 1948.

TABLE 10

DISPLACED PERSONS AS PER JULY 1, 1947

(1) Refugees in assembly centers: ²⁹	
Austria	28,000
Germany	552,000
Italy	18,000
Middle East	28,000
(2) Persons in camps operated by military occupational authorities in Germany and Italy	
	60,550
(3) Former wards of IGC in Belgium, France, Holland, Portugal and Spain	
	8,980
(4) European refugees in Shanghai	9,300
TOTAL	704,830

²⁹ Camp or any other congregate or individual housing arrangement for which UNRRA is responsible. PCIRO undertakes supervision, financing operations, etc.

In addition, there were numerous groups in various countries, mainly in Germany, Austria and Italy, who were eligible for PCIRO legal protection or for assistance in resettlement or repatriation. As of March 31, 1948, their number was estimated at 366,000. Since on July 1, 1948, approximately 588,000 persons were receiving care and maintenance from PCIRO, the total number of DPs in the summer of 1948 was probably 900,000–1,000,000.

The breakdown of DPs by location and country of origin, sex and age can be given only for those DPs who received care and maintenance from PCIRO. The number of the latter was 633,690 as of February 29, 1948. They were located as follows:

TABLE 11³⁰

DPs MAINTAINED BY PCIRO AS OF FEBRUARY 29, 1948,
BY LOCATION

Germany.....		531,060
U. S. Zone.....	314,670	
British Zone.....	188,640	
French Zone.....	27,750	
Austria.....		41,130
U. S. Zone.....	30,280	
British Zone.....	7,750	
French Zone.....	3,100	
Italy.....		29,300
Middle East.....		17,270
Other Countries.....		14,930
TOTAL.....		633,690

³⁰ See IRO Press Release #2, April 21, 1948.

TABLE 12

DPs MAINTAINED BY PCIRO AS OF FEBRUARY 29, 1948
BY ETHNIC GROUP, COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ETC.

Classification	No.
Poland.....	162,310
Baltic Countries.....	143,410
Ukrainians.....	93,640
Jews.....	157,560
Others.....	76,770
TOTAL.....	633,690

The actual number of Jewish DPs was larger than indicated in TABLE 12, because not all displaced Jews were maintained by PCIRO and because there were Jewish DPs in countries not listed in TABLE 11.

The data on DPs in general are neither complete nor accurate. The difficulty in obtaining accurate statistical data, particularly on Jewish DPs, results from the very nature of this specific population group. Soon after liberation, there began a movement of the Jewish population in Europe, especially in the Eastern part of the old continent, which has continuously changed the structure and the size of the original body of displaced Jews. Almost immediately

after the defeat of the Axis, there started an infiltration of Jews from Eastern Europe into the Western Zones of the former Third Reich and into Italy. This infiltration continued without interruption, and ceased only recently when the borders were almost sealed. It reached its peak in the fall of 1946 and in the summer of 1947. In addition, there has always been a movement of Jews, (a), within Germany, Austria and Italy, (b), between these areas and (c), from these areas to Palestine. So long as it is not known exactly how many Jews arrived in Palestine between 1945 and 1948, it will be impossible to estimate accurately the number of Jews who passed through Germany, Austria and Italy during the last three years. On the other hand, data on displaced Jews published by UNRRA and JDC since the end of 1945 are based upon a summary registration (nothing else was possible in those hectic days in the DP camps), and could neither avoid duplication nor reflect the shifts in the population which occurred literally every day.

When the Allied Armies penetrated the Third Reich, they found small numbers of Jews among the prisoners in the German camps. Towards the end of 1945, according to the estimate of the Research Department of JDC, there were 90,566 displaced Jews in the Western Zones of Germany and Austria, in Italy and Shanghai.

TABLE 13
DISPLACED JEWS AT THE END OF 1945 IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA,
ITALY AND SHANGHAI

Country	Assembly Centers		Communities		Total	
Germany	34,423		34,046		68,469	(including some 15,000 German Jews)
U.S. Zone....	26,643		17,776			
British Zone..	7,400		5,150			
French Zone..	380		1,120		1,500	
Austria	8,881		1,216		10,097	
U.S. Zone....	5,116		616		5,732	
British Zone..	3,725		—		3,725	
French Zone..	40		600		640	
Italy.....					12,000	
Shanghai.....					15,000	
TOTAL.....					105,566	(including some 15,000 German Jews)

According to the same source, the actual number of displaced Jews towards the end of 1945 was much higher, because there were Jewish refugees in several countries not listed in TABLE 13.

TABLE 14

DISPLACED JEWS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES
(OUTSIDE OF AUSTRIA, GERMANY, ITALY AND SHANGHAI)
END OF 1945

Czechoslovakia	12,000
Hungary	10,000-15,000
Rumania	8,000-13,000
Soviet Union	180,000
Spain	800
Sweden	12,000
Switzerland	16,000
TOTAL	238,800-248,800

One hundred and seventy thousand persons were repatriated from the Soviet Union during the year 1946. The remainder of the displaced Jews indicated in TABLE 14 either have been absorbed in the countries of their temporary abode, have returned to the countries of their origin or have reached other countries, particularly Germany and Austria. Among the latter group there are probably persons listed in TABLE 14 under Hungary and Rumania. Therefore, this study can limit itself to displaced Jews who stayed in Germany, Austria, Italy and Shanghai.

We possess accurate information of the situation in Shanghai. The JDC resumed its activities there directly after V-J day, and was able to prepare regular reports on the refugee population in that city. The resettlement and repatriation from Shanghai began in March, 1946. As of August 31, 1948, 8,148 persons emigrated with the assistance of the JDC and 1,562 were repatriated.

TABLE 15

EMIGRATION AND REPATRIATION FROM SHANGHAI,
MARCH 1946-AUGUST 31, 1948.

Emigrated to	Germans	Austrians	Poles	Czecho- slovaks	Others	Total
U. S. A.	4,361	554	611	70	305	5,901
Australia.	302	466	139	21	48	976
New Zealand.	3	8	2	—	—	13
Africa.	19	14	3	—	4	40
Latin America ...	361	154	74	16	74	679
Canada.	18	12	89	2	12	133
Europe.	90	107	28	4	24	253
Asia.	27	8	2	—	9	46
Palestine.	49	30	4	—	24	107
TOTAL.	5,230	1,353	952	113	500	8,148
Repatriated to						
Austria.	—	972	—	—	—	972
Germany.	529	—	—	—	2	531
Czechoslovakia ...	—	—	—	39	—	39
Poland.	—	—	8	—	—	8
Italy.	—	—	—	—	5	5
Yugoslavia.	—	—	—	—	2	2
Hungary.	—	—	—	—	5	5
TOTAL.	529	972	8	39	14	1,562
GRAND TOTAL. . .	5,759	2,325	960	152	514	9,710

As of September 1, 1948, 5,164 refugees were registered in Shanghai, of whom 2,924 were male and 2,240 female.

The age and nationality distribution of the Shanghai refugees may be seen from the breakdown of 5,342 refugees registered there on July 1, 1948:

Age	No.		Per Cent
Up to 15 years of age	399	or	7.47
Between 16—20	114	"	2.13
" 21—25	218	"	4.08
" 26—35	528	"	9.88
" 36—45	1,237	"	23.16
" 46—55	1,410	"	26.40
" 56—65	1,055	"	19.75
66 and over	381	"	7.13
TOTAL	5,342	or	100.00

Nationality			
Of German origin	1,472	or	27.56
Of Austrian origin	1,391	"	26.04
Of Polish origin	1,749	"	32.74
Of Rumanian origin	156	"	2.92
Of Czechoslovakian origin	180	"	3.37
Of Hungarian origin	162	"	3.03
Of Russian origin	104	"	1.95
Of Lithuanian origin	48	"	0.89
Of Yugoslavian origin	16	"	0.30
From Danzig	33	"	0.62
Not classified	31	"	0.58
TOTAL	5,342	or	100.00

The infiltration from Eastern Europe into the Western Zones of Germany and Austria was noticed as early as 1945. In October of that year the influx into Austria was at the rate of 500 persons weekly; in the fall Polish Jews began to arrive in Berlin in groups of about 50 and by the end of November the rate rose to 250 a day. It is estimated that by December, 1945, about 10,000 Polish Jews had passed through Berlin alone. Another route taken by the "infiltrates" was through Czechoslovakia (*JDC Primer II*, Germany, p. 12). It is interesting to note the growth of the displaced Jewish population in Berlin. UNRRA registered 1,700 Jewish DPs in that city in January, 1946, and 7,000 in August of the same year. According to the JDC, their number slightly decreased later, and amounted in January, 1947, to 6,227 and in January, 1948, to 6,011. In July,

1948, some 5,500 Jewish DPs were flown by the U. S. Army from Berlin and distributed among the camps of the U. S. Zone of Germany. The increase in the number of Jewish displaced persons in Berlin mentioned above reflected the movement of Polish Jews from their country. This movement took the form of mass flight after the Kielce pogrom in July, 1946.

The exodus of the Polish Jews greatly affected all the DP areas, especially the U. S. Zone of Germany. During the period between April and November, 1946, 98,808 Jews came into the Zone. The arrival of Polish Jews changed the character of the DP population. The number of children and of family units substantially increased. The original group of displaced Jews in Germany was a community almost without children and family units (at the end of March, 1946, in the U. S., British and French Zones there were 2,800 Jewish children, or 4 per cent of the displaced Jewish population in Germany).³¹ As of November 30, 1946, the number of children up to seventeen years of age amounted to 26,050, or 17.3 per cent of the displaced Jews in the U. S. and French Zones, Berlin and Bremen (17,931 of them, or 11 per cent, were under thirteen years of age). Despite the influx from Poland, the structure of displaced Jews remained highly abnormal. In Poland the ratio of children under fourteen was 29.6 per cent. This structure reveals a deviation even in comparison with the age breakdown of DPs in general. Among 520,462 DPs in Germany who received care and maintenance from PCIRO as of October 31, 1947, 106,528 or 20.47 per cent were children up to 14 years of age (*Interpreter Release*, Vol. XXV, No. 10, February 24, 1948).

The influx of Jews from Poland gradually decreased towards the end of 1946. It continued on a small scale during 1947, but was superseded by another wave, mainly of immigrants coming from Rumania. From the spring of 1947 numerous groups of Rumanian Jews started to arrive in Austria, particularly in Vienna. The number of new refugees in Austria registered by the U. S. Army amounted in April, 1947, to 585, in May to 892, in June to 1,712, in July to 4,106, in August to 4,186, in September to 2,039, in October to 3,189, in November to 1,965 and in December to 1,249—altogether 19,923 (U. S. Forces in Austria, Displaced Persons

³¹ *JDC Weekly Review*, Vol. III, Nos. 1-2, January 10, 1947. Among 18,296 Jews in the UNRRA camps in the U. S. Zone of Germany there were 801 children up to fourteen years of age or 4.4 per cent; see *UNNRA. Germany*, December 28, 1945.

Division, *Statistical Report on Displaced Persons and Refugees in Austria as of December 31, 1947*).

Until now we have dwelled on groups who joined the body of displaced Jews in Germany, Austria and Italy in the course of 1946 and 1947. But at the same time there was a decrease in the number of Jewish DPs. Many of them succeeded in obtaining visas for various countries. Many managed to leave for Palestine. The steady growth of the displaced Jewish population on Cyprus (see p. 702) proves the never-ceasing efforts of displaced Jews to reach Palestine. The balance between the Jewish emigrants and immigrants in Germany, Austria and Italy remained favorable for the immigrants until about the middle of 1947, when the number of displaced persons began slowly to decrease.

TABLE 16
DISPLACED JEWS, BEGINNING AND END OF 1947³²

Period	Germany	Austria	Italy	Total
Beginning 1947	170,600	35,000	26,300	231,900
End 1947	154,600	26,000	25,400	206,000

³² See JDC Statistical Abstracts No. 1, June, 1947 and No. 2, April, 1948, New York.

The most recent data on displaced Jews are as of May, 1948 for Germany (as of January 1, 1948 for the British Zone) and Austria, and as of July, 1948 for Italy. It should be borne in mind that early in 1948 new identification cards were issued to the DPs in the U. S. Zone of Germany. Their issuance was based on a new check of the camp population in the zone. Therefore, the decrease of the displaced Jews in that zone from 128,031 in January, 1948, to 115,530 in May of the same year was due partly to the improvement of screening methods.

TABLE 17

DISPLACED JEWS IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND ITALY AS OF
MAY-JULY, 1948

	Assembly Centers	Communities ³⁴	Total
Grand Total.....	141,049	40,253	181,302
Germany (May, 1948) .	101,048	35,253	136,301
U.S. Zone.....	85,582	29,948	115,530
British Zone ³³	9,506	4,805	14,311
French Zone.....	207	500	707
Berlin.....	5,753		5,753
Austria (May, 1948)...	21,837		21,837
U.S. Zone.....	17,546		17,546
British Zone.....	1,354		1,354
French Zone.....	974		974
Vienna.....	1,963		1,963
Italy (July, 1948).....	18,164	5,000	23,164

³³ As of January 1, 1948.³⁴ There were certain groups of Jewish DPs in Austria who lived outside of assembly centers. But their number was small.

The nationality of displaced Jews may be seen from a breakdown prepared by PCIRO on 167,520 Jews receiving care and maintenance from this organization as of September 30, 1947 (see *PCIRO News Bulletin* No. 6, December 8, 1947).

TABLE 18

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF DISPLACED JEWS

Country	No.		Per Cent
Poland.....	122,313	or	73.0
Rumania.....	18,593	"	11.1
Hungary.....	8,445	"	5.0
Czechoslovakia.....	6,602	"	4.0
Germany.....	6,167	"	3.7
Lithuania.....	1,786	"	1.1
Others.....	3,614	"	2.1
TOTAL.....	167,520	or	100.0

The age structure is given in the table below for displaced Jews in Germany (U. S. Zone and Berlin) as of May, 1948, and in Italy (assembly centers) as of July, 1948.

TABLE 19
AGE STRUCTURE OF DISPLACED JEWS

Age	Germany ³⁵ (U.S. Zone and Berlin)	Italy (Assembly Centers)
0—13.....	23,859 or 20.27%	2,974 or 16.37%
14—17.....	4,631 or 3.93%	991 or 5.46%
TOTAL 0—17.....	28,490 or 24.20%	3,965 or 21.83%
18—45.....	73,772 or 62.68%	12,847 or 70.73%
46 and over.....	15,437 or 13.12%	1,352 or 7.44%
TOTAL.....	117,699 or 100.00%	18,164 or 100.00%

³⁵ There were 129,250 persons registered. But the ages of 11,551 of them were not known.

A survey conducted by PCIRO in 1947 provides material on the vocation of displaced Jews.³⁶ The table below shows their distribution in the U. S. Zone according to major occupational groups, and compares their occupational structure with the occupational structure of the DPs in general.

TABLE 20
OCCUPATIONS OF DISPLACED JEWS IN THE U. S. ZONE OF GERMANY,
MAY, 1947

Main Occupational Groups	Displaced Persons		Of Whom Displaced Jews	
TOTAL.....	158,635	100.0%	54,391	100.0%
Professional and Managerial				
Occupations.....	22,022	13.9%	6,024	11.1%
Clerical and Sales				
Occupations.....	17,286	10.9%	4,974	9.2%
Service Occupations.....	15,069	9.5%	3,829	7.0%
Agricultural Occupations....	26,683	16.9%	2,024	3.7%
Skilled Occupations.....	42,096	26.4%	21,585	39.7%
Semi-Skilled Occupations....	9,470	6.0%	4,095	7.5%
Unskilled Occupations.....	17,319	11.0%	7,410	13.6%
Occupations not classified				
by skill.....	8,690	5.4%	4,450	8.2%

³⁶ See *Occupational Skills of Refugees in PCIRO Assembly Centers*, by William Shaughnessy, Geneva, January 24, 1948 and *JDC Review*, Vol. IV, No. 3, May, 1948.

The striking feature in the occupational distribution of displaced Jews is the large proportion of manual workers. More than half of the surveyed Jews were registered as skilled, semi-skilled and agricultural workers. Another feature of the PCIRO survey is the insignificant number of merchants and businessmen. There were 1,262 Jews registered as businessmen and managers and 1,275 as salesmen and sales clerks. Assuming that these 2,537 persons belonged to the category of merchants—which may not be entirely correct—the percentage of the latter among the 54,391 Jews surveyed would be 4.66 (in Poland in 1931 more than 38 per cent of the Jews, exclusive of those in agriculture, were in this group). The explanation for this phenomenon may be found in the fact that the bulk of the displaced Jews spent the war years in Russia, where they were forced to do manual work and where they acquired various skills. In addition, many of the people surveyed probably registered their occupation in accordance with their present functions in the camps, such as policemen, firemen, etc.

General Remarks

The decade 1939–1948 belongs to the periods of the most intensive migration movements of the population in general and of Jews especially. A war from the demographic point of view is a displacement of soldiers, who compose the armies, of civilians, who flee from the approaching enemy or who cannot remain in the bombarded cities and look for a refuge somewhere outside of their destroyed homes and towns, of prisoners of war, who are shifted into the interior of the fighting countries, of workers forced by the enemy or drafted by the national governments to devote their energies to the war machine, and of many other groups affected by the hostilities. In World War II these displacements assumed sweeping dimensions because the war was waged on three continents—Europe, Africa and Asia—and because of the totalitarian character it took in the Axis countries, which made little distinction between the armed forces and the peaceful population.

The war dealt a hard blow to the Jews, whose extermination was one of the war aims of Hitler. The latter was unfortunately able to implement his maniacal racial ideas. In TABLE 6 the physical losses of the most important Jewish communities in Europe resulting from the “war” on Jews carried on by the German Fuehrer are indicated. But these losses were not only of a quantitative nature.

Their qualitative significance should not be overlooked by a student of the fatal decade, 1939–1948.

In a group of countries and regions such as Holland, Greece, Sub-Carpathian Russia, Germany, Austria—especially in Poland and Lithuania—the Jewish communities received a mortal blow, and their continued existence as homogeneous religious and cultural unities is questionable. The disappearance of Jewish centers of spiritual influence in Poland and Lithuania left a vacuum which, for the time being, cannot be filled. Thus the sources which fructified the specific Jewish life in other countries, e. g., in the U. S. A., no longer exist. It is still doubtful whether a substitute will be found to replace the influence exercised by the autonomous Jewish life within the Eastern-European *kehilot* and Central-European *Kultusgemeinden*.

At the end of the decade 1939–1948, the whole picture of world Jewry had greatly changed from what it had been in the period before World War II. Europe ceased to be the important center. Two new centers emerged: U. S. A., with about 5,000,000 Jews, and Israel, with some 750,000 Jews. The Eastern-Sephardic Jewish community with about 900,000–1,000,000, and the 600,000 Jews in Latin-American countries became an ever-increasing factor in Jewish life.

In 1948 the following countries had the largest Jewish population:

U. S. A.....	5,000,000
U. S. S. R.....	2,000,000
Israel.....	750,000
Rumania.....	380,000
Argentina.....	360,000
England.....	345,000
Morocco.....	286,000
France.....	235,000

All other countries had less than 200,000 Jews each. It may be interesting to note that the U. S. A. has about 44 per cent of the total Jewish population. As a result of population losses, the Jews on the American continent, who represented 32.95 per cent of the total Jewish population in 1939, now constitute 50.80. It is unfortunately impossible to ascertain the percentage of Jews among the general population in all the countries of their residence but it may suffice to indicate the percentages in the most important communities. In the U. S. A. the Jews represent about 3.5 per cent of the total population; in Rumania, about 2.5 per cent; in Argentina,

over 2.0 per cent; in U. S. S. R., over 1.0 per cent; in England and France, less than 1.0 per cent.

The migration movement, intensified by the war and the events subsequent to it, led to the displacement of thousands of Jews from the East to the West. In many countries the newcomers outnumber native Jews or play a proportionately important role. In countries with Jewish DPs the foreign Jews predominate.

TABLE 21

RESIDENT AND FOREIGN JEWS IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
IN 1948

Country	Resident Jews	Foreign Jews
Austria	9,000	21,000
Belgium	20,000	25,000
France	150,000	85,000
Germany	16,500	136,300
Italy	30,000	23,000
Sweden	3,500	6,000

Within various countries, a shifting of the Jewish population took place. In Poland, Lodz and Lower Silesia became Jewish centers replacing Warsaw. In Hungary two-thirds of the Jews are in Budapest. More than 40 per cent of the Jews in Rumania live in Bucharest. Paris has more than half of the Jewish population of France. In Greece Athens replaced Salonika as a center of Jewish population. In Germany almost half of the native Jews live in Berlin. In Austria practically all Jews are located in Vienna. In general, the concentration of Jews in large cities is much more pronounced now than it was before 1939.

The reader will find below a selected list of important Jewish communities throughout the world:

TABLE 22

ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION IN SELECTED CITIES³⁷

Cities	No. of Persons
Alexandria	28,000
Algiers	30,000
Amsterdam	14,000
Athens	3,700
Belgrade	1,900
Berlin	8,000
Bialystok	660
Bucharest	160,000
Budapest	110,000
Buenos Aires	165,000
Cairo	36,000
Casablanca	100,000
Cologne	600
Constantine	15,000
Cracow	5,900
Damascus	2,500
Dzierzoniow	6,120
Florence	1,500
Frankfort-on-the-Main	1,620
Haifa	80,000
Hamburg	1,390
Harbin	1,400
Helsinki	1,350
Jassy	27,500
Jerusalem	95,000
Johannesburg	30,000
La Paz	3,500
Legnica	3,350
Leipzig	360
Lodz	14,000
London	234,000
Milan	5,000
Montreal	55,000
Oran	22,000
Oslo	500

³⁷ Mostly 1947-1948

TABLE 22 (*continued*)

Cities	No. of Persons
Paris.....	125,000
Prague.....	10,000
Rio de Janeiro.....	40,000
Rome.....	12,000
Salonika.....	1,620
São Paulo.....	30,000
Shanghai.....	9,000
Sofia.....	25,000
Teheran.....	25,000
Tel Aviv.....	250,000
Trieste.....	1,500
Tripoli.....	16,000
Tunis.....	30,000
Turin.....	2,300
Vienna.....	11,200
Walbrzych.....	4,890
Warsaw.....	4,400
Wrocław.....	9,200
Zagreb.....	1,700

As a result of the Nazi extermination policy a considerable change occurred in the age structure of the Jewish population in several countries of continental Europe. Data on age and sex distribution of Jews in various countries in Europe are most revealing.

TABLE 23

JEWS IN POLAND BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX—1947³⁸

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Per Cent
0—14.....	8,469	8,767	17,236	19.5
15—19.....	2,021	2,166	4,187	4.8
20—49.....	30,129	27,445	57,574	65.2
50—64.....	4,069	3,232	7,301	8.3
65 and over.....	927	1,045	1,972	2.2
TOTAL.....	45,615	42,655	88,270	100.0

³⁸ Based upon Passover, 1947 *matzot* registration.

TABLE 24

JEWS IN BOHEMIA—MORAVIA—SILESIA BY AGE GROUPS
AND SEX—1947³⁹

Age Group	No.	Per Cent	Sex	No.	Per Cent
0—16	1,224	6.5	Male.....	9,735	51.3
17—36.....	9,994	52.7	Female....	9,235	48.7
37—56.....	5,853	30.8			
57 and over....	1,899	10.0	TOTAL..	18,970	100.0

³⁹ Excluding those who do not belong to the community. See *Vestník Židovské Obce Naboženské v Praze*, March 19, 1948.

TABLE 25

GERMAN JEWS IN BERLIN BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX—MARCH, 1947

Age Group	No.	Per Cent
0—13.....	505	6.5
14—17.....	196	2.5
18—44.....	2,629	33.7
45 and over.....	4,477	57.3
TOTAL.....	7,807	100.0

Of these 7,807 persons, 505 children up to thirteen years of age were not classified by sex. Among the remaining 7,702 persons over fourteen years of age, 3,557, or 48.69 per cent, were males and 3,727, or 51.04 per cent, were females.

TABLE 26

JEWS IN VIENNA BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX—MAY 3, 1948

Age Group	No.	Per Cent
0—12.....	594	6.34
13—18.....	281	3.00
19—45.....	3,913	41.77
46—60.....	2,798	29.88
61 and over.....	1,780	19.01
TOTAL.....	9,366	100.00

Of these 9,366 persons, 5,075, or 54.19 per cent, were males and 4,291, or 45.81 per cent, were females.

TABLE 27

JEWS IN GREECE BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX—NOVEMBER, 1947

Age Group	Males	Females	Total	Per Cent
0—6	304	260	564	6.68
7—14	330	344	674	7.99
15—18	181	191	372	4.41
19—45	2,643	2,276	4,919	58.28
46—60	608	540	1,148	13.60
61 and over	364	399	763	9.04
TOTAL	4,430	4,010	8,440	100.00

JDC Paris Letter No. 8410, December 29, 1947 is the source of the above.

TABLE 28

JEWS IN HOLLAND BY AGE GROUP AND SEX—DECEMBER 31, 1945⁴⁰

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0—20	2,295 or 10.6%	2,322 or 10.7%	4,617 or 21.3%
21 and over . .	7,711 or 35.6%	9,346 or 43.1%	17,057 or 78.7%
TOTAL	10,006 or 46.2%	11,668 or 53.8%	21,674 or 100.0%

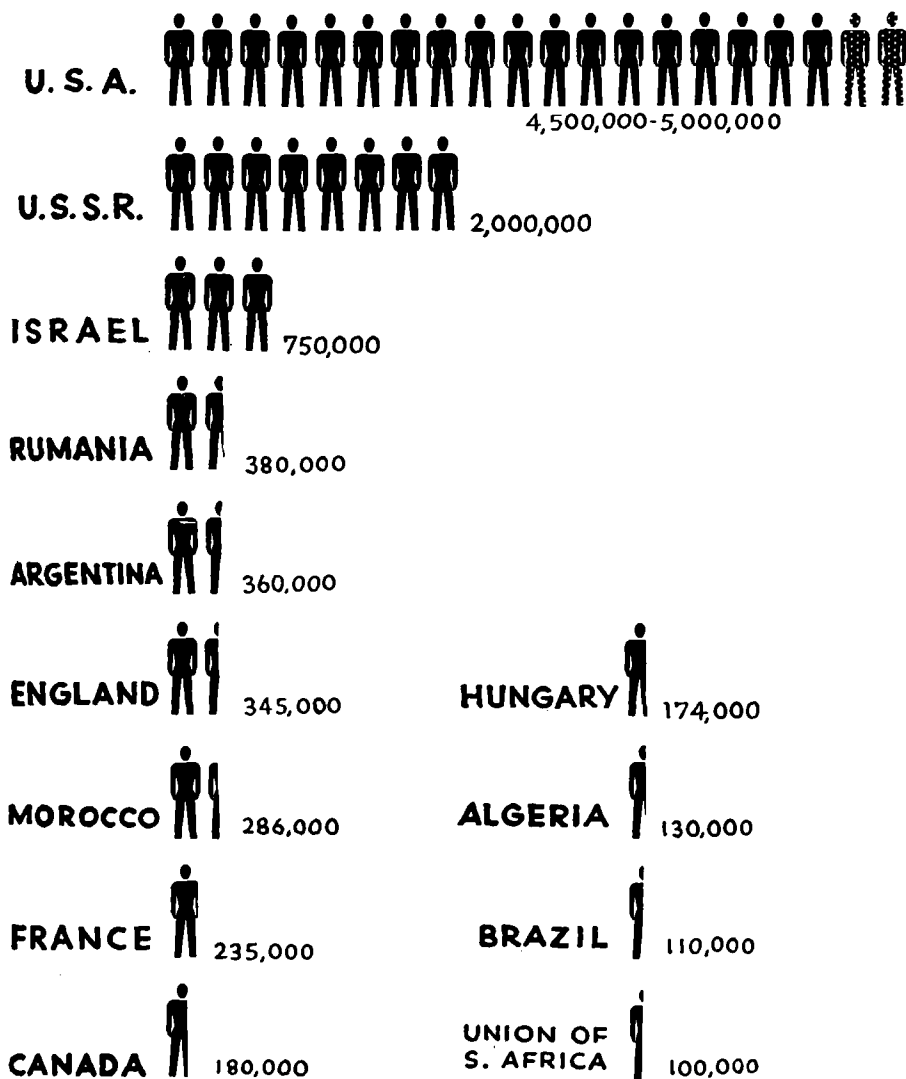
⁴⁰ Jews registered with the Central Registration Office for Jews, Amsterdam.

The age structure of displaced Jews is shown in Table 19, p. 715.

As another result of the Nazi policy which spared the partners of mixed marriages till rather late, the percentage of Jews married to non-Jews is now very high in a number of countries. In Germany this percentage is as high as 60 to 70 per cent. There are no exact data on other countries. It may be assumed, however, that mixed marriages have become an important factor in Austria, France, Holland, Hungary and Italy. In the latter country, out of the pre-war native Jewish population estimated at 50,000, some 7,000 were reported to have been converted or to have left the communities. The fear of being registered with a Jewish community induced Jews in some countries to stay away. Approximately 10,000 Jews in Poland are living under assumed names as non-Jews.

The survey presented above is based on preliminary results of a larger study.

COUNTRIES OF 100,000 JEWS OR OVER

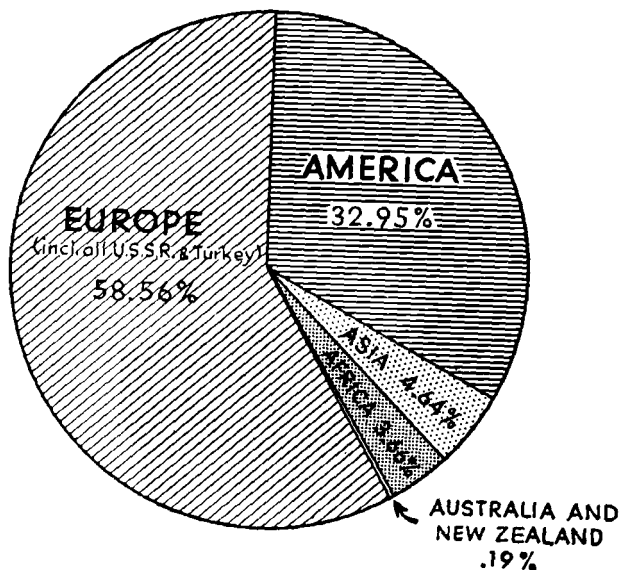


EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 250,000 PERSONS

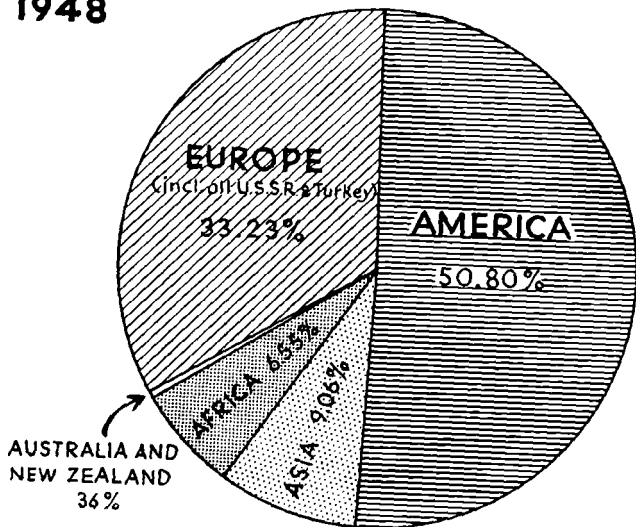
GRAPHIC ASSOCIATES

SHIFTING CENTERS OF JEWISH POPULATION

1939



1948



GRAPHIC ASSOCIATES

JEWISH MIGRATION

—By Sidney Liskofsky—

THE FOLLOWING REVIEW outlines the main features of the migrations of European Jews during 1947 and the first half of 1948, placing this migration in the broader context of the general migration of Europeans during this period. Statistics for these migrations are sometimes indicated in the text, sometimes in footnotes.¹ The recently concluded thirty-year period of immigration to Palestine under the British mandate (1917–47) is given an extended treatment.

Our review deals mainly with the countries of destination of the Jewish immigrants. It discusses their countries of origin or of temporary residence only in passing. The movement was chiefly from Europe to overseas countries and to a lesser extent from Eastern and Central Europe to Western Europe. The movement to Western Europe was in part a transit movement to overseas countries. The departures from Western Europe were mainly of Eastern and Central European Jews who had resided in those countries temporarily as refugees.

¹ The references to PCIRO and general immigration figures are taken chiefly from Press Release, No. 507, August 24, 1948, Prep. Com., No. 145 issued by the Information Center of the United Nations Office at Geneva; from the *Report on the Progress and Prospect of Repatriation, Resettlement and Immigration of Refugees and DP's*, submitted by the Secretary General in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the PCIRO to the Seventh Session of the Economic and Social Council, June 10, 1948; and from the information contained in the bulletins of the Migration Unit of the UN Secretariat.

SUMMARY TABLES

Jewish Emigration from Europe and the Far East

In 1947 the United States and Palestine were the two chief outlets for Jewish emigration from Europe. Of the total emigration from Europe, which approximated some 85,000, some 25,000 went to Palestine and some 20,000 to the United States for permanent resettlement. (In addition, 4,360 Jews from Shanghai settled in the United States.) Aside from Palestine and the United States, France was the third largest country to which Jews immigrated, estimates ranging from 15,000 to 25,000. Although an undetermined though large number of these were transmigrants to Palestine, the United States and other overseas countries, a considerable part—between 10,000 and 15,000—remained in France permanently. To South and Central America went approximately 7,800, to Australia approximately 3,400 and smaller numbers to other countries.

Estimates of Jewish emigration from Europe and the Far East during 1947 to various parts of the world are given in Table 1. The figures in this table, as in most of the tables in this survey, are unavoidably rough, tentative and incomplete.¹

¹ In the main, it has been necessary to use the records of the American Jewish voluntary immigration agencies operating in the various countries, chiefly Joint Distribution Committee and Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, as a basis for our estimates. Only in a few cases has information on Jewish immigration been available from local Jewish, governmental or other sources in the receiving countries.

TABLE 1
JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST IN 1947

Country of Destination	JDC ¹ I	HIAS ² II	JDC & HIAS ³ III	Other Sources of Information IV	Approximat Grand Total V
Palestine.....	8,250	5,660	13,910	11,090-16,090 ⁴	25,000-30,000 ⁴
United States					
From:					
(a) Germany & Austria } under Truman Plan	3,890	2,670	6,550	—	—
(b) From Europe other } than above	1,860	4,700	6,570	—	—
Total from Europe...	5,750 ⁵	7,370	13,120	—	—
From Far East...	4,360	— ⁶	4,360	—	—
Grand Total.....	10,110	7,370	17,480	5,520-7,520 ⁷	23,000-25,000 ⁷
Europe ⁸					
(repatriation & re- settlement)	4,930	4,210	9,140	3,860-13,860 ⁹	13,000-23,000 ⁹
South & Central America..	3,450	4,390	7,840 ¹⁰	—	8,000
Australia (& New Zealand)					
(a) From Far East.	500	—	500	—	—
(b) From Europe.....	900	1,990	2,890	—	—
Total.....	1,400 ¹¹	1,990	3,390 ¹²	—	3,000 ¹²
Canada.....	— ¹³	700	700	1,300 ¹⁴	2,000 ¹⁴
Other Countries.....	2,370	820	3,190	—	3,000
TOTAL	30,510	25,140	55,650	21,350-38,350	77,000-94,000 ¹⁵

¹ JDC estimates are based chiefly on the Preliminary Statistical Report of JDC European Emigration Headquarters, Paris, dated December, 1947. These estimates are incomplete and subject to correction. They cover persons to whom JDC rendered financial assistance, wholly or in part, or technical assistance of various types (documentation, transportation, etc.). They exclude a part of the Palestine emigrants sponsored by the Jewish Agency to whose emigration expenses JDC may have contributed. They do not include immigrants assisted by JDC in connection with IRO mass resettlement projects, persons migrating outside JDC channels or transmigrants. Figures on Shanghai emigration are based on a JDC report from the Far East, dated March 15, 1948, and on boat by boat reports issued by USNA and JDC, and compiled by Institute of Overseas Studies (IOS) of Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds (CJFWF) in a study prepared in the summer of 1948.

² HIAS estimates are taken from an unpublished inter-office computation, dated March, 1948, HIAS, New York. (They do not include transmigration figures.)

³ It is assumed for some countries that the sum of the numbers of immigrants assisted by JDC and HIAS yields an approximation of the total Jewish immigration in 1947. In others, considerable numbers of Jews immigrated outside of the channels of these agencies. On the other hand, some immigrants—probably few—figure in the records of both agencies.

⁴ A Jewish Agency figure of 21,500 is based upon estimates made by the Statistical Division of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem. (See Palestine Immigration section, p. 741.) This figure, which exceeds the limits of the quota of 1,500 per month that prevailed in 1947, resulted from the British government's allowing numbers of Cyprus refugees to immigrate in advance of their turn. Of the 21,500, 7,290 entered from their countries of last residence, chiefly Europe, in the normal manner; 8,629 were brought from Cyprus on the 720 monthly quotas; 4,723 escaped from Cyprus and were not apprehended by the authorities. The figure 21,500 includes the combined JDC-HIAS total of 13,907. The actual figures may be larger than 21,500. For 19,100 immigrants in the Jewish Agency thirty-year statistical summary of Jewish immigration are listed as "unidentified" and not recorded according to the year of entrance (see p. 734). Probably a substantial part of these 19,100 entered during 1947. A guess, based on several press and other reports, is that they were from 3,500 to 8,500.

⁵ This figure represents the total of departures from Europe to the United States. It differs slightly from the 3,990 estimate for arrivals in the United States given in TABLE 14, (see p. 750), which is based on boat arrival figures. A reason may be the time lag between departure and arrival. Also, there exist as yet unexplained discrepancies between the figures in the reports of the European office of JDC and those of USNA in the United States.

⁶ HIAS moved a small but undetermined number from Shanghai. Since the number is small, it is neglected in this table.

⁷ This additional number of immigrants is based on a count of Jewish names on the manifests of ships entering United States ports. (See United States section, p. 750, TABLE 14, footnote 2.)

⁸ This excludes the number assisted to return to Europe from Shanghai, reported to be 1,527 for the period March 1, 1946 to February 29, 1948. (See "Note on Statistics of Shanghai Emigration," report of Charles Jordan, JDC representative in Far East, dated March 15, 1948, p. 766.)

⁹ From 15,000 to 25,000 Jews are reported to have entered France during 1947. A large but undetermined number of these were admitted on a temporary basis. However, a large part of even these were permitted to stay on in the country indefinitely. A statistical report of the PCIRO for the year ended June, 1948, (Office of Statistics and Operational Reports, Headquarters, Geneva) indicates (p. 29) that approximately 6,800 DPs went to France from the United States zone of Germany on temporary visas, almost all of whom subsequently continued on to Palestine. The larger part of these, perhaps 5,000, entered in the first half of the fiscal year, that is, in 1947. It may be guessed that of the 15,000 to 25,000 reported to have entered France in 1947, 10,000 to 20,000 were permanent immigrants. Of the 9,140 resettled in Europe by JDC-HIAS, a large part, perhaps 6,000, was resettled in France, leaving about 3,000 resettled in other countries of Europe. Therefore, the total for Europe may be between 13,000 and 23,000.

¹⁰ This figure is somewhat larger than the detailed breakdown for Latin America given in the Latin American section (see p. 763). The latter gives only 2,497 for JDC and 4,049 for HIAS, a total of 6,546. However, the latter JDC figures are based on earlier estimates of the agency and are probably less accurate than the summary figures in the present table. An undetermined number entered Argentina, Brazil and other Latin American countries independent of HIAS-JDC assistance.

¹¹ A guess is that JDC moved about 500 Jews from Shanghai to Australia in 1947. (The Jordan report gives 908 as the figure for emigration from Shanghai to Australia from March 1, 1946 to February 29, 1948.) JDC also moved 900 from Europe to Australia.

¹² This figure may be too high, since an estimate based on Australian sources (see section on Australia, p. 758) gives a total of only 3,540 for the entire period from the end of World War II through April 30, 1948. These sources cannot be adequately reconciled with JDC and HIAS figures.

¹³ No information available at the time of writing.

¹⁴ An estimate of 1,800 Jewish immigrants for 1947 is given by UN Migration Bulletin, No. 11, p. 24 and 1,866 by *Rescue*, HIAS Information Bulletin, May, 1948. The latter is also the official figure of the Immigration Branch of the Canadian Department of Mines and Resources.

¹⁵ Subtracting those persons resettled and repatriated within Europe from this total, yields a figure of 64,000 to 71,000 for those resettled in overseas countries.

The establishment of the state of Israel, on May 14, 1948, was the signal for a substantial immigration to that country. During the first six months of the year, from 35,000 to 40,000 Jews immigrated to Israel. In contrast, the rate of Jewish immigration to the United States fell from the previous year, approximately 9,000 Jews entering the country during that period. Over 6,300 Jews immigrated to Latin America, an increase over the previous year's rate. The table that follows on p. 730 gives estimates of Jewish emigration from Europe and the Far East during January-June 1948.

TABLE 2

JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST (JANUARY-JUNE, 1948)

Country of Destination	JDC ¹ I	HIAS ² II	JDC & HIAS III	Other Sources IV	Approximate Total V
Palestine.....	8,370	790	9,150	25,850-30,850 ³	35,000-40,000 ³
United States					
From:					
(a) Germany & Austria } under Truman Plan }	1,080	—	—	—	—
(b) Europe, other	1,700	—	—	—	—
Total from Europe.....	2,780	2,530 ²	5,310	—	—
From Far East.....	1,510	—	1,510	—	—
Grand Total.....	4,290	2,530	6,820	1,780-2,280 ⁴	8,600-9,100 ⁴
Europe (repatriation & resettlement)	1,790	660	2,440	4,000-9,000 ⁵	6,400-11,400 ⁵
South & Central America..	2,810	3,460	6,270	—	6,300
Australia (& New Zealand)					
(a) From Far East.....	—	—	—	—	—
(b) From Europe.....	500 ⁶	700	1,200	—	1,200
Total	500	700	1,200	—	1,200
Canada.....	280 ⁷	1,930 ⁸	2,210	1,790	4,000 ⁹
Other Countries					
(a) From Europe.....	140 ¹⁰	910 ¹¹	—	—	—
(b) From Far East.....	290 ¹²	—	—	—	—
Total	430	910	1,340	—	1,300
Total ¹³	18,470	10,980	29,430	33,370-43,870	62,800-73,300

¹ Not included in these estimates are DPs to whom JDC rendered technical assistance in connection with IRO mass resettlement schemes, numbering about 700. They also exclude 7,777 persons assisted in transit, chiefly to France, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

² Not included in this figure is a large number of arrivals who received various technical services from HIAS overseas, but proceeded on their own accord to the United States.

³ JDC European Emigration Headquarters, Paris, Special Inter-Office Memo, No. 22, August 21, 1948, noted that the Jewish Agency moved 15,000 Jews to Palestine during this half-year period, for whom JDC paid emigration costs.

⁴ JTA, Aug. 8, reported from Palestine that in the nine weeks after May 14, 25,000 Jews immigrated. Still another JTA item, dated August 27, reported that 35,000 Jews immigrated between May 14 and July 16, 1948. The *Herald-Tribune*, Aug. 10, reported that 30,000 Jews immigrated in the period following May 14. From these and from other reports, it may be concluded that substantially over 25,000 Jews entered Palestine during the first half of 1948, perhaps 15,000 over that number.

⁵ Several thousand more Jews probably arrived in the U.S. during the first half of 1948, other than those serviced in Europe by HIAS and JDC. Of these, an undetermined number were non-immigrants.

This additional number of immigrants is based on a count of Jewish names on the manifests of ships entering United States ports. (See United States section, p. 750, TABLE 14, footnote 2).

⁶ It was reported that several thousand Jews, many of whom were transmigrants, entered France during this period unrecorded by JDC and HIAS. The rate of entry during this period was reported to have fallen from the 1,500-2,000 per month of the previous year. Of the total entrants, the number of permanent immigrants may have been between 4,000 and 9,000.

⁷ Based on JDC European Headquarters, Paris, Inter-Office Memo, No. 22, August 21, 1948.

⁸ Interpolated from JDC report for first five months of 1948, giving a figure of 232.

⁹ Based on HIAS inter-office report.

¹⁰ JTA, August 27, 1948, reports the entry of 3,782 Jews to Canada in the period April 1-July 31, 1948. The Immigration Branch of the Canadian Department of Mines and Resources gives 4,026 as the number of "Hebrew" immigrants during the first half of 1948.

¹¹ This figure includes immigrants to Canada, Europe, Africa and Asia. It is based on JDC European Headquarters, Inter-Office Memo, No. 22, August 21, 1948.

¹² To Australia and other countries.

¹³ JDC inter-office table.

¹⁴ Subtracting those persons resettled and repatriated within Europe from the total yields a figure of 56,400 to 61,900 for those resettled in overseas countries.

THIRTY YEARS OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE¹

On December 17, 1917, the victorious British Army entered the gates of Jerusalem after subduing the southern section of Palestine. Thirty years later, on November 29, 1947, after thirty years of British rule, the United Nations recommended that an independent Jewish state be established.

The first Jewish immigrants began filtering into Palestine about the time of the issuance of the Balfour Declaration in 1917, the country having been tightly sealed during the years of the war

¹ This survey is translated from the March, 1948 issue of *Figures and Facts on the Yishuv and the Economy of Jewish Palestine*, a monthly periodical published by the Statistical Division of the Jewish Agency. It concludes with Table 10 on pp. 742-43.

The first immigrants, the forerunners of the "Third Aliyah," or wave of immigration, were American and Canadian Jews who came as volunteers with the Jewish Brigade of the British Army. However, not until two years after the conquest of Jerusalem, after innumerable difficult obstacles had been removed, did the rate of Jewish immigration begin to accelerate. The source of this immigration was chiefly Eastern Europe. During the three decades that followed (1917-47), approximately half a million Jews immigrated to Palestine; this figure is exclusive of the 30,000 refugees who, headed for Palestine, were either on the high seas or in camps in Cyprus at the end of 1947. The survey that follows is devoted to a statistical summary of this thirty-year period of Jewish immigration, constituting a complete era in Jewish history.

Half a Million Immigrants

In the thirty-year period under review, 497,000 Jews entered Palestine. These decades were characterized by alternating years of prosperity and depression. During some years, large numbers of Jews pressed for admission to Palestine, while in others the economic depression and crises in the Zionist movement reduced the pressure. Despite fluctuations, however, a progressively growing pressure exerted by Jews throughout the world seeking entry to Palestine was evident for the three decades.

The immigration since 1919 is divided into three *Aliyot*.¹ The "Third Aliyah," consisting chiefly of halutzim (pioneers), took place from 1919 to 1923; the "Fourth Aliyah," consisting of middle-class immigrants, mainly from Poland, took place from 1924 to 1931; and the "Fifth Aliyah," composed in the main part of German refugees, was from 1932 on. The latter period may be divided into a number of sub-periods, one such sub-period beginning with the war, and continuing into 1948. From a political and economic point of view, each of these waves of immigration reflects clearly marked periods in the history of the Yishuv proper and of the Zionist movement as a whole. Likewise, each period of immigration may be divided into sub-periods reflecting the particular conditions which prevailed in the country at that time. This is clearly shown in the following figures covering Jewish immigration during the thirty-year period.

¹ See graph on p. 744.

TABLE 3
PERIODS OF IMMIGRATION

Year	No.	Per Cent
<i>"Third Aliyah"</i>		
1917.....	—	—
1918.....	—	—
1919.....	1,806	0.4
1920.....	8,223	1.6
1921.....	8,294	1.7
1922.....	8,685	1.8
1923.....	8,175	1.6
Unidentified ¹	1,000	0.2
TOTAL	36,183	7.3

<i>"Fourth Aliyah"</i>		
1924.....	13,892	2.8
1925.....	34,386	6.9
1926.....	13,855	2.8
1927.....	3,034	0.6
1928.....	2,178	0.4
1929.....	5,249	1.1
1930.....	4,944	1.0
1931.....	4,075	0.8
Unidentified ¹	2,500	0.5
TOTAL	84,113	16.9

¹ This estimate refers to immigrants who remained in the country illegally.

"Fifth Aliyah"

1932.....	9,553	1.9
1933.....	30,327	6.1
1934.....	42,359	8.5
1935.....	61,854	12.4
1936.....	29,727	6.0
1937.....	10,536	2.1
1938.....	12,868	2.6
1939.....	27,561	5.6
Unidentified ¹	39,800	8.0
TOTAL	264,585	53.2

"War Period"

1940.....	8,398	1.7
1941.....	5,886	1.2
1942.....	3,733	0.8
1943.....	8,507	1.7
1944.....	14,464	2.9
1945.....	13,121	2.6
1946.....	17,761	3.6
1947.....	21,542	4.3
Unidentified ¹	19,100	3.8
TOTAL	112,512	22.6
OVERALL TOTAL	497,393	100.0

¹ This estimate refers to immigrants who remained in the country illegally.

Illegal Immigration

The many obstacles which the British administration placed in the way of immigration during almost every year of its rule, brought about the phenomenon of illegal immigration. This immigration, which actually began many years ago, took many routes and assumed varied forms. Jews who fled from oppression at a time when only one land in the world—Palestine—was prepared to welcome them, used every possible means to enter Palestine. Thousands of

Jewish tourists decided to settle permanently. Despite opposition by the government, thousands of other immigrants crossed the various borders of the country by clandestine methods. Many thousands were caught and detained in the islands of Mauritius and Cyprus, until such time as they would be permitted to come to Palestine. Many met death on the high seas in their desperate effort to immigrate.

According to a reliable estimate, 125,000 immigrants—nearly one-quarter of the total number—entered the country illegally during the thirty-year period under review. (This figure does not include 19,000 illegals who entered in the early part of 1948.) One-third of the illegals arrived during the “Fifth Aliyah” and the remainder during the war, at the very time when there were severe restrictions. Of the 125,000 illegals, 43,000 were apprehended by the British, but were subsequently permitted to remain in the country after an equivalent number of allowable immigration certificates was deducted; there were 16,000 located in refugee camps in Cyprus at the end of 1947; 4,500 were compelled to return to Germany (on the *Exodus*), and the remainder entered the country in various ways (as tourists, etc.) and were never registered.¹

Categories of Immigrants

Jewish immigration was governed by regulations which underwent periodical changes. Under these regulations the immigrants were divided into four categories: 1. “capitalists,” who were allowed to enter in unlimited numbers if they could prove that they owned a certain amount of wealth (generally a thousand Palestinian pounds); 2. workers, chiefly halutzim, who were admitted in accordance with the absorptive capacity of the country; 3. dependents, who came on the invitation of resident relatives, usually heads of families who brought their wives and children after having established permanent residence themselves; 4. students, especially those who came as part of the Youth Aliyah, an important category during the recent past.

These categories were relevant until the introduction of the immigration decrees which set a politically motivated maximum to Jewish immigration (from 1938–39 on). But even afterward, the immigrants

¹ During the “First Aliyah” (1882–1902), 25,000 immigrants had entered the country; and 40,000 entered during the “Second Aliyah” (1904–1914).

continued to fall into the same categories mentioned above, although they were subject to an arbitrary numerical ceiling which took no account of the absorptive capacity of the country, the capital in the possession of the immigrant and other similar economic factors.

The following statistics cover 435,000 of the 497,000 immigrants who arrived during the period under review. There are no available details for the illegals, who could not register officially (the tourists, etc.). The following table presents the figures for the main categories of immigrants:¹

TABLE 4
CATEGORIES OF IMMIGRANTS

Category	No.	Per Cent
Capitalists.....	73,094	18.8
Workers.....	180,377	46.3
Illegals ²	29,065	7.4
Dependents of Residents.....	69,999	18.0
Students.....	26,836	6.9
Clergy.....	4,708	1.2
Miscellaneous.....	5,359	1.4
TOTAL.....	389,438	100.0
Unidentified, and information lacking ¹	45,555	
SUM TOTAL.....	434,993	

² The illegals and most of those for whom there are no available data fall chiefly into the category of workers.

[¹The above analysis is based on the data in the possession of the Statistical Division of the Jewish Agency. This Division does not possess detailed information concerning those immigrants who traveled to Palestine by air or land. It also lacks detailed information concerning those tourists who were permitted by the government to settle in the country. There are estimated to be about 15,000 immigrants in the first category and 30,000 in the second. The heading "Unidentified and information lacking" refers in the main to these immigrants.]

The Nationality and Community Allegiance of the Immigrants

Full details are lacking regarding the countries of origin of the immigrants. However, the nationalities of the immigrants may be assumed in most cases to be identical with their countries of origin. The available data cover 411,000 immigrants; those regarding whom there are no data may be assumed to fall into the same groupings.

TABLE 5

NATIONALITY AND COMMUNITY ALLEGIANCE OF IMMIGRANTS

Europe

Nationality	No.	Per Cent
Austria	10,785	2.6
Italy	1,702	0.4
England	2,609	0.6
Bulgaria	6,167	1.5
Germany	46,183	11.3
Holland	1,071	0.3
Hungary	8,330	2.0
Yugoslavia	2,005	0.5
Greece	8,419	2.0
Latvia, Lithuania	15,533	3.8
Poland	157,913	38.4
Czechoslovakia	14,954	3.6
France	1,075	0.3
Rumania	32,650	7.9
U.S.S.R.	31,312	7.6
Other Countries	2,426	0.5

Asia

Nationality	No.	Per Cent
Palestine	3,681	0.9
Syria	746	0.2
Iraq	6,114	1.5
Iran	1,727	0.4
Turkey	7,415	1.8
Yemen	15,154	3.8
Other Asiatic Countries	525	0.1
America	9,168	2.2
Africa	1,316	0.3
Stateless	8,820	2.1
Unidentified	13,956	3.4
TOTAL	411,756	100.0
Details Missing	23,237	
GRAND TOTAL	434,993	

Community Allegiance	No.	Per Cent
Ashkenazim	355,117	86.7
Sephardim	27,724	6.6
Yemenites	15,430	3.8
Other Communities	11,923	2.9
TOTAL	410,194	100.0
Details Missing	24,799	
TOTAL	434,993	

As indicated in the table above, over 50 per cent of all the immigrants came from Poland, Germany and Austria. The proportion of immigrants from Germany was almost zero before 1933 when the Nazis came to power, but reached 25 per cent or over in every year from 1933 until the outbreak of World War II. Germany was thus raised to second place among the countries of origin of the immigrants. Conversely, the immigrants from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics comprised a third of all the immigrants from 1919 to 1923, and a fourth from 1924 to 1931; subsequently, their number became minimal (1.5 per cent).

Sex, Age and Family Status

An outstanding characteristic of the immigrants to Palestine was their youth. Over half of the immigrants (53 per cent) were from seventeen to thirty-five when they arrived. About 22 per cent were less than seventeen, about 12 per cent were between thirty-five and fifty, and only 12 per cent were over fifty. With the passage of the years, a change took place in this age structure; the mass immigration of refugees came to contain a larger proportion of the older age groups. The following details are based on data concerning the approximately 292,000 immigrants who arrived from 1928 to 1948. Statistical details for the earlier years are lacking.

TABLE 6

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS

Age Groupings	No.	Per Cent
0-4.9.....	14,602	5.0
5-9.9.....	15,604	5.3
10-16.....	33,831	11.6
17-35.....	154,877	53.0
36-40.....	14,879	5.1
41-50.....	21,056	7.2
51-60.....	18,856	6.5
61-70.....	11,657	4.0
71 and over.....	3,517	1.2
Unidentified.....	3,079	1.1
TOTAL.....	291,958	100.0
Details missing.....	143,035	
SUM TOTAL.....	434,993	

The number of male immigrants was always larger than that of the female. Of the 391,000 immigrants for whom we have data, 207,000, or 52.8 per cent, were males, and 184,000, or 47.2 per cent, were females.

The following table gives the family status of the immigrants:

TABLE 7

FAMILY STATUS OF IMMIGRANTS

Family Status	No.	Per Cent
Bachelors, unmarried women.....	118,888	31.2
Married, no children.....	36,648	9.6
Heads of families.....	138,860	36.5
Children under 17.....	86,293	22.7
Total.....	380,689	100.0
Details lacking.....	54,304	
Grand Total.....	434,993	

In sum, 75,193 families entered the country, a large majority (about 55 per cent) consisting of two members, that is, young persons who married shortly before immigrating, as is evident from the following table.

TABLE 8

SIZE OF FAMILIES OF IMMIGRANTS

Size of Family	No.	Per Cent
2 persons.....	41,104	54.7
3 ".....	15,880	21.1
4 ".....	9,489	12.6
5 ".....	4,475	6.0
6 ".....	2,293	3.0
7 ".....	1,952	2.6
TOTAL.....	75,193	100.0

Occupation of Immigrants

The data for the occupations of the immigrants are unfortunately inadequate, since the registration offices at the ports of entry were not sufficiently careful to secure accurate information on the immigrants' occupation before their arrival. Nevertheless, even these partial statistics are of considerable interest, since they reflect the occupational pattern of the Jews in their countries of origin.

TABLE 9

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

Occupation	No.	Per Cent
In training for and in agriculture . . .	20,049	14.9
Industry & Crafts	48,335	36.1
Trade	16,852	12.6
Building	8,953	6.7
Transport	1,821	1.3
Liberal Professions	13,305	9.9
White collar workers	5,624	4.2
Clergy	2,089	1.6
Unskilled laborers	17,037	12.7
TOTAL	134,065	100.0

Most of those who appear under the heading of farmers and unskilled workers were "pioneers" who underwent a period of agricultural or other training before immigrating to Palestine from the countries where they then resided and therefore registered agriculture as their occupation. However, as a matter of fact, they should not really be regarded as having been farmers at the time of their arrival, even though with the passage of time the large majority did turn to agriculture in Palestine.

Immigration in 1947

In 1947, 21,500 Jewish immigrants reached Palestine, as compared with 17,800 in 1946, 12,800 in 1945, and 14,500 in 1944. The size of this number, which exceeded the limits of the monthly quota of 1,500, resulted from the immigration of Cyprus refugees who were permitted to immigrate in advance of their turn.

Of the 21,500 immigrants, 7,290 entered in the normal manner on the basis of permits granted them in the countries of their last residence, mainly in Europe; 8,629 were brought from Cyprus on the basis of monthly quotas of 750; 4,723 were brought from Cyprus on advance quotas for the year 1948, and 900 illegal immigrants succeeded in entering the country without apprehension by the authorities.

The following table, which presents the national composition of Jewish immigrants to Palestine during 1947, covers the 19,702 immigrants registered in the immigration offices of the Jewish Agency:

TABLE 10

NATIONALITY, COMMUNAL AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS
DURING 1947

Division According to National Origin

Nationality of Immigrants	No.	Per Cent
Poland	7,771	39.5
Rumania	4,746	24.1
Hungary	2,366	12.0
Czechoslovakia	2,077	10.5
England	589	3.0
Africa	322	1.6
Germany	321	1.6
Lithuania, Latvia	319	1.6
Other European Countries	159	0.8
Greece	126	0.6
Various Asiatic Countries	102	0.5
Austria	98	0.5
Italy	91	0.5
Belgium	91	0.5
America	68	0.3
Yugoslavia	52	0.3
France	52	0.3
Holland	50	0.3
Stateless or Nationality Unknown	302	1.5
TOTAL	19,702	100.0

Division According to Communities

Communities	No.	Per Cent
Ashkenazim	19,102	97.0
Sephardim	526	2.7
Other Eastern Communities	74	0.3

Division According to Age

Age	No.	Per Cent
0-4.9	1,223	6.2
5-9.9	408	2.1
10-16	2,656	13.5
17-20	3,689	18.7
21-25	4,303	21.9
26-30	2,328	11.8
31-35	1,478	7.5
36-40	963	4.9
41-50	1,065	5.4
50-	1,581	8.0
Unidentified	8	

IMMIGRATION, JANUARY-JUNE, 1948

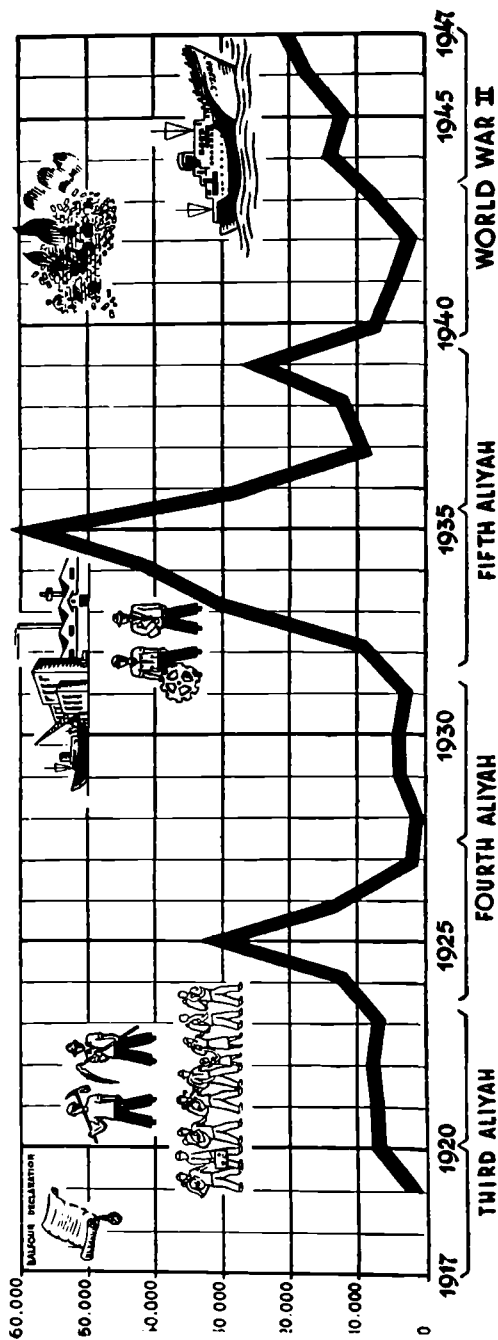
With the proclamation of the state of Israel on May 14, immigrants entered on an increasing scale. Between May 14 and July 16, 35,000 immigrants were reported to have entered.¹ At a meeting of the General Zionist Council late in August, the Israel Immigration Minister reported that 56,000 immigrants had arrived in Israel since January, of whom 33,000 had arrived after May 15.² Thus, it is likely that from 35,000 to 40,000 Jews entered the country during the first half of 1948.

The future immigration goal of the state of Israel, according to an official Immigration Ministry announcement, was to be 120,000 annually, at the rate of 10,000 per month. Of this number, the first immigrants were to be the 12,000 Jews still on Cyprus and 100,000 in the displaced persons camps in Europe.

¹ *JTA*, August 27, 1948.

² *Reuters*, August 28, 1948. On October 1, a Jewish Agency official stated that 11,000 immigrants entered in September alone (*JTA*, October 2, 1948).

THIRTY YEARS OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE, 1917-1947.



UNITED STATES

General and Jewish Immigration, 1933-1948³

According to annual reports of the United States Immigration Service, during the ten year period from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1943, 165,756 Jewish immigrants and 52,406 Jewish non-immigrants were admitted to the United States from all countries, the total of these two groups being 218,162. During the war period Jewish immigration was very low, since it was virtually impossible for Jews to leave Europe.

After World War II, Jewish immigration increased, though at a far slower rate than non-Jewish immigration. Thus, in the fiscal years 1946 and 1947, the general immigration jumped to 108,721 and 147,292 respectively, a level considerably higher than in any year since 1930, while Jewish immigration in the 1947 calendar year was less than 25,000—a figure less than three-fifths that of the previous peak (1939); at the time of writing the record for 1948 was expected to be less than half of the peak year, when 43,450 Jewish immigrants were admitted.

TABLE 11

JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES, 1946-47

ADMISSIONS

Year	Total ¹	Jews ²	Percentage of Jews to Total
1946.....	108,721	13,000-14,000	11.9-12.9
1947.....	147,292	23,000-25,000	15.6-16.9

¹ On fiscal year basis, July 1 to June 30.

² On calendar year basis, January 1 to December 31.

Characteristics of General Immigration to the U. S., January, 1947–June, 1948

During the fiscal year 1947 (July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947),¹ 147,292 aliens entered the United States as permanent immigrants, of whom 70,071 entered under quotas, chiefly of the Northern and Western European countries. The total number of non-quota immigrants was 76,591.²

Although 70,071 was the highest number of quota immigrants per year since 1930–1931, only 46 per cent of the total of all allowable quotas of 153,929 was filled. Northern and Western European countries and Germany filled only 37 per cent of their allowable quotas of 125,853, while Southern and Eastern European countries filled 89 per cent of their allowable quotas of 24,648. Among the countries which practically exhausted their quotas were: Belgium, France, Italy, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Rumania.

Table 12 gives comparative figures for the fiscal year 1947, covering total immigration, quota immigration and DP immigration.³

¹ Estimates of general immigration for fiscal year 1947 come from Krichevsky, Gertrude, "Immigration and Emigration—Fiscal Year 1947," *Monthly Review*, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, Jan. 1948, pp. 82–88.

² Consisting of 35,000 natives of the Western Hemisphere, chiefly Canada; 25,736 war brides; 13,003 relatives of United States citizens; 1,870 professors, ministers and their families and 673 others.

³ More complete information concerning immigration to the United States, on the basis of statistics supplied by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, has been made available as the *Year Book* goes to press, too late for inclusion in this volume.

TABLE 12

TOTAL IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES,
QUOTA IMMIGRATION (JULY 1, 1946 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1947) AND
DISPLACED PERSONS IMMIGRATION (MAY 20, 1946 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1947)¹

Country or Region of Birth	Quota I	TOTAL IMMIGRANTS Admitted in fiscal year 1947		QUOTA IMMIGRANTS Admitted fiscal year 1947		DISPLACED PERSONS ² Admitted May 20, 1946 through June 30, 1947		
		Number II	Percent of Quotas ³ III	Number IV	Percent of Total Im- migrants Admitted V	Number VI	Percent of Total Im- migrants Admitted VII	Per cent- age Distri- bution of DPs VIII
All countries	153,929	147,292	95.7	70,701	48.0	19,965	13.6	100.0
Europe	150,501	96,865	64.4	69,137	71.4	19,752	20.3	98.9
Germany	25,957	14,674	56.5	13,662	93.1	7,827	53.3	39.2
Poland	6,524	8,156	125.0	6,516	79.9	6,461	79.2	32.4
Other countries in Europe	118,020	74,035	62.7	48,959	66.1	5,464	7.4	27.3
Other Continents	3,428	50,427	1471.0	1,564	3.1	213	0.4	1.1

¹ Based on information in *Interpreter Releases*, Common Council for American Unity, vol. xxv, No. 20, April 27, 1948, pp. 124-126. Prepared by Division of Research and Statistics, USNA, August 20, 1948.

² Data for Displaced Persons were not available on a fiscal year basis; the period covered exceeds the fiscal year 1947 by a few weeks, to include all entries during the period of the Truman Directive, but comparisons with fiscal year 1947 are not invalid.

³ Column III indicates the percentage by which total immigration, including both quota and non-quota, was larger or smaller than the quotas allowable by law. It is intended to show that even where non-quota immigration was added to quota immigration, the quotas ceilings were still not reached in many cases.

The above table illustrates important characteristics of general and DP immigration during the period. Of the total of 96,865 aliens, quota and non-quota, who entered from Europe, only 19,752 (20.3%) were DPs. This indicates the inability of substantial numbers of DPs to enter under quota restrictions despite President Truman's Executive Order of December 22, 1945. The German quota of 25,957 was only partially filled by 13,662 quota immigrants (and 14,674 quota and non-quota immigrants, or 56.5% of the allowable quota). Slightly over half of the German immigrants (7,827 or 53.3% of the total German immigration) were DPs.

Viewing the DP immigrants as a group, the following was their distribution by quota country: 39.2% Germany; 32.4% Poland; 27.3% other European countries, and 1.1% non-European countries.

During July 1, 1947–December 31, 1947 (the first half of the fiscal year, 1948),¹ a total of 88,307 immigrants entered the country, of whom 45,250 were quota and 43,057 non-quota.² Quota immigration was divided up among the various quota countries as follows:

¹ Based on *Interpreter Release*, August 6, 1948; summarizes data secured from Immigration and Naturalization Service. Adequate statistics for the second half of the fiscal year, 1948 (January 1, 1948–June 30, 1948) were not available at the time of writing.

² Of the non-quota, 20,601 were natives of non-quota countries (Western Hemisphere), 16,903 wives of United States citizens, 337 unmarried children of citizens, and the rest wives and children of natives of non-quota countries, ministers and professors, and other categories of non-quota immigrants.

TABLE 13

QUOTA IMMIGRATION, FIRST HALF FISCAL YEAR 1948

Country	No. of Quota Immigrants
United Kingdom	11,030
Germany	9,810
Ireland	3,273
Italy	2,832
Poland	2,794
Holland	1,482
France	1,334
Czechoslovakia	1,225
Austria	791
Hungary	388
Rumania	189
Lithuania	223
Latvia	118
TOTAL	45,250

Jewish Immigration, May 1946–June 30, 1948

It is difficult to piece together accurately the size and pattern of Jewish immigration during the past two years. Since the United States immigration authorities ceased keeping statistics on the religion of immigrants after 1943, the best that can be done is to be guided by the estimates of the Jewish voluntary immigrant service agencies.¹

Table 14² gives the estimated numbers of Jews who entered the U. S. as DPs and refugees under the Truman Directive from May, 1946, through June, 1948.³

¹ It should be stressed, however, that these agencies have information chiefly on immigrants serviced by them. Although it is probably true that this information covers most of the Jewish immigrants from Europe, it is also likely that many Jews immigrated without resorting to the assistance of these agencies. It is also probable that a small number of immigrants figure in the statistics of more than one agency. Another difficulty is that the Jewish agencies lack various other types of precise data, such as, breakdown of the Jewish immigrants by categories according to quota, non-quota and non-immigrant.

² Computed by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds on the basis of data supplied by Jewish operating agencies: HIAS, JDC, European Jewish Children's Association and Vaad Hatzala.

³ The figures for June, 1948 are tentative.

TABLE 14

JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES
(MAY, 1946-JUNE 30, 1948)

DP IMMIGRANTS UNDER TRUMAN DIRECTIVE ¹									OTHER ²
		From Europe					From Far East ³		
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
Year	Grand Total (Rounded to nearest hundred)	Total DPs from Europe	JDC	HIAS	EJCA	VAAD	JDC		
1946	13,200- 14,200	4,180	2,710	1,120	350	1	450	8,540 - 9,600	
1947	23,200- 24,700	7,370	3,990	2,670	660	50	4,360	11,500 - 12,940	
First Half 1948	8,600- 9,100	2,070	1,060	920	80	10	1,500	5,070- 5,510	
TOTAL	45,000- 48,000	13,620 ⁴	7,660	4,710	1,090	60	6,310	25,110- 28,050	

¹ The figures in these columns are from several sources: (a) The DPs recorded as departing from the Bremerhaven port of exit by the two major (JDC and HIAS) and two minor (European Jewish Children's Association and the Vaad Hatzala) Jewish voluntary agencies. The Bremerhaven records provide a close approximation to the total Jewish DP movement to the United States, since virtually all Jewish DPs departed by way of Bremerhaven. The Bremerhaven departures (columns III, IV, V, VI, VII) were virtually all DPs, and the DPs were virtually all immigrant arrivals (that is, not visitors, transits, etc.). (b) The number of Shanghai refugees recorded by JDC as departing for the United States. (Although HIAS had performed some services for these refugees, JDC had assumed responsibility for their departures). Although the Truman Directive became effective December 22, 1945, the actual movement of DPs first became meaningful in May, 1946.

² The figures in columns III and VIII represent Jews recorded by the various immigrant service agencies in Europe or the Far East as departures for the United States. Virtually all of these were permanent immigrants. However, considerable numbers of Jews departed from Europe for the United States without the assistance of the agencies. Part of these were met by HIAS and USNA and rendered various services on arrival at the ports of the United States. A very rough method of arriving at an estimate of the numbers in this category has been made by HIAS, whose port and dock workers have made a practice of counting the Jewish-sounding names of the manifests of boats—other than those especially chartered for the transportation of DPs—arriving at American ports. These estimates are available for 1946 (10,670), 1947 (14,380), and the first half of 1948 (5,630). The margin of error in these estimates is probably large, since many names considered Jewish may not be so, and vice versa. Moreover, part of the resulting figures—an estimate is 10 to 20 per cent—represents non-immigrants (visitors, transits, etc.) It may therefore be estimated, very roughly, that the additional immigrants for the period were:

1946	8,540-9,600
1947	11,500-12,940
First half of 1948	5,070-5,510

These figures are included in column IX, labelled "Other."

³ Based on boat-by-boat reports gathered by JDC and USNA, and compiled by IOS of CJFWF in a study published late in 1948.

⁴ As reported by the steamship companies, the total general arrivals, including Jewish, from Bremerhaven during the period May 1946 to July 31, 1948 was 35,393, of whom 6,303 were American citizens and 29,090 aliens. A study of the records of the steamship companies indicates that the JDC paid for the transportation of 7,730, HIAS for 4,835, Vaad Hatzala 46—a total of 12,611. In addition, the American Committee for the Care of European Children serviced the immigration of 2,281 children, of whom 1,002 were Jewish. Probably a small number of the 489 political refugees brought over by the International Rescue and Relief Committee, were also Jews. The records of the steamship companies also list 11,123 persons whose passage was paid for in the United States by private persons (prepaid passage). A small number of these were probably Jews. It is thus fair to assume that Jewish immigration from Bremerhaven totaled approximately 13,600, plus an undetermined but probably small number of others. This figure, which also covers the month of July, resembles and therefore, confirms the estimate of approximately 13,600 in TABLE 14. (Based on HIAS statistical report from Bremen, dated July 31, 1948.)

The total number of visas issued to DPs between March 31, 1946 and April 30, 1948, under the Truman Directive, was 34,365, of which 22,747 were issued to Jews.¹ The figure of 22,747 exceeds

¹ These were the figures given in a letter dated August 17, 1948, from Senator Warren Austin to the Secretary-General of the UN, as one of the answers to a series of questions posed to the various delegations by the Security Council. They appeared in Security Council Document S976, August 18, 1948.

by several thousand the estimates given in Table 14 of 13,620 for Jewish DPs arriving from Bremerhaven and 6,310 Jewish refugees arriving from Shanghai—or a total of 19,930—during the period May, 1947–June 30, 1948. The discrepancy is explained partly by the fact that the larger figure refers to *visas issued*, while the smaller covers only *actual arrivals*.¹

Thus, approximately two thirds of all visas issued under the Truman Directive went to Jews. The reason for this high proportion is that most visas were issued to persons of German birth entering on the German quota of 25,957. Since the entry of enemy aliens was prohibited during the period of the Directive, and the only persons born in Germany who were eligible to fill the large German quota were those who had *not* borne arms against the United States or its allies, very few non-Jewish Germans could meet the quota requirements. The German quota was thus largely used by Jews, in addition to a small number of others who had survived the German concentration camps. (In fact, too few German Jews had survived to fill the German quota, and in 1947, only 53 per cent of the German quota was used to allow 13,662 quota immigrants to enter the United States out of a possible 25,957.) Polish DPs, on the other hand, met with much greater difficulties due to the smaller Polish quota of 6,524.

Although precise data on the number of visas granted to Jewish DPs on the various quotas are not available, it is probable that a substantial proportion were granted on the German quota, and the next largest number on the Polish quota.

This is borne out in an analysis made by USNA of 3,296 DPs serviced by it during 1947.² These were distributed as follows among the various quotas:

TABLE 15
DPS SERVICED BY USNA, 1947

Country	No.	Per Cent
Germany.....	1,589	41.0
Poland.....	1,415	36.5
Czechoslovakia.....	416	10.7
Austria.....	161	4.2
Russia.....	108	2.8
Hungary.....	81	2.1
Rumania.....	37	1.0
Yugoslavia.....	21	0.5
Lithuania.....	17	0.4

TABLE 16

SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1881-1943

Period	Admissions			Departures			Net Increase		
	Total	Jews	Average No. of Jews per Year	P. C. Jews to Total	Total	Jews	P. C. to Admissions		Total
							Total	Jews	
1881-1898	8,173,890			11.89					
1899-1907	6,974,447	829,244	92.138	9.78	2,063,767	59,208 ¹	33.55	533,478 ¹	4,645,590
1908-1914	6,709,357	656,307	93.771	4.99	906,538	46,338	30.76	770,036 ¹	609,559
1915-1920	1,602,680	79,921	13.320	4.99	906,538	3,470	56.56	76,451	696,142
1921	805,228	119,036	119.036	14.78	247,718	483	30.76	118,553	557,510
1922-1924	1,539,371	153,232	51.077	9.95	356,951	1,503	23.19	151,729	1,182,420
1925-1930	1,762,616	67,686	11.281	3.84	440,407	1,597	24.99	66,089	1,322,203
1931-1936	256,538	26,027	4.338	10.14	359,680	2,112	140.20	23,915	-103,142
1937-1943	376,175	150,533	21.507	40.02	129,643	1,204	34.33	149,344	246,532
1908-1943	13,051,959	1,252,832	—	9.60	4,504,704	57,207	34.51	1,195,640	8,547,255
1881-1943	28,200,206							2,499,154	

¹ Admission at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.² Estimated. See p. 746.

TABLE 17
SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1908-1943¹

Year	Admissions			Departures			Net Increase		
	Total	Jews	P. C. Jews to Total	Total	Jews	P. C. to Admissions	Total	Jews	P. C. Jews to Total
1908-1914.....	6,709,357	656,397	9.78	2,063,767	46,838	30.76	4,645,590	609,559	13.12
1915-1920.....	1,602,680	79,921	4.99	906,538	3,470	56.56	696,142	76,451	10.98
1921.....	805,228	119,036	14.7	247,718	483	30.76	557,510	118,553	21.2
1922.....	309,556	53,524	17.3	198,712	830	64.2	110,844	52,694	47.5
1923.....	522,919	49,719	9.5	81,450	413	15.57	441,469	49,306	11.16
1924.....	706,896	49,989	7.07	76,789	260	10.8	630,107	49,729	7.89
1925.....	294,314	10,292	3.5	92,728	291	31.51	201,586	10,001	4.96
1926.....	304,488	10,267	3.3	76,992	341	25.2	227,496	9,926	4.3
1927.....	335,175	11,483	3.4	73,366	224	21.8	261,809	11,259	4.3
1928.....	307,255	11,639	3.8	77,457	253	25.21	229,798	11,386	4.95
1929.....	279,678	12,479	4.46	69,203	189	24.74	210,475	12,290	5.84
1930.....	241,700	11,526	4.77	50,661	299	20.96	191,039	11,227	5.88
1931.....	97,139	5,692	5.86	61,882	319	63.70	35,257	5,373	15.24
1932.....	35,576	2,755	7.74	103,295	452	290.35	—67,719	2,303	—
1933.....	23,068	2,372	10.28	80,081	384	347.15	—57,013	1,988	—
1934.....	29,470	4,134	14.03	39,771	319	134.96	—10,301	3,815	—
1935.....	34,956	4,837	13.84	38,834	330	111.09	—3,878	4,507	—
1936.....	36,329	6,252	17.21	35,817	308	98.59	—512	5,944	—
1937.....	50,244	11,352	22.59	26,736	232	53.21	23,508	11,120	47.30
1938.....	67,895	19,736	29.07	25,210	255	37.13	42,685	19,481	45.64
1939.....	82,998	43,450	52.35	26,651	176	32.11	56,347	43,274	76.80
1940.....	70,756	36,945	52.21	21,461	150	30.33	49,295	36,795	74.64
1941.....	51,776	23,737	45.85	17,115	186	33.06	34,661	23,551	67.95
1942.....	28,781	10,608	36.86	7,363	117	25.58	21,418	10,491	48.98
1943.....	23,725	4,705	19.83	5,107	88	21.53	18,618	4,617	24.80
Total.....	13,051,959	1,252,847	9.60	4,504,704	57,207	34.51	8,547,255	1,195,640	13.99

¹ The figures in this table are based on official I&NS sources. Since the I&NS ceased keeping data on "Hebrew" immigrants after 1943, it has not been possible to extend this table beyond that year. However, estimates of Jewish immigration have been made for 1946 and 1947 from non-official sources (see Table 14). Figures for 1944 and 1945 were not available at the time of writing.

WESTERN EUROPE

It has not been possible to prepare an adequate country-by-country table of European Jewish migration.

The table below gives only the number of Jewish immigrants assisted to resettle in Europe as a whole by HIAS and JDC during 1947 and the first half of 1948.¹

TABLE 18

JEWISH RESETTLEMENT WITHIN EUROPE, JAN., 1947-JUNE, 1948
(CHIEFLY TO WESTERN EUROPE)

	JDC	HIAS	Total
1947	4,929	4,210	9,139
First half of 1948	1,785	656	2,441
TOTAL	6,714	4,866	11,580 ²

¹ From a table of the Institute of Overseas Studies, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, prepared on the basis of HIAS and JDC reports.

² From July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948, according to PCIRO, a total of 205,000 refugees and DPs were resettled in Western Europe (Prep. Com. No. 145, Press Release No. 507, August 24, 1948).

The major country of Jewish immigration within Europe after the end of the war was France. During 1946, some 10,000 Jews filtered into the country from the American zone in Germany and Austria, and from Poland. Several hundreds more, including about 500 children from Poland, reached France during the last month of the year and in the first two months of 1947. Beginning with March, 1947, the influx grew and reached a height of from 1,500 to 2,000 monthly

¹ Substantial general immigration to the various Western European countries took place during the period under review. However, Jewish immigration to these countries for the purpose of permanent resettlement was small. A large part of the intra-European migration, particularly to France-Italy, was a transit movement to overseas countries. Unfortunately, it is difficult to tell from the statistics of the voluntary Jewish migration agencies, HIAS and JDC, what part of the migrants were permanent settlers and what part were in transit, either officially or unofficially, to overseas countries. In addition, it is likely that many more Jews migrated into the various Western European countries without availing themselves of the services of these agencies.

in the latter part of the year.¹ It fell off once more in the first half of 1948. In sum, it is estimated that between 15,000 and 25,000 Jews immigrated to France during 1947 and between 5,000 and 10,000 in the first half of 1948.² Some of these immigrants undoubtedly stayed in France only long enough to find means of migrating to Palestine or some other overseas country. How large a part this was could not be estimated at the time of writing. A guess as to those who remain for permanent resettlement would be 10,000 to 20,000 in 1947, and 4,000 to 9,000 in the first half of 1948.³

Few Jews entered Belgium during 1947 and the early months of 1948. Most of the Jewish refugees in Belgium, estimated at about 6,000, had entered during the war. Some 15,000 refugees were registered with the Belgian Jewish Welfare agencies in the early part of 1946. However, several thousands of these refugees were reported to have left for Palestine during 1946 and afterwards.⁴ Part of the remainder were awaiting opportunities to migrate overseas. No information was available at the time of writing on the number of Jewish immigrants in 1947. This number was probably small. From January through July, 1948, 896 Jews were reported to have entered and 228 to have left.⁵

Five hundred youths were admitted to Holland under a special scheme arranged with the government by local Jewish organizations.⁶ Some 400 Jews entered Holland during 1947 under a government-sponsored scheme for bringing over 8,000 skilled DP workers. This

¹ *JDC Review*, May 23, 1947; *JTA*, March 1, 1948.

² Estimate of Institute of Overseas Studies, CJFWJ, September 2, 1948, contained in an inter-office study.

³ During the period under review, France admitted hundreds of thousands of non-Jewish immigrants, a large part being Italian laborers. During the first year of PCIRO operations, from July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948, it admitted 16,216 refugees and DPs, falling considerably short of the target of 40,000 fixed for it by the PCIRO.

⁴ *JDC Review*, May 23, 1947. In the period July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948, Belgium received 19,147 general refugees and DPs (chiefly miners), thus falling considerably short of the quota of 58,000 assigned it by PCIRO for the period.

⁵ See article on Belgium, p. 325. Of the 896 entrants, 278 came from Rumania, 177 from Czechoslovakia, 152 from Germany and 130 from Poland. JDC reported a waiting list for emigration from Belgium of 3,172 and HIAS a waiting list of 4,019.

⁶ *Bulletin of South African ORT-OZE*, January, 1948. The total number of refugees and DPs admitted under the Netherlands agreement with PCIRO from July, 1947 to June 30, 1948 was 3,488. The quota assigned to Holland by PCIRO for this period had been 7,000.

immigration was offset by an even larger emigration of Jews during the same period. Holland-HIAS reported 532 Jewish emigrants, 459 of whom went to the United States. (Holland-HIAS report, Jan., 1948.)

Norway had 1,500 Jews when it was first invaded by the Nazis in 1940. Of these, some 800 were deported and exterminated; 700 were smuggled into Sweden and survived. After the liberation, the latter returned to Norway. In the fall of 1946, the Norwegian government was approached with a project for resettling 400 Jews from the DP camps in Germany and from Poland. Subsequently, the plan was changed and it was decided to bring all 600 from Germany. A special Norwegian mission, assisted by JDC and UNRRA, visited the DP camps and selected about 400 Jews of various occupational skills. The remaining 200 were to be selected subsequently.⁷

During 1947-48, numbers of Jews were able to enter Sweden as transmigrants, as relatives of Swedish residents, and as skilled workers. The government had established a transit quota of 400 for Jews, which was liberally interpreted to permit the persons concerned to remain in the country until such time as they were able to migrate elsewhere. Under this arrangement, some 280 persons had arrived during 1947-48, of whom only about 25 had been able to continue their travels overseas. Nearly 1,000 Jews (including families) were admitted to the country as skilled laborers during the autumn of 1947 and spring of 1948. These came especially from the DP camps and from Poland. A small number of Jews were admitted as relatives of Swedish residents.⁸

During the same period, a considerable Jewish emigration from Sweden also took place, especially of the Jews rescued from the German concentration camps towards the close of the war (who comprised approximately 1,000 men and 6,000 women).⁹ During

⁷ *JDC Review*, July 18, 1948.

⁸ PCIRO reported the admission to Sweden of 1,943 refugees and DPs between July 1, 1947 and June 30, 1948. In addition, Sweden had signed bilateral agreements with various European countries for the admission of workers of various skills, about 2,100 from Italy, about 650 families from Hungary, etc. (*International Labor Review*, January-February, 1948).

⁹ Shortly before the close of the war a large number of Jews of various nationalities—Eastern European as well as French and Dutch—had been rescued from German concentration camps and brought to Sweden. Almost all of the French and Dutch Jews were repatriated after the close of the war, or emigrated to overseas countries. Several thousands of the others still remained in the country at the time of writing.

1947, the Swedish Jewish community, with the co-operation of HIAS and JDC, assisted 1,339 Jews in emigrating (459 to the United States, 182 to France—ultimately headed for Palestine—61 directly to Palestine, 59 to Australia, 46 to England, etc.). During the first half of 1948, those assisted to emigrate numbered approximately 630 (213 to the United States, 118 to Palestine, etc.).¹⁰

Some 4,000 immigrants, many of whom were Jews, arrived in England during 1947 under a Distressed Relatives scheme. Some 33,000 DPs were brought over, chiefly from the British zone of Germany, under a voluntary labor scheme. Among these, there were reportedly no Jews. However, an undetermined number of Jews from other parts of Europe were granted permits to settle and to engage in certain assigned occupations. Part of these were Jewish female refugees, coming chiefly from Sweden, who entered as domestics. (Many of the latter, finding the occupation distasteful, returned to their country of origin.)

In addition, a considerable number of Jewish children were admitted. Likewise, late in 1946 and early in 1947, some 700 Polish Jewish soldiers were admitted (with their families) along with contingents of the Anders' Polish army that had been stationed in Italy.¹¹ (Report for 1947 of HIAS office in England.)

One hundred refugee orphans from Eastern Europe were resettled in Ireland after the war, under the auspices of the Rabbi's Emergency Relief Council.¹²

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

Australia

According to the Australian Department of Information, 31,950 permanent immigrants arrived in the country in 1947, of whom 22,997 were British, 794 American, 1,500 Polish and 1,400 Greek.¹³

¹⁰ For a more detailed account of Swedish Jewish migration, see article on Sweden, p. 320.

¹¹ JDC reported the entry of 227 Jews for the period January to May, 1948. The United Kingdom received more non-Jewish refugees and DPs than any other country. The PCIRO reported 69,788 for the period July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948, mostly from the British zone of occupation.

¹² *JTA* May 10, 1948.

¹³ Under its arrangement with PCIRO, Australia was to receive 8,800 refugees and DPs during the operational year July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948. By March 31, 1948, it had received 3,600.

During the first six months of 1948, according to a statement of the Minister of Immigration, Arthur A. Calwell, 27,441 new settlers had arrived, chiefly British.¹ Of the immigrants who arrived between July 1, 1947 and June 30, 1948, 5,632 were refugees and DPs.

Of the Jews admitted to Australia after the end of World War II, most entered under the government's liberally interpreted close relatives scheme. More recently, a number of non-relatives were admitted, on the basis of guarantees provided by the Federation of Australian Jewish Welfare Societies. None were reported to have entered under the "group" resettlement arrangement with PCIRO.

According to figures presented by Minister Calwell to the Australian House of Representatives in March, 1947, as of that month, 2,023 Jews had been admitted to the country since the end of World War II, of whom 1,115 came from Europe, 781 from Shanghai and 37 from Manila. The Australian Jewish Welfare Society reported that for the year beginning May 1, 1947 and ending April 30, 1948, it had recorded the entry of 1,416 Jews by boat and 102 by air. Thus, the number of Jewish immigrants from the end of World War II to April 30, 1948, probably totaled a little over 3,540.² Of this total, approximately 2,600 came from Europe, 900 from Shanghai and 40 from Manila.³

Canada

The major source of Canadian immigration after World War II, as in previous years, was the United Kingdom. This is indicated in Table 18, giving immigration figures for 1946, 1947 and the first half of 1948. The category "Other Races" in this table covers chiefly immigrations from the Eastern European countries, including Jews ("Hebrews") originating in those countries. The official statistics of the Immigration Branch of the government include the special classification "Hebrews" only for Jews of Central and Eastern European origin, but not for British or other Jews who immigrated into the country.

¹ *Australian News Summary*, August 9, 1948.

² There is a gap in these estimates for immigration during March-April 1947.

³ To these figures should probably be added a small number of Jewish immigrants who entered without the assistance of any of the Jewish welfare agencies, and who do not therefore figure in their records.

TABLE 19

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, JAN., 1946-JUNE, 1948¹

	1946	1947	Jan.-June, 1948
United Kingdom.....	48,190	35,839	21,468
Ireland.....	3,218	2,908	2,003
United States.....	11,469	9,440	3,580
Northern-and-Western- European Races.....	5,633	5,482	8,319
Other Races ²	3,209	10,458	21,908
Hebrews (included in "Other Races").....	1,517	1,866	4,026
Total.....	71,719	64,127	21,908

¹ Based on report of Statistical Unit, Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources; Statement for Calendar Year 1947 and for Jan. 1-June 30, 1948.

² Poles—565 (1946), 2,610 (1947), 4,846 (first half of 1948); Ruthenians—114 (1946), 2,044 (1947), 4,075 (first half of 1948); Lithuanians—19 (1946), 1,273 (1947), 1,916 (first half of 1948); Greeks, Letts, Russians, etc.

Of the total immigrants admitted during 1947 and the first half of 1948, 30,785 were displaced persons. Immigrants who arrived in group movements in response to requests of Canadian industrial concerns totaled 18,717, including farmers, woodworkers, textile operatives, domestic servants and workers for the garment, railroad, construction, mining and foundry industries.¹

TABLE 14 indicates that of the 3,209 immigrants of "Other Races" in 1946, 1,517 were Jews; of the 10,458 in 1947, 1,866 were Jews, and of the 21,908 in the first half of 1948, 4,026 were Jews. Thus, exclusive of the Jews of British or other origin who may have entered the country, the number of Jewish immigrants from Central and Eastern Europe totaled 7,409 for the two and one-half year period.²

¹ *The Christian Science Monitor*, September 7, 1948.

² Figures for Jewish immigration in earlier years were: 1944 (238), 1945 (93), and 1946 (1,345). (*Congress Bulletin*, Canadian Jewish Congress, Montreal, October 7, 1948, p. 6.)

Hundreds of the Jewish immigrants were admitted under an industrial scheme sponsored by the government in co-operation with the garment industry, the garment workers unions, the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Jewish Immigrants' Aid Society of Canada. A parallel project for furriers was under way. Smaller numbers of Jews were admitted as woodworkers, teachers and domestics. In addition, as of July 1948, 700 Jewish orphans were admitted under an agreement arrived at several years earlier with the government by the Canadian Jewish Congress, providing for the admission of 1,000 Jewish orphans.³ The rest of the Jewish arrivals were close relatives of Canadian residents.

TABLE 20

SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, 1901-1946¹

Year	Total	Jews ²	Per Cent Jews to To- tal	Year	Total	Jews ²	Per Cent Jews to To- tal
1901	49,149	2,765	5.6	1925	111,362	4,459	4.0
1902	67,379	1,015	1.5	1926	96,064	4,014	4.18
1903	128,364	2,066	1.6	1927	143,991	4,863	3.38
1904	130,331	3,727	2.8	1928	151,597	4,766	3.14
1905	146,266	7,715	5.2	1929	167,722	3,848	2.29
1906	189,064	7,127	3.8	1930	163,288	4,164	2.55
1907	124,667	6,584	5.2	1931	88,223	3,421	3.88
1908	262,469	7,712	2.9	1932	25,752	649	2.52
1909	146,908	1,636	1.1	1933	19,782	772	3.90
1910	208,794	3,182	1.5	1934	13,903	943	6.06
1911	311,084	5,146	1.6	1935	12,136	624	5.14
1912	354,237	5,322	1.5	1936	11,103	880	7.93
1913	402,432	7,387	1.8	1937	12,023	619	5.15
1914	384,878	11,252	2.9	1938	15,645	584	3.73
1915	144,789	3,107	2.1	1939	17,128	890	5.20
1916	48,537	65	.1	1940	16,205	1,623	10.02
1917	75,374	136	.1	1941	11,496	626	5.45
1918	79,074	32	0.4	1942	8,865	388	4.38
1919	57,702	22	0.04	1943	7,445	270	3.63
1920	117,336	116	.09	1944	9,040	238	2.63
1921	148,477	2,763	1.9	1945	15,306	93	.6
1922	89,999	8,404	9.3	² 1946	71,719	1,517	2.11
1923	72,887	2,793	3.8	² 1947	64,127	1,866	2.90
1924	148,560	4,255	2.8				
Total					6,142,679	136,446	2.20

¹ For fiscal year ending March 31.² The figures for the Jews entering Canada during 1901-1925 are exclusive of those who entered via the United States.³ Based on report of Statistical Unit, Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources; Statement for Calendar Year, 1947, and for Jan. 1-June 30, 1948.³ As of July, 1948, 700 Jewish orphans had been admitted.

South Africa

Most of the immigration to the Union of South Africa since the end of World War II came from the United Kingdom. Very few Jews, and these mostly relatives, were admitted during these years. Altogether 75 Jews were admitted in 1945 and 303 in 1946. No precise information was available for the period 1947-48, but the figures were certainly not more than a few hundred.¹ For the first three months of 1948, JDC and HIAS combined reported the immigration of only 140 Jews.²

Latin America

Several of the countries of Latin America reported substantial immigration during 1947 and the first half of 1948. In the case of most of them this was chiefly Italian and Spanish immigration. In addition, PCIRO arranged with the various countries for the immigration of a total of about 23,200 DPs during its first year of operations (July 1, 1947--June 30, 1948). By the end of the year this goal had actually been exceeded, six countries (Argentina, Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay, Chile and Peru) having received a total of 26,967, and the remaining countries having received fewer than 1,000 each.

The number of Jews assisted in immigration during 1947, most of whom came as close relatives, approximated 6,546, HIAS reporting 4,049 and JDC 2,497.³ For the first six months of 1948, HIAS reported 3,458 and JDC 2,808—a total of 6,266.

¹ Letter, dated August 24, 1948, from S. Melamed, Welfare Officer, South African Jewish Board of Deputies, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.

² JDC Paris Statistical Report for March 1948; Quarterly Statistical Report of HIAS European Headquarters, Paris, April 27, 1948.

³ These totals are lower than those given in the summary tables for 1947 (see p. 727) which are based on the estimates in JDC European Headquarters, Statistical Report, December 1947, and a HIAS inter-office computation, March 1948. The latter give 3,450 for JDC and 4,391 for HIAS, a total of 7,481. The lower figures are used in this section because they correspond to the country by country estimates in the table that follows. No corresponding table was available for the higher figures. In any event, the discrepancy is only 935.

The following table gives the number of immigrants recorded by HIAS and JDC during 1947, by country, not counting transmigrants:

TABLE 21
JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO LATIN AMERICA,
ASSISTED BY JDC AND HIAS, 1947¹

Country	JDC ²	HIAS ³	Total
Argentina ⁴	40	86	126
Bolivia	359	—	359
Brazil ⁵	380	193	573
Chile ⁶	210	729	939
Colombia ⁷	43	301	344
Costa Rica	20	—	20
Cuba	45	190	235
Dominican Republic	34	—	34
Ecuador ⁸	53	258	311
Mexico ⁹	7	14	21
Panama	27	—	27
Paraguay ¹⁰	546	197	743
Peru ¹¹	19	90	109
Uruguay	530	598	1,128
Venezuela ¹²	172	551	723
Other countries	12	842	854
	2,497	4,049	6,546

¹ It should be noted that there were probably numbers of immigrants who entered Latin America without using the services of either HIAS or JDC, and who are therefore not covered by their estimates. On the other hand, there may have been a small amount of overlapping in the estimates of both agencies, some immigrants figuring in the records of both. It should also be noted that some of the immigrants brought to certain countries, especially Paraguay and Uruguay, after a short stay found their way into others, such as Argentina and Brazil. The latter development is not reflected in the statistics.

² The JDC figures are based on a table prepared by the Buenos Aires office of JDC, dated January 30, 1948.

³ The HIAS figures are based on a table prepared in the New York office of HIAS from reports submitted by the various field offices, (date is omitted, but is probably early 1948). The "others" category for the HIAS column covers Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Guatemala, Trinidad.

⁴ The 126 Jewish immigrants recorded for Argentina should be contrasted with the overall admission during 1947 of 39,114 immigrants, of whom 64 per cent were Italians and 18 per cent Spaniards, and the rest chiefly Poles and Yugoslavs. (*Migration Bulletin* No. 9, April 30, 1948, and No. 10, June 7, 1948, published by Migration Unit, Department of Social Affairs, United Nations; *JTA*, January 27, March 20, June 29, and July 26, 1948.) Argentina's immigration program called for the admission during 1948 of 100,000 Italians, under a special treaty with Italy. Under its arrangement with PCIRO, Argentina received during July 1, 1947-June 30, 1948, 12,163 DPs, none of whom were reported to be Jews. During the period Jan.-June, 1948, it re-

ceived 63,482 immigrants all told (*Noticias*, Aug. 17, 1948). Despite occasional official assurances to the contrary the Argentine government clearly discriminated against Jewish immigrants during the period under review.

⁵ In the Spring of 1947, Brazil signed an agreement with the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees to admit 5,000 DPs. Part of these, among whom there were no Jews, were admitted in the course of the year. These DPs rebelled against the conditions under which they were to labor in the interior regions to which they were transported, causing the government to put a temporary stop to immigration. Early in 1948, Brazil signed a new agreement with PCIRO providing for the admission of DP workers, accompanied by families, in successive groups of 5,000. From July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948, actually only 3,491 DPs all told were admitted. It was an open secret that the Brazilian selection missions in Europe were operating under instructions to ignore applications from Jews. Except for a few farmers and technicians, who had first to be certified by a special Brazilian commission in Europe, most Jews who were admitted were first degree relatives. Apart from those who entered in 1947, several hundred more Jews entered during 1948. JDC reported 282 entrants for the first five months of 1948. The total general immigration in 1947 was 49,681, of whom 26,800 entered on a temporary basis. The immigrants came from the following countries: Portugal, 9,982; United States, 7,608; Italy, 4,663; Argentina, 4,637; France, 1,829; England, 1,713; Poland, 2,844; Spain, 1,282; Uruguay, 1,896; and "stateless," 2,466. (*New York Times*, September 28, 1948.)

⁶ Most of the 939 Jews admitted by Chile during 1947, as well as several hundred more during the first half of 1948 (JDC reported 163 Jewish entrants during the first five months of 1948) were close relatives of residents. Virtually no Jews were among the 1,473 DPs who arrived under the agreement with PCIRO which provided for the admission of 2,000 skilled workers and their families. Twenty-eight Jews (8 families) were reported to have been present among the 432 DPs admitted under this agreement in the summer of 1948. No Jews were expected among the 820 DPs scheduled to arrive shortly thereafter. (Letter dated July 9, 1948 from JDC Chilean committee to JDC Paris office.)

⁷ Colombia, which had indicated its willingness to PCIRO to admit 2,000 DPs, had as of the early part of 1948 issued only 300 visas to that effect. The 344 Jews admitted in 1947 were chiefly relatives of residents. Very few additional Jews were admitted during the first half of 1948. JDC reported 61 during the first three months of the year.

⁸ The conditions of Jewish immigration to Ecuador were comparatively favorable during most of 1947.

From January to October 1947, 1,242 visas were granted to Jews, but only 311 Jews actually arrived during the year. Forty-three Jewish entrants were reported by JDC for the first three months of 1948.

⁹ Mexico admitted very few immigrants of any kind in 1947. This record was in the spirit of the principle contained in its new Population Law of January 1, 1948, which explained the nation's aim as increase of population through *natural* increase. (*Bulletin of Pan American Union*, March 1948.)

¹⁰ Two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two DP immigrants were received by Paraguay during the period, July 1, 1947—June 30, 1948. Paraguay was one of the chief countries in Latin America which granted visas to Jewish immigrants in 1947. JDC Paris reported in June, 1948, 2,141 visa authorizations in the hands of Jews. Eight hundred and two Jewish entrants were reported by JDC for the first five months of 1948. However, because of the special climatic, cultural and economic conditions that prevail in Paraguay, most Jews immigrated with the intent of moving out as soon as possible to other countries.

¹¹ Peruvian government signed an agreement with PCIRO for the admission of an unspecified number of refugees and DPs. Reports indicated its intention to admit from 5,000 to 8,000 per year. However, Peruvian immigration authorities were reported to be operating under instructions to turn down Jewish applications. Only 18 Jewish entrants were reported by JDC during the first three months of 1948.

¹² Venezuela, operating under a ten-year government-sponsored immigration program, was reported to have admitted 35,000 Europeans during 1947 and the early part of 1948, including 5,666 DPs admitted between July 1, 1947 and June 30, 1948 under its agreement with PCIRO. JDC reported 155 Jewish entrants during the first five months of 1948.

TABLE 22

JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO BRAZIL, URUGUAY, AND ARGENTINA

Year	Number of Jewish Immigrants		
	Brazil	Uruguay	Argentina
1901-1924.....	—	—	133,461
1925.....	2,624	—	6,920
1926.....	3,901	—	7,534
1927.....	4,167	771	5,584
1928.....	3,193	1,500	6,812
1929.....	5,610	2,400	5,986
1930.....	3,558	1,600	7,805
1931.....	1,985	1,250	3,692
1932.....	2,049	1,083	2,755
1933.....	3,317	411	1,962
1934.....	3,794	500	2,215
1935.....	1,758	776	3,159
1936.....	3,418	1,262	4,261
1937.....	2,003	1,530	4,178
1938.....	530	3,115	1,050
1939.....	4,601	2,170	4,300
1940.....	2,416	373	1,850
1941.....	1,500	639	2,200
1942.....	108	138	1,318
1943.....	11	17	524
1944.....	—	—	384
1945.....	50	—	728
1946.....	450	100	295
1947 ¹	573	1,128	128
Total 1901-1947...	51,966	21,663	209,161

¹ The figures for this year represent the immigrants recorded as serviced by HIAS and JDC. They do not include those immigrants, in some countries substantial, who entered these countries independent of the agencies.

FAR EASTERN EMIGRATION¹

At the end of World War II, there were reported to have been about 15,000 Jewish refugees in Shanghai and other Chinese cities. Between March 1, 1946 and February 29, 1948, 8,348 of them were able to emigrate to other countries.

The countries of origin of the 8,348 were: Germany—4,776; Austria—2,134; Poland—897; Czechoslovakia—137; Other Countries—404.

¹ Based on report of Charles Jordan, JDC representative in Far East, dated March 15, 1948.

The following were the chief countries of immigration.

TABLE 23

CHIEF COUNTRIES OF FAR EASTERN IMMIGRATION

Country	No.	Country	No.	Country	No
United States....	4,778	Canada.....	101	Uruguay.....	75
Australia.....	908	Chile.....	96	Ecuador.....	63
Bolivia.....	135	Santo Domingo..	93	Paraguay.....	50
England.....	134	Palestine.....	81	Sweden.....	35

In addition, 1,527 returned to their countries of origin: 514 to Germany (out of a total of 4,776 Germans who emigrated), and 957 to Austria (out of a total of 2,134 Austrians who emigrated).

JEWISH STUDENTS IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

REPORT OF THE B'NAI B'RITH SURVEY¹

THE B'NAI B'RITH Vocational Service Bureau has published the report of its 1946 Decennial Census of Jewish College Students under the title, *Two Hundred Thousand Jewish Collegians*. This enumeration of college enrollments in the United States and Canada resulted in a 94 per cent return—from 1,534 out of 1,633 schools contacted. It accounted for a total of 2,140,331 students, of whom 192,476 or 9.0 per cent were Jewish. Since this survey covered all but 6 per cent of institutions of higher learning, the actual total enrollment for 1946 was estimated to be 2,250,000, of whom over 200,000 were estimated to be Jewish.

In 1935, B'nai B'rith, through its Hillel Research Bureau, carried out a similar census of college students. The present report gives a more current picture of general and Jewish enrollments and appraises the changes that have taken place during the eleven-year interval.

The report is of some value in studying the practices of colleges and universities relating to the admission of Jewish students. Conclusions or inferences drawn from these data must be supported by additional facts. It is difficult to measure the extent to which several factors combined to produce a marked upward or downward trend in Jewish enrollments. While many schools have biased admissions practices, there are some schools that do not attract Jewish students. On the other hand, some schools located in areas heavily populated with Jews have a substantial Jewish enrollment, even though admissions practices may not be wholly democratic.

¹ This summary was prepared for the *American Jewish Year Book* by Robert Shosteck, Director of Research of the B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau. The tables which follow the summary are reproduced with permission of the Bureau from its report, entitled *Two Hundred Thousand Jewish Collegians*, published in 1948.—ED.

One of the interesting findings of the survey is that fifty schools enroll 77 per cent of all Jewish college students in the United States and Canada. Although 21.5 per cent of all students were enrolled in schools with a registration of 1,000 or less, only 6.1 per cent of Jewish students were in these small schools. No Jewish students were reported in 426 schools. This figure does not include Negro and theological schools.

The proportion of Jewish students enrolled in men's schools dropped from 10.2 per cent in 1935 to 4.6 per cent in 1946. The proportion in women's colleges fell from 11.8 to 8.4 per cent. On the other hand, the proportion of Jewish students in co-ed schools climbed from 7.2 to 9.4 per cent.

It is believed that these changes are partly due to increased discrimination against Jewish students by the "exclusive" men's and women's colleges. This is evident from the fact that the proportion of all students in these schools has not dropped as drastically as that of the Jewish students.

Jewish applicants to professional schools appeared to have more difficulty getting admitted than did non-Jewish applicants. While 9 per cent of all college students in 1946 were Jewish, only 7 per cent of enrollments in professional schools and departments were Jewish. In 1935, Jewish students represented 8.8 per cent of the total enrollment in professional schools and departments, as well as in colleges and universities as a whole. The report points to many specific factors, including discriminatory admission practices, which may have contributed to this decline.

The percentage of Jewish students in medicine declined from 15.9 to 12.7 in 67 out of 89 medical schools that reported both in 1935 and 1946. Dentistry showed a startling change in the Jewish contingent. The percentage of Jewish students dropped from 28.2 to 18.9 in 31 out of 45 dental schools which reported in both census years. Reports from 38 out of 72 schools of pharmacy supplying data in both years indicate a drop in the percentage of Jewish students from 24.5 in 1935 to 15.1 in 1946.

The proportion of Jewish students fell from 11.1 to 1.8 per cent in 7 out of 13 schools of veterinary medicine reporting in both censuses. In 77 out of 160 law schools reporting in both censuses, the Jewish proportion slipped from 25.8 to 11.1 per cent. Sixty-two out of 181 engineering schools reporting in both censuses showed the proportion of Jewish students to have declined from 6.5 to 5.6 per cent.

TABLE 1
DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLLMENT BY TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS,
BY AREAS AND STATES, 1946

Area and State	Universities			Colleges		
	Total	Jewish	Pct.	Total	Jewish	Pct.
NEW YORK CITY	127,685	56,478	44.2	52,298	33,316	63.7
NEW ENGLAND	69,698	5,846	8.4	39,752	2,669	6.7
Maine	3,953	122	—	2,786	179	—
New Hampshire	3,646	174	—	3,663	173	—
Vermont	2,265	182	—	2,748	90	—
Massachusetts	37,120	3,545	—	23,922	1,781	—
Rhode Island	7,767	455	—	3,070	188	—
Connecticut	14,947	1,368	—	3,563	258	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	93,983	15,512	16.5	90,358	6,910	7.7
New York (exc. N.Y.C.) . .	31,661	4,083	—	28,982	3,511	—
Pennsylvania	51,416	9,569	—	49,941	2,456	—
New Jersey	10,906	1,860	—	11,435	943	—
EAST N. CENTRAL	262,599	17,883	6.8	96,596	2,697	2.8
Ohio	88,850	4,724	—	30,113	838	—
Indiana	30,854	1,077	—	12,443	51	—
Illinois	76,412	6,926	—	19,569	932	—
Michigan	41,114	3,593	—	27,799	816	—
Wisconsin	25,369	1,563	—	6,672	60	—
WEST N. CENTRAL	122,047	4,896	4.0	54,794	277	0.5
Minnesota	27,898	1,575	—	12,068	69	—
Iowa	24,857	641	—	11,529	80	—
Missouri	35,003	2,170	—	7,522	40	—
North Dakota	2,684	14	—	3,235	9	—
South Dakota	2,055	19	—	3,765	3	—
Nebraska	16,154	379	—	4,080	9	—
Kansas	13,396	98	—	12,595	67	—
SOUTH ATLANTIC	96,096	6,244	6.5	84,517	1,209	1.4
Delaware	1,721	123	—	286	0	—
Maryland	7,300	809	—	5,710	317	—
District of Columbia	27,490	1,753	—	1,536	15	—
Virginia	13,599	508	—	11,757	155	—
West Virginia	6,598	152	—	10,268	135	—
North Carolina	16,460	518	—	16,629	117	—
Georgia	4,367	132	—	13,575	107	—
Florida	14,394	2,130	—	8,803	204	—
South Carolina	4,167	119	—	15,953	159	—

TABLE 1 (continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLLMENTS BY TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS,
BY AREAS AND STATES, 1946

Area and State	Universities			Colleges		
	Total	Jewish	Pct.	Total	Jewish	Pct.
E. SOUTH CENTRAL	41,340	914	2.2	37,693	145	0.4
Kentucky	12,543	336	—	6,538	28	—
Tennessee	11,060	236	—	15,391	61	—
Alabama	14,914	318	—	8,594	41	—
Mississippi	2,823	24	—	7,170	15	—
W. SOUTH CENTRAL	88,378	2,227	2.5	60,551	393	0.6
Arkansas	4,411	35	—	6,060	7	—
Oklahoma	24,774	315	—	4,367	2	—
Louisiana	18,843	839	—	11,812	51	—
Texas	40,350	1,038	—	38,312	333	—
MOUNTAIN	47,714	693	1.5	15,744	93	0.6
Colorado	8,151	267	—	6,744	40	—
Wyoming	3,021	18	—	—	—	—
Utah	17,091	40	—	367	0	—
Montana	3,293	14	—	4,189	10	—
Idaho	4,979	15	—	1,055	1	—
Nevada	1,727	16	—	—	—	—
Arizona	4,378	170	—	2,831	40	—
New Mexico	5,074	153	—	558	2	—
PACIFIC	96,462	5,867	6.1	51,430	617	1.2
Washington	15,594	407	—	10,706	22	—
Oregon	9,002	167	—	10,083	135	—
California	71,866	5,293	—	30,641	460	—
CANADA	76,535	3,213	4.2	3,584	337	9.4
U. S. TERRITORIES	3,294	6	0.1	419	0	—
Alaska	332	6	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	2,962	0	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	419	0	—
TOTAL	1,125,831	119,779	10.6	587,736	48,663	8.3

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLLMENTS BY TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS,
BY AREAS AND STATES, 1946

Area and State	Prof. & Tech. Schools			Junior Colleges			Teachers Colleges		
	Total	Jew.	Pct.	Total	Jew.	Pct.	Total	Jew.	Pct.
NEW YORK CITY	18,841	6,607	34.9	113	12	10.6	—	—	—
NEW ENGLAND	5,132	710	13.8	11,194	990	8.8	9,895	386	3.9
Maine	—	—	—	819	36	—	669	5	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	386	15	—	625	4	—
Vermont	—	—	—	697	47	—	297	1	—
Massachusetts	2,103	284	—	4,433	272	—	3,324	195	—
Rhode Island	2,742	411	—	—	—	—	1,360	27	—
Connecticut	287	15	—	4,859	620	—	3,620	154	—
MID. ATLANTIC	17,388	1,860	10.7	15,823	2,135	13.5	23,054	1,594	6.9
New York (exc. NYC) . . .	8,135	461	—	9,000	971	—	7,367	331	—
Pennsylvania	8,545	1,350	—	3,152	161	—	10,858	332	—
New Jersey	708	49	—	3,671	1,003	—	4,829	931	—
E. N. CENTRAL	18,939	2,068	10.9	25,534	2,376	9.3	24,188	323	1.3
Ohio	4,467	314	—	1,280	25	—	674	0	—
Indiana	2,196	25	—	1,123	85	—	2,266	5	—
Illinois	8,283	1,572	—	17,677	2,094	—	4,838	84	—
Michigan	3,370	156	—	5,025	171	—	7,314	144	—
Wisconsin	623	1	—	429	1	—	9,096	90	—
W. N. CENTRAL	2,197	84	3.8	21,753	262	1.2	21,469	71	0.3
Minnesota	570	26	—	3,447	49	—	4,590	17	—
Iowa	108	11	—	3,266	8	—	2,477	8	—
Missouri	989	43	—	7,926	194	—	6,144	35	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	1,175	3	—	1,626	1	—
South Dakota	530	4	—	222	0	—	1,271	5	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	1,091	0	—	2,287	0	—
Kansas	—	—	—	4,626	8	—	3,074	5	—
SOUTH ATLANTIC	11,932	502	4.2	21,016	393	1.9	12,922	281	2.2
Delaware	—	—	—	150	13	—	—	—	—
Maryland	2,734	103	—	1,593	188	—	1,293	36	—
District of Columbia . . .	1,519	166	—	740	23	—	1,132	219	—
Virginia	1,063	13	—	3,456	47	—	2,074	18	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	904	8	—	3,688	6	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	6,042	14	—	4,131	2	—
South Carolina	213	13	—	1,485	1	—	—	—	—
Georgia	6,403	207	—	4,921	68	—	604	0	—
Florida	—	—	—	1,725	31	—	—	—	—

TABLE 2 (continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLLMENTS BY TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS,
BY AREAS AND STATES, 1946

Area and State	Prof. & Tech. Schools			Junior Colleges			Teachers Colleges		
	Total	Jew.	Pct.	Total	Jew.	Pct.	Total	Jew.	Pct.
E. S. CENTRAL	1,433	153	10.7	13,338	33	0.2	16,708	112	0.7
Kentucky	382	25	—	2,106	3	—	6,090	38	—
Tennessee	820	99	—	2,933	11	—	4,368	66	—
Alabama	156	29	—	1,567	4	—	4,296	4	—
Mississippi	75	0	—	6,732	15	—	1,948	4	—
W. S. CENTRAL	842	35	4.2	27,861	90	0.3	19,161	17	0.1
Arkansas	—	—	—	3,503	11	—	1,831	0	—
Oklahoma	165	0	—	4,041	6	—	4,714	3	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,468	0	—
Texas	677	35	—	20,317	73	—	11,148	14	—
MOUNTAIN	1,637	34	2.1	9,142	68	0.7	4,452	31	0.7
Colorado	1,040	24	—	2,441	19	—	1,610	25	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	403	0	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	2,774	3	—	—	—	—
Montana	397	5	—	484	0	—	870	0	—
Idaho	—	—	—	1,420	3	—	680	0	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	1,424	34	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	200	5	—	196	9	—	—	—	—
PACIFIC	4,317	345	7.9	59,918	2,404	4.0	4,951	16	0.3
Washington	—	—	—	4,884	34	—	3,345	15	—
Oregon	196	9	—	1,573	13	—	1,606	1	—
California	4,121	336	—	53,461	2,357	—	—	—	—
CANADA	1,614	42	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. TERRITORIES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	84,272	12,440	14.7	205,692	8,763	4.3	136,800	2,831	2.1

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS AND JEWISH STUDENTS
BY FIELDS OF STUDY, 1946 AND 1935

Field of Study	Per Cent Distribution Total Students		Field of Study	Per Cent Distribution Jewish Students	
	1946	1935		1946	1935
Education	26.3	46.1	Business Adm.	30.3	21.9
Engineering	22.7	11.7	Education	17.4	16.1
Business Adm.	20.1	11.7	Engineering	16.9	8.9
Law	4.3	7.9	Law	6.1	22.3
Agriculture	4.1	2.4	Medicine	5.3	12.2
Medicine	3.0	6.8	Music	3.3	0.1
Music	2.5	0.6	Pharmacy	3.2	4.5
Fine Arts	2.4	0.7	Fine Arts	2.8	1.2
Home Economics . . .	2.4	0.8	Dentistry	2.5	5.8
Theology	2.2	3.5	Theology	1.9	1.1
Pharmacy	1.9	1.7	Optometry	1.8	0.3
Nursing	1.4	0.5	Government	1.3	—
Dentistry	1.0	2.0	Journalism	1.2	0.3
Architecture	0.9	0.3	Social Work	1.1	1.9
Journalism	0.8	0.3	Agriculture	1.1	0.7
Social Work	0.7	1.3	Home Economics . . .	1.0	0.3
Forestry	0.7	0.3	Architecture	0.6	0.3
Military Science . . .	0.7	1.3	Nursing	0.5	0.1
Optometry	0.6	0.1	Military Science . . .	0.4	0.2
Government	0.4	—	Osteopathy	0.3	0.5
Veterinary	0.4	0.3	Veterinary	0.2	0.3
Library Science	0.2	0.2	Library Science	0.2	0.1
Therapy	0.2	—	Forestry	0.1	0.2
Osteopathy	0.1	0.5	Therapy	0.1	—
Mining	—	0.7	Mining	—	0.2
Physical Education . .	—	0.3	Physical Education . .	—	0.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	TOTAL	100.0	100.0

TABLE 4

PERCENTAGES OF JEWISH STUDENTS
ACCORDING TO FIELDS OF STUDY, 1935-1946
(exclusive of arts and sciences)

Field	Census Year					Per Cent change in enroll- ment 1935- 1946
	1918 ²	1935		1946		
	Per Cent Jewish students	Per Cent Jewish students	Per Cent schools reported	Per Cent Jewish students	Per Cent schools reported	
Optometry.....	—	45.1	20	21.1	92	-53
Osteopathy.....	—	9.1	100	20.3	100	123
Government.....	—	—	—	19.5	21	—
Dentistry.....	23.4	26.4	91	17.1	87	-35
Medicine.....	16.4	16.2	95	12.6	85	-22
Pharmacy.....	27.9	22.3	76	12.2	90	-45
Social Work.....	4.2	13.6	53	11.1	74	-18
Business Adm.....	19.2	16.7	64	10.7	82	-36
Journalism.....	7.8	10.4	33	10.4	76	—
Law.....	21.6	25.1	79	10.0	71	-60
Music.....	2.9	2.2	62	9.2	77	318
Fine Arts.....	1.9	15.5	67	8.4	73	-46
Theology ¹	—	2.7	91	7.3	—	170
Library Science....	1.8	2.3	56	6.2	53	170
Engineering.....	5.9	6.8	61	5.2	81	-24
Education.....	4.2	3.1	85	4.7	85	52
Therapy.....	—	—	—	4.7	43	—
Architecture.....	9.1	8.5	33	4.4	55	-48
Military Science ² ..	2.3	1.4	83	4.2	100	200
Veterinary Med....	16.4	11.2	73	3.4	85	-70
Home Economics..	1.6	3.1	22	2.7	85	-13
Nursing.....	—	0.8	31	2.6	59	225
Agriculture.....	2.2	2.4	65	1.9	80	-21
Forestry.....	4.2	4.3	18	1.3	58	-70
Physical Education.	3.1	12.4	71	—	—	—
Mining.....	—	2.1	46	—	—	—
AVERAGE.....	—	8.8	—	6.9	—	-22

¹ Based on estimate of enrollment in accredited Christian theological seminaries, and actual enrollment figures for Jewish seminaries.

² Includes only the U. S. government schools.

³ Based on survey of enrollments in 106 colleges, universities and professional schools, 1918-19. Published in *American Jewish Year Book*, vol. 22; pp. 383-393.

TABLE 1
RECEIPTS OF OVERSEAS AND NATIONAL AGENCIES FROM FEDERATIONS
AND WELFARE FUNDS AND FROM OTHER SOURCES, 1947

	Federations and Welfare Funds	Other Contributions	Other Income	Total
OVERSEAS				
United Jewish Appeal ^a	\$125,000,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$125,000,000
<i>Other Palestine Agencies</i>				
Weizmann Institute.....	27,883	793,693	2,810	824,386
American Friends of the Hebrew University.....	591,517	42,381	137,017	770,915
American Fund for Palestinian Institutions.....	436,819	359,017	—	795,836
American Technion Society.....	9,000	110,000	3,500	122,500
Ezras Torah Fund.....	12,591	159,860	104,709	277,160
Federated Council of Palestine Institutions.....	228,526	9,227	—	237,753
Hadassah, Sr.....	NR ^b	4,457,998	—	4,457,998
Hadassah, Jr.....	NR	93,045	71,759	164,804
National Committee for Labor Palestine.....	369,942	1,607,149	275,048	2,252,139
Pioneer Women.....	NR	769,356	48,862	818,218
Medical School.....	829,369	—	896	830,265
Sub Total.....	\$ 2,505,647	\$ 8,401,726	\$ 644,601	\$ 11,551,974

NR No report

^a Estimated pledges as of March 3, 1948. Includes joint appeals in non-federated cities. Constituent agencies of the United Jewish Appeal report income from 1947 and earlier UJA campaigns and from additional sources as follows: JDC \$69,971,970; UPA \$56,578,362; USNA \$9,153,263 — total \$135,703,595.

^b In 1945, welfare fund contributions were estimated at 6 per cent.

TABLE 1 (continued)

	Federations and Welfare Funds	Other Contributions	Other Income	Total
<i>Other Overseas Agencies</i>				
Agudath Israel Youth Council.....	\$ NR	\$ 568,529	\$ —	\$ 568,529
American Birobidjan.....	NR	293,700	6,300	300,000
American Committee Yemenite Jews..	8,011	17,723	—	25,734
American Federation of Polish Jews...	NR	190,538	—	190,538
American Jewish Conference.....	87,638	29,368	38,594	155,600
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society.....	564,880	1,542,923	100,727	2,208,530
Jewish Telegraphic Agency.....	143,866	195,858	362,177	701,901
Labor Zionist Committee.....	—	585,363	14,178	599,541
National Council of Jewish Women...	115,305	250,168	20,277	385,750
Rescue Children.....	—	228,804	9,474	238,278
Union of Russian Jews.....	—	21,688	1,312	23,000
Vaad Hatzala.....	224,179	555,018	—	779,197
Sub Total.....	\$ 1,143,879	\$ 4,479,680	\$ 553,039	\$ 6,176,598
Total Overseas.....	\$128,649,526	\$12,881,406	\$1,197,640	\$142,728,572

TABLE 1 (continued)

	Federations and Welfare Funds	Other Contributions	Other Income	Total
NATIONAL				
<i>Civic Protective Agencies</i>				
Joint Defense Appeal.....	\$ 3,833,667 ^c	\$ 444,736 ^d	\$ —	\$ 4,278,403
American Jewish Committee ^e	—	—	100,170	100,170
Anti-Defamation League ^e	—	—	43,414	43,414
American Jewish Congress.....	622,353 ^f	226,958 ^g	1,102,443 ^f	1,951,754 ^h
World Jewish Congress.....	205,206	740,570 ⁱ	8,905	954,681
Jewish Labor Committee.....				
Sub Total.....	\$ 4,661,226	\$ 1,412,264	\$ 1,254,932	\$ 7,328,422
<i>Health and Welfare Agencies</i>				
Ex-Patients TB Home.....	\$ 14,354	\$ 144,065	\$ 4,506	\$ 162,925
JCRA (Los Angeles).....	79,404	666,372	117,836	863,612
JCRS ^k	49,300	801,555	74,767	925,622
Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital.....	31,117	151,093 ^j	22,473	204,683
National Desertion Bureau.....	39,499	—	302	39,801
National Home for Jewish Children.....	21,713	241,709	21,871	285,293
National Jewish Hospital.....	87,535	905,186	47,251	1,039,972
Relief Fund — CCAR ^k	NR	10,500	3,500	14,000
Relief Fund — Rabbinical Assembly.....	360	3,370	—	3,730
Sub Total.....	\$ 323,282	\$ 2,923,850	\$ 292,506	\$ 3,539,638

^c Includes NYUJA, \$2,435,915.^d Includes Independent Chicago campaign, \$399,969. (Note that for 1948 JDA is to be included by Chicago J. W. F.) Balance of \$44,767 is from unorganized communities.^e Only non-JDA income shown on this line as JDA income is included under JDA.^f Includes NYUJA, \$246,207. Additional \$100,000 expected from NYUJA in 1948 for 1947 campaign.^g Includes Independent Chicago campaign in 1947. (Note that for 1948 AJ Congress and WJ Congress are to be included by Chicago J. W. F.)^h Includes \$733,781 foreign income of WJC and \$317,000 of funds transmitted by WJC for other organizations.ⁱ Includes Independent Chicago Campaign \$46,396. (Note that for 1948 total J. L. C. program is to be included in Chicago J. W. F.)^j Includes some welfare fund grants among Joint Institutions Appeal income of \$8,910.^k Estimated.

TABLE 1 (continued)

	Federations and Welfare Funds	Other Contributions	Other Income	Total
<i>Religious Agencies</i>				
Hebrew Theological College.....	\$ 31,312	\$ 162,135	\$ 26,135	\$ 219,582
Hebrew Union College.....	13,706	68,290	200,291	282,287
Union of American Hebrew Congregations.....	31,850	338,360	104,917	475,127
Jewish Institute of Religion.....	14,539	61,234	10,957	86,730
Jewish Theological Seminary.....	79,256	760,541	215,644	1,055,441
Mirrer Yesh. Central Inst.....	17,869	97,298	119,758	234,925
Mizrachi Educ. & Exp. Fund.....	6,972	169,447	—	176,419
Ner Israel Rabbinical College.....	3,150	157,671	6,556	167,377
Chachmey Lublin, Yeshiva.....	3,275	65,199	18,601	87,075
Chaim Berlin Yeshiva.....	7,000	171,525	153,101	331,626
Telshe Yeshiva.....	6,966	128,127	13,354	148,447
United Lubavitcher.....	6,882	338,654	21,590	367,126
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations.....	3,993	10,416	35,535	49,944
Torah Vodaath.....	NR	478,645 ¹	127,032	605,677
Yeshiva University.....	65,682	532,395	137,071	735,148
Sub Total.....	\$ 292,452	\$ 3,539,937	\$ 1,190,542	\$ 5,022,931

¹ Includes Welfare Fund Allocations.

TABLE 1 (continued)

	Federations and Welfare Funds	Other Contributions	Other Income	Total
<i>Cultural Agencies</i>				
American Jewish Historical Society. . .	\$ 1,386	\$ 2,445	\$ 190	\$ 4,021
American Zionist Fund.	121,725	370,420	32,235	524,380
B'nai B'rith NYSA.	309,310	113,186	206,003	628,499
Conference on Jewish Relations.	4,456	13,950	2,088	20,494
Dropsie College.	30,935	21,301	24,295	76,531
Histadruth Ivrit.	17,418	66,890	94,623	178,931
Jewish Braille Institute.	4,552	25,565	581	30,698
Jewish Chautauqua Society.	6,979	74,352	758	82,089
Jewish Teachers Seminary and Peoples University.	6,041	25,285	43,607	74,933
Menorah Association.	9,126	32,272	9,731	51,129
National Farm School.	34,778	14,824	113,426	163,028
Yiddish Scientific Institute.	57,000	119,000	17,000	193,000
Sub Total.	\$ 603,706	\$ 879,490	\$ 544,537	\$ 2,027,733

TABLE 1 (continued)

	Federations and Welfare Funds	Other Contributions	Other Income	Total
<i>National Service Agencies</i>				
American Association for Jewish Education.....	\$ 27,704	\$ 50,390	\$ 523	\$ 78,617
Jewish Occupational Council.....	8,125 ^m	3,604	545	12,274
Jewish War Veterans.....	NR	13,268 ^a	111,592	124,860
National Conference Jewish Social Welfare.....	4,707 ^o	1,349	8,646	14,702
Jewish Welfare Board.....	1,198,811 ^p	—	40,124	1,238,935
Synagogue Council.....	5,000	1,525	2,425	8,950
Training Bureau for Jewish Communal Service.....	—	—	—	—
Sub Total.....	\$ 1,244,347	\$ 70,136	\$ 163,855	\$ 1,478,338
Total National.....	\$ 7,125,013	\$ 8,825,677	\$3,446,372	\$ 19,397,062
TOTAL OVERSEAS AND NATIONAL..	\$135,774,539	\$21,707,083	\$4,644,012	\$162,125,634

^m Includes local vocational agencies.^a Welfare fund grants not segregated but included with other contributions.^o Considered membership dues by NCJSW.^p Includes NYUJA, \$384,027.

TABLE 2
ANALYSIS OF ALLOCATIONS BY FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS FOR LOCAL AND REGIONAL SERVICES
IN 1947 AND COMPARISON WITH 1946

	1947	Per cent	1946	Per cent	Increase or Decrease
Estimated Total Allocations (all cities) ^a ...	\$34,000,000 ^b	—	\$28,000,000 ^b	—	—
Total Allocations (74 cities) ^c	12,493,829	100.0	9,836,794	100.0	27.0
Classified Allocations					
Hospitals and Health Services.....	3,007,363	24.1	2,374,657	24.1	26.0
Family and Individual Services.....	1,905,145	23.7 ^f	1,683,158	26.1 ^f	15.2 ^g
Child Care Services.....	1,054,569		886,928		
Care of the Aged.....	575,466	4.6	518,291	5.3	11.0
Immigration and Refugee Service.....	1,040,313	8.3	428,426	4.4	142.8
Recreational and Cultural.....	2,329,981	18.7	1,785,549	18.2	30.5
Jewish Education.....	1,452,116	11.6	1,234,113	12.5	17.7
Employment, Loans, etc.....	451,915	3.6	394,468	4.0	14.6
Defense and Group Relations.....	473,038	3.8	384,440	3.9	23.0
Other Services ^e	203,913	1.6	146,764	1.5	38.9

^a Approximate estimate for 231 cities on basis of information received from 74 cities.

^b Includes funds raised by non-sectarian chests, about 20 per cent of total.

^c Does not include New York but represents most of the large and intermediate cities and a considerable number of small communities.

^d Includes Soldiers' and Sailors' welfare, community education, pre-Palestine activities and other services.

^e Percentages are combined for the reason that some agencies combine both family and children's services. These multiple function agencies are included in both of these categories.

TABLE 2 (continued)

	1947	Per cent	1946	Per cent	Increase or Decrease
Total Allocations (10 large cities) ^d	\$9,957,552	100.0	\$7,905,010	100.0	26.0
Classified Allocations					
Hospitals and Health Services	2,892,445	29.0	2,285,144	28.9	26.6
Family and Individual Services	1,445,318	24.9 ^f	1,351,124	27.9 ^f	12.1
Child Care Services	1,031,077	4.4	857,103	5.3	3.2
Care of the Aged	435,658	8.5	422,352	4.4	146.2
Immigration and Refugee Service	848,067	16.0	344,508	16.1	25.5
Recreational and Cultural	1,587,718	8.2	1,265,278	8.5	21.7
Jewish Education	816,778	4.0	671,248	4.6	11.9
Employment, Loans, etc.	405,002	3.4	361,928	3.4	26.5
Defense and Group Relations	341,560	1.6	269,904	0.9	101.4
Other Services ^e	153,929		76,421		

^d Includes Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Newark, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and San Francisco.