

STATISTICS OF JEWS

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The present article on Statistics of Jews follows, in the main, the arrangement of data developed in previous issues of the YEAR BOOK.

Ordinarily, the article would consist of five sections, to wit:

- A. The Jews of the United States
- B. The Jewish Population of the World
- C. Jewish Immigration to the United States
- D. Jewish Immigration to Other Countries
- E. Jewish Immigration to Palestine

This year, Section A, which was based on a study made in 1927, has been omitted, because Dr. H. S. Linfield has presented in another place in this volume the results of a study of the Jewish population of the United States for 1937, which he recently completed.¹ Sections B, C, D, and E, based on official statistics or on estimates, are given in full, with the exception that the cities of the United States have been omitted from Table XV, for reason stated above.

The figures for European countries are those of the latest official censuses, taken in all cases before the outbreak of the present war. These tables do not reflect territorial changes which have occurred since. The effect of these changes, however, based on latest available estimates of reliable authorities, is discussed in a special note entitled "Changes in the Distribution of the Jewish Population of Europe 1933-1940," and prepared by Mr. Moses Moskowitz, a member of the research staff of the Library of Jewish Information of the American Jewish Committee.

¹ See above, pp. 215-266.

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A. THE JEWS OF THE UNITED STATES

The results of a recently completed study of the Jewish population of the United States in 1937 are contained in the article by H. S. Linfield, Jewish Communities of the United States." (See above, pp. 215-266).

B. JEWISH POPULATION OF THE WORLD

On the basis of the latest available authoritative sources, the total number of Jews in the world is here estimated at 15,757,000. Of that number, 7,428,000 reside in a group of countries bordering upon one another, located on the continent of Europe, which may be designated as the region of Central Europe. This region includes Poland, Danzig, Lithuania, Latvia; Czechoslovakia, Hungary; Roumania, Russia (Crimea, Ukraine, and White Russia). In this region the Jews constitute fully 5½% of the total population. Five million live in North America and the West Indies, where the Jews constitute nearly 3% of the total population; 570,000 Jews live in Palestine and the surrounding countries of Arabia, Iraq, and Syria, constituting 3.16% of the total population of that region. Over 450,000 Jews reside in the Arab-speaking countries of North Africa, namely, Tangiers, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Libya, and Egypt; in this region the Jews form 1.3% of the total population. In addition to these regions, the proportion of Jews to the total population is considerable in The Netherlands (nearly 2%) and in the southeastern portion of Europe, namely, Greece (1.17%) and European Turkey (4.69%); in the southernmost country of the continent of Africa, namely, the Union of South Africa, where the Jews constitute 1% of the total population and nearly 5% of the white population in that country; and in the southernmost country of the American continent, namely, Argentina, where the Jews constitute over 2% of the total.

In all other regions the Jews constitute less than 1% of the total population. Of these, nearly 1,336,000 reside in western and southern Europe; nearly 185,000 in northern and eastern Europe (Russia and the Baltic countries); and 27,000 reside in Australia and New Zealand; constituting a little less than 0.04% among the European peoples in Europe and nearly 0.36% among the white residents of Australia. Nearly 223,000 Jews reside among the peoples of Asia Minor, and central and northern Asia; and only about 160,000 Jews reside among the peoples of eastern and southern Asia (Japan, China, India and Indo-China), in Central Africa, Oceania, and Central and Southern America, exclusive of the Argentine Republic; and the proportion of Jews to non-Jews in those countries is very small. There are 51,000 Falashas, it is claimed, in Abyssinia.

Of the total number of 15,748,091 Jews in the world, 8,939,608 reside in Europe, 598,339 in Africa, 839,809 in Asia, 27,016 in Australasia, and 5,343,319 in America. Thus, 56.77% live in Europe, 33.93% in America, 5.33% in Asia, 3.80% in Africa, and 0.17% in Australasia.

Changes in the Distribution of the Jewish Population in Europe 1933-1940

The political upheavals and unprecedented territorial changes in Europe during 1933-1940 have had a marked effect on the distribution of the Jewish population on the continent. The advent of Nazism to power in January 1933; the return of the Saar to Germany in January 1935; the seizure of Austria in March 1938; the cession of Sudetenland to the Third Reich and the adjustment of the Hungarian-Slovak frontier in the autumn of the same year; the break-up of the Czechoslovak Republic, the incorporation of the Memel District into Germany and the complete Nazification of Danzig in March 1939; the outbreak of the war in September 1939 and the consequent partition of Poland and the cession of the Wilno Region to Lithuania; and, finally, the German invasion of Denmark, Norway, Luxemburg, Holland, Belgium and France, the cession

of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina to Russia and the latter's occupation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, in the first half of 1940 have immediately involved the destinies of close to 6,000,000 Jews, over one-third of the total Jewish population in the world.¹

At least six Jewish communities which up to 1933 had carried on an independent existence — those of Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, the Saar, Memel and Danzig — have either been liquidated or are on the verge of dissolution. In Poland, the shifting of populations is producing profound changes. In the German-occupied regions, the flight from the war areas on one hand and the deliberate policy pursued by the Nazi Government on the other, have resulted in great dislocations in the territorial distribution of Jews. During the German invasion, an undetermined number of them fled from villages and small towns to the larger cities; it is probable that most of these did not return even after the military campaign was over. Following its line of policy in annexed territories, Germany is reported determined to expel more than 400,000 Jews from western Polish provinces, including the greater part of the province of Lodz.² The Jews of these areas, together with those in the Gouvernement General as well as in the Reich and its protectorates, are to be confined to the so-called Lublin "reservation."³ In the Soviet-occupied area of Poland, economic conditions are reported to have stimulated a mass exodus of Jews into the interior of Russia.⁴ Account must

¹ These figures are based on the latest official censuses or estimates. See AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, vol. 41, p. 588. In many cases, official information is not available and the estimates are at best approximations with a considerable margin of error.

² According to the Polish Census of 1931, there were a total of 29,600 Jews in the Provinces of Poznan, Pomorze and Upper Silesia and 378,500 in the Province of Lodz. The three provinces as well as the greater part of the Province of Lodz, including the city of Lodz with a Jewish population of over 200,000, were proclaimed German territory.

³ The German Government's population policy in the occupied and annexed territories is explained in a statement issued by the Polish Information Bureau in London, on November 3, 1939. See also "The Persecution of Jews in German-occupied Poland," Free Europe Pamphlet No. 2, London, 1940.

⁴ Reports to this effect have been current in the daily press in the United States and abroad.

also be taken of the losses in Jewish population as a result of the war, and by executions, famine, disease and suicide. No definite figures are available, but the mortality for the first ten weeks has been variously estimated as high as 250,000 and even more.⁵ The fate of nearly half a million Jews in Denmark, Norway, Luxemburg, Holland, Belgium and France, including more than 90,000 refugees and an undetermined number of resident aliens, remained in doubt. The uncertainty of their future was marked by reports that refugees and even naturalized citizens may be returned to their countries of origin.⁶

Changes in the distribution of the Jewish population of Europe, have resulted from two processes, viz: 1) a combination of migration and natural decrease, and, 2) the transfer of territories from one sovereignty to another.

1. *Migration and Natural Decrease*

In respect of this process, the most striking changes took place in the Old Reich and in Austria. The Jewish population in the Old Reich decreased from 522,700 in January 1933⁷ to 202,400 on December 31, 1939.⁸ This tremendous decline is accounted for, in the first place, by emigration and, secondly, by natural decrease, including suicides, executions, etc. Between 1933 and the end of 1939, 281,900 Jews emigrated from Germany⁹ while the natural decrease during the same period amounted to 38,400.¹⁰ In Austria, as a result of the sharp decline in the birth rate, the Jewish population decreased from 191,781, in the census year 1934, to 181,778 on March 15, 1938.¹¹ Since the incorporation

⁵ World Jewish Congress "White Book," Geneva, December, 1939.

⁶ Already tremendous changes appear to be taking place in the several western European countries. Thus, a dispatch from Paris to *The New York Times*, July 19, 1940 reported that out of the estimated 200,000 Jews in Paris only about 30,000 remained.

⁷ Report of the Reichsvertretung der Juden in Deutschland for the year 1939, p. 11.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ Report of the Vienna Jewish Community, May 2, 1938 — December 31, 1939, p. 16.

of Austria into Greater Germany, an estimated total of over 117,000 Jews emigrated. Thus, at the end of 1939, the Jewish population in the Ostmark numbered between 56,000 and 58,000.¹²

Altogether, an estimated total of 432,000 Jews emigrated from Reich territories by the end of 1939. These include 281,900 from the Old Reich, 117,000 from Austria, about 20,000 from Sudetenland and 13,000 from the Saar, Danzig and Memel.¹³ Of the 432,000 refugees, 150,000, including repatriated persons, were distributed in European countries, mainly in Western Europe, 90,000 emigrated to the United States, 60,000 settled in Palestine, 84,000 in Central and South America and 48,000 in other parts of the world.¹⁴ Further details will be found in Table A.

2. *Transfer of Territory*

Changes in the distribution of the Jewish population as a result of seizure or transfer of territory, up to the end of June 1940, affected eight countries: Czechoslovakia, Poland, Roumania, Hungary, Soviet Russia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

It will be recalled that Czechoslovakia suffered two partitions, one following the Munich Pact of September 1938, and the other in March 1939 when Germany took under its "protection" what was left of the Republic. The census of 1930, the most recent in Czechoslovakia, reported a total of 356,830 Jews. It may be assumed that as a result of natural increase and the influx of refugees this number was considerably higher, when the first break-up of Czechoslovakia occurred. If estimates made at the end of 1938 are correct,¹⁵ the number of Jews in Czechoslovakia in September 1938 must have been close to 395,000. Following the Munich Pact, the majority of the 22,000 Jews of

¹² Ibid. p. 6. On September 15, 1939, the Jewish population was estimated at 66,260 with 109,060 emigrated. Between September 15 and December 31, 1939 an additional 8,000 to 10,000 Jews emigrated. See Ibid. p. 16.

¹³ Joint Distribution Committee estimates.

¹⁴ Joint Distribution Committee estimates.

¹⁵ Arthur C. Ruppin, "The Jewish Fate and Future," London, 1940, p. 30.

Sudetenland migrated into the interior of the country,¹⁶ 81,720 were incorporated into Hungary by the Vienna decision of November 2, 1938 ceding certain parts of Slovakia to the former,¹⁷ while an additional 3,000 Jews became Polish nationals when the latter occupied the district of Teschen. At the end of 1938, the number of Jews in the rump Czecho-Slovak Republic was estimated at 315,000 of whom 75,000 were in Bohemia, 40,000 in Moravia and Silesia, 95,000 in Slovakia, and 105,000 in Carpatho-Ukraine.¹⁸

With the dissolution of the Czechoslovak State in March 1939, an additional 105,000 Jews were incorporated into Hungary by the latter's seizure of Carpatho-Ukraine; Slovakia became an "independent" state, while Bohemia-Moravia was transformed into a German Protectorate. Of the 110,000 to 115,000 in the Czech Protectorate in March 1939, there remained about 75,000 at the end of October.¹⁹ In Slovakia, according to statistics published in the Slovakian press, there were 85,045 at the end of 1939.²⁰

Summarizing, the partitions of the Czechoslovak Republic left about 75,000 Jews in the Protectorate, i.e. under German domination; about 85,000 Jews in "independent" Slovakia, which is no less under German control than the Protectorate, and transferred more than 185,000 to Hungarian, and 3,000 to Polish, sovereignty.

The fourth partition of Poland in September 1939, divided the general as well as the Jewish population among Germany, Russia and Lithuania. At the end of 1938, the number of Jews in Poland was estimated at 3,325,000.²¹ By the Treaty of September 29, 1939, between Germany

¹⁶ Joint Distribution Committee estimates.

¹⁷ Hungarian census of December 1938. *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle*, vol. XVII, No. 5, May 1939, p. 474.

¹⁸ Ruppin, op. cit. p. 30. J.D.C. figures place the number of Jews in Bohemia and Moravia at the end of 1938, at 110,000 including refugees. There also seems to be a discrepancy in the Slovakian figures. Ruppin (p. 30, note 5) cites a census taken in Slovakia on December 31, 1938 which reported 87,487 Jews.

¹⁹ J.D.C. estimates. J.D.C. figures also account for over 20,000 Jews who emigrated from Czechoslovak territories since September 1938.

²⁰ *Der Grenzboten*, Bratislava, January 18, 1940.

²¹ Ruppin, op. cit. p. 30.

and Russia, partitioning Poland,²² Germany received the city of Warsaw west of the Vistula, and the provinces of Poznan, Pomorze, Upper Silesia, Warsaw, Lodz, Lublin, Kielce, Krakow and the western part of the province of Lwow, with a total population of approximately 21,000,000, including 2,200,000 Jews.²³ The rest of Poland, including the province of Wilno, practically the whole province of Bialystok, and the provinces of Nowogrodek, Polesie, Wolynia, Tarnopol and Stanislawow, as well as the eastern part of the province of Lwow, with an estimated total population of 14,000,000, including about 1,125,000 Jews, went to Russia. By virtue of the Soviet-Lithuanian Mutual Assistance Pact of October 10, 1939,²⁴ Russia ceded to Lithuania the city of Wilno and the surrounding territory, with an estimated Jewish population of 80,000, leaving 1,045,000 Jews in the Russian-occupied part of Poland, and increasing the Jewish population of Lithuania from 165,000 estimated at the end of 1938^{24a} to approximately 245,000.

These figures, however, cannot be taken as conclusive. Consideration must be given to the fact that in the early months of the occupation of Poland, an undetermined number of Jews, estimated as high as 300,000 and even 500,000, fled across the Soviet border,²⁵ while the number of Jewish refugees who fled to Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Hungary and Roumania amounted to about 30,000 or more.²⁶

²² *The Bulletin of International News*, London, Vol. XVI, Nos. 20, 21 and 23. October 7, 21, Nov. 18, 1939.

²³ The distribution of the general and Jewish population in the German and Soviet occupied areas of Poland, follows the line of partition in official maps and is computed on the basis of the Polish Census of 1931 and the estimated natural increase between the census year and the end of 1938.

²⁴ *New York Times*, October 11, 1939.

^{24a} Ruppin, op. cit. p. 30.

²⁵ These figures have been frequently cited in the Yiddish press.

²⁶ M. Jan Stanczyk, Minister of Social Welfare in the Polish Government-in-Exile, reported to the Polish National Council in Angers, France, in March 1940 that a total of 125,000 civilian and military refugees escaped to Roumania, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, France, and other countries. See *Robotnik*, Paris, No. 6, March 5, 1940. The total number of Jewish refugees is not known. The Hias places the number of Polish-Jewish refugees in Lithuania at 11,000. Hias Annual Report for 1939, p. 13.

Obviously, these figures do not include the number of dead, as well as the several thousand Jews from German territories who were reported to have been transferred to the "Lublin Reservation."

The German invasion of Denmark, Norway, Luxemburg, Holland, Belgium and France involved an estimated total of about 550,000 Jews, including 90,000 refugees in Holland, Belgium and France. This would bring the total number of Jews under the direct rule of Nazi Germany, by the end of July 1940, to 3,200,000, including those in France—more than six times the number of Jews in Germany on January 30, 1933.

By the end of 1939, the number of Jews under Soviet rule amounted to 4,065,000.²⁷ The Soviet annexation of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina on June 27, 1940, affected at least 320,000 Jews.²⁸ As a result of the incorporation into the Soviet Union of the three Baltic lands of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia towards the end of July 1940, another 350,000 Jews have come under Soviet dominion. This would bring the total number of Jews under Soviet-Russian rule, to over 4,700,000.

In Hungary, as a result of the shift of populations, the number of Jews increased from 444,567 according to the census of 1930 to 631,287 in March 1939.²⁹

In Roumania, as a result of the annexation by Russia of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, the Jewish population decreased from 758,226 in the census year of 1930, to 438,226 in June 1940.

²⁷ The Russian Census of January 1939 reported 3,020,000 Jews. Jewish Telegraphic Agency, New York, May 1, 1940.

²⁸ There are no recent data concerning the number of Jews in these two provinces. In 1920, there were 267,000 Jews in Bessarabia (see *Bulletin Statistique de Bessarabie*, Bucharest 1923) and 88,666 in Bukovina (see *Bulletin Statistique de Roumanie*, t. XV, no. 3, p. 174). It is estimated that at least half of the Jewish population in Bukovina live in the northern part of the province.

²⁹ This figure may be substantially lower as a result of natural decrease and conversions. Between 1919 and 1938, about 30,000 Jews abandoned their faith, while 4,211 joined the Jewish Community. Report of the Budapest Jewish Community, December 1939. See *Daily Jewish Bulletin*, London, December 19, 1939. The natural decrease in Budapest between 1920 and 1930, amounted to 4,666. See *Jidish Ekonomik*, vol. I, Nos. 4-5, August-September 1937, p. 187.

TABLE A
DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH REFUGEES: ESTIMATE AS OF
DECEMBER 31, 1939.

EUROPE	CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA
France..... 38,000	Argentina..... 25,000
Netherlands..... 30,000	Bolivia..... 9,000
Belgium..... 30,000	Brazil..... 15,000
Switzerland..... 8,000	Chile..... 10,000
England and other countries..... 48,000	Cuba..... 2,900
<i>Total</i> 150,000	Paraguay..... 1,000
UNITED STATES..... 90,000	Peru..... 2,000
PALESTINE..... 60,000	Uruguay..... 3,500
SHANGHAI..... 15,000(18,000)	Other Central and South American countries including residence unknown..... 14,600
	<i>Total</i> 84,000
	OTHER COUNTRIES..... 44,000
GRAND TOTAL..... 432,000	

TABLE B
DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH POPULATION IN EUROPE PRIOR TO AND
FOLLOWING TERRITORIAL CHANGES RESULTING FROM GERMAN,
RUSSIAN, AND HUNGARIAN EXPANSION (TO JULY 31, 1940)

Country	Prior to territorial changes	Emi-grated	Now under German Rule	Now under Soviet Rule	Now under Hungarian Rule	Status Un-changed
All.....	10,345,457 ¹	431,900	3,179,020	4,728,045	631,287	1,109,242
Austria.....	181,778	117,000	56,000			
Belgium.....	60,000		82,000 ²			
Czechoslovakia.....	356,830					
Bohemia-Moravia.....	117,551	20,000	75,000			
Slovakia.....	136,737		85,045		81,720	
Carpatho-Ukraine.....	102,542				105,000	
Danzig, Memel and Saar.....	16,565	13,000	3,565			
Denmark.....	5,690		5,690			
Estonia.....	4,566			4,566		
France.....	240,000		278,000 ²			
Germany.....	522,700	281,900	202,400			
Hungary.....	444,567				444,567	
Latvia.....	93,479			93,479		
Lithuania.....	165,000			245,000 ³		
Luxemburg.....	3,144		3,144			
Netherlands.....	156,817		86,817 ²			
Norway.....	1,359		1,359			
Poland.....	3,325,000		2,200,000	1,045,000		
Roumania.....	758,226			320,000		438,226
U.S.S.R.....	3,020,000			3,020,000		
Other Countries.....	632,906					680,906 ²

¹ The difference between the total prior to territorial changes, 10,345,257, and the total after these changes, 9,918,194, is 427,063. This difference represents overseas emigration and reduction of population from natural causes.

² Including refugees.

³ Including 80,000 in Wilno district ceded to Lithuania.

TABLE IX¹

JEWS OF AMERICA, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS AND COUNTRIES

	General Population	Year	Jewish Population ²	Year	Per Cent
ALL COUNTRIES.....	259,793,758		5,343,319		2.06
North America and West Indies.....	168,206,827		5,018,251		2.98
United States (Continental)	129,257,000	1937	4,831,180	1937	3.74
Alaska.....	59,278	1930	600	1938	
Canada.....	10,376,786	1931	155,614 ^c	1931	1.50
Mexico.....	16,552,722	1930	20,000	1935	
Cuba.....	4,227,587	1938	7,800	1933	
Curacao.....	101,021	1938	566	1929	
Dominican Republic.....	1,581,248	1937	55 ^c	1920	
Haiti.....	3,000,000	1936	150	1936	0.005
Jamaica.....	1,173,645	1938	2,000	1935	
Porto Rico.....	1,826,338	1938	150	1938	0.01
Virgin Islands.....	22,012	1930	62	1938	
Panama Canal Zone.....	29,190	1936	74	1938	
South and Central America	91,586,931		325,068		0.36
Argentina.....	12,958,217	1939	260,000	1935	
Brazil.....	44,115,825	1939	40,000	1933	
Chile.....	4,597,254	1937	3,697 ^{c3}	1930	
Colombia.....	8,701,816	1938	2,045	1935	
Costa Rica.....	623,414	1939	500	1939	0.08
Guatemala.....	3,001,715	1937	350	1938	
Guiana (British).....	337,521	1938	1,000	1938	0.30
Honduras.....	962,685 ^c	1934	25	1938	
Nicaragua.....	1,172,324	1938	100	1938	0.01
Panama.....	467,459 ^c	1930	850 ^c	1930	0.18
Paraguay.....	954,848	1938	1,200	1930	
Peru.....	6,500,000	1936	1,500	1935	
Salvador.....	1,459,594	1939	120	1939	0.01
Surinam.....	173,089	1938	799	1938	0.46
Uruguay.....	2,093,331	1938	12,000	1930	
Venezuela.....	3,467,839 ⁴	1936	882 ^c	1926	

¹ For Tables I to VIII, see pp. 215-228.² The letter "c" following a figure indicates that it is based on a census.³ Estimate for 1935, 15,000.⁴ Not including 23,320 Venezuelans resident abroad.

TABLE X
 JEWS OF EUROPE, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS AND COUNTRIES

	General Population	Yr.	Jewish Population	Yr.	Per Cent
ALL COUNTRIES.....	522,313,405		8,939,608		1.71
Central Europe.....	132,076,127		7,428,125		5.62
Crimea ¹	713,823	1926	45,926c	1926	6.43
Czechoslovakia.....	9,807,096	1938	356,830c ²	1930	
Danzig.....	407,517	1929	10,448c	1929 ¹¹	2.56
Hungary.....	10,817,286	1939	444,567c ³	1930	
Latvia.....	1,950,502	1935	93,479c ⁴	1935	4.79
Lithuania.....	2,879,070	1940	155,125c ⁴	1923	
Northwest Russia ¹	13,450,533	1926	326,363c	1926	2.43
Poland.....	34,775,698	1939	3,113,900c ³	1931	
Roumania.....	19,933,802	1939	900,000 ⁵	1939	4.51
White Russia ¹	5,439,400	1933	407,059	1926	
Ukraine ¹	31,901,400	1933	1,574,428c	1926	
Western and Southern Europe	301,767,522		1,326,721		0.44
Albania.....	1,003,124	1930	204	1930	0.02
Belgium.....	8,386,553	1938	60,000	1934	
Bulgaria.....	6,077,939	1934	48,398c	1934	0.80
Cyprus.....	376,529	1938	75c	1931	
Denmark.....	3,706,349	1935	5,690	1930	
France.....	41,905,968	1936	240,000	1936	0.57
Germany.....	79,576,758c ⁶	1939	240,000 ⁷	1939	0.90
Gibraltar.....	20,339	1939	886c	1931	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	46,178,884 ⁸	1931	300,000	1931	0.65
Greece.....	6,204,684	1928	72,791c	1928	1.17
Irish Free State.....	2,968,420	1936	3,686c	1926	
Italy.....	42,527,561	1936	47,825c	1931	
Luxemburg.....	296,913	1935	3,144	1935	1.06
Malta and Gozo.....	241,621	1931	35	1920	
Netherlands.....	8,639,595	1937	156,817 ⁹	1933	
Portugal.....	7,460,195	1938	1,200	1931	
Spain.....	25,240,971	1939	4,000	1934	
Switzerland.....	4,066,400	1930	17,973c	1930	0.44
Turkey (Europe) ¹⁰	1,185,719	1927	55,592c	1927	4.69
Yugoslavia.....	15,703,000	1940	68,405c	1931	
Northern Europe.....	88,469,756		184,762		0.21
Esthonia.....	1,126,413	1934	4,302c	1934	0.38
Finland.....	3,834,662	1937	1,755	1937	0.05
Norway.....	2,814,194	1930	1,359c	1830	0.05
Russia (R. S. F. S. R., exclusive of Crimea and the Northwest) ¹	74,384,273	1926	170,693	1926	0.23
Sweden.....	6,310,214	1938	6,653c	1930	

¹ Total population of Soviet Union, according to census of 1939 is 170,467,186; Jewish population, 3,020,141. Separate figures for the component republics are not available at this time.

² Number of Jews in territory which was formerly Czechoslovakia.

³ Exclusive of the number of Jews in the annexed Czechoslovak territory.

⁴ On basis of nationality. Of these, 88,552 are Latvian citizens.

⁵ Exclusive of the number of Jews in the district of Memel of 141,274 inhabitants on January 1, 1925.

⁶ Including former Austria (6,760,233 in 1934) and Sudetenland (3,653,292).

⁷ Including former Austria (191,481 in 1934 and 60,000 in 1939), and the number of Jews in the Sudeten area, formerly part of Czechoslovakia.

⁸ Total population of Northern Ireland, census 1937, is 1,279,745.

⁹ The returns of the 1935 census give 111,917 Jews, exclusive of the possible number of Jews among the 1,144,393 enumerated as of "no religion" and 185 as of "unknown religion."

¹⁰ Total population, according to 1935 census, is 16,158,018; Jewish population, 78,730. Separate figures are not available, at this time, for Europe and for Asia.

¹¹ Since this census was taken, virtually all the Jews of Danzig have emigrated.

TABLE XI

JEWS OF AFRICA, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS AND COUNTRIES

	Gen. Population	Yr.	Jewish Population	Yr.	Per Cent
ALL COUNTRIES.....	77,969,589		598,339		0.77
Northern Part (Arabic- Speaking Countries).....	33,789,653		453,438		1.34
Algeria.....	7,234,684 ⁴	1936	110,127	1931	
Egypt.....	15,904,525	1937	72,550 ¹⁴	1934	
Libya ¹	888,401	1938	30,046	1938	3.38
Morocco (French).....	6,298,528	1936	161,312 ^{c2}	1936	2.56
Morocco (Spanish).....	795,202	1936	12,918 ^{c3}	1936	1.62
Tangier Zone.....	60,000	1936	7,000 ²	1936	11.67
Tunis.....	2,608,313 ¹⁸	1936	59,485 ^{c2}	1936	2.48 ²
Southern Part (Black Africa).....	44,179,936		144,901		0.33
Abyssinia.....	7,600,000	1936	51,000 ¹⁵	1936	
Congo (Belgian).....	10,329,284 ⁶	1939	177	1923	
Kenya.....	3,365,888 ⁶	1938	305c	1931	
Northern Rhodesia.....	1,376,325 ⁷	1935	426c	1931	
Portuguese East Africa.....	4,995,750 ⁸	1936	100	1923	
Southern Rhodesia.....	1,303,775 ⁹	1936	2,021c	1931	
South-West Africa.....	358,532 ¹⁰	1936	200	1925	
Tanganyika (German East Africa).....	5,260,484 ¹¹	1938	10	1931	
Union of South Africa.....	9,589,898 ¹²	1936	90,662	1936	0.95 ¹³

¹ Of a total of 717,663 in census of 1931, there were 552,663 in Tripolitania, including 21,342 Jews, and 165,000 in Cyrenaica, including 3,000 Jews, practically all in the town of Bengazi. The total includes 48,749 Europeans; 29,749 in Tripolitania and 19,000 in Cyrenaica.

² Native Jews. Percentage is of total native population.

³ The number of Jews residing at Alcazar, Arxila, Larache, and Tetuan.

⁴ Including 987,252 Europeans.

⁵ Including 25,200 Europeans.

⁶ Including 34,971 Europeans and Arabs.

⁷ Including 9,900 Europeans.

⁸ Including 45,750 non-natives.

⁹ Including 55,408 Europeans.

¹⁰ Including 30,505 Europeans.

¹¹ Including 9,165 Europeans.

¹² Including 2,003,857 Europeans.

¹³ 4.52% of the total white population.

¹⁴ Official estimate; 1927 census, 63,550 (0.45%).

¹⁵ Falashas.

¹⁶ Including 213,205 Europeans.

TABLE XII
 JEWS OF ASIA, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS AND COUNTRIES

	Gen. Population	Yr.	Jewish Population	Yr.	Per Cent
ALL COUNTRIES.....	1,022,426,997		839,809		0.08
Palestine and Neighboring Countries.....	18,069,330		570,745		3.16
Palestine.....	1,466,536	1939	424,373	1939	28.94
Transjordan.....	364,000	1934	200	1934	0.05
Syria, Lebanon, Latakia, Djebel Druze.....	3,630,000	1935	26,051c	1933	
Iraq.....	3,560,456	1935	90,970c	1935	2.56
Arabia.....	9,000,000	1938	25,000		
Aden and Perim.....	48,338	1931	4,151	1931	8.59
Asia Minor, Central and Northern Asia.....	69,732,172		222,920		0.32
Afghanistan.....	10,000,000	1939	5,000	1929	0.05
Persia.....	15,000,000	1935	40,000	1935	0.27
Russia (R. S. F. S. R.) in Asia ¹ .	18,845,621	1926	49,571c	1926	0.26
Transcaucasian Republic ¹	7,110,800	1933	62,194c	1926	
Turkmenistan ¹	1,268,900	1933	2,041c	1926	
Turkey (in Asia) ²	12,462,551	1927	26,280c	1927	0.21
Uzbekistan ¹	5,044,300	1933	37,834c	1926	
Eastern and Southern Asia... ..	934,625,495		46,144		0.005
British Malaya.....	1,372,568	1939	703c	1921	
China.....	457,835,475	1936	19,850 ³	1935	
Hong Kong.....	1,028,619	1938	250	1935	
India (States and Agencies).....	352,837,778	1931	24,141c	1931	0.01
Indo-China (French).....	23,853,500	1938	1,000 ⁴	1924	
Empire of Japan.....	97,697,555	1935	200	1938	

¹ See footnote¹ Table X.

² Total population, according to 1935 census, is 16,158,018; Jewish population, 78,730. Separate figures are not available, at this time, for Europe and for Asia.

³ Including 8,000 in Harbin, 5,500 in Shanghai, 3,500 in Tientsin, and 1,000 in Moukden—est. of Shanghai Lodge B'nai B'rith.

⁴ The number of Jews residing at Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon and Tourane.

TABLE XIII
 JEWS OF AUSTRALASIA, BY COUNTRIES

Countries	Gen. Population	Yr.	Jewish Population	Yr.	Per Cent
ALL COUNTRIES.....	24,602,887		27,016		0.11
Australia.....	6,629,839	1933	23,553c	1933	0.36
Hawaii.....	414,991	1938	310	1934	
New Zealand.....	1,573,810 ¹	1936	2,653c	1936	0.17
Philippine Islands.....	15,984,247	1939	500	1934	

¹ Including Maoris (63,670).

TABLE XIV
A LIST OF COUNTRIES AND THEIR JEWISH POPULATIONS

Name of Country	Number of Jews ¹	Name of Country	Number of Jews
Abyssinia	51,000	Japan	200
Aden and Perim	4,151	Jugoslavia	68,405
Afghanistan	5,000	Kenya	305
Alaska	600	Latvia	93,479
Albania	204	Libya	30,046
Algeria	110,127	Lithuania	155,125
Arabia	25,000	Luxemburg	3,144
Argentina	260,000	Malta	35
Australia	23,553	Mexico	20,000
Belgium	60,000	Morocco (French)	161,312
Brazil	40,000	Morocco (Spanish)	12,918
British Malaya	703	Netherlands	156,817
Bulgaria	48,398	New Zealand	2,653
Canada	155,614	Nicaragua	100
Chile	3,697	Norway	1,359
China	19,850	Palestine	424,373
Colombia	2,045	Panama	850
Congo (Belgian)	177	Panama Canal Zone	74
Costa Rica	500	Paraguay	1,200
Cuba	7,800	Persia	40,000
Curaçao	566	Peru	1,500
Cyprus	75	Philippine Islands	500
Czechoslovakia	356,830	Poland	3,113,900
Danzig	10,448	Porto Rico	150
Denmark	5,690	Portugal	1,200
Dominican Republic	55	Portuguese East Africa	100
Egypt	72,550	Rhodesia (Northern)	426
Estonia	4,302	Rhodesia (Southern)	2,021
Finland	1,755	Roumania	900,000
France	240,000	Salvador	120
Germany	240,000	S. W. Africa	200
Gibraltar	886	Soviet Russia	3,020,141
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	300,000	Spain	4,000
Greece	72,791	Surinam (Dutch Guiana)	799
Guatemala	350	Sweden	6,653
Guiana (British)	1,000	Switzerland	17,973
Haiti	150	Syria and Lebanon	26,051
Hawaii	310	Tanganyika	10
Honduras	25	Tangier Zone	7,000
Hong Kong	250	Transjordan	200
Hungary	444,567	Tunisia	59,485
India	24,141	Turkey	78,730
Indo-China (French)	1,000	Union of South Africa	90,662
Iraq	90,970	United States ²	4,831,180
Irish Free State	3,686	Uruguay	12,000
Italy	47,825	Venezuela	882
Jamaica	2,000	Virgin Islands	62

¹ See footnote 1 on next page.

² Continental; not including Jews in Alaska and other possessions.

TABLE XV

LIST OF IMPORTANT CITIES AND THEIR JEWISH POPULATION*

NOTE: Superior figures next to population figures indicate year of census or estimate; e. g., ³⁵ indicates 1935; ³⁶ indicates 1936; etc.

Name of City	General Population	Jewish Population ¹	Name of City	General Population	Jewish Population ¹
Adrianopol.....	36,000 ³⁵	5,697 ^{c27}	Haifa.....	104,800 ³⁹	58,000 ³⁹
Alexandria.....	682,101 ³⁷	27,200 ³³	Hamburg.....	1,682,220 ³⁹	16,885 ^{c31}
Algiers.....	252,321 ³⁴	23,550 ^{c21}	Harbin.....	330,436 ³⁶	8,000 ³⁵
Amsterdam.....	781,660 ³⁸	65,558 ³⁸	Hull.....	287,013 ³⁹	2,500 ³⁹
Antwerp.....	273,317 ³⁸	22,000 ³¹	Istanbul.....	741,148 ³⁵	47,173 ^{c38}
Bagdad ² (Iraq).....	499,410 ³⁵	42,799 ^{c32}	Jaffa.....	77,400 ³⁹	15,000 ³⁵
Basel.....	148,063 ³⁰	2,563 ^{c30}	Jassy.....	104,471 ³⁹	45,000 ³⁸
Belgrade (Yugoslavia)	266,849 ³¹	8,936 ^{c21}	Jerusalem.....	129,800 ³⁹	79,000 ³⁹
Berdichev (U.S.S.R.)	53,100 ³³	30,812 ^{c26}	Johannesburg.....	203,298 ³¹	25,826 ^{c38}
Berlin.....	4,332,242 ³⁹	95,000 ³⁹	Kharkov.....	833,432 ³⁹	81,139 ^{c38}
Bialystok.....	76,792	39,602	Kiev.....	846,293 ³⁹	140,256 ^{c38}
Birmingham.....	1,002,603 ³¹	6,000 ²⁹	Kishinev.....	112,500 ³⁹	80,000 ³⁸
Bombay.....	1,161,383 ³¹	8,620 ³¹	Köln.....	756,605 ³³	14,816 ^{c38}
Breslau.....	625,198 ³³	20,202 ^{c38}	Kovno.....	152,365 ³⁹	25,044 ^{c38}
Brussels ⁴	912,774 ³⁸	20,000 ²¹	Leeds.....	458,320 ²⁹	25,000 ²⁹
Bucharest.....	648,162 ³⁹	50,000 ³⁸	Leipzig.....	701,606 ³⁹	11,564 ^{c38}
Budapest.....	1,115,877 ³⁹	204,371 ^{c30}	Leningrad.....	3,191,304 ³⁹	84,503 ^{c38}
Buenos Aires.....	2,317,755 ³⁸	120,000	Libau (Latvia).....	57,098 ³⁵	7,368 ^{c38}
Cairo.....	1,307,422 ³⁷	38,100 ³³	Lisbon.....	594,390 ³⁰	1,150 ³³
Calcutta ⁴	1,485,582 ³¹	1,200 ³¹	Liverpool.....	855,688 ³¹	7,000 ²⁹
Cape Town.....	119,173 ³⁶	11,079 ²⁸	Lodz.....	604,629 ³¹	191,720 ^{c31}
Cologne (see Köln).....			London ³	8,282,118 ³⁶	233,991 ³⁸
Constantine (Algeria)	106,830 ³⁸	13,110 ^{c31}	Lublin.....	112,285 ³¹	38,001 ^{c31}
Copenhagen.....	843,168 ³⁵	5,640 ³⁶	Lwów.....	312,231 ³¹	75,316 ^{c31}
Cracow.....	219,286 ³¹	45,828 ^{c31}	Luxemburg.....	57,740 ³⁵	1,395 ³⁰
Czernowitz.....	109,698 ³⁹	43,555 ²⁸	Manchester.....	989,775	37,500
Damascus.....	193,912 ³⁵	10,000	Marseilles.....	914,232 ³⁶	2,000 ³¹
Dublin.....	309,272 ²⁹	3,500 ²⁹	Minsk.....	180,900 ³³	53,686 ^{c38}
Dvinsk.....	45,160 ³⁵	11,116 ^{c35}	Montreal.....	818,577 ³¹	57,710 ^{c31}
Edinburgh.....	420,264 ³⁶	1,500 ³⁶	Moscow.....	4,137,018 ³⁹	131,747 ^{c38}
Florence.....	319,141 ³⁶	2,586 ³¹	Newcastle.....	274,955 ³⁶	2,500 ³⁶
Frankfurt a. M.....	546,649 ³⁹	26,158 ^{c33}			
Geneva.....	124,121 ³⁰	2,224 ^{c30}			
Glasgow.....	1,088,417 ³¹	15,000 ²⁹			

*Not including cities of the United States.

¹ It should be borne in mind that the figures for the number of Jews arrived at on the basis of a religious or nationality census, are minima. This is partly due to the fact that there is sometimes a tendency on the part of census enumerators to minimize the number of persons of a minority religion or nationality, and partly because some Jews report their nationality as that of the majority population, or decline to answer the question as to religion or nationality. For example, in the 1921 census of Czechoslovakia as many as 724,507 persons refused to give their religious affiliation. The number of Jews for that country given in this article does not include the possible number of Jews among those that refused to give their religious affiliation.

² Figure for "Liwa," i. e., Administrative district.

³ Greater London, Administrative County has 184,063 Jews.

⁴ Including suburbs.

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TABLE XV (Cont.)

Name of City	General Population	Jewish Population	Name of City	General Population	Jewish Population
Odessa.....	604,223 ³⁰	153,243 ²⁸	Tallinn (Esthonia)...	127,000 ²⁸	1,929 ²⁷
Oran (Algeria).....	194,746 ³⁸	20,490 ³¹	Tel-Aviv.....	130,300 ²⁹	130,300 ²⁹
Oslo.....	253,124 ³⁰	749 ³⁰	Toronto.....	631,207 ³¹	45,205 ³¹
Panama City.....	74,409 ³⁰	471 ³⁰	Trieste.....	242,681 ³⁸	4,627 ³¹
Paris.....	2,829,746 ³⁸	175,000 ³¹	Tripoli (Libya).....	108,240 ³⁸	15,590 ³⁸
Prague.....	848,081 ³⁰	35,463 ³⁰	Tunis ³	219,578 ³⁸	27,345 ³⁸
Rabat (Morocco)....	83,379 ³⁸	3,676 ²⁸	Turin (Italy).....	623,454 ³⁸	3,758 ³¹
Riga.....	385,063 ³⁸	43,558 ³⁸	Vienna.....	1,918,462 ³⁹	178,034 ³⁴
Rome.....	1,148,948 ³⁸	11,280 ³¹	Warsaw.....	1,171,898 ³¹	333,354 ³¹
Salonica.....	236,524 ³⁸	55,250 ²⁸	Wellington (N. Z.)...	149,971 ³⁸	896 ²⁸
Sarajewo (Jugoslavia)	78,173 ³¹	9,320 ³⁸	Wilno.....	207,750 ³¹	54,596 ³¹
Shanghai ⁴	3,489,998 ³⁸	5,500 ³⁸	Winnipeg.....	218,785 ³¹	17,153 ³¹
Smyrna.....	170,546 ³⁸	16,215 ²⁷	Zagreb (Jugoslavia)..	185,581 ³¹	9,500 ³⁸
Sofia.....	287,976 ³⁴	25,863 ³⁴	Zurich.....	337,164 ²⁹	6,700 ²⁹
Stockholm.....	497,367 ³⁰	3,432 ³⁰			
Strasbourg.....	181,465 ³¹	7,000 ³¹			

³ Including suburbs.

⁴ Exclusive of Europeans.

C. IMMIGRATION OF JEWS TO THE UNITED STATES

1. During the Year Ended June 30, 1939

Admissions and Departures.— During the year ended June 30, 1939, a total of 43,450 Jewish immigrants were admitted to the United States, more than twice as many as in the preceding year (19,736) — an increase of 120.16%. A very large part of this increase is due to immigration from Germany (30,096), almost 70 percent of the total Jewish immigration. During the same period, 176 Jews emigrated from the country. The net increase through immigration was thus 43,274.

Deportations and Debarments.— During the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1939, a total of 103 Jews previously admitted were deported, and 422 applying for admission were debarred. The former number represents 0.19% of the net increase of Jewish immigrants over emigrants, while the number of debarred constitutes 0.97% of those admitted. These percentages are considerably lower than in the preceding years — the lowest since 1923 for the deported, and the lowest on record in any year for the debarred. There was also a drop, compared with the preceding years, in the percentages of both debarment and deportation for the immigration as a whole, though the ratios are still very much higher than for the Jewish immigration. Thus, the percentage of all deportations to the total net increase for the year was 14.56% (21.73% for the preceding year), and the percentage of the total debarred was 7.83% of the total admitted (11.88% for the preceding year).

Countries of Origin.— Since 1931, there has been a decrease of Jewish immigration from a group of adjacent countries in Eastern Europe in which live almost half of the total number of Jews in the world.¹ For a number of years before 1931, these countries contributed close to two-thirds of the total Jewish immigration to the United

¹ Poland, Lithuania, Latvia. Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania, Russia.

States. In that year, the Jewish immigration from these countries dropped from 64.95% to 56.24% of the total Jewish immigration; the percentage remained approximately stationary in 1932 (57.31%), and in 1933 (57.29%). In the latter year, Jewish immigration from Germany, which had theretofore been negligible, began to become numerically significant, although only 3.04% for the year ending June 30, 1933. In the following year, however, the immigration from Germany was 43.20% of the total, whereas the immigration from the former major sources of Jewish immigration dropped to 27.94% of the total Jewish influx. In 1935, the number coming from Germany (34.80% of the total) almost equalled the number from the Eastern European countries. In 1936, the immigration from Germany rose to 52.53%, while the admissions from Eastern Europe fell to 21.32%, of the total Jewish immigration; and from 1937 on, the difference has been becoming steadily more and more pronounced.

The number of Jews coming from Germany during 1939 was more than two-thirds of the total Jewish immigration (69.27%); only 12.59% came from Eastern Europe, and 18.14% from the remaining countries. Of the latter group of 7,883 immigrants, 965 came from Palestine, 883 from France, 859 from Canada, 822 from The Netherlands, 737 from Great Britain, 732 from Italy, 659 from Switzerland, and the rest from other countries.

Destination of Immigrants.— Jewish immigrants to the United States during the fiscal year were destined to all the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia, the states ranking highest being New York, Illinois, California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Michigan, in the order given; these states were the destination of almost nine-tenths (89.57%) of the total Jewish immigration.

Sex.— Of the total number of Jewish immigrants admitted during the fiscal year, 51.92% were males and 48.08% were females; while for the immigration as a whole, the percentage of males was lower than that of females (47.50% males and 52.50% females).

Age.—The Jewish immigration differed but slightly from the total in the matter of age distribution. Of the total number of Jewish immigrants, 16.88% were children under 16 years of age, 59.41% were persons between 16 and 44, and 23.71% were 45 years or over. In the total immigration, the proportions were not much different. The percentage of those from 16 to 44 years of age was higher (65.35%), and the other two age groups, a little lower, than in the Jewish immigration (14.70% for those under sixteen and 19.95% for the older group).

Conjugal Condition.—The largest proportion of immigrants arriving in the country was in the group of married persons — 49.63% among the Jewish immigrants and 48.02% among the total. The next largest group was that of single persons: 44.79% for the Jewish immigrants, and 46.24% for the total. Of the remaining immigrants, 4.26% were widowed and 1.32% were divorced, among the Jews; and 4.63% widowed and 1.11% divorced, among the total.

Family Character of Jewish Immigration.—The difference, even if slight, in age grouping of the Jewish immigration from the total indicates that the Jewish immigration is more largely of a family character. This is also evident from the fact that a higher proportion of the Jewish immigrants (86.61%) came to join relatives as compared with the total immigration (82.42%); and only 4.30% of the Jewish immigrants had neither relatives nor friends here, as compared with 8.15% for the total immigration.

Financial Condition.—The Jewish immigrants (52.35% of the total) brought in more than two-thirds (68.52%) of the aggregate amount of money shown to be in the possession of all the immigrants. The number of immigrants showing the possession of money was 73.87% for the total and 70.07% for the Jews.

2. During the Six Months, July—December 1939

For the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1940, complete official figures for only the first six months were available at the time this article was written.¹ These figures show

¹ Except figures for immigration by country of origin. See Table XX.

that the number of Jews admitted during this period (17,912) was 49.42% of the total immigration and that Jewish immigrants exceeded Jewish emigrants by 17,833. Of the general immigration the excess of admissions over departures was 22,515. The proportion of Jews debarred during the six months was higher than for the preceding fiscal year (7.23% during the six months, compared with 6.49% during the preceding year); but the proportion of Jews deported was a little lower (1.11% during July — December, compared with 1.26% during the preceding fiscal year).

3. From 1881 to 1939

Of the earlier waves of Jewish immigration to the United States, which were made up chiefly of immigrants from Spain, Portugal, and Holland, and from Germany, no reliable statistics are available. Such statistics were recorded only beginning in 1881, but these are not complete for the entire period since then. For the seventeen years from 1881 to 1898, we have statistics only for the number of Jews admitted at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. For the next eight years (1899–1907) we have figures for the number of Jews admitted at all ports. It is only since 1908 that statistics of departures as well as of arrivals have been recorded.

Notwithstanding these deficiencies and gaps, we are in a position to arrive at an approximate figure for the total Jewish immigration since 1881. From 1908, when the number of departures began to be recorded, up to 1914, after which the World War and restrictive legislation interrupted the free flow of immigration, the percentage of Jews departing to those admitted was 7.14%. We may assume that the same percentage held good during the period 1899–1907 for which we have complete figures for Jewish admissions. If this assumption is correct, the number of Jews admitted during those years totalled 829,244. For the period from 1881–1898 we have figures only for Jews admitted at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. We may perhaps assume that the number of departures during those years equalled the number of admissions at other ports; in other words, that the total number of Jews

admitted at all ports equalled the number admitted at the three ports mentioned, namely, 533,478. Adding the net increases for these two periods, thus arrived at, to the net increase from 1908 to 1939, for which official statistics are available, we find that the total net increase of the Jewish population of the United States as a result of immigration was 2,423,700 for the fifty-nine years from 1881 to 1939.

Table XXI, which is a summary of the immigration and emigration, to and from the United States, since 1881, shows the fluctuations in the annual averages of the number of Jews who arrived, caused in turn by the World War, the post-war condition of European Jews, the operation of the several quota restriction laws and the executive order of 1931 for the strict application of the "likely to become a public charge" provision of the immigration law, and the expulsive force of persecution in Germany.

TABLE XVI

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED, DEPARTED, DEBARRED
AND DEPORTED, JULY 1, 1938—JUNE 30, 1939, and
JULY—DECEMBER, 1939

	July 1, 1938—June 30, 1939			July—December, 1939		
	Total	Jews	P. C.	Total	Jews	P. C.
Admission ¹	82,998	43,450	52.35	36,244	17,912	49.42
Departure ²	26,651	176 ³	0.66	13,729	79	0.58
Increase.....	56,347	43,274	76.80	22,515	17,833	79.21
Debarred.....	6,498	422	6.49	3,083	223	7.23
Deported.....	8,202	103	1.26	3,796	42	1.11

¹ In addition, 185,333 non-immigrants, including 8,999 Jews (4.86%) were admitted during the year ended June 30, 1939, and 95,935 non-immigrants, including 4,601 Jews during July-December 1939.

² In addition, 174,758 non-emigrant aliens departed during the year ended June 30, 1939, including 4,335 Jews (2.48%); and 106,637, including 2,716 Jews, during July-December 1939.

³ 43 to Palestine, 25 to Great Britain, 21 to Canada, 15 to Poland, 13 to Mexico, 10 to South America, 7 to West Indies, 6 to France, 5 to Germany, 5 to South Africa, and 26 to other countries.

TABLE XVII

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED BY SEX, AGE, CONJUGAL
CONDITION, FINANCIAL CONDITION, ETC., YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1939

	Number		Distribution	
	Total	Jews	Total	Jews
Immigrants Admitted.....	82,998	43,450	100.00	100.00
SEX				
Males.....	39,423	22,558	47.50	51.92
Females.....	43,575	20,892	52.50	48.08
AGE				
Under 16.....	12,204	7,335	14.70	16.88
16-44.....	54,235	25,813	65.35	59.41
45 and over.....	16,559	10,302	19.95	23.71
MARITAL CONDITION				
Single.....	38,378	19,462	46.24	44.79
Married.....	39,853	21,565	48.02	49.63
Widowed.....	3,841	1,849	4.63	4.26
Divorced.....	926	574	1.11	1.32
FINANCIAL CONDITION				
Amount of money shown..	\$24,853,819	\$17,030,502	—	—
No. showing \$50 or over..	43,765	23,345	52.73	53.73
No. showing less than \$50	17,542	7,100	21.14	16.34
No. not stating financial condition.....	21,691	13,005	26.13	29.93
PERSONS JOINED				
Relatives.....	68,402	37,632	82.42	86.61
Friends.....	7,830	3,949	9.43	9.09
None.....	6,766	1,869	8.15	4.30

TABLE XVIII

DESTINATION OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS BY STATE,
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1939

	Total	Jews	P. C.	Distribution	
				Total	Jews
UNITED STATES.....	82,998	43,450	52.35	100.00	100.00
California.....	6,427	2,289	35.62	7.74	5.27
Connecticut.....	1,189	423	35.58	1.43	0.97
District of Columbia...	534	259	48.50	0.64	0.60
Illinois.....	4,353	2,500	57.43	5.25	5.75
Indiana.....	436	194	44.50	0.53	0.45
Louisiana.....	349	156	44.70	0.42	0.36
Maryland.....	687	431	62.74	0.83	0.99
Massachusetts.....	3,219	856	26.59	3.88	1.97
Michigan.....	3,461	706	20.40	41.7	1.63
Missouri.....	617	415	67.26	0.74	0.96
New Jersey.....	3,779	1,740	46.04	4.55	4.00
New York.....	42,637	28,079	65.86	51.37	64.62
Ohio.....	2,163	1,061	49.05	2.61	2.44
Pennsylvania.....	3,384	1,690	49.94	4.08	3.89
Texas.....	2,027	340	16.77	2.44	0.78
Virginia.....	303	151	49.84	0.37	0.35
Wisconsin.....	607	300	49.42	0.73	0.69
Other States.....	6,826	1,860 ¹	27.25	8.22	4.28

¹ Alaska (75), Alabama (2), Arizona (12), Arkansas (43), Colorado (102), Delaware (28), Florida (128), Georgia (130), Hawaii (9), Idaho (16), Iowa (53), Kansas (44), Kentucky (114), Maine (30), Minnesota (132), Mississippi (68), Montana (2), Nebraska (44), Nevada (3), New Hampshire (9), New Mexico (48), North Carolina (59), North Dakota (5), Oklahoma (64), Oregon (119), Porto Rico (3), Rhode Island (132), South Carolina (24), South Dakota (11), Tennessee (144), Utah (25), Vermont (7), Washington (129), West Virginia (39), and Wyoming (7).

TABLE XIX

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF LAST RESIDENCE OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS,
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1939

	Total	Jews	P. C.	Distribution	
				Total	Jews
ALL COUNTRIES.....	82,998	43,450	52.35	100.00	100.00
CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.....	8,254	5,471	66.28	9.95	12.59
Czechoslovakia.....	2,896	1,650	56.98	35.09	30.16
Hungary.....	1,348	911	67.58	16.33	16.65
Latvia.....	168	131	77.98	2.04	2.40
Lithuania.....	290	11	3.79	3.51	0.20
Poland.....	3,072	2,437	79.33	37.22	44.54
Roumania.....	421	297	70.55	5.10	5.43
Russia.....	59	34	57.63	0.71	0.62
GERMANY.....	33,515	30,096	89.80	40.38	69.27
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	41,229	7,883	19.12	49.67	18.14
Belgium.....	683	442	64.71	1.66	5.61
Danzig.....	396	368	92.93	0.96	4.67
France.....	1,907	883	46.30	4.63	11.20
Great Britain.....	3,058	737	24.10	7.42	9.35
Italy.....	6,570	732	11.14	15.93	9.29
Luxemburg.....	128	113	88.28	0.31	1.43
Netherlands.....	1,259	822	65.29	3.05	10.43
Switzerland.....	1,237	659	53.27	3.00	8.36
Yugoslavia.....	1,090	153	14.04	2.64	1.94
China.....	642	116	18.07	1.56	1.47
Palestine.....	1,066	965	90.53	2.59	12.24
Canada.....	10,501	859	8.18	25.47	10.90
Mexico.....	2,640	124	4.70	6.40	1.57
West Indies.....	2,231	258	11.56	5.41	3.27
Other Countries.....	7,821 ¹	652 ²	8.34	18.97	8.27

¹ Including 1,101 from Ireland, 907 from Greece, 527 from Norway, 422 from Portugal, 342 from Sweden, 411 from Finland, 306 from Denmark, and 1,025 from other Europe; 915 from South America, 530 from Central America, and 322 from other America; 454 from other Asia; 218 from Africa; and 341 from Australia and Australasia.

² Including 46 from Denmark, 26 from Greece, 20 from Sweden, and 282 from other Europe; 68 from Argentine, 23 from Brazil, 19 from Central America, and 31 from other America; 65 from other Asia; 64 from Africa; and 8 from Australia and Australasia.

TABLE XX

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF LAST RESIDENCE OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940

	Total	Jews	P. C.	Distribution	
				Total	Jews
ALL COUNTRIES.....	70,756	36,945	52.21	100.00	100.00
CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.....	4,011	2,922	72.85	5.67	7.91
Czechoslovakia.....	1,074	704	65.55	26.78	24.09
Hungary.....	1,902	1,450	76.24	47.42	49.62
Poland.....	702	521	74.22	17.50	17.83
Roumania.....	333	247	74.17	8.30	8.45
Germany (including Austria) ..	21,520	19,880	92.38	30.41	53.81
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	45,225	14,143	31.27	63.92	38.28
Belgium.....	1,713	1,382	80.68	3.79	9.77
France.....	2,575	1,607	62.41	5.69	11.36
Great Britain.....	6,158	4,099	66.56	3.62	28.98
Greece.....	811	10	1.23	1.79	0.07
Ireland (Eire).....	749	8	1.07	1.66	0.06
Italy.....	5,302	733	13.82	11.72	5.18
Netherlands.....	2,097	1,432	68.29	4.64	10.13
Norway.....	488	11	2.25	1.08	0.08
Portugal.....	448	9	2.01	0.99	0.06
Spain.....	259	11	4.25	0.57	0.08
Sweden.....	518	116	22.39	1.15	0.82
Switzerland.....	1,211	598	49.38	2.68	4.23
Yugoslavia.....	652	135	20.71	1.44	0.95
Other Europe.....	1,942	866	44.59	4.29	6.12
Canada.....	10,806	967	8.95	23.89	6.84
Mexico.....	2,313	122	5.27	5.11	0.86
Other Countries.....	7,183 ¹	2,037 ²	28.36	15.88	14.40

¹ Including 2,675 from West Indies; 2,038 from other America; 1,913 from Asia; and 557 from other countries.

² Including 558 from West Indies; 356 from other America; 1,027 from Asia; and 96 from other countries.

TABLE XXI
SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1881-1939

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	Jews	P. C. Jews to Total
							Total	Jews			
1881-1898	8,173,890		92,138	11.89		59,208 ²	33.55	7.14	4,645,590	533,478 ¹	13.12
1899-1907	6,974,447	829,244	93,771	9.78	2,063,767	46,838	30.76	7.14	4,645,590	770,036 ²	10.98
1908-1914	6,709,357	656,397	13,320	4.99	906,538	3,470	56.56	4.34	696,142	609,559	21.26
1915-1920	1,602,680	79,921	119,036	14.78	247,718	483	30.76	0.41	557,510	76,451	12.83
1921	805,228	119,036	51,077	9.95	356,951	1,503	23.19	0.98	1,182,420	151,729	5.00
1922-1924	1,539,371	153,232	11,281	3.84	440,407	1,597	24.99	2.36	1,322,203	66,089	—
1925-1930	1,762,610	67,686	11,175	21.98	438,277	2,775	95.76	2.76	19,398	97,805	—
1931-1939	457,675	100,580									
1908-1939	12,876,921	1,176,852	—	9.14	4,453,658	56,666	34.59	4.82	8,423,263	1,120,186	13.30
1881-1939	28,025,258									2,423,700	

¹ Admission at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

² Estimated. See p. 611.

TABLE XXII
SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1908-1939

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	299	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	—	4,507	—
1936.....	36,329	6,252	17.21	35,817	308	98.59	512	5,944	—
1937.....	50,244	11,352	22.59	26,756	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
Total....	12,876,921	1,176,852	9.14	4,453,658	56,666	34.59	8,423,263	1,120,186	13.30

TABLE XXIII

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS REJECTED ON APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION AND THOSE DEPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES AFTER ADMISSION, 1899-1939

Year	Debarred				Deported			
	Number		Per Cent to Admission		Number		Per Cent to Net Increase	
	Total	Jews	Total	Jews	Total	Jews	Total	Jews
1899-1910.	116,255	10,785	1.2	1.0	12,177	1,303	—	—
1911.	22,349	1,999	2.5	2.1	2,788	209	.5	.2
1912.	16,057	1,064	1.9	1.3	2,456	191	.4	.2
1913.	19,938	1,224	1.6	1.2	3,461	253	.4	.2
1914.	33,041	2,506	2.7	1.9	4,137	317	.4	.2
1915.	24,111	1,398	7.3	5.2	2,670	68	2.1	.2
1916.	18,867	949	6.3	6.2	2,906	79	1.8	.5
1917.	16,028	607	5.4	3.5	1,918	46	.9	.3
1918.	7,297	222	6.5	6.0	796	27	4.9	.9
1919.	8,626	199	6.1	6.5	3,102	17	17.6	.7
1920.	11,795	268	2.7	1.8	2,762	53	1.9	.4
1921.	13,779	1,195	1.7	1.0	4,517	134	.8	.1
1922.	13,731	1,256	4.4	2.3	4,345	214	3.9	.4
1923.	20,619	1,455	3.9	2.9	3,661	99	.82	.02
1924.	30,284	1,754	4.3	3.5	4,294	113	.68	.2
1925.	25,390	1,137	8.6	11.1	9,495	250	4.7	2.5
1926.	20,550	871	6.7	8.4	10,904	175	4.7	1.7
1927.	19,755	1,090	5.9	9.4	11,662	184	4.4	1.6
1928.	18,839	898	6.1	7.7	11,625	213	5.1	1.9
1929.	18,127	610	6.48	4.89	12,908	153	6.13	1.25
1930.	8,233	275	3.41	2.39	16,631	164	8.71	1.46
1931.	9,744	405	10.03	7.12	18,142	150	51.46	2.79
1932.	7,064	314	19.86	11.40	19,426	147	—	6.38
1933.	5,527	276	23.96	11.64	19,865	138	—	6.94
1934.	5,384	211	18.27	5.10	8,879	114	—	2.99
1935.	5,558	208	15.90	4.30	8,319	96	—	2.13
1936.	3,020	157	8.31	2.51	9,195	107	—	1.80
1937.	8,076	368	16.07	3.24	8,829	109	37.56	0.98
1938.	8,066	339	11.88	1.72	9,275	84	21.73	0.43
1939.	6,498	422	7.83	0.97	8,202	103	14.56	0.19
Total 1899-1939	542,608	34,462	2.73	1.72	239,347	5,310		
Total 1911-1939					227,170	4,007	3.41	0.45

D. JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND AFRICA

Canada. During the year ended March 31, 1939, a total of 890 Jews entered Canada (269 from the United States), 5.20% of the total. There was a higher percentage of females than of males among the immigrants arriving, the difference being greater in the total immigration. (47.98% males and 52.02% females among the Jews, and 43.05% males and 56.95% females among the total immigration). The immigrants of 18 years or over constituted 73.71% of the total number of Jewish immigrants, while for the total number of immigrants, the corresponding percentage was 63.60%.

In the occupational distribution, there is shown a considerable increase in the proportion of Jews engaged in farming. Of the Jewish immigrants admitted in 1939 11.01% were farmers, compared with 2.40% in the preceding year. The farming class among the total immigration, which was always comparatively high, had 28.17% of the number admitted in 1939, compared with 22.33% in the preceding year. The other groups remained about the same, — 25.84% of the Jewish immigrants were traders and clerks; 8.54% mechanics; 3.48% female domestic servants; and 1.80% laborers.

Of the 890 Jews who entered the country (621 via ocean ports and 269 from the United States), 185 were born in the United States, 8 in Canada, 1 in Newfoundland, 16 in Asia (Palestine), and 2 in Africa; the remainder (678) came from European countries. Of this number, one-third (228) came from Poland (25.62% of the total number of Jews admitted to Canada), and over one-fourth, 181, (20% of the total admitted to Canada) from Germany. Of the total number of immigrants (17,128) that entered Canada, 4,364, fully one-fourth, were born in the United States, and 633 were born in Canada.

Almost nine-tenths (86.40%) of the Jewish immigrants were bound for the two provinces of Quebec (51.91%) and Ontario (34.49%). Of the total number of immigrants, three-fifths were bound for the same provinces, and of these, 39.84% went to Ontario, and 20.17% to Quebec.

During 1901 to 1939, a total of 129,825 Jews entered Canada, constituting 2.19% of the total.

Cuba. During 1936, a total of 338 Jews entered Cuba. The number of Jewish immigrants during 1937 was estimated as about 200. A more accurate figure was not available. Compared with preceding years, the figure is low. There has been a gradual decrease since 1934, when the Jewish immigrants numbered 612. The total immigration, in 1937, also shows a decrease, but to a lesser extent. From 1929 to 1937, a total of 3,973 Jews entered the country. The number of Jewish immigrants that entered Cuba during 1929-1937 constituted 7.94% of the total.

Brazil. During 1937, a total of 2,004 Jewish immigrants were admitted to Brazil, and during 1938, 530. From 1925 to 1938, a total of 43,979 Jews entered the country, 5.33% of the total number of persons admitted during these years.

Uruguay. During 1937, 1,100 Jews entered Uruguay, and during 1938, 3,115. From 1927 to 1938, a total of 15,628 Jews entered the country. The number of Jewish immigrants admitted during 1927-1937 constituted 0.66% of the total number of persons admitted.

Argentine. During 1937, a total of 5,178 Jews entered Argentine, constituting 12.49% of the total number of immigrants admitted to the country during that year. In 1938, the Jewish immigration totalled 1,050, 2.78% of the total. During the period of 26 years of 1913-1938, a total of 114,679 Jews entered the country, 4.95% of the total admitted.

Union of South Africa. We have data on Jewish immigration to the Union of South Africa from 1930 to 1938. This is for European immigration only. According to this information, Jewish immigrants constituted 23.09% of the total number of immigrants during the nine years (11,238 Jews out of a total of 46,708). The percentage of Jewish immigration varies from 31.86% in 1930 to 7.61% in 1938. The year 1934 showed a rise in immigration to that country, both Jewish and total (1,123 Jews in 1934, compared with 745 in the preceding year), but the ratio of

Jewish immigration to the total was about the same; 1935 showed practically no change. But, in 1936, the immigration of Jews increased three times. This increase is due entirely to the rise in the immigration from Germany, from which there arrived as many as 2,577 during the year (77.06% of the total Jewish immigration to the country). In 1937, however, Jewish immigration dropped again to 954, and in 1938, to 566, the lowest number since 1930, while the total remained about the same as in the preceding year. The number of Jewish immigrants admitted during 1930-1938 constituted 24.06% of the total.

TABLE XXIV
 JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY SEX, AGE,
 OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION, 1939

Total	Number		Distribution	
	Total	Jews	Total	Jews
	17,128	890	100.00	100.00
Via Ocean Ports.....	11,465	621	66.94	69.78
From United States.....	5,663	269	33.06	30.22
SEX				
Males.....	7,373	427	43.05	47.98
Females.....	9,755	463	56.95	52.02
AGE				
Under 18 years.....	6,235	234	36.40	26.29
18 years and over.....	10,893	656	63.60	73.71
OCCUPATION				
Farmers.....	4,824	98	28.17	11.01
Laborers.....	504	16	2.94	1.80
Mechanics.....	838	76	4.89	8.54
Trading and Clerical Classes	1,320	230	7.71	25.84
Female Domestic Servants..	930	31	5.43	3.48
Other Classes.....	8,712	439	50.86	49.33
COUNTRY OF BIRTH				
Czechoslovakia.....	1,962	58	11.45	6.52
England.....	1,985	49	11.59	5.50
Germany (incl. Austria)...	416	181	2.43	20.34
Lithuania.....	61	20	0.36	2.25
Poland.....	2,666	228	15.57	25.62
Roumania.....	346	45	2.02	5.05
Russia.....	98	44	0.57	4.94
United States.....	4,364	185	25.48	20.79
Other Countries.....	5,230	80	30.53	8.99
DESTINATION				
Quebec.....	3,454	462	20.17	51.91
Ontario.....	6,824	307	39.84	34.49
British Columbia.....	1,563	32	9.12	3.60
Manitoba.....	1,698	25	9.91	2.81
Nova Scotia.....	813	22	4.75	2.47
Saskatchewan.....	675	19	3.94	2.13
Alberta.....	1,667	12	9.73	1.35
New Brunswick.....	359	11	2.10	1.24
Prince Edward Island.....	61	—	0.36	—
Yukon Territory.....	11	—	0.06	—
Northwest Territories.....	3	—	0.02	—

TABLE XXV

SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, 1901-1939

Year	Total	Jews ¹	Per Cent Jews to Total	Year	Total	Jews ¹	Per Cent Jews to Total
1901	49,149	2,765	5.6	1921	148,477	2,763	1.9
1902	67,379	1,015	1.5	1922	89,999	8,404	9.3
1903	128,364	2,066	1.6	1923	72,887	2,793	3.8
1904	130,331	3,727	2.8	1924	148,560	4,255	2.8
1905	146,266	7,715	5.2	1925	111,362	4,459	4.
1906	189,064	7,127	3.8	1926	96,064	4,014	4.18
1907	124,667	6,584	5.2	1927	143,991	4,863	3.38
1908	262,469	7,712	2.9	1928	151,597	4,766	3.14
1909	146,908	1,636	1.1	1929	167,722	3,848	2.29
1910	208,794	3,182	1.5	1930	163,288	4,164	2.55
1911	311,084	5,146	1.6	1931	88,223	3,421	3.88
1912	354,237	5,322	1.5	1932	25,752	649	2.52
1913	402,432	7,387	1.8	1933	19,782	772	3.90
1914	384,878	11,252	2.9	1934	13,903	943	6.06
1915	144,789	3,107	2.1	1935	12,136	624	5.14
1916	48,537	65	.1	1936	11,103	880	7.93
1917	75,374	136	.1	1937	12,023	619	5.15
1918	79,074	32	0.4	1938	15,645	584	3.73
1919	57,702	22	0.04	1939	17,128	890	5.20
1920	117,336	116	.09				
				Total	5,938,476	129,825	2.19

¹ The figures for the Jews entering Canada during 1901-1925 are exclusive of those who entered from the United States.

TABLE XXVI

SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO CUBA, 1929-1937

Year	Total	Jews	P. C.
1929.....	17,179	476	2.77
1930.....	12,219	1,374	11.25
1931.....	2,796	208	7.44
1932.....	1,892	165	8.72
1933.....	2,837	197	6.94
1934.....	3,317	612	18.45
1935.....	3,765	403	10.70
1936.....	3,932	338	8.60
1937.....	2,072	200 ¹	9.65
1938.....	6,541	/	
Total 1929-1937.....	50,009	3,973	7.94

¹ Estimate.

TABLE XXVII

SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO BRAZIL, 1925-1938

Year	Total ¹	Jews	P. C.
1925.....	84,883	2,624 ²	3.09
1926.....	121,569	3,906 ²	3.21
1927.....	101,568	5,167 ²	5.09
1928.....	82,061	4,055 ²	4.94
1929.....	100,424	5,610 ²	5.59
1930.....	67,066	3,558	5.31
1931.....	31,410	1,940 ⁴	6.18
1932.....	34,683	2,049 ⁴	5.91
1933.....	48,812	3,317 ⁴	6.80
1934.....	50,371	4,010 ⁴	7.96
1935.....	35,913	1,759 ⁴	4.90
1936.....	12,773	3,450 ⁴	27.01
1937.....	34,677	2,004 ⁴	5.78
1938.....	19,388	530 ⁴	2.73
Total 1925-1938.....	825,598	43,979	5.33

¹ Communicated by the Consul General of Brazil in New York City.

² Communicated by Hicem.

³ Communicated by Ica.

⁴ Communicated by Hias.

TABLE XXVIII

SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO URUGUAY, 1927-1937

Year	Total	Jews ¹	P. C.
1927.....	183,386	771 ²	0.42
1928.....	180,654	1,500 ²	0.83
1929.....	184,514	2,000 ²	1.08
1930.....	230,464 ⁴	1,600 ²	0.69
1931.....	160,000 ⁵	1,250 ²	0.78
1932.....	120,670 ⁵	765 ²	0.63
1933.....	105,985 ⁵	500 ⁷	0.47
1934.....	158,954 ⁵	1,205 ²	0.76
1935.....	176,264	560 ²	0.32
1936.....	196,205	1,262 ²	0.64
1937.....	203,542	1,100 ²	0.54
1938.....		3,115 ⁴	
Total 1927-1937.....	1,900,638	12,513	0.66

¹ Ica.

² Number assisted by local Jewish Committee.

³ Number assisted in 1928, 1,270; in 1929, 1,449.

⁴ Anuario Estadístico.

⁵ Estimate of Consul General.

⁶ Hias.

⁷ Estimate, as given by Hias.

TABLE XXIX

SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO ARGENTINE, 1913-1938

Year	Total ¹	Jews	P. C.
1913.....	285,215	10,860	3.81
1914-1918.....	225,365	4,845 ²	2.15
1919.....	41,299	280	0.68
1920.....	87,032	2,071	2.38
1921.....	98,086	4,095 ²	4.18
1922.....	129,263	7,198 ²	5.57
1923.....	195,063	13,701 ²	7.02
1924.....	159,939	7,799 ²	4.88
1925.....	125,366	6,920 ²	5.52
1926.....	135,011	7,534 ²	5.58
1927.....	161,548	5,584 ²	3.46
1928.....	129,047	6,812 ²	5.28
1929.....	100,424 ⁴	5,986 ²	5.96
1930.....	133,183 ⁴	7,805 ²	5.86
1931.....	56,333	3,553 ⁵	6.31
1932.....	31,267 ⁴	1,801 ⁵	5.76
1933 ²	24,345	1,962	8.06
1934 ²	27,554	2,215	8.04
1935.....	44,859 ⁶	3,169 ⁵	7.06
1936.....	47,633 ⁶	4,261 ⁵	8.95
1937.....	41,469	5,178 ⁵	12.49
1938.....	37,762	1,050	2.78
Total 1913-1938.....	2,317,063	114,679	4.95

¹ *Revista Economía Argentina*, Buenos Aires.

² Communicated by Ica.

³ The figure includes 3,693 admitted during 1914; 606, during 1915; 324, during 1916; 90, during 1917 (slightly incomplete); and 132 during 1918 (slightly incomplete)—communicated by Ica.

⁴ Communicated by Consul General of Brazil, New York City.

⁵ Communicated by Hias.

⁶ Communicated by Argentine Information Bureau.

TABLE XXX

JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 1930-1938²

Year	Total	Jews	P. C.
1930 ¹	5,904	1,881	31.86
1931 ¹	4,140	885	21.38
1932 ¹	3,098	676	21.82
1933 ¹	3,031	745	24.58
1934 ¹	4,702	1,123	23.88
1935 ¹	6,500	1,078	16.29
1936 ¹	10,840	3,330	30.72
1937 ¹	7,927	954	12.04
1938.....	7,435	566	7.61
Total 1930-1938.....	46,708	11,238	24.06

¹ European immigration.

² Data obtained from the Department of Census and Statistics of the Union of So. Africa, through the courtesy of Percy Cowen, Esq.

E. JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE

1. During 1939

Admissions.—Jewish immigration to Palestine, which, since 1935, the peak year, has shown a decided drop, continued low in 1939, with only a slight increase over 1938.

A total of 13,914 immigrant Jews were admitted to the country during 1939, 88.91% of the total admitted, 15,650. In addition, 2,491 Jews who had entered the country as travelers or without permission and who had permanently settled there, were registered as immigrants, 89.51% of the total so registered, 2,783. Thus, a total of 16,405 Jews were registered as immigrants during the year, 89.00% of the total number of immigrants, 18,433. (The number of Jews registered in 1935 was 61,854, and in 1936, 29,727).

During 1939, nearly three-fifth (57.85%) of the Jews who entered the country came from Germany (including Austria); one-fourth from Czechoslovakia and Poland together (14.11% from the former, and 10.72% from the latter); and the rest came from Roumania, Lithuania, Yemen, France, Great Britain, Latvia, Syria and Lebanon, United States, Turkey, and a few other countries. The distribution of Jewish immigrants to Palestine as to the country of origin, in 1939, shows a continued increase for Germany, a decided increase for Czechoslovakia, and, on the other hand, a definite drop for Poland — from 25.41% in 1938 to 10.72% in 1939.

Departures. — The number of emigrants for 1939 was 1,996, of whom 1,019 were Jews (51.05% of the total). The percentage of departures to admissions was 6.21% for Jews and 48.18% for non-Jews. Compared with the preceding year, the percentage for Jews is lower, while that for non-Jews is considerably higher. We also have data for emigration by months; there is not much variation. The number of Jewish emigrants ranges from 54 in the month of September to 171 in November.

Categories of Immigrants. — The official publications do not give data according to the various categories into which the immigrants to Palestine were divided in preceding

years. Of the categories enumerated, 35.44% of the Jewish immigrants were persons with capital and their dependents; 20.82% were dependents of residents in Palestine; and 18.04% were persons coming to employment, or employed, and their dependents; the rest of the immigrants, 25.70%, belonged to other categories.

The distribution of the non-Jewish immigrants was notably different from that of the Jewish newcomers. Only 25.20% of the total admitted were listed according to the categories mentioned. Of these, 18.24% were dependents of Palestine residents; 5.87% were persons coming to employment; and only 1.09% persons of means. Three-fourths of the non-Jewish immigrants (74.80%) were listed as belonging to other categories.

There is no official information on the number of persons refused admission.

The monthly immigration of Jews, during 1939, as distinguished from registration, averaged 1,159. The largest number (3,745) was admitted in March, and the smallest number (124) in May. The monthly average for non-Jews was 145, the largest number (410) being admitted in February, and the smallest number (47) in October.

2. From 1917 to 1939

From the date of the British occupation of Palestine, December 9, 1917, to the end of 1939, a total of 326,676 Jews entered the country, the yearly number varying between 61,854 in 1935 and 2,178 in 1928. The number of Jews that departed between December 9, 1917 and the end of 1921, was small. But, during the decade from 1922 to 1931, a total of 27,809 Jews emigrated, or 29.53% of the number admitted. Figures for emigration during the second half of 1932 and the years 1933-1935 are not available. During the ten years 1922-1931, the yearly emigration of Jews varied between 666 in 1931 and 7,365 in 1926; and the percentage of Jewish emigration to Jewish immigration varied between 6.36% in 1925 and 99.54% in 1928, (in 1936 it was 2.60%) while in 1927, Jewish emigration exceeded Jewish immigration by 86.92%. The net immigration of Jews during 1922-1931 was 66,353. One year, 1927,

shows a decrease of 2,358 Jews, but all other years witnessed an increase of Jewish immigration over emigration, varying between 10 in 1928 and 31,650 in 1925.

A total of 25,042 non-Jews were admitted to the country during 1922-1939; and an additional small number between December 9, 1917 and May 31, 1921, for which period no statistics of non-Jews were kept; and during 1922-1931,¹ a total of 13,309 departed, being 4,035 in excess of the number admitted. During 1922-1939, an average of 7.52% of the yearly immigration was non-Jewish, the yearly percentage varying between 2.42% in 1925, and 29.42% in 1928. The yearly immigration of non-Jews varied between 284 in 1922 and 2,395 in 1938, and the yearly emigration for 1922-1931, between 474 in 1924 and 2,064 in 1926.

¹ No statistics on non-Jewish emigration from 1932 to 1935 are available.

TABLE XXXI
 JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE, AND JEWISH EMIGRATION, BY MONTHS, 1939

	Immigration						Emigration					
	Total			Jews			Non-Jews					
	Total	Immigrants Arriving	Visitors later registered as immigrants	Total	Immigrants Arriving	Visitors later registered as immigrants	Total	Immigrants Arriving	Visitors later registered as immigrants			
Total.....	18,433	15,650	2,783	16,405	13,914	2,491	2,028	1,736	292	1,996	1,019	977
January.....	1,928	1,565	363	1,544	1,218	326	384	347	37	143	70	73
February.....	2,323	1,923	400	1,889	1,513	376	434	410	24	160	101	59
March.....	4,668	4,019	649	4,355	3,745	610	313	274	39	190	85	105
April.....	2,095	1,750	345	2,007	1,682	325	88	68	20	166	83	83
May.....	247	160	87	203	124	79	73	65	8	252	111	141
June.....	621	278	343	532	227	305	89	51	38	163	61	102
July.....	919	682	237	816	596	220	103	86	17	163	49	114
August.....	1,055	904	151	971	847	124	84	57	27	227	80	147
September.....	1,069	977	92	985	907	78	84	70	14	103	54	49
October.....	926	881	45	859	834	25	67	47	20	142	88	54
November.....	1,102	1,058	44	902	882	20	200	176	24	215	171	44
December.....	1,480	1,453	27	1,346	1,343	3	134	110	24	117	81	36
Average per month.....	1,536	1,304	232	1,367	1,159	208	169	145	24	166	85	81

TABLE XXXII
JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE BY CATEGORIES, 1939

	Number			Distribution	
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Jews	Non-Jews
Total	18,433	16,405	2,028	100.00	100.00
CATEGORY A					
i. Persons with L. P. 1,000 and upward	5,835	5,813	22	35.44	1.09
iii. Skilled artisans with not less than L. P. 250	2,623	2,606	17	44.83	77.27
2. Dependents of persons in Category A	—	—	—	—	—
	3,212	3,207	5	55.17	22.73
CATEGORY C					
Persons coming to employment	3,079	2,960	119	18.04	5.87
2. Dependents of persons in Category C	1,543	1,444	99	48.78	83.19
	1,536	1,516	20	51.22	16.81
CATEGORY D					
Dependents of residents of Palestine	3,786	3,416	370	20.82	18.24
Other Categories	5,733	4,216	1,517	25.70	74.80

TABLE XXXIII
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS INTO PALESTINE, 1938-1939

	Number		Distribution	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Total	16,405	12,868	100.00	100.00
Germany	9,490	6,733	57.85	52.32
Czechoslovakia	2,314	414	14.11	3.22
Poland	1,759	3,269	10.72	25.41
Roumania	424	519	2.59	4.03
Lithuania	151	160	0.92	1.24
Yemen and Aden	148	319	0.90	2.48
France	105	69	0.64	0.54
Great Britain	104	76	0.63	0.59
Latvia	94	129	0.57	1.00
Syria and Lebanon	42	48	0.26	0.37
United States of America	36	94	0.22	0.73
Turkey	12	32	0.07	0.25
Other Countries	1,726	1,006	10.52	7.82

TABLE XXXIV
SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE, 1917-1939

YEAR	Immigration			Emigration			Net Increase or Decrease			P. C. Jewish Immigrants to Total	Jewish Emigrants Per 1000 Immigrants
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews		
	Dec. 9, 1917, to May 1921	14,101	14,101	*	*	*	*	*	*		
June to Dec. 1921	4,861	4,784	77	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1922	8,128	7,844	284	2,939	1,503	1,436	5,189	6,341	-1,152 ¹	96.51	192
1923	7,991	7,421	570	4,947	3,466	1,481	3,044	3,955	-911 ¹	92.87	467
1924	13,553	12,856	697	2,511	2,037	474	11,042	10,819	223	94.86	158
1925	34,641	33,801	840	4,100	2,151	1,949	30,541	31,650	-1,109 ¹	97.58	64
1926	13,910	13,081	829	9,429	7,365	2,064	4,481	5,716	-1,235 ¹	94.04	563
1927	3,595	2,713	882	6,978	5,071	1,907	-3,383 ¹	-2,358 ¹	-1,025 ¹	75.47	1,869
1928	3,086	2,178	908	3,122	2,168	954	-361 ¹	10	-461 ¹	70.58	995
1929	6,566	5,249	1,317	2,835	1,746	1,089	3,731	3,503	228	79.94	333
1930	6,433	4,944	1,489	2,911	1,636	1,275	3,522	3,308	214	76.85	331
1931	5,533	4,075	1,458	1,346	666	680	4,187	3,409	778	73.65	163
1922-1931	103,436	94,162	9,274	41,118	27,809	13,309	62,318	66,353	-4,035 ¹	91.03	295
1932	11,289	9,553	1,736	?	?	?	*	*	*	84.62	—
1933	31,977	30,327	1,650	*	*	*	*	*	*	94.84	—
1934	44,143	42,359	1,784	*	*	*	*	*	*	95.96	—
1935	64,146	61,854	2,292	*	*	*	*	*	*	96.43	—
1936	31,671	29,727	1,944	1,178	773	405	30,493	28,954	1,541	93.86	26
1937	12,475	10,536	1,939	1,528	889	639	10,947	9,647	1,300	84.46	84
1938	15,263	12,868	2,395	1,811	1,095	716	13,452	11,773	1,679	84.31	85
1939	18,433	16,405	2,028	1,996	1,019	977	16,437	15,386	1,051	89.00	62
1917-1939	351,795	326,676	25,119							92.86	

¹ Decrease.

* Figures for six months only (January-June) are available. These are: total 581, Jews 215, non-Jews 366.

* Figures not available.