

MISS SZOLD URGES REFUGE FOR YOUTHS

10,000 Await Aid to Escape
From Indignities of Life in
Germany, She Says.

TELLS OF ALIYAH'S WORK

Founder of Hadassah is Honored
at Luncheon Here Attended by
Leaders in Social Work.

Waiting in Germany to escape the "humiliation and indignities" of the Hitler régime are 10,000 Jewish adolescents who need the aid of sympathizers to maintain them in a land of refuge, according to Miss Henrietta Szold, organizer and leader of Youth Aliyah, the movement for the transference of German-Jewish youth to Palestine.

Miss Szold, Zionist leader and founder of Hadassah, which is sponsoring the program of emigration of refugee children from Germany, spoke yesterday at a luncheon in her honor given by Survey Associates at 99 Park Avenue. The luncheon was part of the celebration of the seventy-fifth birthday of Miss Szold on Dec. 21.

Miss Szold told a large group of leaders in social work that Youth Aliyah already had brought 950 German-Jewish children to Palestine and placed them in cooperative settlement camps. The cost of maintaining a child in the settlement for two years, she said, was about £72 (\$360).

Jewish Children Embittered.

"There are 10,000 adolescents, between the ages of 15 and 18 years, waiting in Germany to go to Palestine," she said. "We must accept the aid of Jews and Jewish sympathizers who may want to demonstrate that they do not endorse the barbarous course of action such as has been espoused by Germany. The minds of German children are being poisoned and the Jewish children embittered. Those who come to Palestine forget, or pretend to forget, what they have suffered in Germany. In my opinion, not a single Jew may remain in Germany, certainly no Jewish children, if they are to have a life of joy, creativeness, constructive activity, promise and hope."

Discussing immigration in Palestine, Miss Szold disclosed that only 20 per cent of the emigrants were coming from Germany. She said the majority were from the Eastern countries, and they are being "precipitated from the the fourteenth to the twentieth century," lacking understanding and finding it difficult to adjust themselves to modern civilization.

Turning again to Germany, Miss Szold said she had visited the country twice since Hitler came into power, the last time in September, 1935, when her "most poignant experience" was in observing the "humiliation and indignities suffered by German Jews."

Difficulties in Palestine.

Miss Szold discussed the efforts to establish a social service program in Palestine and the difficulties of dealing with the habits and customs of two races, the Jews and the Arabs. Because of the Arab majority, she felt it would require from five to ten years to effect the social legislation needed. Only recently, she said, had there been funds to pay trained social workers.

"Hitler came to our assistance," she added ironically, "sending us several trained social workers. But even these needed some training because they didn't know the country or the language."

Miss Szold said she was frequently asked if the German refugees adjusted themselves quickly in Palestine. She replied that...

adjusted themselves quickly in Palestine. She explained that while some become adjusted others held to the belief that "Hitler will go and we will return." Miss Szold said that Zionists "deplore the hastened temper into which we have been forced by the situation in Germany" and lack sufficient time "to think how best to assimilate the masses." She felt, however, that the cooperative settlements had proved a solution and that only lack of funds was delaying the movement.

Paul U. Kellogg, editor of The Survey and The Survey Graphic, presided.