

R/Tp 95P

The Russo-Jewish Committee.

REPORT.

JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1895.

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The Russo-Jewish Committee.



REPORT.

DECEMBER, 1894, TO DECEMBER, 1895.

IN presenting their Report for the year 1895 the Russo-Jewish Committee have first to express their sense of the loss which the cause has sustained by the death of their late Chairman, the Right Hon. Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., M.P. Elected as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mansion House Fund for the Relief of Russo-Jewish Fugitives in 1882, he continued to direct the work of the Committee from that date up to within a few months of his death. During that long period he was ever ready to devote his great abilities and influence to the cause of the Russian Jews, while his courtesy, firmness and wide knowledge of affairs have been of the greatest possible assistance in the work of the Committee. As some indication of the esteem in which he was personally held, the Committee decided not to fill the post of Chairman when Sir Julian's increasing ill-health caused him to resign that post a few months before his death. They will long remember his devotion to the cause as an inspiring example.

The position of the Jews in Russia is at the end of 1895 not much better than it was at the conclusion of the preceding year. The same restrictive laws remain on the Statute Book, and are put into action at the arbitrary will of the local authorities. The life of the Russian Jew still is one long series of petty persecutions. Expulsions on a large scale have ceased for the present, and as a consequence there has been a sensible diminution in the number of necessitous refugees. It is doubtful whether this comparative mitigation of active persecution indicates any change of policy on the part of the Russian Government. But there prevails in Russia the idea that there is less stringency in the application of the laws against the Jews.

CONJOINT COMMITTEE.

In dispensing relief from week to week, the Committee have had, as in previous years, the valuable co-operation of the Jewish Board of Guardians, and have conducted the greater part of their relief work by means of the Conjoint Committee of the two bodies. Owing to the various improvements that have been effected in the procedure of the Conjoint Committee in recent years, the work of the past year has increased in efficiency. Much assistance has been given to the deliberations of the Rota by the reports of the voluntary Visitors. The Location and Information Bureau has also been of great utility, and has been the means of placing many applicants for relief in a position of independence. The number of cases relieved by the Conjoint Committee has been considerably smaller than in the preceding year, and the Committee have accordingly been able to make somewhat larger grants in each case, so as to produce more lasting re-

sults. In their work the Committee have, as on previous occasions, been materially assisted by the permanent officials of the Board, especially by Mr. Stephany, its able secretary. During 1895, the Russo-Jewish Committee have continued the grant made towards the administrative expenses of the Board.

LOCATION AND INFORMATION BUREAU.

The marked success of this institution during the past year has fully justified the experiment of forming such an aid to the charitable work of the Committee. Not alone does the number of cases show a considerable increase (rising from 137 for fourteen months to 144 for twelve), but it has been proved by last year's experience that the majority of cases dealt with in the previous year had been made self-supporting, and removed altogether from the class of the casual poor. As such a result as this is the aim of all charitable work, the Committee consider that the existence of the Bureau has been justified by the success attained in so many individual cases.

Almost equally valuable, in the Committee's opinion, is the discriminative work effected by the Bureau and its officials. By actual test of the applicants' desire as well as of their capacity for work, the Bureau soon succeeds in sifting the unworthy loafer from the deserving poor. The former class are thenceforth excluded from the operations of the Bureau, and attention can specially be concentrated upon those cases where there is a distinct prospect of amelioration. The economy of time and money thus effected is not one of the least advantages of this method of classification. Money and attention, which might have been spent over and over again on undeserving cases, can be devoted directly to the alleviation of the lot of the worthy poor. The others soon learn

the uselessness of making further application to the Bureau, and cease to impede its operations by their importunities.

The work of the past year has been conducted upon much the same lines as those upon which the Bureau was founded. Full details are given in the annexed Report of the Bureau Committee, which will be read with interest by all administrators of public charity. One special innovation has been introduced, which it is anticipated will be a further aid towards making deserving cases more thoroughly self-supporting. In many instances, the trades for which applicants are considered suitable are seasonal in character, and they can find full work only during a limited portion of the year. Attempts are now being made at the Bureau to supply such cases with a supplementary trade suitable for that part of the year when work is slack in their principal trade. This system of binary trades, as it may be called, promises to be of great assistance in the work of relief.

The Committee feel it right to add that the success of the Bureau is due to the ability and zeal with which its Administrator, Mr. J. E. Blank, has carried out the instructions of the Bureau Committee, and to his wide knowledge of the Labour Market in the East End of London.

THE VISITING COMMITTEE.

During the year 1894, it will be remembered, the Visiting Committee, formed to superintend selected Russo-Jewish cases, was fused with the General Visiting Committee of the Board of Guardians, the latter body finding itself able to adopt the principles of relief on which the Russo-Jewish visitors had been working. The Fused

Committee thus formed have continued their activity during the past year, and have been of the greatest possible assistance to the work of the Conjoint Committee. Each improvable case is put under the supervision of one of the Honorary Visitors, and in their decision the Conjoint Committee are largely guided by the recommendations of the Visitor connected with it. By no means the least advantage resulting from the work of the Visiting Committee is the training it affords to many of the most promising of the younger members of the Jewish community in the best methods of charitable relief. In this direction much depends upon the organisation by which, in order that continuity of treatment may be secured, visitors are requested at intervals to revisit and report on cases of which they have at any time been in charge. The supervision of this branch of the work of the Committee falls upon the Hon. Secretaries of the Committee.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Committee have not considered it necessary to resume the publication of *Darkest Russia* during the past year. But care has been taken to supply the Jewish and general press with extracts from Russian newspapers and other sources, which give some idea of the continuous and harassing persecution to which Russian Jews are still liable. Information of a specially important kind has been from time to time communicated to the chief organs of public opinion, and various publications bearing on the subject have been distributed wherever any good result could be achieved.

THE POOR JEWS' SHELTER.

By special arrangement with the Port of London Sanitary Authorities officials of the Poor Jews' Shelter took charge,

during the greater part of last year, of all immigrants from Russia at the port of London, whether they intend remaining here or proceeding further. By this means first-hand information was obtained with regard to the condition of all Russo-Jewish cases landing here, and lists were periodically drawn up by the Secretary of the Shelter, Mr. J. E. Blank, which already have been found of great use in checking the later statements of such of the immigrants as afterwards apply for relief. The Committee, recognising the advantage of the work done by the Shelter in this and other directions, have continued, though on a somewhat smaller scale, the grant made in previous years to this institution. They have again to thank the authorities of the Shelter for permission to utilise its offices for the operations of the Bureau.

ENGLISH EVENING CLASSES COMMITTEE.

This Committee have continued their valuable work throughout the past year on the same lines as those on which they were first so efficiently organised. During the session, October, 1894—October, 1895, over 48,000 attendances were made at the Evening Classes, where facilities are offered the Refugees for learning the language of their adopted country.

The numbers attending during the past year show a slight falling off as compared with those of the previous year. An attempt has been made to ascertain how far the attendants at the Classes continued to utilise the facilities placed at their disposal. From statistics which have been collected from over three-fourths of the Classes, it is estimated that about 750 persons attended them more than thirty times during the Session, while more than half that number attended over forty times, and in some cases the attendances for a Session reached as high a number as

eighty or a hundred. In the face of these figures there can be no doubt that the Classes afford in very many instances the means of obtaining a knowledge of English adequate for at least ordinary purposes. Further help for home study has been afforded by an Anglo-Yiddish Manual, compiled by Messrs. J. Jacobs and H. Landau, a second and improved edition of which was issued during the year.

As in previous years, the success of the Classes has been largely due to the continuous exertions of the Hon. Secretaries of the Committee, Messrs. B. B. Halford and H. R. Levinsohn, while the Treasurer, Mr. Chas. De Pass, has been equally indefatigable in all that part of the work connected with its expenditure. The Committee desire to express to these gentlemen their best acknowledgments for their kind services, some idea of which can be obtained from the appended Report.

GRANTS.

Besides the work of relief carried out, as above stated, the Committee themselves have to deal from time to time with cases occurring outside the field of operations of any of the subordinate Committees. There are a limited number of individual cases which, from special circumstances, require to be treated on a more liberal scale than that generally afforded by ordinary relief committees. These mostly include professional men, whose careers have been cut short by the refusal of the Russian Government to allow an open career to Jewish intellect in Russia. A whole class of this kind exists in the Russo-Jewish students attending the Swiss Universities, who have been prevented from following a professional course in their own country. The Committee have continued the grants made for the benefit of such students, and have received during the past year most satisfactory reports from two Professors of the

Swiss Universities, through whom these grants are administered.

In continuation of the grants made in previous years, further aid has been given to the Refugees at Salonica, and a final grant was made on the recommendation of the High Commissioner for Canada to help in establishing a number of Russian Jews at Red Deer, Manitoba.

INSTITUTIONS.

The policy of subventioning local Jewish Boards of Guardians in the provinces to enable them to meet the increased tax on their resources, caused by the influx of Russo-Jewish poor, has been continued during the past year. A considerable proportion of the funds at the disposal of the Committee was originally supplied from the provinces. The Committee have accordingly always felt that in return some assistance should be given in this way. Care however is taken that any grants thus made should be devoted only to genuine victims of Russian persecution, and especially allocated for the permanent benefit of the Refugees. They cannot deprecate too strongly the custom indulged in by some of the local institutions of "moving on" the unfortunate Refugees from one town to another. They have reason to believe that no portion of the grants they have made has been expended in sending Refugees to the already congested districts of the Metropolis.

The Jewish Ladies' Society for Prevention and Rescue Work was mainly called into existence to prevent Jewish girls who come unattended from Russia from falling into bad hands. The Committee have accordingly felt that this admirable Institution could reasonably expect assistance from the Russo-Jewish funds, and have accordingly continued the grant made in previous years.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

From the preceding account of the Committee's work during the year, and from the subsidiary Reports which immediately follow, some idea may be obtained of the wide extent of the work which the Committee have to supervise. In the case of most of the Institutions specially mentioned in the preceding report, members of the Committee are themselves directly connected with the work of these bodies, so as to preserve contact with the Russo-Jewish Committee. Many of the members attend the weekly meetings of the Conjoint Committee throughout the year, while others keep in touch with the remaining branches of the Committee's work. It is only by means of this close contact with the various subordinate Committees and allied Institutions that the Committee have been enabled to organise the relief they afford into a consistent and wide reaching scheme.

As in previous years, the Committee have to express their thanks to Mr. M. A. N. Lindo for the assistance he has kindly rendered the Treasurer in keeping the accounts.

Whatever may be the future of the Russian Jews, the mass of distress caused by the inhuman persecutions of 1881 and 1892 will continue for many years to tax the resources of charitable institutions throughout this country, and the Russo-Jewish Committee will continue as heretofore to see that the funds entrusted to them shall be disbursed in a manner most conducive to the permanent welfare of the persecuted Russian Jews.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL MONTAGU,

Treasurer.

11th February, 1896.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES IN CONNECTION WITH THE RUSSO-JEWISH COMMITTEE.

I.

REPORT FOR 1895 OF THE RUSSO-JEWISH AND BOARD OF GUARDIANS CONJOINT COMMITTEE.

THE Committee has held its Rota Meetings for the relief of the Russo-Jewish cases every week during the past year. Until within the last few weeks, four members have been summoned in rotation for each meeting. Lately, however, the diminution of the number of cases has enabled the weekly work to be performed by two members only. As in the past, the Chairman has been usually present in addition to the Rota members, so as to secure, as far as possible, continuity and uniformity of treatment.

It again becomes the agreeable duty of the Committee to acknowledge the valuable services rendered by the members of the Visiting Committee, whose reports and personal attendance at the Rotas have greatly aided in the work of adjudication on the more difficult cases. Whenever practicable, the Visitors have been asked to administer the grants made, and this work, faithfully and intelligently rendered, has been of the highest value.

The officials of the Board of Guardians, especially Mr. Stephany and Mr. Berman, as well as the Administrator of the Location and Information Bureau, Mr. J. E. Blank, have continued, as heretofore, to afford the most important assistance to the Conjoint Committee. To the unremitting exertions of those gentlemen is mainly due the success of the work of this department.

The tabulation and supervision of the Visitors' cases are under the management of Mr. B. L. Abrahams, who has lately been promoted to the post of a Vice-Chairman of the Visiting Committee, continuing, however, the work he so ably and conscientiously managed when one of its honorary secretaries. The Conjoint Committee desire to place on record their high appreciation of Mr. Abrahams' important services.

It is gratifying to be able to report that during the past year there has been a considerable diminution in the number of applicants, there having been 336 new cases (representing 901 individuals) in 1895, against 534 new cases (representing 1,324 individuals) in 1894. The general volume of immigration was greater in 1895 than in the previous year, but there was a concurrent increase of emigration, and there are good grounds for believing that the balance of new refugees of 1895, remaining as settlers in this country, is not quite so large as those of 1894. Any influx is serious to the community having regard to the large increase of the Jewish pauper population during the past 15 years, but it is satisfactory to know that there is a tolerably certain indication that the influx, though not checked, is on the wane. The fact cannot be stated with absolute certainty. The diminished number of new applicants may be due to several other causes, especially to the fact that since the suspended action of the Continental Committees at the frontiers, none could leave Russia voluntarily but persons possessed of some means of their own, and those means would either enable them to establish themselves here satisfactorily, or would probably not be exhausted till some time after arrival in this country. Certain it is that the aspect of the refugees lately arriving betokens, as a rule, a somewhat better status than prevailed in former years.

An exception, however, must be made in regard to a peculiar class of refugees — Jews long resident in Russia, but of Turkish nationality or origin, and expelled from Russia as Jewish aliens. The inhumanity of these expulsions need not be referred to; but it is not surprising that the nation that will not allow English or American Jews to settle in Russia will not permit Turkish Jews to remain there. In most cases, these unfortunate people, when expelled, find they have lost their domicile in Turkey also, and if permitted to land there at all, are only allowed to settle in Salonica, a town overloaded with paupers and in a frequent condition of pestilence. The Russian refugees, who reach here via Salonica, usually arrive in a state of impaired health, rendering it always difficult, and frequently impossible, to make them wage-earners. The Alexandrian cases referred to in the Report of the Bureau Committee primarily consisted of Turkish subjects expelled from Russia, landed at Salonica, and thence shipped to Alexandria.

The 336 new cases may be thus tabulated—

- 144 Russian cases, directly victims of persecution.
- 169 Russian cases, indirectly sufferers from the conditions of persecution.
- 23 Turkish cases.

336

It is satisfactory to note that the number of old cases re-appearing for relief before the Conjoint Committee is also somewhat less than in the previous year. The old cases numbered 193 in 1894, and 182 in 1895. The slight decrease is of no numerical importance, but it is highly satisfactory to be able to note that though the influx continues to be cumulative, there is no indication that the pauperism occasioned thereby is cumulative also—a result that was apprehended by those most competent to judge of the future prospects of our community. It is too early to speak with confidence as to the future from such slight data as these, which may be due to a passing improvement in trade, the accident of a mild winter, and other fortuitous circumstances; but it would indeed be a subject for sincere congratulation if the number of old cases, re-appearing year after year, continued to show no increase, for it would indicate that the work of the Conjoint Committee effectually deals year by year with the exigencies that present themselves within that year and its predecessor, and suffers, as it were, no arrears of poverty to accumulate, except those inevitable cases of widowhood and orphanage, old age disability, and chronic disease—all, unhappily, on the increase. This desideratum can only be accomplished by the “thorough” methods of treatment set on foot in 1893; and, after three years’ trial, the Committee are glad to be able to record their confident belief that those methods have so far proved successful. The supersession of the old mode of relief by the process of careful and exhaustive individualising of each case has resulted in converting large numbers of chronic paupers into self-sustaining wage-earners; and, though the expenditure of time and money has been great, the results have justified the cost. Moreover, the net increased cost is not so very great, for it is partly recouped by the saving effected in the refusal of relief to those against whom the new methods have enabled impostures to be proved.

The figures in the annexed table show the outlay in 1895 to have been £2,413. 15s. 8d., about the same proportion per individual as last year. The expenditure for emigration was £862. 2s. 7d., a little less than in 1894.

The number of helpless Russian immigrants who, after a short stay

here, found themselves unfit for settlement in this country, and equally unfit for emigration, and who were returned to their own country, was only 223 in the year 1895, as against 490 in the previous year. The cost of this operation was £464. 5s., a large part of which consisted of grants paid to the traveller on reaching his home, to enable him to make a new start.

The cost of the cases under treatment in this country was £1,038. 5s. 9d., being at the average rate of £5. 6s. 5d. per case, a larger average (by about 11s. per case) than in the previous year. The outlay included the cost of apprenticing the children of applicants. The Committee always insist on this apprenticeship at the proper age selecting only trades of the right kind; and they refuse to help applicants who decline to allow their children to be so placed, or who put them to unfit, over-stocked, or unhealthy trades.

It is satisfactory to be able to report once more that the loan department still exhibits satisfactory results, very many applicants having been assisted thereby to gain a good living. The number so helped in 1895 was nearly double that of 1894, and the expenditure exactly double, £318 against £159. The repayments have been quite as satisfactory as could be expected. The loans are all made without security, so a small eventual loss may be expected. Still, mainly through the influence of the Visitors and the Bureau Officer, the repayments are usually made with commendable honesty and sufficient rapidity.

N. S. JOSEPH,
Chairman.

January, 1896.



RUSSO-JEWISH AND CONJOINT COMMITTEE.

Return of Relief to Applicants for the year 1895, including also Outlay on Bureau Cases.

CASES DEALT WITH.						DISPOSITION.						COST.		
	Cases.	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.		Cases	Men.	Women	Children.	Total	£	s.	d.
New Cases	336	281	178	442	901	Emigrated	68	29	59	171	259	867	2	7
Old Cases which re-presented themselves	182	152	175	572	899	Forwarded to Continent	9	9	6	12	27	45	1	5
TOTALS ...	518	433	353	1,014	1,800	Sent into the Provinces	2	...	2	7	9	3	5	0
						Returned to Russia ...	132	126	37	60	223	464	7	11
						Under treatment here...	195	172	186	639	997	1,038	5	9
						Remanded or refused ...	112	97	63	125	285	...		
							518	433	353	1014	1800	2,418	2	8
						Loans to 54 cases						318	0	0
												£2,736	2	8
						<i>Less</i> , Deposited by Emigrants ..						£71	10	0
						" Contributed by repatriated persons						25	12	0
						" Repayments of Loans						189	8	0
						" Refunded by Bureau *						17	8	8
						" " Visitors *						5	6	10
						" Repayments by Apprentices ...						13	1	6
												322	7	0
												£2,418	15	8
												£2,418	15	8

	£	s.	d.
Balance to Credit, 1st January, 1895	368	6	7
Payments from Russo-Jewish Fund to Jewish Board of Guardians in 1895	2,300	0	0
	£2,668	6	7
Expended by Conjoint Committee during 1895, as <i>per contra</i>	2,413	15	8
Balance to Credit, 31st December, 1895	£254	10	11

Audited and found correct, {	ISIDORE SPIELMAN.	
	LIONEL JACOB.	

* Grants not fully expended.

II.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU COMMITTEE FOR 1895.

IN presenting their Annual Report the Committee have much satisfaction in recording the unqualified success attained by the Location and Information Bureau during the third year of its existence.

Continued experience in the field covered by the Bureau has served to confirm the conclusion referred to in previous Reports, that personal service rather than money aid is the more important element requisite for the development of habits of self-reliance and independence in the newly-arrived immigrants.

Judging by the results already achieved by the Bureau, no reasonable doubt can any longer be entertained on this score. The Bureau can point to a fairly large number of men who, under the conditions antecedent to its establishment, would have swelled the ranks of paupers or pedlars, or have fallen into the hands of sweaters, but who, under its guidance, have become more or less skilled artizans, removed from the need of charitable aid. The object which actuates every step taken by the Bureau for the advancement of the cases under its charge is that the help given should be of such a character that it can be accepted as far as possible without any loss of self-respect; that the recipient be made to appreciate the personal and human interest taken in his individual circumstances, and so be induced to assist in the endeavours made for his own success. When it is borne in mind that, in most instances, the persons dealt with by the Bureau had been wholly unaccustomed to manual labour, it will be self-evident that success can have only been achieved by persistent patience and perseverance.

The statistics of arrivals (including many passing through England) for 1895 registered by the Bureau show a very decided increase over those of the previous year. But although the volume of arrivals was larger, there was a concurrent large increase of departures. Owing to the low rates of passage to America, current until

about August last the number proceeding thither was exceptionally high until September, and there has also been, throughout the year, a steady flow of Jewish emigration to all parts of South Africa. On the whole, there are good grounds for believing that the number of refugees on balance settling anew in this country in 1895 has not been larger than in 1894, and may possibly be less.

The most important cases dealt with by the Bureau during the past year were unquestionably the Alexandrian cases.

Early in March a freight steamer, the "Palatine," from Alexandria, landed 38 Russian emigrants, 12 men, 8 women and 18 children, in Boston, Lincolnshire, a town in which there were but three or four Jews. The poor refugees had passed through a terrible experience. Their only place of rest during the voyage had been the coal bunkers—for there were no cabins—and they were herded together regardless of sex, without light, warmth, or sufficient food. The poor creatures, who were absolutely destitute, had made the passage in the depth of winter, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that on landing they were famished, and in such a pitiable condition that several of them were unable to stand, and the life of one of them was for some time in considerable danger. The inhabitants of Boston, Jewish and Christian, vied with each other in their efforts to succour the new arrivals, who were promptly clothed and fed, the sick being carefully tended till their recovery. The Bureau Officer promptly proceeded to Boston, received the statements of the refugees, and made temporary arrangements locally for their comfort.

His report, dealing with each case individually, was considered at a special meeting of the Russo-Jewish Committee, and the recommendations therein contained were unanimously adopted. Of the 38 persons, 6 only now remain in this country, 3 only being in London.

This was not the first occasion when Russian refugees had been forwarded to this country under such conditions, and the Committee cannot but regard with astonishment and repugnance the inhumanity and want of consideration displayed by those responsible in Alexandria, who rid themselves of these poor creatures by such questionable means.*

The repetition of such treatment could not be tolerated; and representations were, under the direction of the Committee, made to the

* On March 25th, 1894, 26 souls were landed at Hull, after being conveyed from Alexandria in an open sailing vessel, without cabin accommodation, and exposed to all the rigours of the inclement weather. During the voyage one of the passengers gave birth to a child, and the captain humanely turned out of his cabin—the only one on board—to make room for the suffering mother.

Board of Trade. The matter was promptly taken up by the Marine Department, with the result that on Tuesday, the 19th March, the Captain of the "Palatine" was prosecuted by the Board of Trade, and was fined a sum amounting with costs to £82. The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, referred in strong terms to the inhumanity which permitted passengers to be "treated like cattle," expressing the hope that "adequate measures would be adopted by the British Consul at Alexandria to prevent the wholesale smuggling on board of people after the ship had been cleared, and the herding of them together, which recalled the worst days of the nefarious slave trade."

The importance of these proceedings cannot be over-estimated. The refugees all agreed in stating that several hundred persons were being temporarily assisted at Alexandria with a view to their being deported to this country, most of them being aged and destitute, and without the slightest knowledge of any trade. The further influx of large numbers of such a class was therefore imminent, and the danger has only been averted by the action so promptly taken by the Board of Trade.

Letters have since been received from Alexandria stating that, in consequence of the prosecution of the Captain of the "Palatine," "only second-class passengers would in future be conveyed to England."

The figures given in the last report cover a period of fourteen months (November 1st, 1893, to December 31st, 1894). Those in the present report represent the twelve months of 1895.

It is gratifying to note that the cases classed in the last report as "successful" have fully realised the hopes then entertained, many having made remarkable progress, and several then appearing in the "improved" list having since developed into successes.

This result is noteworthy, seeing that upwards of twenty-five per cent. of the total number dealt with last year appeared on the successful list.

During the current year 144 cases were dealt with, as against 137 for the previous fourteen months. The situations found number 116. One most significant fact is the almost total disappearance of "out of work," applications; and this is perhaps the most eloquent testimony which could be borne to the efficacy of the "Black List" method as a deterrent against persons falsely representing themselves to be out of work.

Too much importance cannot be given to this highly satisfactory result. Formerly hundreds of cases came before the rota of the Conjoint Committee with the plea of "out of work," and it was impossible to test the veracity of the applicants, except by the labour test of the Bureau which offers work in lieu of cash.

It is not too much to say that formerly there was a direct encourage-

ment to mendacity and imposture, and an easy path to the more or less intermittent receipt of public charity.

The list of successful cases appended to this Report will be of interest as exhibiting the wide industrial field covered by the Bureau cases.

Only those who have had any experience of obtaining work for an "unemployed" will be able to appreciate the personal effort required to induce employers to accept as workers men who, in many instances, had never been accustomed to manual labour. Several employers have entered heartily into the hopes and aspirations of the refugees they have received. Despite many a threatened disappointment they have been prevailed upon to retain their interest in them, and finally have had the satisfaction of seeing those originally most unpromising develop into capable workmen. And these men have not been ungrateful. Many have expressed their gratitude, and owned that the help thus afforded them had been far more precious than the most liberal gift of money. Every encouragement has been given to promising cases by supplementing wages during the earlier stages of employment, and by giving help for increased comfort in their homes. Another feature during the year has been that, wherever possible, the duty of making some small repayments to the Committee has been earnestly brought home to those who, under the guidance of the Bureau, were earning fairly good wages. The result has not been at all disappointing, and several cases have continued to voluntarily make small repayments from time to time.

Of the 116 situations found by the Bureau Officer during the year—

- 26 are still retained by applicants.
- 32 were retained some time, but were abandoned when the applicant had reached sufficient proficiency to enable him to get a better place.
- 30 were retained for a short period only.
- 8 were almost immediately given up, or the applicant discharged as unsuitable.
- 20 were refused by applicant, most of these being the spurious "out of work" cases.

116

The number of situations either refused or almost immediately given up has fallen to 28 as compared with 83 last year. This remarkable result strengthens the conclusion previously referred to, that the extended knowledge of the methods of the Bureau has led to a decided reduction in mendacious applications.



Of the 144 cases referred to the Bureau during the year,

- 35 may be regarded as already successful. (Of these 6 were included in the last report, but for various reasons have been dealt with again this year.)
- 29 may be regarded as improved or improving.
- 34 may be considered at present doubtful, sufficient time not having elapsed to enable a judgment as to results.
- 17 emigrated, the majority after having been taught a trade.
- 10 were returned to Russia as incapables.
- 7 were, after treatment, dismissed by the Rota, and refused further help as undeserving.
- 10 were impostors who had work when they declared themselves out of employment, or who refused to work at any time.
- 2 were relieved during illness.

144

The great aim has been to apply thorough treatment to the cases. Some have been under regular observation for the whole of the year, and many have demanded the careful and continuous attention of the Bureau Officer for several weeks at a time. It is only as the result of close, constant and vigilant care that so large a proportion of successful results can be attained from such unpromising material. No case has been entered as "successful" unless its condition at the close of the year has been such as to fully warrant the belief that, except under the strain of ill-health or other unforeseen circumstances, it would in the future be completely self-supporting. Nor has the successful list been artificially expanded. An appreciable number of cases could have been added to the list which have been emigrated under the following circumstances. Applications were made for emigration to America by individuals who had no knowledge of a trade or calling, and to have forwarded them would have been a mere "shunting" of the problem on to other communities. These applicants were set to learn trades, and so soon as they had attained sufficient progress were emigrated by the Committee. It is also worthy of note that several young men, set to learn trades, were enabled to save sufficient out of their earnings to themselves defray the cost of their passage to America.

Reference was made in the last Report to an experiment which was about to be tried with a view to minimising the evil of the season trades by providing a second or binary trade as far as possible akin to the ordinary occupation of the applicant, but which he could utilise during recurrent and periodical times of slackness. It is too early to make a

definite pronouncement upon the experiment generally ; but it has been attended with success in a number of those cases in which it has already been tried. Several who received periodical assistance during the winter, and who were last year taught a binary occupation have, this season, not made any applications for aid. In a number of others the applicants were told that the relief given in former winters would now be conditional upon the recipients taking up work in accordance with the instructions of the Committee during the period they were receiving help. This step further enabled the Committee to discriminate between the worthy poor and those who made a practice of begging ; for in some instances the individuals left the binary occupation when they became fairly advanced, and when, had they remained, they could have earned good wages. It is satisfactory to add that these were the exceptions rather than the rule, and that the binary occupation enabled many a family to tide over a period of depression under comparatively comfortable circumstances. The experiment is to be continued throughout the present winter.

For reasons previously recorded the principle of the dispersion of the Russian Jews in distant parts of London has not been widely applied. Nevertheless every opportunity has been taken to prevent the settlement of newly-arrived refugees in the midst of the congested district.

Assistance in forming a home has in every instance been made conditional upon the applicant taking up his residence outside the congested Jewish quarter, and in clean, wide, healthy streets. These efforts have been fairly successful, as will be seen from the following list. Of the 21 cases located by the Bureau (representing 102 souls),

- 16 are still in homes found for them or in other homes outside the Jewish quarter.
- 2 returned to their old neighbourhood almost immediately.
- 1 returned to old neighbourhood after some time.
- 2 left England.

—
21

These are the actual numbers dealt with by the Bureau ; but it must be remembered that every family removing outside the Jewish quarters attracts others in the same direction.

It is satisfactory to place on record the fact that a large and spontaneous migration from the congested Whitechapel district to districts south, east and north, is now in progress. The east parts of Commercial Road, Stepney, Poplar, Mile End and Hackney are rapidly becoming Jewish districts ; and as the roads in these parts are broader, and the spaces at rear of the houses are more open the conditions of health are

far more favourable than in the Whitechapel area, which it is hoped will soon be depleted of its superfluous population.

The entire cost of the Location and Information Bureau for 1895 has been £896. 5s. 11d., of which £336. 17s. was for administrative expenses, and £559. 8s. 11d. for the treatment of the 144 cases.

The latter sum includes the cost of furnishing the houses of newly-arrived families, providing tools, partial maintenance while learning trades, purchase of goodwills and stocks, medical aid and temporary help in sick cases.

The Committee wish to place on record their high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. J. E. Blank, the Bureau officer, to whose energy and intelligence is mainly due the success of the work. They would also record their sense of obligation to the chief officials of the Board of Guardians for their valuable co-operation.

In conclusion, the Committee desire to express the opinion that the Bureau has during the last year shown marked advance upon the two previous years, and that sufficient success has attended its efforts to fully justify the continuance of its policy, with such developments as experience may from time to time suggest.

N. S. JOSEPH,

Chairman.

APPENDIX A.

PRESENT POSITION OF THOSE CASES PRINTED IN APPENDIX D OF LAST REPORT AS HAVING SHOWN SUCCESSFUL RESULTS.*

Case No.	THEN	NOW.
96	Earning 30s.	Earning £4 a week, with still better prospects.
132	Earning 18s. to 20s.	Earning 22s. a week.
135	Getting on well.	Present address unknown—believed to be still here and doing well.
163A	Earning 17s.	In same situation, earning 21s. a week.
167	Earning good living.	Moved to Battersea; has repaid loan in full, and states that he is making progress.
178	Earning 25s.	Average wages now over 30s. a week; frequently over 40s.
184	Earning 16s., besides free lodging.	Has left situation, and opened business for himself.
215	Earning 14s. to 16s.	Working in factory, and earning 20s.
219	Earning 25s.	Now in business with a partner. Makes a good living.
222	Earning 15s.	Still in same situation and earns 22s. a week.
248	Earning 40s. to 50s.	Wages well maintained until a month ago, when the chief wage-earner had to undergo an operation, from which he has not yet recovered.
250	Family self-supporting.	Have made progress during the year. All in employment.
261	Earning 15s.	In same situation, and earns 18s. a week.
262	Self-supporting.	Father states: "Family very comfortable; all have made progress."
262A	Apprentice. Earning 5s.	Now earning 8s. a week.
278	Father and son earning 21s. to 28s.	Joint earnings now much increased.
293	Earning 12s. to 16s.	Now earns 30s. a week.
299	Earning 15s.	Still in same situation and earns 18s. a week.
308	Earning 20s.	Still in same situation and earns 24s. a week.
309	Earning 18s.	Address unknown, but believed to be still here and doing well.
317	In Glasgow.	Retains situation, and now earns 37s. 6d. a week.
323	Earning 20s.	All family sent to Glasgow to join father, who has a first-class situation in a factory there.

* The total amount expended on these cases during 1895 was £14. 7s. 6d. only, showing that almost complete independence of charitable aid was attained within a twelvemonth.



APPENDIX B.

CONTAINING SOME OF THE CASES TREATED BY THE BUREAU IN 1895,
AND WHICH APPEAR TO HAVE ALREADY PRODUCED
SUCCESSFUL RESULTS.

CASES No. 7A and 7B.—Two brothers, aged 25 and 30, expelled from Tver. One was a Watchmaker, but in consequence of defective sight gave up this business and joined his brother, a Jeweller. They opened a small shop, working as partners, their earnings averaging rather over 30s. a week. They have a fair stock of jewellery, besides lathes, tools, etc. A loan was granted them early in the year and this has been entirely repaid. The father was assisted by the Bureau three years ago, and still retains the situation in which he was then placed.

CASE No. 20.—A Looking-glass Silverer, aged 36, with wife and three children, expelled from Moscow. When first assisted by Bureau Officer the family were living in a small dark room amid wretched surroundings. The husband had been in bad health, and his means of subsistence were quite exhausted. The family was promptly removed to two rooms outside the Jewish quarter and the man assisted with a grant for stock. Half of this was in the form of a loan, of which the greater part has been repaid. The earnings have averaged 30s. a week.

CASES No. 57 and 57A.—Two daughters of a hawker, in Canning Town, aged 14 and 15. On leaving school, the girls were at once apprenticed, free of premium, to a well-known City firm of feather manufacturers, where they are making excellent progress. They earn jointly 8s. a week, and are to receive gradual increases as their skill in their trade increases. The earnings of these two girls, although small, have been of great importance to the family, which has thus been removed from bare subsistence to comparative comfort. The girls, who had not been very long in school, are becoming thoroughly Anglicised among their new companions.

CASE No. 78.—A "Sew-round," aged 40, with wife, 38, and seven children. Here four years. Expelled from Russia as a Roumanian subject. During last winter the man was taught a "binary" oc-

cupation, namely, "lasting," by which he maintained himself throughout his slack season. He has been in good employment throughout the year, working for two houses, and his earnings have averaged £2 a week.

CASE No. 121.—A Capmaker, aged 36, with wife and three children. Expelled from Batoum. When referred to the Bureau, the man was working in an underground cellar, making up cheap caps for hawkers. He was transferred to suitable rooms, and for some time has been employed by a large factory. His earnings have averaged 30s. a week.

CASES Nos. 180A, 180B, 180C.—Two young men, 21 and 20, Musicians, and their sister, a Tailoress. Compelled to leave Kiev. Here with parents and a young brother. When originally referred to the Bureau, the family were living in a wretched room in a block of buildings in Wentworth Street, devoid of furniture, and were in a state of semi-starvation. They were assisted with furniture, and promptly removed to the Soho district. The father and two sons were also supplied with musical instruments. All have made remarkable progress. Independently of the earnings of the father, which, in consequence of indifferent health, are somewhat precarious, the income of the family is upwards of £3 a week. The eldest son has a position in the orchestra of one of the principal West End theatres, and receives 38s. a week. The second son gives lessons on the violin, earning 15s. a week, out of which he defrays the cost of superior instruction for himself, and the daughter earns 8s. to 10s. a week. The youngest boy is at school, and has acquired a good knowledge of English. The eldest son, from time to time voluntarily makes small repayments towards the cost of the instrument which he received from the Committee.

CASE No. 287.—A Porter, aged 37, with two children. Expelled from Odessa. Here eighteen months. Originally placed as porter with a firm of leather merchants in Bermondsey, but owing to bad health, he was obliged to give up heavy work. Subsequently he was placed as messenger with a City firm, where he receives 17s. a week.

CASE No. 300.—A Brewer, aged 45, with a daughter (Tailoress) aged 21. Here 18 months. The father was assisted to a situation as a labourer which he retained throughout the year, his wages being 12s. a week. The daughter also kept during the whole year the same situation in which she had been placed; her wages varying from 10s. to 15s. a week. A younger daughter recently arrived, has been placed with a furrier.

CASE No. 319.—A single man, aged 20, of no trade. New arrival. He was placed as a learner in a City boot factory, and is already earning 12s. a week. His wages will progress with increased experience.

CASE No. 327.—A Tailor, aged 38, with wife and two children, Here four years. Expelled from Russia, being a Roumanian subject Owing to ill health, the man had been out of work for three months, and applied to be set up in a workshop at home. Bureau Officer prevailed upon his old employers to receive him back and to set him to less arduous work than he had been accustomed to prior to his illness. He has retained the situation throughout the year, and his earnings have averaged £2 a week.

CASE No. 325 and 325A.—A man, aged 40, with wife, aged 38, and seven children. The case had very frequently been before the Rota, the man having very frequently deserted his wife. Six months ago he returned home, and applied to the Committee for help to open a *Chedar* declaring that he could not find any work. His application was, of course, refused, and he was referred to the Bureau. He was placed as a labourer, and his son, 17, who also was unaccustomed to work, was placed in a factory. Both have retained their situations, their joint earnings being already 20s. a week.

CASE No. 362.—A man, aged 50, and two children. Here five years. Expelled from St. Petersburg, where he had for many years followed the calling of a barber. Having no means wherewith to carry on his business in London, and failing to obtain a situation, he drifted to a sweaters' den, where he became a presser. Under the strain of the hard work, to which he was totally unaccustomed, his health broke down, and he became unable to work more than a couple of days a week. On being referred to the Bureau, he was placed in a barber's shop on probation, in order to ascertain whether, if set up in business on his own account, he was likely to be able to succeed in it. This experiment having proved satisfactory, a business in the Soho district was purchased for £21, half of this amount being a loan. The result has been a great improvement in the man's health, and a change from a condition of starvation to one of comparative comfort. His weekly takings are nearly £3, and after deducting the cost of rent, wages of an assistant, repayments on account of his loan (not one of which has been missed), he still has a balance of some 30s. a week as his net earnings, and his takings appear likely to improve.

CASES No. 368A and 368B.—A farm lad, aged 19, and his sister, a tailoress, aged 21. Expelled from Kherson, went thence to Salonica, and sent by Salonican Committee to Alexandria. This is one of the families landed at Boston (Lincolnshire), last February. The lad was placed in a factory, where he is learning a good trade, and already earns 17s. a week. His sister earns 9s. a week.

CASE No. 377.—A man, aged 36, with wife and five children Here two years. Expelled from Moscow. He formerly earned a

pittance by purchasing old boots, which he patched up and sold. The Rota decided that he should be taught "finishing" (a branch of the boot trade) and that, when the slack time at this particular branch came round, he was to be taught "lasting" as a "binary" occupation. This has been done with the result that throughout the year he has been fully employed. His wages have varied from 16s. to 22s. a week. From being a cobbler, the man has become a skilled workman in two branches of his trade.

CASE No. 381.—A man aged 36, with wife and two children. Here one week. Had been expelled from the Caucasus. He had followed the trade of a bootmaker for many years; but it was necessary, in order that he should become acquainted with the English methods of his trade, that he should be placed with a "bespoke" shopkeeper. This was done; and, after a short training, he was transferred to another situation, which he has retained for nearly six months. He is receiving 18s. a week.

CASE No. 382.—A single man, aged 21, who, after being in the Russian army for three months, deserted in consequence of the ill-treatment he suffered. Here one week. He was placed in a first-class boot and shoe factory, as a "finishing-machine operator," and is already earning 17s. a week.

CASE, No. 389.—A lad, aged 15, here four weeks. He was compelled to leave Kowno in consequence of the Government school, in which his father was a teacher, having been summarily closed. The case was brought under the notice of the Committee by one of the Visitors, who, whilst on a visit to Russia, had met the father, at that time holding an important post. The lad was in London quite alone, and without resources. He had no idea beyond a desire to become a teacher. Having received a good education, including instruction in English, the Committee, on the recommendation of the Visitor, decided that he should be trained as a clerk. With this object he was placed in a commercial house which, having relations with Russia, was likely to find the lad useful. He has there learnt office routine, type-writing, and shorthand, and is already receiving 15s. a week.

CASE, No. 390.—A man, aged 22, having no trade. Here four weeks. Deserted from the Russian army in consequence of ill-treatment. He has been taught one of the best branches of the boot trade, working one of the steam-power machines. He is already receiving 17s. a week, and his wages will increase as his experience increases.

CASE, No. 401A.—A lad, aged 19, here four days. Expelled from Odessa, as a Turkish subject. This lad in Salonica was employed in the show-room of a sewing-machine company, and, in this capacity, frequently took to pieces the several parts of machines. He thus developed,



a taste for machinery, and was desirous of becoming an engineer. He was unable to speak or understand English, but this difficulty was overcome by his being accepted by a German firm of engineers. Although placed without the payment of any premium, he is being taught, and is already receiving 7s. 6d. a week.

CASE No. 401B.—A brother, aged 17, of the last-named individual Expelled under similar circumstances. In Salonica this lad had worked for a year with a mechanical dentist, and had already picked up the rudiments of a portion of the trade. Here again, was the difficulty of language, but, nevertheless, he was placed with a mechanical dentist, (also without a premium,) and is making good progress in the workshop. Within a few weeks he will commence receiving 7s. 6d. a week and there is every likelihood of his developing into a capable mechanic. In the first six months, until he begins to earn wages, he is maintained by the Committee.

CASE No. 408.—A man aged 33, with a wife, here ten days. Expelled from Russia as being a Greek subject. Applied to the Committee to be set up with a stock as a hawker. This was refused. Being referred to the Bureau, he was placed with a firm of boot and shoe manufacturers, and taught to be an "operator" on a finishing machine, one of the recently introduced machines in the trade. He is now receiving 14s 6d. a week, and will receive higher wages as he becomes more expert at his work. The trade he has been taught is not overstocked, but, owing to the machine being practically newly invented, there is ready employment for those who understand its manipulation.

APPENDIX C.

PARTICULARS OF THE EMPLOYMENTS FOUND.

Boot & Shoe Manufacturers (8 various divisions) ...	27	Caneworker... ..	1
Tailors and Tailoresses ^o ...	21	Carver	1
Cabinet-makers & Carpenters	8	Chemist	1
Furriers	5	Dentist	1
Hat and Cap Manufacturers	4	Feather Manufacturer	1
Cigarette Makers	3	Juvenile Suit Maker	1
Labourers	3	Machinist (Furriers)	1
Clerks	2	" (Upper)... ..	1
Dressmakers	2	Overmantel Maker ...	1
Engineers	2	Tanner	1
Painters and Paperhangers	2	Teacher	1
Tinplate Workers	2	Upholsterer	1
Turners	2	Wood Carver	1
Bookbinder	1	Wood Heel Maker ...	1
Brushmaker... ..	1		
		Total	99

LIST OF TEACHING EMPLOYERS.

Boot & Shoe Maker (various branches)... ..	8	Overmantel Maker... ..	1
Cabinet-makers & Carpenters	4	Painter	1
Furriers	3	Tanner	1
Dressmaker	1	Turner	1
Brushmaker... ..	1	Upholsterer	1
Caneworker... ..	1	Upper Machiner	1
Cigarette Maker	1	Wood Carver	1
Clerk	1	Wood Heel Maker ...	1
Dentist	1		
Engineer	1	Total	31
Feather Manufacturer ...	1		

* No applicant is ever placed in employment in any branch of the tailoring trade unless he has already, when in Russia, worked at that trade, and earned his living thereby.

III.

ENGLISH EVENING CLASSES COMMITTEE.

REPORT FOR THE SESSION, AUGUST, 1894—AUGUST, 1895.

1. The attendance at these Classes has fallen slightly during the Session under review. The total number of individual attendances during the past Session amounted to 48,499, as against 53,035 during the previous Session, equal to a diminution of about 10 per cent.

2. The expenditure on the Classes during the past Session amounted to £521. 0s. 5d., being an average cost to the Committee of 2·58d. per individual attendance. The cost per individual attendance during the Session of 1893/4 was 2·76d. per head, and during the Session of 1892/3 2·91d. This gradual reduction in the cost per attendance is mainly due to advantage having been taken latterly of the additional facilities provided in the Evening Classes of the London School Board. The readiness with which all the reasonable requirements of the learners were sought to be met in those classes has led the Committee to endeavour to supplement the work of the School Board, by payment of extra Yiddish-speaking Teachers, by payment of pupils' fees, and by advertising and helping forward in every way the work of those classes. The classes that were held during the Session under review at the Jews' Free School, the Poor Jews' Shelter, and the Talmud Torah Classes, have now been discontinued. The Committee take this opportunity of expressing their gratitude to the authorities of the above-mentioned Institutions for the ready and hearty manner in which they have assisted them on every occasion when they have been asked to do so.

3. The conditions under which many of the Jewish Poor in the East End live are not the most conducive to regular attendance on their part at Evening Classes, and hence, though the aggregate number of pupils attending the Classes continues large, the regularity still leaves much to be desired. It will be readily recognised that after a long day's work, usually of a sedentary character, attendance in the Evening at English Classes implies a very considerable degree of determination and perseverance.

From statistics that have recently been compiled, the Committee however believe that about 400 individual learners have made a minimum of 40 attendances each during the last Session, and about 250 other learners have made between 30 and 40 attendances each.

4. The Committee have now records of the attendance at the Classes extending over a period of three years, and a comparison of the attendance in the different years shows some remarkable coincidences. In each of the three years the maximum attendance was reached almost on the same day of the same month, on or about the 21st February, and the next largest attendance in each of the three years has been on or about December 10th. Moreover, all the fluctuations in the attendances during each of the three years appear to have occurred at almost identical periods.

5. The Reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors, relating to the evening schools where the special classes supported by the Committee are held, are all very satisfactory. As they are all very brief they have been set out *in extenso* in an appendix.

6. In March, 1893, the Committee published a Yiddish-English Manual. The first edition of 3,000 copies is nearly exhausted, and a second edition of 1,000 copies is now being printed. In this edition, besides the correction of some errors in the first edition, two apologues are added in Yiddish with English translations, inculcating the virtues of self-respect and patriotism. These stories were specially written for the Manual by Mr. Joseph Jacobs, and the Yiddish translations of them were revised by Mr. H. Landau.

7. Mr. Herbert Salinger has been elected a member, and Mr. W. L. Cohen has resigned his membership of the Committee; otherwise, its *personnel* has not changed since the last report.

8. Lastly, the Committee wish to record that whatever success has attended their work has mainly been due to the hearty assistance which they have received on all sides, especially from the School Board authorities, and particularly from the responsible teachers of the different Schools.

NATHANIEL L. COHEN, *Chairman.*

BETHEL B. HALFORD, } *Hon.*
H R. LEVINSOHN, } *Secretaries.*

January, 1896.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE
FROM AUGUST 4TH, 1894, TO JULY 31ST, 1895

*Compiled from the Audited Statements of Expenditure for each Quarter
furnished to the Russo-Jewish Committee.*

By Payments on account of Classes during Session 1894—1895, viz. :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
„ Fees paid for Students at Board Schools	112	14	3			
„ Teachers' Salaries	295	6	6			
„ Cleaning, Lighting, and Caretaking...	56	16	3			
„ Books, Writing Materials, and Appli- ances... ..	4	8	7			
„ Messenger's Salary	35	5	0			
„ Advertising	12	8	9			
„ Postage, Stationery, etc.	4	1	1			
				521	0	5
<i>Less amount realised from Sales of Yiddish-English Manual ...</i>					7	3
				£513	17	3

“MANUAL” ACCOUNT FROM JULY, 1894, TO JULY, 1895.

Copies disposed of up to end of July, 1894, as per last Annual Report	1,992
Presentation Copies	4
Sold	577
Lost and unaccounted for	22
Balance of First Edition in hand	405
	3,000

SCHOOL.	CLASSES.			TEACHERS.	STUDENTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Number of Nights Classes were opened during Session.	Days on which Classes were held.	Hours of Attendance at Classes.	Total number of Teachers.	Average number of Learners nightly in attendance during the Session.	Total number of individual attendances made during the Session.	Total Payments.	Cost to the Committee per attendance in pence.
FEMALE CLASSES.								
Old Castle Street Board School	97	Mon., Tues., Wed.	7.30 to 9.30	5	83.2	8,070	47 12 0	1.42
Settles Street Board School ...	106	" " "	" "	5	66.5	7,046	53 12 6	1.83
MALE CLASSES.								
Old Castle Street Board School	105	" " "	" "	2	29.9	3,054	26 15 6	2.10
Chicksand Street Board School	114	" " "	" "	8	127.8	14,574	77 5 6	1.27
Buck's Row Board School ...	98	" " "	" "	2	22.0	2,152	9 16 0	1.09
Settles Street Board School ...	106	" " "	" "	3	36.9	3,914	41 6 2	2.53
Jews' Free School, Week-days	83	" " "	8 to 10	5	56.7	4,695	104 9 11	5.34
Do. Saturdays & Sundays	42	Sat. and Sunday	" "	4	39.7	1,667	45 2 0	7.09
Late Classes { Talmud Torah ...	69	Mon., Tues., Wed.	9.30 to 11	2	20.1	1,384	63 6 0	4.50
{ Poor Jews' Shelter ...	93	" " "	" "	1	20.9	1,943		
General Expenses	51 14 10
				37	503.7	48,499	521 0 5	

Corresponding figures for previous year 38 546.5 53,035 610 7 7

Average cost per attendance last Session ... 2.58

Average cost per attendance previous Session.. .. 2.76



APPENDIX.

TOWER HAMLETS EVENING CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL, 1895.

OLD CASTLE STREET (*Males*).—"Carefully conducted and well taught, the School makes highly satisfactory progress in the elementary subjects. Other branches of instruction are in a state of thorough efficiency. It is gratifying to note the complete success of candidates from this School at the late examination in Book-keeping held by the Society of Arts."

OLD CASTLE STREET (*Females*).—"The special needs of the neighbourhood continue to be excellently well supplied by this large and long-established Evening School. Steady progress is made, and the School is in very good order."

CHICKSAND STREET.—"The School continues to do very efficient work under considerable difficulties amongst an earnest body of pupils. The teaching of physical exercises,* including swimming, adds much to the popularity of the School, but the Instructor in Gymnastics is put to a great disadvantage by limited space in a room, which, if cleared, would furnish ample accommodation."

BUCK'S ROW.—"The School is ably conducted and taught. Within it various recreative clubs have been formed to counteract the allurements of the streets. A striking feature is the large foreign element, excellently taught, but still struggling with the merest rudiments of English. For this adult class better desk accommodation should be provided."

SETTLES STREET (*Males*).—"These classes are capably organised and well taught. The pupils—many of whom are foreigners—quite appreciate the care and patience bestowed upon them."

SETTLES STREET (*Females*).—"This difficult Evening School is conducted with great tact and patience. The teaching in Elementary subjects is vigorous and effective, and the scholars—mostly Jewesses—manifest great interest in their studies. It is to be regretted that an English class † cannot be kept together."

* It is perhaps desirable to mention that the money spent on gymnastics and swimming has been obtained from a special collection by the Committee made privately for the purpose.

† This, of course, does not mean a class where English is taught, but a class composed of English girls.