

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT



NEW YORK

1935



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Objects of the Committee

“The objects of this corporation shall be, to prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of Jews, in any part of the world; to render all lawful assistance and to take appropriate remedial action in the event of threatened or actual invasion or restriction of such rights, or of unfavorable discrimination with respect thereto; to secure for Jews equality of economic, social and educational opportunity; to alleviate the consequences of persecution and to afford relief from calamities affecting Jews, wherever they may occur; and to compass these ends to administer any relief fund which shall come into its possession or which may be received by it, in trust or otherwise, for any of the aforesaid objects or for purposes comprehended therein.”

—*Extract from the Charter.*

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OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

President, CYRUS ADLER

Honorary Vice-President, ABRAM I. ELKUS

Vice-Presidents } IRVING LEHMAN
 } LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN

Treasurer, SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF

Executive Committee

CYRUS ADLER (1937)*	Philadelphia, Pa.
JAMES H. BECKER (1937)	Chicago, Ill.
DAVID M. BRESSLER (1937)	New York, N. Y.
FRED M. BUTZEL (1938)	Detroit, Mich.
JAMES DAVIS (1938)	Chicago, Ill.
ABRAM I. ELKUS (1937)	New York, N. Y.
ELI FRANK (1937)	Baltimore, Md.
HAROLD HIRSCH (1938)	Atlanta, Ga.
HENRY ITTLESON (1937)	New York, N. Y.
LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN (1938)	Boston, Mass.
ALBERT D. LASKER (1937)	Chicago, Ill.
FRED LAZARUS, JR. (1938)	Columbus, O.
IRVING LEHMAN (1938)	New York, N. Y.
SAMUEL D. LIEDESORF (1938)	New York, N. Y.
JAMES MARSHALL (1936)	New York, N. Y.
GEORGE Z. MEDALIE (1938)	New York, N. Y.
JULIUS L. MEIER (1937)	Portland, Ore.
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER (1936)	New York, N. Y.
A. C. RATSHESKY (1936)	Boston, Mass.
MILTON J. ROSENAU (1938)	Boston, Mass.
JAMES N. ROSENBERG (1936)	New York, N. Y.
SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN (1936)	New York, N. Y.
LESSING J. ROSENWALD (1936)	Philadelphia, Pa.
RALPH J. SCHWARZ (1938)	New Orleans, La.
HORACE STERN (1937), Chairman	Philadelphia, Pa.
ROGER W. STRAUS (1936)	New York, N. Y.
LEWIS L. STRAUSS (1936)	New York, N. Y.
SOL. M. STROOCK (1937) <i>Chairman</i>	New York, N. Y.
FELIX M. WARBURG (1936)	New York, N. Y.
MORRIS WOLF (1936)	Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary

MORRIS D. WALDMAN

Assistant Secretary

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN

171 Madison Avenue, N. E. Cor. 33rd Street

New York City

Cable Address, "WISHCOM, New York."

*The year given after each name is the date on which the member's term expires.

**Twenty-Eighth
Annual Meeting**

Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting

JANUARY 6, 1935

The Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Sunday, January 6, 1935. Dr. Cyrus Adler, President, called the meeting to order.

The following Corporate Members were present:

Community Representatives

CONNECTICUT

Hartford: Isidore Wise

FLORIDA

Jacksonville: Morton R. Hirschberg

ILLINOIS

Chicago: James Becker ; Bernard Horwich

MARYLAND

Baltimore: A. Ray Katz

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston: Felix Vorenberg

Somerville: Hyman J. Routtenberg

Springfield: Henry Lasker

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City: Joseph B. Perskie

Camden: Benjamin Natal

Trenton: Phillip Forman

NEW YORK

Brooklyn: William Liebermann; Hugh Grant Straus

Buffalo: Eugene Warner ; Herman Wile

Elmira: Benjamin F. Levy

New York: Ben Altheimer; Simon Bergman; Herman Bernstein; David M. Bressler; David A. Brown; William Fischman; Norman S. Goetz; Samuel H. Goldenson; Henry S. Hendricks; Henry Ittleson; Arthur K. Kuhn; Arthur M. Lamport; Irving Lehman; Solomon Lowenstein; Julian W. Mack; James Marshall; Alexander Marx; George Z. Medalie; I. D. Morrison; Joseph M. Proskauer; Harold Riegelman; Bernard Semel; Fred M. Stein; I. M. Stettenheim; Lewis L. Strauss; Sol M. Stroock; Felix M. Warburg; Ralph Wolf

Rochester: Henry M. Stern

Syracuse: Benjamin Stolz

White Plains: P. Irving Grinberg

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia: Cyrus Adler; Justin P. Allman; Jacob Billikopf; B. L. Levinthal; Victor Rosewater; Horace Stern

VIRGINIA

Richmond: Edward N. Calisch

Members-at-Large

Louis Bamberger, Newark; Eli Frank, Baltimore; Herbert J. Hanoach, Newark; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston; Fred Lazarus, Jr., Columbus; Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York City; Charles J. Liebman, New York City; Henry Morgenthau, Sr., New York City; Reuben Oppenheimer, Baltimore; Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia; Morris Rothenberg, New York City; Henry Wineman, Detroit.

Delegates from Organizations

B'RITH SHOLOM: William M. Lewis.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL JEWISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS: Estelle M. Sternberger.

COUNCIL OF YOUNG ISRAEL AND YOUNG ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE ORGANIZATIONS: Edward S. Silver.

HADASSAH: Mrs. David de Sola Pool.

HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA: John L. Bernstein, Abraham Herman, Jacob Massel, Albert Rosenblatt.

INDEPENDENT ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM: Leon Sanders, Max L. Hollander.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF ISRAEL: Simon M. Goldsmith.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN: Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman.

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA: Benjamin Koenigsberg.

UNITED ROUMANIAN JEWS OF AMERICA: A. D. Braham, Herman Speier.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA: Louis J. Moss.

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA: Mrs. Joseph M. Asher.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA: Mrs. Moses Hyamson, Mrs. Samuel Spiegel, Miss Sarah Kussy.

There were also present the following Sustaining Members and other guests:

Leo M. Abrahams, East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa.; N. H. Adler, Brooklyn;

Joseph Abramow, New York; Manfred Ambrose, New York; Miss Tamah Axel, New York.

Theodore Badman, New York; Clarence G. Bachrach, Brooklyn; Herman Baerwald, New York; Mrs. Paul Baerwald, New York; Miss Pauline Baerwald, New York; Salo W. Baron, New York; David B. Baum, New York; Mrs. James Becker, Chicago, Ill.; N. Henry Beckman, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Benderley, New York; Robert M. Benjamin, New York; Olie Berger, Providence, R. I.; Bruno Berk, Newark, N. J.; Irving Berkelhammer, New York; Arthur D. Berliss, New York; Israel Berman, New York; Henry J. Bernheim, New York; Ludwig B. Bernstein, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Adele Bildersee, Brooklyn; Meier Bloch, Brooklyn; Herman W. Block, New York; Meyer Bloomfield, New York; E. M. Bluestone, New York; William Blumstein, New York; Harris Bornstein, Bayonne, N. J.; Carl Boschwitz, New York; William G. Braude, Providence, R. I.; I. L. Brill, New York; Charles A. Brodek, New York; Simon S. Brone, Allentown, Pa.; Edward H. Burger, New York.

Ephraim Caplan, Brooklyn; Emanuel Celler, Brooklyn; Miss Emily P. Cohen, New York; J. Solis Cohen, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Morris R. Cohen, New York; Irving Ben Cooper, New York; Philip Cowen, New York.

Walter Derenberg, New York.

Hyman Ehrlich, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Joseph H. Ehrlich, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Alice R. Emanuel, New York; Felix M. Erlanger, New York; Sydney B. Erlanger, New York.

Leon Falk, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Louis A. Falk, Jersey City, N. J.; Myron Falk, Jr., New York; Ernst H. Feilchenfeld, New York; B. G. Feinberg, New York; A. Feit, Brooklyn; A. S. Freed, New York; E. D. Friedman, New York; Elisha M. Friedman, New York; Miss Ruby Frisch, New York; W. F. Fuerst, New York; Mrs. Felix Fuld, South Orange, N. J.

Joseph Galef, New York; Howard S. Gans, New York; Mrs. Howard S. Gans, New York; Jacob Ginsberg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harry L. Glucksman, New York; S. Herbert Golden, New York; Samuel Goldhamer, Cleveland, Ohio; Israel M. Goldman, Providence, R. I.; William Goldmann, New York; Sidney Goldmann, Trenton, N. J.; Lawrence Lyon Goldsmith, New York; Nathan L. Goldstein, New York; Moritz M. Gottlieb, Allentown, Pa.; M. J. Greenebaum, New York; Julian L. Greifer, Binghamton, N. Y.; David Gross, New York; J. Gutman, Brooklyn.

Phillip W. Haberman, Jr., New York; Louis J. Halle, New York; Miss Miriam Halperin, New York; Mrs. M. H. Harris, New York; William M. H. Harris, New York; Benjamin A. Hartstein, New York; Isaac S. Heller, New York; Richard Heller, New York; Edward Herbert, New York; Isidore Hershfield, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Joseph Herzog, New York; Miss Rose A. Herzog, New York; Samuel A. Herzog, New York; Mrs. Siegmund Herzog, Cleveland, Ohio; Maurice B. Hexter, New York; Caesar Hirsch, New York; Sidney Hollander, Baltimore; Jacob E. Holzman, New York; Louis Horwitz, Brooklyn; Henry Hurwitz, New York; M. Hyamson, New York; Edwin M. Hydeman, New York; George

- M. Hyman, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. C. Hyman, New York.
- I. Isaacs, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- Mendel Jacobi, Brooklyn; A. L. Jaffe, Brooklyn; Isaac Jaffe, New York; Jacob Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Bernhard Kahn, New York; Ernst Kahn, New York; M. J. Karpf, New York; David Kass, New York; Alfred B. Kastor, New York; A. D. Katcher, New York; Franz Katz, New York; ——— Koerner, Washington, D. C.; Edgar J. Kohler, New York; Alfred E. Kornfeld, New York; William Koshland, New York; Paul Kulick, Schenectady, N. Y.
- S. C. Lamport, New York; Saul J. Lance, New York; Henry Landau, New York; Jacob Landau, New York; Sidney Lansburgh, Baltimore, Md.; J. Larus, New York; Mrs. Henry Lasker, Springfield, Mass.; Morris S. Lazaron, Baltimore, Md.; Edward H. Lebovsky, Watertown, N. Y.; Irving LeRoy, New York; I. Harris Levy, New York; Max Levy, Port Richmond, N. Y.; Reuben H. Levy, Kingston, Pa.; Sanford Levy, New York; T. A. Levy, Syracuse, N. Y.; Warren Levy, Madison, Wisc.; Max Lewy, New York; S. Lipschitz, New York; Herman Lissner, New York, Mrs. Morris Loeb, New York; Ira Loew, Lynn, Mass.; Samuel Lonschein, New York; M. Lurie, Brooklyn.
- Frank MacDonald, New York; William J. Mack, New York; William S. Malin, Jamaica, N. Y.; Morris Manges, New York; Arnold D. Margolin, Brooklyn; Mrs. Benjamin Marshall, New York; Jacob Mayer, Easton, Pa.; Mrs. George Z. Medalie, New York; Philip Meirowitz, New York; Mrs. Mortimer M.

Menken, New York; David Metzger, New York; Morris Michtam, Brooklyn; L. Minsky, New York; Henry Moskowitz, New York; H. L. Moses, New York; Sol Mutterperl, New York; Mrs. Sol Mutterperl, New York; Mrs. Florence B. Meyers, Albany, N. Y.

Mrs. Clarence S. Nathan, New York; Edgar J. Nathan, Jr., New York; Mrs. Henry Necarsulmer, New York; Henry Necarsulmer, New York; Edward A. Norman, New York.

Alfred M. Oppenheimer, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Simon E. Osserman, New York.

Herbert Parzen, Jackson Heights, N. Y.; Eugene H. Paul, Brooklyn; Kurt Peiser, Detroit, Michigan; Abraham E. Pinanski, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. Francis D. Pollak, New York; Samuel Price, Springfield, Mass.; Frank J. Prince, New York.

Theodore Racoosin, New York; Moses Ramrus, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sidney Reisman, Pelham Manor, N. Y.; Hyman J. Reit, New York; Harry R. Richmond, Wichita, Kans.; L. Rittenberg, New York; Joseph A. Rosen, New York; Mrs. Henry Rosenberg, New York; Miss Minnie Rosenberg, New York; Mrs. Celia Rosenbloom, New York; Philip Rosenblum, Brooklyn, New York; Joseph Rosenzweig, New York; Mrs. Joseph Rosenzweig, New York; Miss M. Ross, New York; Louis Rudner, Trenton, N. J.

Manuel S. Sachs, New Haven, Conn.; Alexander N. Sack, New York; Rudolph Sanders, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Eleanor Saymon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; I. Saymon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Ray F. Schwartz, New York; S. Seiferheld, New York; B. Selekman, Boston,

Mass.; M. Senderowitz, Jr., Allentown, Pa.; Mrs. Belle Sessler, New York; E. L. Shaffer, Trenton, N. J.; David Shapiro, New York; Isaac Siegel, New York; Maurice J. Sievers, Cincinnati, O.; L. S. Silberberg, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Jacob Silverblatt, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Joshua Silverstein, New York; Ralph Silverstein, New York; Harry Silverstone, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. Harry Silverstone, Bridgeport, Conn.; Lionel J. Simmonds, New York; Murray Simons, New York; Henry B. Singer, New York; Joseph Sinsheimer, New York; John Slawson, New York; B. J. Smith, Scranton, Pa.; P. Smoller, Springfield, O.; A. Sokolski, New York; Miss Elvira N. Solis, New York; J. Solis-Cohen, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Nathaniel Spear, Jr., New York; Harry Starr, New York; Milton S. Steiner, New York; Nathan Stern, New York; Samuel H. Sternberg, New York; Isaac Stone, Cleveland, O.; Isaac Strahl, New York; B. A. Stroock, Newburgh, N. Y.; Mrs. Sol M. Stroock, New York; Charles Sufrin, New York; Arthur Hays Sulzberger, New York; Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, New York; Mrs. Leo Sulzberger, New York; Paul Summerfield, Providence, R. I.; Nathan Sweedler, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. B. Tart, New York; J. Garfield Trager, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Max R. Traurig, Waterbury, Conn.; George Trosk, New York.

Arthur Van Raalte, New York; Hiram N. Vineberg, New York.

J. M. Wachmann, New York; Martin Wechsler, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frank M. Weil, New York; Martin Weil, New York; Mark Weinbaum, New York; Morris

Weinberg, Brooklyn, New York; Miss Joyce Weiner, New York; Jacob J. Weinstein, New York; William Weiss, New York; Charles Weissman, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Joseph Willen, New York; Mrs. Wolfe Wolfsohn, New York.

Alfred Yankauer, New York.

Max Zigun, Bridgeport, Conn.; Morris Zigun, Bridgeport, Conn.

The following guests attended the annual meeting as observers for the organizations indicated:

ALPHA OMEGA FRATERNITY: Samuel Birenbach

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION — HEBREW UNION COLLEGE:
William Rosenblum

AMERICAN ACADEMY FOR JEWISH RESEARCH: Harry
A. Wolfson

DROPSIE COLLEGE ALUMNI: Samuel Nirenstein

JEWISH WAR VETERANS: William Berman

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF JEWISH MEN'S CLUBS OF
THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA: Theodore
Charnas

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TEMPLE SISTERHOODS: Mrs.
Albert J. May

PHI LAMBDA KAPPA FRATERNITY: J. Allen Yager

PI TAU PI FRATERNITY: I. Edward Tonkon

SIGMA ALPHA MU FRATERNITY: James Hammerstein

SIGMA TAU PHI FRATERNITY: George E. Braham

Presentation of Annual Report

The President presented the report of the Executive Committee for the past year.

Mr. Benjamin Stolz of Syracuse moved the adoption of the following resolution: "That the report of the Executive

Committee be adopted, and that the corporate members of the American Jewish Committee here assembled approve the policies and methods pursued by the Executive Committee, as outlined in its report, commend in particular its policy of cooperation with other organizations, and express their profound appreciation and thanks for the unselfish and devoted efforts evidenced by the members of the Executive Committee."

Mr. Benjamin Natal of Camden, N. J., moved that the resolution be amended to include the express approval of the attitude of the Executive Committee toward the proposed world Jewish congress and a pledge on the part of the membership to cooperate with the Committee in carrying into effect the policy recommended in the report of the Committee.

Mr. Stolz stated that, although his resolution included approval of this policy, yet he was willing to accept Mr. Natal's amendment.

The resolution, as amended, was thereupon put to a vote and unanimously adopted.

Address by Neville Laski, Esq.

Mr. Neville Laski, President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and co-Chairman of the Joint Foreign Committee, London, who was on a visit to the United States, addressed the meeting. The full text of Mr. Laski's address is given on pp. 103-110 below.

Afternoon Session

At the request of Dr. Adler, Judge Irving Lehman, a vice president of the Committee, presided at the afternoon session of the meeting.

Report of the Treasurer

Mr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf, the Treasurer, presented a report of the financial condition of the Committee, which was unanimously accepted. This report is appended.

Report of Nominating Committee

The President announced that, in pursuance of the usual practice, he had, in advance of this meeting, appointed a committee to nominate successors to the officers and to those members of the Executive Committee whose terms expire at this meeting. The nominating committee consisted of the following: Mr. Roger W. Straus, of New York City, Chairman; and Messrs. Simon Bergman, New York City; A. J. Dimond, East Orange; Sol Kline, Chicago; Joseph B. Perskie, Atlantic City; and Ralph J. Schwarz, New Orleans.

On behalf of Roger W. Straus, chairman, who could not attend this meeting, Mr. Lewis L. Strauss presented the following report:

For members of the Executive Committee, to serve for three years, we recommend that the following, whose terms expire today, be re-elected:

Fred M. Butzel	Fred Lazarus, Jr.
James Davis	Irving Lehman
Harold Hirsch	Samuel D. Leidesdorf
Louis E. Kirstein	Milton J. Rosenau

Ralph J. Schwarz

For membership on the Executive Committee to succeed the late Max J. Kohler, Mr. George Z. Medalie, of New York City.

For officers, we recommend the re-election of the present incumbents, namely, for President, Cyrus Adler;

for Honorary Vice-President, Abram I. Elkus; for Vice-Presidents, Irving Lehman and Louis E. Kirstein; for Treasurer, Samuel D. Leidesdorf.

With regard to the twenty additional places which will be created by the enlargement of the Executive Committee, should the recommendation for amending the by-laws to provide for such enlargement be ratified and the enlargement be authorized by the amendment of the charter of the Committee by the Legislature of the State of New York, the nominating committee recommends that it remain in office until after such amendment of the by-laws and the charter, and that it shall thereupon hold a meeting, or meetings, and submit to the Executive Committee recommendations for the filling of the new places on the Executive Committee, and that the Executive Committee shall be vested with power to elect persons so recommended, provided, however, that such persons shall serve as members of the Executive Committee only until the next meeting of the corporate membership, but, in any case, not later than the next Annual Meeting.

It was regularly moved and seconded that the Secretary be requested to cast one ballot for the nominees of the committee for nominations, which he did, and announced the election of the several nominees.

Upon motion, duly seconded, the recommendation of the nominating committee regarding the election of additional members to the Executive Committee was unanimously adopted.

Membership-at-Large

Upon motion, duly seconded, the Secretary was requested to cast one ballot for the nominees for membership-at-large suggested by the Executive Committee in its

Annual Report, which he did, and announced the election of the several nominees.

Report on Organization Matters

On behalf of the Executive Committee, Mr. Morris D. Waldman, Secretary, presented the report on organization matters, which is printed on pp. 77 to 88, below.

Upon motion, duly seconded, this report was accepted.

Amendment of the By-Laws

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the recommendation of the Executive Committee for amendments to the By-Laws, providing for an increase in the membership of the Executive Committee, and for change in the date of the Annual Meeting, was unanimously agreed to.

Memorial Resolutions

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee in memory of deceased members were unanimously approved by a rising vote.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the following resolution in memory of the late Baron Edmond de Rothschild of France, was unanimously adopted:

The American Jewish Committee shares with the Jewish Communities throughout the world the great loss that they have suffered in the passing of Baron Edmond de Rothschild. His generosity in laying the foundation of the first substantial colonies for the Jews in Palestine was inspired by an earnest desire to give thousands of the distressed members of the Jewish community an opportunity to reconstruct their lives and their careers under more favorable conditions.

The realization that the various deeds he performed for the Jew reflected his deep love for his co-religionists, gained for him the deep affection of his people.

The breadth of sympathy that characterized all of his endeavors and interests was further illustrated by the assistance he extended and the ample provision he made for Jewish learning and for scientific purposes.

The notable achievements for the benefit of his fellow Jews, will remain a permanent record in Jewish history and his munificent gifts to science and art and to the development of general culture will be remembered by posterity with grateful appreciation.

The American Jewish Committee tenders to the family of Baron Edmond de Rothschild its deep sympathy. Upon motion, adjourned.

MORRIS D. WALDMAN
Secretary.

Annual Report
of
The Executive Committee

Annual Report of the Executive Committee

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

The situation of our brethren in Germany and its repercussions in other countries, especially our own, continue to be the chief concern of your Executive Committee. The many problems presented are carefully studied and earnestly discussed with a view to initiating action which may lead to their solution, and frequent meetings of your Committee are held for these purposes. In addition the officers and the executive staff confer with the many individuals and groups who, in the course of the year, come with constructive suggestions. Our underlying principle continues to be, as in the past, to do only the things which, in the considered opinion of your Committee, will, directly or indirectly, help our fellow-Jews in Germany, and which will strengthen the capacity of the Jews in the United States, to help the Jews of Germany and those of such other countries as have been adversely affected by the pernicious influence of Nazi false doctrines.

I. THE JEWISH SITUATION IN GERMANY TODAY

Contrary to some reports and rumors, there has not been any improvement in the situation of the Jews of Germany. Indeed, the events of the past year show that the men now in control of the government are determined to go forward with the completion of the program begun in April 1933, of degrading the Jews and Christians of Jewish descent to a status beneath that of aliens.

Since the last annual meeting in December 1933, the only important so-called "legislation" was the publication just a year ago of a new labor law, abolishing the entire body of labor legislation enacted under the Empire and the Republic, dissolving labor unions, prohibiting strikes and lockouts, and vesting dictatorial powers in district trustees, whose decisions are final in all labor questions and disputes. Though not discriminating specifically as against Jews, the new law provides that only members of the German Labor Front, an exclusively so-called "Aryan" body of employers and workers, may be appointed honorary labor representatives in commercial and industrial enterprises.

Subsequent to the promulgation of this edict no legislation of any importance has been announced, but there have been many judicial decisions and administrative regulations which indicate that the edicts which have been placed on Germany's statute books are regarded by the courts and the administrative authorities as so many general suggestions whose application is left entirely to the resourcefulness and ingenuity of the judicial and executive organs. In the current volume of the American Jewish Year Book, no less than 30 pages are given over to a list of events selected from many, which show more vividly than any general description the direction which the maltreatment of Jews, and other so-called "non-Aryans," is taking. These events included such humiliating actions as requiring Jewish students at universities to procure registration cards of a special color; legalizing the cancellation by publishers of contracts with Jewish authors; prohibiting Jewish doctors and dentists, in cities of 100,000 or over, without excepting war veterans, from employment by

health insurance panels; prohibiting Jewish law students from serving the apprenticeship required of all applicants for admission to the bar; discharging all Jewish employees of the railroad administration; excluding Jewish medical students from clinics; introducing a *numerus clausus* for Jews in schools of art, music, pedagogy and social service; forcing Jewish children to give the Hitler salute when teachers enter or leave classrooms; permitting employers to dismiss employees solely on the ground that they are Jews; abolishing pensions for retired rabbis; raiding headquarters of Jewish organizations; forcing Jewish high-school students to attend lectures on "racial science" which teaches inferiority of Jews; forbidding Jewish youth organizations to wear any kind of uniform; circulating song-books for children containing such titles as "Death to Judah," "March to Berlin to Make Jews Feel Our Strength," and "Hitler is the Germans' Protector Against the Jews"; and many others.

These harassing restrictions apply chiefly to Jews in professional and academic fields. But Jews engaged in business were also maltreated and abused. This is shown by the many appeals by Nazis leaders, from Hitler down, instructing their followers not to interfere with business enterprises in the hands of Jews. It is clear, however, from the fact that such appeals are frequently repeated, that the more rabid National Socialists still have the upper hand in this respect, that such interference is going on continually, and that the government cannot effectively check it without embarking upon a policy which would be in direct opposition to a tremendous number of their following, who had been prepared for such anti-Jewish tactics by thirteen years of persistent agitation.

Such agitation shows no signs of abatement. It is indulged in by the heads of the government who avail themselves of every opportunity to heap slurs and abuse on the Jews of Germany and on Jews everywhere else. Many newspapers continue to publish defamatory articles of a most virulent type. The leaders in this chorus of scurrility are those papers which were or are still the personal mouthpieces of the Nazi leaders—the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, formerly edited by Hitler; the *Angriff*, edited by Goebbels; the *Westdeutscher Beobachter*, edited by Robert Ley, the head of the German Labor Front; and *Der Stuermer* and the *Fraenkische Tageszeitung*, edited by Julius Streicher, Governor of Middle and Lower Franconia. Besides the harangues of officials and the outbursts of the press, the hue and cry against the Jews is taken up by an army of writers through a flood of pamphlets and books in which Jews are held up to scorn, ridicule, and obloquy.

A few illustrations will serve to show the content and shamelessness of this propaganda. Early in November 1934, in a speech in Weimar, Adolf Hitler declared that he rejoiced that the 60,000 refugees, to whom he referred as criminals, are out of Germany, and expressed the hope that many more will follow. Later in the same month, in an address before the newly-created National Health Committee, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, declared it to be the duty of the members to purify the German nation of Jewish blood mixture, through strict adherence to "racial" principles. In December, the Ministry of the Interior issued a press statement explaining that the German race policy aims only at Jews and not at Japanese or Hindus, which were styled "ancient nations of high culture." In extending New Year's greetings to the readers of *Der Stuermer*, Streicher expressed the hope

that the year 1934 would see the annihilation of the Jews. In January 1934, in a public address in Upper Silesia, Franz von Papen, then Vice Chancellor, declared that Germany intends to proceed with the racial policy and "to make Jews disappear from public life in Germany." About a week later, the same thought was expressed, in a newspaper article, by Wilhelm Kube, former leader of the Nazi faction in the Prussian Diet, now governor of Brandenburg. A few days later, in characteristically intemperate language, Julius Streicher urged a boycott of not only businesses owned by Jews, but also those formerly owned by Jews and transferred to non-Jews, even if such a boycott should result in further unemployment. In February, the *Westdeutscher Beobachter*, edited by Robert Ley, declared that so long as a single German remains unemployed, the entrance of Jews into agriculture is impossible. In April, in an article published in the journal of the National Socialist Jurists Association, Dr. R. Foerer, Director of the Law Courts, advocated that permission to marry be accorded to only "race-pure, healthy, full-fledged German citizens."

Probably the most outrageous instance of anti-Jewish propaganda during the year was the publication in May 1934 of a special "Ritual Murder Number" of *Der Stuermer* in which virtually the entire paper was given over to articles on this infamous accusation, and charges that Jews are planning the most gruesome "ritual murder" of Hitler and his followers. These articles were adorned with shamelessly indecent illustrations. This publication was permitted to pass without a word of public rebuke from the government, but when, in June, the *Juedisches Familienblatt* published a special supplement refuting the ritual

murder accusations of *Der Stuermer*, the supplement was confiscated on the ground that it was likely to arouse disquiet among the population.

In the meantime, the legal status of the Jews and other "non-Aryans" remains undefined. Technically, insofar as the so-called "Aryan paragraph" does not apply to them, members of these groups still retain the status of full-fledged citizens; actually, however, they are deprived of rights which are enjoyed even by aliens in all civilized lands. That the government has been studying the subject is indicated by statements made by officials or other persons close to the administration. Thus, in November 1933, Alfred Rosenberg, official philosopher of the Nazi movement, declared that the government will recognize the German Jews as a national minority when they are isolated in a special territory within Germany—in other words, a ghetto. In January 1934, Helmut Nicolai, president of the Government of Magdeburg, published a scheme for citizenship in the Nazi state in which he proposed the division of Germans into four groups: (1) full-blooded "Aryan" German citizens; (2) foreigners residing in Germany; (3) Germans residing abroad; (4) German citizens of "alien" blood, particularly Jews, Poles and gypsies of German citizenship who shall have protection of the German state but may not hold public office, marry "Aryans" or practice certain professions. It will be noted that this plan, in which "German citizens of alien blood" are the lowest class, corresponds to the actual situation of the Jews of Germany who are excluded from public office and from practically all professions.

The results of almost two years of this ruthless oppression of the Jews are not as widely known as they deserve to

be. Announcements thus far made indicate that in Southern Westphalia a total of 7,200, and in Prussia no less than 10,000 Jews who had been naturalized have been deprived of their citizenship. Recently in a cabled news dispatch to the *New York Times*, dated Berlin, December 8, 1934, a comprehensive review was given of the social and economic havoc which has come in the wake of the Nazi anti-Jewish policies. The figures given are either estimates of the Central Committee for Relief and Reconstruction, established by the Jewish community, or official government statistics. Following is a bald outline of the appalling facts:

Over 60,000 German Jews and from 25,000 to 30,000 Jews of foreign nationality have left the country.

About 2,000 civil employees with academic preparation for their callings, have been discharged.

About 4,000 Jews in various branches of the legal profession have been ousted from this field.

About 4,000 physicians have been excluded from the health insurance service, from which 90% of German physicians derive the bulk of their professional income. (The Central Committee estimates that 2,000 former physicians are now dependent on charity.)

The 10,500 Jews formerly engaged in public health and social service have been deprived of their positions.

No fewer than 800 college and university professors have been ousted from their positions because they are "non-Aryans"; of this number, 350 have been deprived of all government aid since October 1, 1933.

Of the 1,200 Jewish teachers in state elementary and secondary schools, all but 300 have been dismissed.

With very few exceptions, all of the 1,200 Jewish journalists and writers have been expelled from their positions.

About 2,000 Jewish actors, singers, and vaudeville artists are excluded from employment.

Although the authorities have forbidden interference with the business of Jews, 30,000 of the 80,000 Jews employed in business firms have lost their positions.

A total of 35,000 applications for employment were received by the Jewish employment bureau in Berlin, during the last three months of 1933, chiefly from former employees of banks, business houses, and industries.

A total of 90,000 shopkeepers have applied for assistance to the various Jewish economic aid bureaus.

Stupendous as this calamity is, the Jews of Germany have not allowed themselves to yield to despair. Dismayed and humiliated by the degradation to which they have been subjected, they are nevertheless endeavoring, with the traditional tenacity and fortitude of our people in the face of disaster to adjust themselves as much as conditions permit, to their new situation. They have set up a central representative body comprising departments for relief, financial aid to businessmen, retraining of the unemployed for occupations which are not yet under the ban, the promotion of cultural activities, repatriation of foreign Jews, emigration, and settlement in Palestine. The community has found it necessary to establish a school system of its own for the education of its children, for whom attendance at public schools is frequently made intolerable. Already 15,000 of the 60,000 Jewish children of elementary and secondary school age are being instructed in these schools which, incidentally, give employment to a large number of the Jewish teachers ousted from their positions in the state schools.

In these efforts at adjustment, the Jewish community does not always have the cooperation of the authorities.

Difficulties are encountered especially in efforts to train Jews for farm work. These are meeting vigorous opposition from Nazi quarters. In November 1933, the Munich *Landpost*, organ of Nazi peasants, printed a warning to Jews not to train for agriculture because German soil belongs to Germans only, and advised them to leave Germany altogether. A Jewish landowner in Mecklenburg, who employed a number of young Jews, was arrested by the Secret Police and only released when he undertook to dismiss all these Jews. The Chamber of Agriculture for the Province of Brandenburg has issued instructions to all peasants that only "Aryans" are to be admitted for training in land work. At Giessen in Hessen the peasants were threatened that they would be boycotted if they did not dismiss all the Jews whom they had in training.

Despite these difficulties, the Jews of Germany are courageously proceeding in their efforts to adapt themselves to the deplorable conditions which have been forced upon them. And the only voice which condemns this unprecedented injustice is the voice of religion, expressed at great risk by courageous Protestant Ministers and Roman Catholic prelates.

As has already been reported to you, the American Jewish Committee has been watching events in Germany not only during the recent crisis, but for a number of years preceding it. Several trips were made by trained investigators and members of The American Jewish Committee in 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 as well as in the past year, 1934. On a number of occasions the Committee called special conferences to discuss the German situation. All along, your Committee has been in close touch with the conditions and has corresponded and

met with the leaders of responsible Jewish organizations of this country and abroad, in an effort to undertake useful action. Difficult as the situation is, the American Jewish Committee has brought its influence, and will continue to do so, in behalf of the harassed Jews of Germany.

II. OTHER CENTERS OF INTEREST ABROAD

Your Committee has followed with great concern the spread of anti-Jewish doctrines and the rise of anti-Jewish movements in various countries. The advocates of these programs directed against the Jews have been stimulated both by the apparent success of the German National Socialists in capturing political power and by the propaganda being spread in many countries under the direction of the Nazi foreign Propaganda Office. Even in Great Britain, the Black Shirts of Sir Oswald Mosley reached in April what since has appeared to be the pinnacle of their success in attracting a crowd of 10,000 to a rally in Royal Albert Hall, London. Mosley declared that his movement excluded the Jews "because as a class they are hostile to us." As a result of the disgrace into which Hitlerism fell, following the events of the "bloody week-end" of June 30, 1934, and the withdrawal of the support of Lord Rothermere's newspapers, the influence of Mosley's movement has considerably declined.

But the effect of the National Socialist anti-Jewish propaganda has been most heavily felt in those countries adjacent to Germany which are inhabited by German-speaking peoples and which therefore are considered objects of her territorial expansion; namely, Austria, Danzig, and the Saar Basin, and even Switzerland. It has also given fresh impetus to existing anti-Jewish agitation

in Poland, Roumania, and several other countries at considerable distances from Germany.

Austria

Austria, bound by ties of language and culture to Germany and suffering severe economic distress, has been the scene of serious struggles in which the welfare of the Jewish population was of great concern. Chancellor Dollfuss had, up to the time of his assassination, refused to allow Nazi agitation against the Jewish merchants, professional people, and students to go unchallenged. Although on September 15th, 1933, he had outlined his plans for a "Christian-German state on Fascist lines," he gave unequivocal assurances that there would be no discrimination against the Jews. Yet, there came not infrequent threats to the alleged Jewish "domination" of Austria on the part of high government and Church officials, including Judge Ranzenhoffer of the High Court. The timely warning from George H. Earle, then American Minister to Vienna, and public statements from certain Catholic bishops, as well as Prince von Stahremberg, leader of the Heimwehr, tended to clear the atmosphere. However, early in the spring of 1934, came reports of open discrimination against Jewish doctors, radio artists, bank clerks, etc.; and the serious economic situation of the Viennese Jews was revealed on Passover when 30,000 of the 100,000 Jewish families in the city were forced to seek relief. After Chancellor Dollfuss had been murdered by Austrian Nazis in an attempted revolution, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Minister of Education in the Dollfuss Cabinet, was chosen Chancellor.

Although Chancellor Schuschnigg's accession to power

left the Jewish community somewhat apprehensive because of the growing strength of the Nazi movement, he proclaimed his desire to follow in the footsteps of his martyred predecessor. In an interview in Geneva after the meeting of the League of Nations' Assembly, he declared:

"There is equality for all according to their outward and inward attitude toward the State and society. Thus, reports of discriminatory treatment current abroad are not true. It is true, however, that the specific character of the Jewish question in Vienna is primarily due to the political condition of the post-war naturalization system, strengthened by the Jewish influx from eastern Europe. As a consequence, there has been a certain reaction, but the law protects all citizens equally if they are loyal."

Nevertheless, since Chancellor Schuschnigg's accession, your Committee has been forced to take notice of the apparently growing discrimination against Jewish professional men and business people which is expressed in practice if not by legislation. Although the new regime is subject to the most intense pressure from National Socialist circles, assurances have been given of the desire on the part of the present government to safeguard an independent Austria. In spite of the disturbing reports of various discriminations against Jews, we have very recently received somewhat reassuring advices from a highly authoritative and influential source which leads us to hope that in spite of the Nazi pressure on the public authorities in that country, the position of the Jews will not be adversely affected. And, while recent reports of discrimination at a Vienna Hochschule may justify some misgivings, the opinion prevails that such events are only single cases which will not permit generalization.

In the meantime, your Committee has endeavored to keep in close touch both with Jewish and non-Jewish organizations and individuals, has had a number of conferences on the subject, and has submitted its recommendations and proposals for the advice and consideration of the Joint Council of the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, and the B'nai B'rith.

Poland

The situation of the Jews in Poland has continued to engage your Committee's close attention. Early in July, the Secretary of the Committee paid a visit to that country, and conferred with a number of leaders. His visit was followed later in the summer by a visit of Mr. Neville Laski, co-chairman of the Joint Foreign Committee. The Polish government had made strenuous efforts to prevent the violent agitation of the Endeks, (National Democratic Party) a political party with an avowed anti-Jewish program. Despite the signing of a non-aggression pact with Germany, an act which was commonly regarded as signifying a change in Polish foreign policy, the Nazi example was not followed by the Government. On February 11, 1934, Bronislaw Pieracki, Minister of Interior, declared in the Sejm that the government would not tolerate "race and national conflicts because they are alien to the historical spirit of the Polish people." Yet, the government was constantly subjected to the political influence of the anti-Jewish parties.

In the spring of 1934, the youthful elements in the Endeks organized a national radical party, known as the Nara, demanding immediate elimination of Jews from citizenship and professional and public life. This intense

propaganda and agitation resulted in the assassination on June 15, of Colonel Bronislaw Pieracki who had opposed the growth of anti-Semitism. Wholesale arrests of the Nara leaders followed, and the government suppressed the Nara movement and forbade the publication of its official organ.

The desperate economic condition of the Polish Jews is ground for profound anxiety. In a memorandum submitted to the Government, the Jewish Economic Committee of Warsaw declared that between 60 and 80 per cent of Jewish workers are unemployed, 200,000 Jewish families are living below the poverty line, 100,000 Jewish families are utterly destitute; and Jewish professional people are finding it increasingly difficult to earn a livelihood. In an address to the Central Organization of Jewish Merchants in Warsaw, last April, one of the Jewish leaders declared that 75% of the Jews living in small towns are near starvation.

The foreign policy of Poland has undergone substantial change during the past year. It appears now that she is pursuing a policy independent of France, her supposed ally. The non-aggression pact with Germany has already been referred to. However, the Committee has been assured by high officials of the Polish government that this does not imply an acceptance of the domestic policies of the National Socialist government, or sympathy with its aims, any more than Poland's treaty with Soviet Russia would signify an acceptance of her form of government. And yet, when during the sessions of the League Assembly in September, Foreign Minister Beck announced that

“Pending the bringing into force of a general and uniform system for the protection of minorities, my government finds itself compelled to refuse as from

today all cooperation with international organizations in the matter of supervision of the application by Poland of a system of minority protection,"

fears were expressed that the Jewish minority in Poland would suffer. However, assurances were given that this declaration was in no wise directed against them. Polish Jewish leaders and newspapers expressed regret at the loss of this safeguard and symbol, although they generally agreed that in practice it had meant little. As a matter of fact, however, the Jews of Poland do enjoy many rights which were denied them under the Tsarist government, and the great problem of the Jewish minority is an economic and social, rather than a legal, one. For many months past there have been frequent reports of the distressing economic conditions of the Jewish population of Poland and severe criticism of the Polish government, charging that the government not only has failed to improve their conditions but has actually pursued a deliberate policy of discrimination against the Jews. Complaints of the same tenor were submitted by some Jewish deputies in the Polish Parliament who have called attention to the excessively disproportionate burden of taxation placed upon the urban population, of which the Jews constitute a high percentage. Strictures have also been made at the government's failure to employ Jews in its service and in government industrial monopolies.

Though the Polish government has failed to satisfy the major complaints of the Jewish citizenry, a more searching study of the Polish Jewish problem should be made, and a fuller realization of the complexities involved should be borne in mind. That the economic condition of the Polish Jews is desperate, is unhappily true. Undoubtedly, too,

the administrative officials exercise discrimination from time to time and certain legislation bears with particular hardship upon Jews. Attacks on the government, have failed to take into consideration either the economic difficulties of Poland in general or the special dilemma with which the present government is faced.

The policy of the Polish government shows plainly a preference for the agricultural over the urban interests. The government is also influenced by its desire to pursue an independent course in international matters. Finally, the government is severely handicapped because of the prevailing economic depression in Poland. We believe that the government of Poland recognizes in the Jewish population one of the country's most valuable assets, the more so since they are a minority without irredentist ambitions. A satisfied Jewish population would immeasurably strengthen the government's position in Poland and with Jewish communities in other countries. We have received assurances from high government officials here and abroad that the authorities are aware of the liability to the state of large masses of unemployed and dissatisfied people. Apart, therefore, from any personal views that may be entertained by individual officials, consideration of state would dictate a policy of helpfulness to the Jews. Such a policy, however, is impeded by the fact that a vigorous and vehement opposition to the government stands ready at all times to exploit for its own political ends every manifestation of the government's concern for its Jewish citizens. Thus, even if economic conditions could make it possible for the government to open up the doors widely to civil service, or to relieve the urban population of taxation by shifting the burden of taxation more largely on the peasantry, or substantially to increase public

appropriations for Jewish schools and charitable institutions, those measures would be eagerly capitalized by the opposition party. Because of the widespread prejudices prevailing among the population, any conspicuous manifestation of pro-Jewish sympathies on the part of the government would furnish an effective weapon to the opposition in their efforts to overthrow it. The government is thus impaled on the horns of a dilemma.

Since the situation is most complicated and difficult, it can, in the opinion of the Committee, only be aggravated by the barrage of criticism and abuse of the government, especially on the part of Jews outside of Poland. This view has also been expressed within Poland itself by Doctor Joshua Thon, President of the Club of Jewish Deputies in the Polish Sejm, who, in an address before that body on November 6, 1934, pointed out that neither the political situation of the Jewish minority nor their economic hardships were purely Jewish questions.

We propose, as heretofore, to continue to watch the situation of our brethren in Poland and to make such representations as events may dictate. At the same time, we realize that Jewish organizations interested in the welfare of the Jews of Poland must concern themselves with constructive measures to improve the economy of Poland and to help in any way they can to promote trade between their respective countries and Poland. We are confident that to the extent that business in Poland is improved, the economic situation of its Jewish population will be improved. Also, we believe, a fair and helpful attitude on the part of Jews throughout the world is likely to evoke more sympathetic consideration of the problems of the Jewish population by the government and promote a friendlier feeling toward the Jews among the non-Jewish

population that will make them less receptive to the agitation of the Jew-baiters.

Danzig

Ever since the Nazi victory in Germany, the Free City of Danzig, although under the nominal control of the League of Nations and Poland, has come into the National Socialist orbit. The Senate of the Free City has fallen under the domination of the Nazi leader, Albert Forster, and has been made practically a district of the German party.

As a result, the National Socialist press is given free rein; and complaints arising out of the provocative attitude of the Danzig Nazis are given little consideration by the government. The professions and trades have been largely organized on a corporate basis, and the Aryan clause is widely applied. A systematic boycott against Jewish doctors, dentists, and druggists is having a serious effect on the economic life of these people. Furthermore, the government is practically approving such a policy by removing all Jewish members from public health boards and medical chambers.

Saar Basin

The Saar Basin, with its 97 per cent German population and the strong probability that on January 13, 1935, it would be incorporated into the German Reich, has, despite its present League administration, been the scene of vigorous Nazi agitation. In an effort to assure a vote favorable to Germany in the plebiscite, the National Socialist leaders in the Saar have not refrained from stirring up anti-Jewish

feeling. The Franco-German declarations on the protection of inhabitants of the Saar after the vote, have given at least one year's security to the Jews, in the event that the Basin is turned over to Germany. After that time, however, there will be no formal bar to the application of the "Aryan paragraph." Already, many of the 4,000 Jews in the Territory have made preparations to leave.

The Committee has studied this situation closely, and in agreement with other important Jewish organizations, has refrained from any action, direct or indirect, in the plebiscite, this being an internal political matter, but has cooperated in efforts to secure permanent guarantees for equal political, religious and economic rights of inhabitants of the Saar belonging to minority elements in the population.

Switzerland

The German parts of Switzerland have, likewise, felt the effects of National Socialist doctrines. Here, however, it has been principally a press campaign centered about a few National Socialist and anti-Jewish newspapers. In order to prevent the spread of the libelous statements made in these papers, the Swiss Jewish community has assisted certain individuals in bringing action against these propagandists. At Berne and Basle, suits involving the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" have been started, and once more in order to demonstrate their false, malicious, and libelous character, experts such as Chaim Weizmann, Paul Miliukov, Count du Chayla and Henri Sliosberg have given evidence for the plaintiffs. Your Committee has furnished the Swiss community with information gathered in the course of its long interest in the question.

Roumania

The Jews of Roumania have also been forced to face an anti-Jewish movement which is again recurrent after stimulation by the example of Nazi Germany. Serious outbreaks, led by the forces of Nicholas Cuza and Codreanu, have taken place. While attending the synagogue on a Friday, thirty Jewish families living at Dalan-ceana heard the bells of a nearby church ringing as a signal for an anti-Jewish attack on their unguarded homes. Dwellings and shops were sacked and goods were destroyed. Those accused of instigating the attack were freed by a jury at Czernowitz. Ritual murder accusations have been made in the urban press without interference from the government. Furthermore, laws have been proposed which would discriminate definitely against the Jews by legislative action and set them apart from the majority population. Dr. William Fildermann, President of the Union of Roumanian Jews, has addressed several letters to the Prime Minister and to the King with reference to these discriminatory laws. Until the assassination of Premier Ion Duca by the anti-Jewish Iron Guard, the government had attempted to suppress manifestations of racial intolerance. His death, and the subsequent release of those accused of plotting it, have left the Jewish community somewhat apprehensive. We have been informed that the United Roumanian Jews in this country has made representations to the Roumanian Legation in Washington, regarding legislative proposals which are likely to affect adversely the situation of Jews in Roumania.

Latvia

Your Committee has had the opportunity of getting first-hand information from several reliable sources about conditions in Latvia. With the accession to power of Karl Ulmanis and a fascist government under the slogan "Latvia for Latvians," various acts of discrimination against Jews have come to your Committee's attention. Subsidies for Jewish cultural enterprises have been withdrawn; many Zionist leaders have been imprisoned, ostensibly on the ground of their being Socialist agitators; Jewish doctors and professional workers have been dismissed under suspicious circumstances; and, in general, it appears that efforts are being made to restrict the freedom of activity of the Latvian Jews.

South Africa

In South Africa, where the large German population has been subject to Nazi influence, the falsity of a newspaper allegation that the Jews had planned to control the world was laid bare by judicial proof. A leader of a local National Socialist cell claimed to have obtained from a synagogue a secret document alleging, in line with the notorious Protocols, that the Jews plotted for the control of the universe. After examining the evidence, the Court, in a long opinion, concluded that the defendant was a hopeless fanatic and "an ignorant forger." As for the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, Sir Thomas Graham, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, called them "an impudent forgery, obviously published for the purpose of anti-Jewish propaganda." The South African government has vigorously acted to suppress all inflammatory

libels against the Jews there. The Board of Jewish Deputies of South Africa has kept us continuously informed of its activities.

Latin American Countries

Your Committee has also collaborated with the *Comité Contra las Persecuciones Antisemitas en Alemania*, of Buenos Aires, Argentina, in their work of education and defense of civil liberties in South America. Both in the Argentine and in Brazil, fascist groups have carried on campaigns against Jewish citizens. In Mexico, the German Minister protested to the Government against the boycott carried on by the Jewish Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber retaliated by charging that the Hitler government was supporting anti-Jewish propaganda in Mexico.

Canada

In Canada, also, German National Socialism has found fertile soil. Although there have been no organized political parties supporting Hitlerite principles, anti-Jewish agitation has sprung up. Your Committee is cooperating with the Canadian Jewish Congress in refuting through a legal process the old ritual murder libel which had been once more revived by an anti-Jewish newspaper published in Winnipeg. The Court has handed down a temporary injunction against the printing of the newspaper in question, and an argument in support of a permanent injunction is to be heard in the near future, on the basis of a new law adopted last April by the Manitoba Provincial Legislature, which provides that any member of a race or creed may apply to the courts for an injunction against the pub-

lication of libelous matters. Your Committee has furnished material and has offered legal advice to the plaintiff's counsel.

Anti-Jewish Agitation in Salonika

In April 1934, it was reported in the press that a violent anti-Jewish agitation had been launched by the Greek newspaper *Makedonia*, published in Salonika, the principal organ of the E. E. E., the Greek Nationalist Liberty Party. Recalling that when in 1931 a similar agitation by the same newspaper had led to the destruction of one of the Jewish quarters of the city by a mob which set it on fire, rendering thousands of Jews homeless, and that on that occasion former premier Eleutherios Venizelos had vigorously condemned the agitation, a member of the Committee, personally acquainted with Mr. Venizelos, requested the latter to use his influence to put a stop to this dangerous agitation. Several weeks later a report published in the press stated that, in an interview with a deputation of Jewish leaders, Mr. Venizelos repudiated the attacks of the E. E. E., and pledged himself to work to bring about the removal of existing antagonism of the Liberal Party, of which he is leader, toward the Jews of Greece. Owing to this antagonism, the situation of our brethren in Greece is uncertain and requires careful watching.

Russia

In November 1933, the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada solicited the cooperation of your Committee on behalf of sixteen Jewish scholars, several of them rabbis, who had been sentenced by the Rus-

sian government to three years' imprisonment at hard labor on the alleged charge of attempting to leave the country illegally. According to information given to the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, the men in question were induced by agents of the Russian secret police to attempt to leave the country. It was stated that this is not an unusual practice where the authorities wish to find a pretext for the deportation of persons they regard objectionable, such as those involved in this case, who persisted in their religious studies and observances, which, though not illegal, are nevertheless bitterly opposed by certain elements in the Soviet regime. After their arrest these sixteen men were kept in jail for eight months before trial. They were unable to secure counsel for the reason, we were informed, that no attorney is permitted to defend any clergyman or other ecclesiastical functionary. The men were found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, whereas the usual penalty for this offense is imprisonment for from three to six months.

The Union of Orthodox Rabbis requested your Committee to cooperate with Dr. William I. Sirovitch, of New York City, a member of the House of Representatives, who was taking an interest in the case. The Committee promptly communicated with Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who at once agreed to look into the matter. A few days later we were informed that Senator Wagner and Dr. Sirovitch had received word from the office of the Soviet Union Bureau in Washington, which had communicated regarding the matter with the Soviet Government, that a cablegram had been received stating that all the persons held had already been or were about to be released.

Early in October a report appeared in the American

press to the effect that the Soviet Government had liberalized its attitude toward certain groups of the population formerly denied the right to vote, which implies deprivation of a number of elementary human rights. It was stated in this report that among the classes to whom the franchise was restored were members of the clergy.

Your Committee secured a translation of the decree of October 1, 1934, of the Soviet Central Executive Committee relating to elections to local and republican Soviets, upon which this report is based. A study of the text revealed the fact that "former and present clergy of all religions" are still not reckoned among those "who earn their living by productive and socially useful labor," who alone have the franchise; while "persons who are employed for, or elected to administrative business and technical positions in religious communities for the service of religious ritual and premises (choir-singers, organists, doorkeepers, bell ringers and the like, also members of church councils)" are not deprived of electoral rights. There is, however, a way to salvation left open to clergymen, for the fourth paragraph of this decree reads:

"Persons who in accordance with the constitution of the RSFSR have been deprived of the electoral rights as belonging to the class of exploiters (landlords, capitalists, clergy, etc.) may be restored in their rights provided they have engaged in productive and socially useful labor during the course of five years, and have proven their loyalty to the Soviet regime. They can also be enfranchised before this period on appropriate intercessions if they are members of trade unions and have recommended themselves through honest labor."

This was probably the basis of the press report of the

liberalization program, so loudly proclaimed by the Soviet Government. Your Committee has been informed by a group of distinguished Jewish scholars in countries bordering on Russia that the teaching of religion to children up to eighteen years of age is still forbidden, in the country, when done in groups of more than three, and a number of other restrictions on the free exercise of religion are still in force, making the prospects for the very survival of religion extremely dark. Your Committee hopes that in the course of the diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government which have been ushered in by the recognition of that government by the United States, our government may find an appropriate occasion to impress upon the Soviet Government that the American people, of all creeds, would cordially welcome a more humane attitude toward religious functionaries and a more liberal policy toward religious education.

We are encouraged in this hope by the re-statement of the traditional American policy relating to the freedom of religious worship by President Roosevelt in his correspondence with Mr. Litvinov, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union. In his letter to Mr. Litvinov, the President wrote: "As you well know the government of the United States since the foundation of the Republic has always striven to protect its nationals in the free exercise of liberty of conscience and religious worship, and from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship and I need scarcely point out that the rights enumerated below are those enjoyed in the United States by all citizens and foreign nationals, and by American nationals in all the major countries of the world."

In this connection, we note with dismay the spread of anti-religious movements in countries in both the Old and

the New World. Along with our Catholic and Protestant fellow-citizens, we voice our protest against the suppression of religious liberty and freedom of conscience wherever and whenever such suppression is attempted.

The Committee desires to express its deep appreciation of the readiness of the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to meet representatives of your Committee and to discuss with them our problems helpfully and sympathetically.

III. DOMESTIC MATTERS

Anti-Jewish Agitation in the United States

During the past year, the anti-Jewish movements which sprang up in 1933 as a result of the course of events in Germany suffered serious setbacks. Following the events in Germany during what is generally called the "bloody week-end" of June 30, 1934, the Nazi movement in Germany was widely discredited, and the influence of Nazi propagandists in this country was materially reduced. The assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria served further to weaken sympathy for Hitlerism. In New York City, the Nazified German societies organized the so-called German American Economic Committee, known generally as Dawa, a name composed of the initials of its name in German, Deutsch Amerikanische Wirtschafts Ausschuss. This body made energetic efforts to foment a boycott in reply to the anti-Nazi boycott with accompanying anti-Jewish agitation of a virulent kind. The efforts of the Dawa to spread its activities to other cities are, we understand, not meeting with much success.

Another set-back to Nazi propaganda resulted from the revelations made public by the Congressional Committee,

headed by Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, which is investigating un-American movements. The public hearings held by this Committee in various parts of the country have helped to inform the American people of the scope and nature of activities and agitation entirely at variance with the traditions of fair-play and human equality which have always been basic in this country. Nor have the antics of the Nazi leaders here, their ludicrous efforts to inject Jew baiting into politics, added to their prestige.

It would be a grave mistake, however, to believe that the danger to the Jews of America from this source is past. The public tactics, often bungling and crude, of the Nazi organizations, are accompanied by more subtle methods which, because of their private nature, are often impossible to counteract. Within recent months, Nazi propagandists, including diplomatic and consular representatives of Germany, have succeeded in arranging to address private meetings of influential clubmen and clubwomen, members of college and university faculties, and the like. These meetings are not advertised, and invitations to them are issued to carefully selected persons whose receptivity to Nazi doctrines can be more or less relied upon. Often no time is permitted for discussion of the speaker's remarks. From what your Committee has been able to learn these speakers address themselves chiefly to efforts to justify the anti-Jewish policies of Nazi Germany, by making statements which are false and misleading regarding the number and activities of the Jews of Germany, and casting unjustified aspersions upon their good name. It is obvious that among the members of audiences thus addressed many do not know the truth. Lacking an opportunity to hear the other side, these persons become centers for the dissemina-

tion of misinformation in their business and social circles. This dangerous form of propaganda has naturally engaged the close attention of your Committee, and the members are earnestly requested to be on the watch for instances of it in their own communities.

Parallel with the subversive activities of Nazi propagandists and their adherents there is the anti-Jewish agitation fostered by native American groups or individuals. This agitation is largely political, being essentially an effort to discredit the Federal administration by exploiting such anti-Jewish prejudice as exists in the country. This school of propagandists seeks to disseminate the notion that the policies of the government are inspired by a non-existent Jewish influence with alleged sinister designs. Some of this propaganda is circulated to paying subscribers in the guise of confidential reports from Washington of "inside" information said to be not available through the regular channels of news. A great deal of ado is made by these retailers of falsehood about the number of Jews attached to the administration, many of whom have been in government service in previous administrations, although not a single plausible charge of incompetence or malfeasance has been made against any of them. This nefarious practice of pretending that there is something sinister in the presence of Jews in office appears to have caused considerable uneasiness, even anxiety, among Jews, and some have even expressed the wish that all Jews in office would resign from their posts. Those who hold this view evidently do not realize that such a procedure would be an admission of the false charges, or an approval of the institution of a racial or religious percentage system in connection with appointment to public office, in the place of the traditional sound American principle of conferring

office upon those best able to do the work, regardless of their creed or ancestry.

These anti-Jewish agitators also try to raise another false and baseless issue, namely, that Jews as such foment movements subversive of law and authority. In support of this assertion, they produce falsified statistics and garbled statements. Those who have even an elementary acquaintance with the traditions cherished by our people during the two thousand years since the destruction of the Jewish state know that complete and unequivocal loyalty to the country of one's citizenship is a basic principle of Jewish life. Ever since the Babylonian exile, spiritual leaders from Jeremiah down have adjured the Jewish people to seek the peace and prosperity of the land in which they live, to pray unto the Lord for it, for in the peace thereof they would enjoy peace.

Students of the origin of the American form of government have pointed to the debt which the Colonial fathers owed to the inspiration of the Hebrew Bible. Lecky, the distinguished historian, expressed this debt in the famous dictum: "Hebraic mortar cemented the foundation of American democracy!" To millions of American Jews as well as to millions of Jews in other lands, therefore, the tenets of liberalism and democracy are the most dearly prized ideals. Any form of government, or economic system, which is based on, or maintains itself by, the suppression of the elemental bases of human liberty—freedom of speech, of the press, of association, of religious worship—is, therefore, abhorrent to them. Throughout their history, Jews have suffered at the hands of tyrants and despots of all varieties. These experiences have fortified the teachings of their sages, admonishing a reverence for the sanctity of the individual. While under our form of govern-

ment every individual has the right to join a legally existing political party, Jewish teaching condemns all doctrines violating the Talmudic maxim that the law of the land is the law of the Jews. The vast majority of Jewish citizens of the United States who adhere to their religious traditions continue, therefore, to uphold the democratic American methods for achieving economic, social, and cultural progress.

Educational Activities

Your Committee continued many of the activities along the lines which were reported to you at your last annual meeting. In connection with the situation in Germany our efforts were largely directed to spreading information. This was done through the distribution of books and pamphlets and in other ways which were deemed effective not only in casting the light of truth upon events abroad but also in laying the foundation for general goodwill as between Jews and non-Jews in the United States. A number of reprints of the report submitted by your Committee at your annual meeting last year, and special bulletins on various subjects were distributed in large editions. Being in close touch with dependable sources of information, the Committee was in position to keep currently advised of significant events of special interest to Jews, in many countries. The collection of this information is only one of the many useful functions of our research staff, whose facilities are utilized by many students of current affairs, lecturers and journalists who have found its services invaluable in the preparation of newspaper and magazine articles and books. Underlying these activities is the intensive and methodical work of collecting, digest-

ing, and classifying a large number of facts. Newspaper clippings, pamphlets and books are carefully indexed and filed for quick reference. Not the least important of the many activities of the Committee's office is the answering of inquiries of all sorts regarding Jewish matters of which there is a continuous flow into the office.

Your Committee has also been instrumental in making possible research activities on the part of others with regard to subjects of vital importance, such as the question of race, and in securing the publication of sound treatises on such subjects.

We have in the main, two objects to our educational activities:

First we desire to inform Americans and to stir their humanitarian feelings by a constant presentation of the true nature of Nazified Germany. There is real danger that, with the passage of time, people will begin to accept Naziism as the Nazis themselves want to have it accepted; that they will be misled into forgetting the blows that Naziism has dealt to civilization. We must not permit this to come about. Our activity through speakers, through publicity to the press, through publications, through the radio, through the films, must concern itself day after day and week after week with the problem of keeping before the American people a true picture of conditions in Germany as they affect the Jews and as they affect all who believe in peace, in liberal doctrines, and in freedom of conscience.

Our second object is to attempt to immunize the American people against the virus of anti-Semitism spread by native demagogues. In this effort our work places the emphasis not on the Jews alone, nor even mainly on the Jews. We attempt, instead, to maintain among Americans

of all faiths an appreciation of the traditional principles of our country. We seek in numerous ways to dramatize the values of our democracy, to point out that group hatred is a menace to the democratic structure of our country. Our second course, in short, is to strengthen in every way possible an adherence to the American way of living in tolerance, in amity, and in understanding.

It is not deemed necessary to give further details as the members have been kept informed through special bulletins, the reports of our field representative, and statements by members of the staff at regional conferences. A full statement on the subject was submitted to the mid-year meeting at Chicago on June 10, last.

A comprehensive program for future work has been carefully prepared. Although the results of such work are largely intangible and cannot be estimated, it is believed that, if prosecuted over a considerable period of time, efforts in this direction are bound to bear fruit.

Immigration

Early in the course of the present emergency, the American Jewish Committee as well as other Jewish organizations recognized the need for efforts for the removal of administrative hindrances to immigration to the United States which, in the light of emergency, were unnecessarily burdensome. The efforts made in this direction by the Committee and by the Joint Council are fully described on pages 51-54 of the Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the Committee. Thanks to the readiness of the officials of the State and Labor Departments to give sympathetic consideration to the unusual conditions facing intending immigrants from Germany, and particularly after the State

Department regulations to consuls were issued in September 1933, following our representations, the administrative procedure has been simplified in several directions, with the result that the number of visas granted to applicants domiciled in Germany has been appreciably increased during the past four or five months. The number admitted was still very considerably lower, however, than the legal quota for Germany.

Perhaps the chief difficulty experienced by applicants for immigration visas is the requirement that they must prove that they are not "likely to become a public charge," (as the phrase has been newly construed during the present economic emergency) after arrival in the United States.

Should an alien succeed in satisfying the United States Consul to whom he applies for a visa that he is not "likely to become a public charge," such alien may, upon his arrival here, nevertheless in theory be required to furnish a bond to guarantee against his becoming a public charge. Until recently, the question whether the Secretary of Labor has authority, since the Immigration Law of 1924 was enacted, to accept such a bond, in advance of an alien's arrival, had been uniformly answered in the negative, pursuant to State and Labor Department regulations. This question was settled toward the end of 1933, following correspondence between the Joint Council and officials of the State and Labor Department, in which the legality of the subsisting regulation was challenged by us. On December 26, 1933, the Attorney General of the United States, in reply to questions submitted by the Secretary of Labor on November 4, 1933, ruled that it is within the discretion of the Secretary of Labor to accept a public charge bond in advance of an alien's arrival in this country, and that, where this is done, a consular officer may not

refuse to issue a visa to the alien concerned on the ground that he is likely to become a public charge. The Attorney General's ruling supported an opinion on the same subject rendered previously by the Solicitor of the Department of Labor.

Though the new ruling will not make possible any large increase in immigration, it will facilitate the entry of many desirable persons who otherwise would be excluded, and thus prevent hardships resulting from a hitherto mechanical working of the laws not in harmony with their spirit.

The Joint Council also challenged the legality of a regulation of the two Departments in force for ten years, making it almost impossible for refugees from Germany outside of Germany to secure United States passport visas, their efforts to secure police certificates of character from Germany being almost invariably thwarted by the German police authorities under such circumstances. Following the opinion of the Attorney General above referred to, the State Department followed the example of the Labor Department in admitting the impropriety of this regulation, and an amendment of it has been prepared and is about to be promulgated. The late Max J. Kohler, on behalf of the Joint Council, prepared elaborate briefs in aid of our position on these questions.

During the past year there was a perceptible development of sympathy for refugees, and a growing sentiment in favor of the facilitation of their admission into the United States, although without any increase in existing quota restrictions, because of the continuing unemployment.

As has already been reported, following the submission by a representative of the American Jewish Committee of the proposal that a number of German Jewish children be

placed temporarily in American homes, the Joint Council appointed a special committee to study this suggestion and make such plans for carrying it out as may be practicable.

A body known as the German Jewish Children's Aid, Inc., has been established to take charge of this activity, and a small number of children have already been admitted and placed in homes.

Early in March 1934, on behalf of your Committee, the late Max J. Kohler, Chairman of our sub-committee on immigration, filed with the Committee on Immigration of the House of Representatives a statement of objections against six bills then pending, all of which sought either to reduce existing quotas or to prohibit immigration entirely. The objections were based chiefly on the widely recognized unwisdom of enacting permanent legislation in times of emergency, when the aims sought can be achieved, as they had effectively been in the matter of immigration, by the stricter interpretation of existing law.

On March 13, the House Committee on Immigration agreed not to report these and other measures of the same purport.

Complaints of False Charges

The cooperation of the Committee was solicited by several business firms, including a large restaurant chain, which complained of widespread rumors falsely charging them with pro-Nazi sympathies, or anti-Jewish discrimination. Mindful of the importance of preventing injustice, the Committee subjected these complaints to a thoroughly objective investigation and, where our findings justified such action, submitted a report to the firms in question, clearing them of the charges made.

The Osman Case

The Committee also cooperated in arranging for the employment of counsel for Ralph Osman, a corporal in the United States Army who appealed from the decision of a court martial which had convicted him of violation of the Espionage Act of 1917. Representations made to your Committee on behalf of the young man indicated that anti-Jewish prejudice had probably affected the conduct of the trial. The decision of the court martial was set aside by the appeals court, and the corporal was freed. Subsequently he applied for, and was granted an honorable discharge from the army.

The American Jewish Year Book

In September last, the Jewish Publication Society of America issued Volume 36 of the American Jewish Year Book, compiled, like all the volumes of this series since 1909, in the office of the American Jewish Committee. The current volume was the sixteenth to be edited by the Assistant Secretary of the Committee. As is pointed out in the preface, the continuing crisis in the lives of our brethren in Germany is reflected in the present volume as it was in its predecessor. "Not only is a considerable part of the List of Events given over to occurrences affecting the Jews of that country, but some of the tragic effects are indicated also in the Necrology which includes the names of a number of distinguished German Jews who died by their own hands, and in the notices of appointments of scholars and teachers, ousted from the laboratories and the lecture halls of German colleges and universities, to positions of honor in the schools of foreign countries, where they were cordially welcomed."

The volume also contains a special article dealing with discussions of minority and refugee questions at the 1933 Assembly of the League of Nations, evoked by Germany's anti-Jewish policy. There are also biographical sketches of Doctor Hyman G. Enelow and Doctor George Alexander Kohut, two distinguished American Jewish scholars, who died during the preceding year. These articles were contributed by Doctor David Philipson and Professor Alexander Marx. Doctor B. M. Selekmán, the Executive Director of the Associated Jewish Charities of Boston, contributed an article in which that distinctively American product, the Jewish federation for local social service, is subjected to a comprehensive critical analysis as to its strength and weakness especially as revealed by the impact of the prevailing economic depression.

Besides these special articles, Volume 36 contains a detailed list of events during the preceding year, the usual directories and lists, and the Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of this Committee.

Saturday Sessions in New Jersey Normal Schools

Recently, the cooperation of your Committee was solicited by leaders of the Jewish community of New Jersey in connection with the introduction of Saturday sessions in the Normal Schools of New Jersey. We were informed that a reduction in the school term, as an economy measure, was the object of the authorities, but that the Saturday session confronted Sabbath-observing Jews with the dilemma of violating their conscience or failing in their studies. Besides, the introduction of Saturday sessions in one section of the school system may be an entering wedge for the introduction of such sessions in

other sections in which an even larger number of persons would be affected. The State Director of Education to whom representations were made by community leaders suggested the submission of a brief on the subject to the State Department of Education, and, at the request of the Committee, Mr. Louis E. Levinthal, of Philadelphia, an attorney, was good enough to prepare such a brief. The matter is pending.

Objectionable Motion Pictures

The opportunity was afforded representatives of your Committee to attend previews of several motion pictures on topics of Jewish interest and to offer suggestions for the elimination of parts which in the opinion of the Committee were likely to have an unfavorable effect upon the relations between Jews and non-Jews. In one case, your Committee joined other organizations in registering protest against a production which was regarded as objectionable in numerous respects. This protest resulted in the decision on the part of the prospective exhibitor not to circulate the picture.

Your Committee is gratified to note that a number of Jewish religious organizations have joined with Christian bodies in an effort to eliminate indecency from motion pictures and from theatrical productions.

Cooperation with Other Organizations

As in the past, your Committee has cheerfully given its cooperation to other bodies, non-Jewish as well as Jewish, whose work converges upon the objects of the Committee, and it has enjoyed the help and encouragement of a num-

ber of organizations. We have been in very close touch with the Board of Deputies of British Jews through Mr. Neville Laski, its worthy president, whom we have the honor of having with us today; with the Joint Foreign Committee of that organization and the Anglo-Jewish Association, again through Mr. Laski and its other co-chairman, Mr. Leonard Montefiore. We correspond regularly with the Alliance Israélite Universelle, the Jewish Colonization Association, and other important and active bodies abroad with whom we exchange information and views. Last summer the President and the Secretary of the Committee were abroad and had an opportunity to confer with the officers of these organizations and to obtain first-hand information about matters of Jewish interest in a number of countries. Just about a year ago, the Committee sent representatives to the first convention of the Canadian Jewish Congress, with which we have been in frequent correspondence. Mention has already been made of the Committee's interest in the libel case which has been brought in Winnipeg under the supervision of the Canadian Jewish Congress. In South America, we have furnished information and advice to a committee in Buenos Aires which is engaged in combatting anti-Jewish propaganda in Brazil.

In the United States, the Committee cooperates with a number of organizations. During the past year we have been in close touch with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the United Synagogue of America, the Council of Jewish Women, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, and others. Several meetings have been held of your Executive Committee with the participation of the Emergency Advisory Council established, you will recall, in May 1933. This Council consists of

representatives of 31 national and central Jewish organizations.

Through frequent meetings of the Joint Consultative Council, established in June 1933, representatives of the B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Congress, and your Committee exchange views and formulate unified policies. Except for the substitution of George Z. Medalie for the late Max J. Kohler as representative of the B'nai B'rith, and of Henry Ittleson for Irving Lehman as representative of the American Jewish Committee, the membership of the Joint Council is the same as last year, namely: representing the American Jewish Congress: Messrs. Stephen S. Wise, Bernard S. Deutsch, and Louis Lipsky; representing the B'nai B'rith: Messrs. Alfred M. Cohen, Albert Ottinger, and George Z. Medalie; and representing the American Jewish Committee: Messrs. Joseph M. Proskauer, Henry Ittleson, and Solomon M. Stroock.

The Proposed World Jewish Congress

It will be recalled that in 1932 a Jewish conference held at Geneva, Switzerland, decided to establish a World Jewish Congress "based on the conception of the Jewish people as a unified national organism." According to the resolution then adopted, the proposed congress is to be "a legitimate representation, authorized and in duty bound to deal with all questions of Jewish life, and to represent the Jewish people to the outside world, in a struggle for its civil and national rights." This decision was confirmed at conferences held in 1933 and last summer.

When in August 1934, reports regarding the conference then being held in Geneva began to appear in the American press under sensational headlines about a world

Jewish parliament and super-government, your Committee deemed it necessary to apprise the public of the fact that the conference could not truthfully be described as representative of the Jews of the world. The publication of the following statement was authorized:

“In view of the erroneous headlines and statements contained in some press reports of a conference of Jews now being held in Geneva, attention is drawn to the fact that the American Jewish Committee, which is made up of representatives in every important city in the United States, has not indorsed and is not participating in the world conference, and that important organizations abroad, among them the Board of Jewish Deputies of England and the Alliance Israélite Universelle of France, have declined to send delegates to represent them.

“In the light of these facts, the conference cannot truthfully be described as representative of the opinion of Jews of the world or as expressing the viewpoint of Jewish citizens of the United States.”

Subsequently, on October 8, 1934 the National Executive Committee of the American Jewish Congress affirmed the decision of the Geneva Conference of 1934 to establish a World Jewish Congress to be convened in 1935, and also decided to launch a campaign for the organization of national democratic elections throughout the United States on April 28, 1935, for an enlarged American Jewish Congress and delegates to the proposed World Jewish Congress.

Later, in November last, your Committee received a communication from the American Jewish Congress stating (1) that its Administration Committee had authorized steps “to establish union and cooperation in American

Jewry with relation to the part it may take, together with the Jewries of other lands, in dealing with the extraordinary economic, political and religious difficulties that face the Jewish people"; (2) that the American Jewish Congress believes "that the best interests of the Jewish people would be served by the creation of an executive representation in Geneva of the organized Jewries of the world, and that such representation should come into being as the considered action of a World Jewish Congress in which the delegates would be elected, as far as possible or feasible, on democratic lines"; and (3) that a Committee on Conciliation has been appointed to confer with the American Jewish Committee and with the B'nai B'rith "to explore the possibilities of arriving at an understanding with you (us) on the problems here outlined," and "is prepared to do everything within its power . . . to consider your (our) views and suggestions for amendment or adjustment or improvement of the methods suggested," although "any agreement we may arrive at is subject to the ratification of the Administrative Committee of the American Jewish Congress."

Your Committee gave this proposal extended consideration at a special meeting and unanimously decided to decline to join in any conference in which the proposal for a World Jewish Congress is to be the subject for consideration, but agreed to confer if other ways of securing closer cooperation are contemplated. Following is a statement of some of the many considerations which have all along shaped the attitude of the Committee toward the establishment of a general Jewish organization in the United States based on a plebiscite, or of a World Jewish Congress or any other form of international Jewish organization.

The year 1934 marks the 280th anniversary of the beginnings of the Jewish community in the United States. Even prior to the Declaration of Independence the Jewish settlers in the original thirteen colonies organized themselves to carry on religious, educational and charitable work. With the definite establishment of the United States as an independent nation, the gradual enlargement of the territory and the inflow of immigrants to the United States from various parts of the world, the Jewish community took on a larger form and these units in the different cities and states commenced to form national organizations to further their particular interests. These organizations were voluntary; they were created by people most interested in a particular branch of Jewish activity; they chose their own representatives and adopted their own policies.

In times of emergency, conferences between these organizations were held, united action secured and the desired result was usually attained.

A plebiscite of all the Jews in the United States above the age of eighteen, for which agitation is now astir, is a direct attempt, through propaganda, to destroy or minimize the institutions which the Jews of America have themselves created over a long period of years for all sorts of worthy purposes responding to the needs of the American Jewish community. If this were not so, and if this had not, on a previous occasion, when there was a plebiscite, been the purpose of the American Jewish Congress, the securing of common counsel through a conference derived from representatives of the existing organizations would have been all that was required. Just as this attempt was made on a previous occasion during the emergency cre-

ated by the World War, the disaster to the Jews in Germany has again been employed as the occasion to recreate an organization through a plebiscite, direct voting, a method which up to this time has only been employed by Jews like other American citizens for the purpose of electing their representatives in Congress, expressing their preference for President and Vice-President in the electoral college, and choosing their State, County and Municipal officials. It must be clear to anyone who will reflect that the creation of a general electoral machinery by the Jews of the United States for the purpose of establishing a Congress is bound to bring about in the minds of our fellow citizens a confusion which can only be unfavorable to the Jewish community; whereas there is not a single object that will be attained by the creation of such an organization based upon a plebiscite that cannot now actually be reached under the existing organizations which the Jews in America have established.

We are told that all this is proposed in the name of Democracy as though this were a new concept to Jews. Any Jew, who has ever taken part in the organization or conduct of a Synagogue or a Lodge or any of the numerous organizations which were built up, can testify that all these organizations are democratically organized and represent the will of the people who are interested in them and who support them. The Synagogue, the most ancient existing Jewish institution, has been democratic from its inception thousands of years ago. The real question therefore is whether the Jews of America in emergencies shall speak through bodies that represent all their existing institutions, or whether they shall speak through a plebiscite from which a large part of the community, which has

been specifically engaged in the proper and necessary work of the Jewish community, would abstain and ought to abstain.

These considerations, which in our opinion make a plebiscite for an American Jewish Congress unwise, apply with infinitely greater force to the establishment of the World Jewish Congress or any other form of international Jewish organization with which the plebiscite was initially and is apparently still bound up.

A conference held at Geneva, Switzerland, in August 1932, adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of a World Jewish Congress, in which the object of the proposed Congress was stated to be:

“This World Congress, based on the conception of the Jewish people as a unified national organism (*Volksorganismus*), should be a legitimate representation, authorized and in duty bound to deal with all questions of Jewish life, and to represent the Jewish people to the outside world, in a struggle for its civil and national rights.”

This resolution was confirmed in all details by the conferences which met in 1933 and in 1934.

It was further amplified by statements of the leading proponent of the World Jewish Congress, who declared:

“It should . . . create a truly legitimate unified representation of the Jewish people, which will have the right to speak in the name of the sixteen million Jews, to the nations and the governments of the world . . .” “There is only one possible basis for the World Congress, the idea of Jewish Nationhood (*Volkstum*).” “The scope of the Congress will be the totality of Jewish questions, the problems of inner Jewish life, the representation

before the nations of the world, the struggle against the foes of the Jewish people."

We share the feeling of those who, alarmed by the tragic fate that has befallen the Jews of Germany, and the baneful influence in other countries of Nazi policies, urge that Jews everywhere take counsel with one another with a view to finding effective measures to defend themselves against the menace which threatens their very existence. But to take such counsel, to confer and exchange views is only the proximate purpose of the proposed World Congress. It is clear from the statements quoted that the Congress is intended to be a permanent Parliament, the deputies of which, elected by a machinery which is associated with representative government of political states, are to be authorized to deal with all matters affecting Jews in any and every country of the globe; and to negotiate with governments on matters affecting Jewish citizens. While it cannot serve any useful purpose which is not now being served by existing voluntary Jewish agencies in each country, the proposed World Jewish Congress can only endanger the status of the Jews in the countries of which they are citizens. As citizens, Jews recognize only the authority of the parliament of the country in which they live.

A Jewish parliament would give aid and comfort to those who promote hostility to the Jews, on the ground of alleged international solidarity and super-loyalty. It would sow doubts in the minds of our fellow-citizens in all countries as to the precise status of the Jew as citizen.

These dangerous consequences will follow, although the Congress will in fact be not representative of all the Jews, and will have no power to enforce its decisions even upon

those individuals who vote for its representatives, and who, by so doing, are implying the acceptance of an obligation to an extra-national authority. These consequences are inevitable, although in practice the Congress can be nothing more than a platform for the making of speeches, and a convocation for the passage of resolutions.

There have always been, and there are particularly to-day, special problems facing the Jews of all countries simultaneously. But, owing to the differences in the condition of the Jews of various countries, and in the traditions and customs of these countries, the manifestations of these problems differ materially in each land from the manifestations in other lands. It is clear, therefore, that the Jews of each country are in the best position to understand and meet their own problems, without the assistance of an international agency which could not possibly understand the local situations.

The Committee believes that it is at times useful for the accredited representatives of organizations of different countries to meet for an interchange of views and information. The Committee has participated in such conferences, and is prepared to do so at future meetings when, in its opinion, they appear desirable.

The American Jewish Committee holds it to be self-evident that the Jews of the United States have here established a permanent home for themselves and their children, have acquired the rights and assumed the correlative duties of American citizenship, and recognize their unqualified allegiance to this country which they love and cherish and of whose citizens they regard themselves as a loyal and integral part. The Committee believes that as American citizens, Jews have the right, individually or associated in groups, to approach the government of the

United States and solicit its good offices in behalf of the betterment of the lot of oppressed Jews in other lands. The Committee does not believe, however, that it is consistent with these principles for them to associate themselves with the citizens of other countries in creating an international body which will assume or attempt to speak for the Jews of this country.

The Committee believes that, animated by their love of country and their devotion to the highest conception of patriotism, American Jews will recognize the menace to their status inherent in the proposed World Congress and will declare their opposition to it. A firm and unequivocal refusal to have any part in such a movement, either directly or indirectly, may persuade those who are promoting it to withdraw from a proposed course of action which can achieve no helpful results, but which is freighted with embarrassment and even disaster to Jews everywhere.

It has been possible in this brief report to dwell upon only a very few of the matters with which the Executive Committee and its staff were busily occupied during these past fourteen months.

We can assure you, however, that we have tried earnestly and, we believe, intelligently to exert every possible influence to combat the hostility here and abroad. Our weapons are not those of armies and navies, of guns and gases. Our weapon is largely public opinion. Without hysteria, but with profound concern we have, in many ways, sought to illumine the public mind with respect to the dangers of anti-Semitism and all forms of racial and religious bigotry, not only to the Jews but to all people who love liberty and justice. The press, the clergy, public

officials and leaders in all walks of life and of all faiths are making common cause to stem bigotry and anti-religious movements. It is evident that the American people, though sorely tried by economic distress, have been immune to the unscrupulous but skilful propaganda of the Nazis and others who desire to exploit racial prejudice for their own selfish ends. It is imperative, however, that our efforts in cooperation with Protestants and Catholics continue unabated and in such a manner as to convince our non-Jewish fellow-Americans that the rights we demand for our co-religionists in other countries are those elemental human rights which constitute the basis of American civilization.

To carry on we need your implicit confidence and generous support.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

REPORT ON ORGANIZATION MATTERS

1. Necrology

The Committee sustained a great loss in the sudden passing of one of the members of its Executive Committee, Mr. Max J. Kohler, on July 24, 1934. The following resolution was duly recorded in the minutes of your Committee:

"The members of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee, learning with sorrow of the passing of their colleague, Max J. Kohler, have recorded the following minute:

"His broad comprehension of the facts and principles of American Jewish life; his tireless activities in the advancement of democratic ideals; his unceasing labors in the interests of the immigrant; his vast knowledge of the law and history, supported by a photographic memory, enabled him to render unique service to the community at large and in particular to the Jewish community.

"Imbued with the deep sense of justice and with an abiding faith in the methods and principles of democracy, he labored indefatigably to win for those who had known political, religious, and racial prejudice the freedom which they had long been denied and which America promised. The law, in his broad judgment, was a means of attaining and assuring these ideals. It was in and through the law that his mind and heart found hope for freedom and justice.

"He was not essentially or merely a practicing attorney, but rather a juridical scholar, a great authority in constitutional and international law, especially as they concerned the fundamental rights of men. In particular, it was to the rights of minorities that he devoted his scholarly activities and practical efforts. He gave generously of his time and his vital energies to the work of such organizations as the American Jewish Historical Society, The Judeans, the Standard Jewish Encyclopedia, the Jewish Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Baron de Hirsch Fund, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Committee.

"The American Jewish Committee in tendering its sympathy to his brother and to his sisters, shares with all of these organizations and Israel at large the loss of a brilliant and always helpful collaborator.

"The remembrance of his life and services will be a source of inspiration to all who are carrying on the work that absorbed his loyalty and talents."

A meeting in memory of Mr. Kohler was held on Sunday afternoon, November 25, 1934, at Temple Emanu-El, New York City, with twenty-two organizations participating, and addresses delivered by the following: the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Goldenson, the Hon. Irving Lehman, the Hon. Alfred M. Cohen, and Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach. The Hon. Julian W. Mack who was to have spoken but was unable to attend, sent a message of appreciation.

The Committee also suffered the loss of the following Community Representatives since the last Annual Meeting:

Dr. H. G. Enelow, of New York City, on Feb. 6, 1934

Israel Unterberg, of New York City, on May 1, 1934

M. E. Greenebaum, of Chicago, Ill., on June 22, 1934

Alexander Cahn, of New Haven, Conn., on Aug. 27, 1934

Ludwig Vogelstein, of New York City, on Sept. 24, 1934

A. C. Wurmser, of Kansas City, Mo., on Oct. 13, 1934

Minutes expressing the Committee's sense of loss, were adopted by your Executive Committee.

2. The Executive Committee

Because of the establishment of a committee representing Jewish labor organizations, whose by-laws require that its members shall not at the same time be members of any other Jewish organization dealing with political questions, Mr. B. C. Vladeck tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee. Your Executive

Committee felt compelled, to their profound regret, to accept Mr. Vladeck's resignation. Mr. Harold Hirsch of Atlanta, Georgia, was elected a member of the Executive Committee to succeed Mr. Vladeck.

In view of the enlargement of the Corporate Membership and of a unanimous desire to secure wider counsel and service, your Executive Committee recommends that the by-laws should be amended to provide for the enlargement of the Executive Committee to a maximum of fifty instead of the present maximum of thirty. Notification of an amendment for that purpose to be voted upon by you today was issued to the membership on December 3, 1934.

3. Membership

Your Committee takes pleasure in reporting that all the persons elected to Corporate Membership at your last meeting, on December 10, 1933, and whose names appear on pages 79 to 82, inclusive, of the Twenty-Seventh Annual Report, agreed to serve.

Dr. Samuel H. Goldenson, of New York City, was elected to fill the vacancy created by the death of Dr. H. G. Enelow; Rabbi Nathan H. Colish, of Houston, Texas, to fill the vacancy in that community; and Mr. Herman Ritter, of Youngstown, Ohio, for the vacancy in that community.

In the course of the year, the following members tendered their resignations:

- Jacob Asher, Worcester, Mass.
- Albert Berney, Baltimore, Md.
- David B. Eisendrath, Milwaukee, Wis.
- Herbert Friedenwald, Washington, D. C.
- Nathan Isaacs, Cambridge, Mass.
- Alexander Kahn, New York City
- Max Schnitzer, Houston, Texas

These resignations were accepted with regret.

In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws, the following Nominating Committee, empowered to name candidates to succeed those members whose terms expire today, and to fill existing vacancies, was appointed :

Edmund H. Abrahams, Savannah, Georgia
 Justin P. Allman, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Simon Bergman, New York City
 David M. Bressler, New York City, Chairman
 Arthur Brin, Minneapolis, Minnesota
 Henry S. Hendricks, New York City
 Harry A. Hollzer, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Joseph J. Klein, New York City
 Edward Lazansky, New York City
 James Marshall, New York City
 Sigmond Sanger, Toledo, Ohio
 Benjamin Stolz, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Felix Vorenberg, Boston, Mass.

Following is a list of the nominees of the Nominating Committee :

STATE	CITY	NOMINEES
California	Long Beach	*Harvey B. Franklin
	Los Angeles	M. J. Finkenstein
	San Diego	*Jacob Weinberger
Colorado	Denver	*Charles Rosenbaum
Connecticut	New Britain	*Morris D. Saxe
	New Haven	*S. Frederick Wetzler
	New London	Ezekiel Spitz, to succeed Nestor Dreyfus
	Stamford	*Abraham Wofsey

*To fill vacancy.

STATE	CITY	NOMINEES
Florida	Jacksonville	Morton R. Hirschberg
	Miami	D. J. Apte
	Tampa	*Ernest Maas
Illinois	Chicago	*Milton S. Florsheim
		Alfred K. Foreman
	Peoria	*A Richard Frank Frank L. Sulzberger W. B. Woolner
Indiana	Gary	*Louis H. Glueck
	Terre Haute	*Louis Brown
Iowa	Mason City	*Sam Raizes
Kansas	Kansas City	*Joseph Cohen
Maine	Bangor	*Michael Pilot
Maryland	Baltimore	*Sidney Lansburgh
Massachusetts	Boston	James Solomont
	Salem	*Max Goldberg
	Worcester	*Joseph Talamo
Michigan	Grand Rapids	Philip F. Waterman, to succeed Julius H. Amberg
Minnesota	Duluth	*Edward A. Silberstein
Nebraska	Lincoln	*Nathan J. Gold
New Jersey	Atlantic City	Joseph B. Perskie
	East Orange	A. J. Dimond
	New Brunswick	Abraham Jelin
	Newark	*Meyer C. Ellenstein
New Mexico	Las Vegas	Louis C. Ilfeld
New York	Buffalo	Joseph L. Fink
		Herman Wile
	Elmira	Benjamin F. Levy
	New York City	Edward L. Bernays Herman Bernstein David M. Bressler *Morris R. Cohen David M. Heyman Henry Ittleston

*To fill vacancy.

		Arthur K. Kuhn
		Herbert H. Lehman
		Solomon Lowenstein
		Alexander Marx
		*Lawrence Marx
		*Henry Moskowitz
		*Walter W. Rothschild
		*Samuel Salzman
		Hugh Grant Straus
		Roger W. Straus
		Solomon M. Stroock
		Felix M. Warburg
		Ralph Wolf
	Rochester	Henry M. Stern
	Troy	*Joseph Goodman
	Utica	S. Joshua Kohn
North Carolina	Goldsboro	Lionel Weil
Ohio	Canton	*A. M. Luntz
	Toledo	Sigmond Sanger
Pennsylvania	Braddock	*Malcolm Goldsmith
	Chester	*Nathan Speare
	Erie	Isador Sobel
	McKeesport	*Herman Levine
	Philadelphia	Cyrus Adler
		Horace Stern
		Morris Wolf
		*Al. Paul Lefton
Rhode Island	Woonsocket	*Arthur I. Darman
South Carolina	Charleston	Sidney Rittenberg, to succeed I. Blank
Tennessee	Chattanooga	*Sidney Marks
	Knoxville	*Ben R. Winick
	Nashville	Nathan Cohn
Texas	Beaumont	*Benjamin Blum
	Galveston	Isaac H. Kempner

*To fill vacancy.

STATE	CITY	NOMINEES
Utah	Salt Lake City	*Julian M. Bamberger
Vermont	Burlington	*Samuel Lisman
	Montpelier	*E. L. Segel
Virginia	Portsmouth	*Julian M. Blachman
	Richmond	Irving May

In the following communities, in which the Committee receives its support from local federations or welfare funds, the nominations were made by the Boards of those organizations:

STATE	CITY	NOMINEES
California	Los Angeles	Lester W. Roth
	Oakland	B. L. Mosbacher
	San Francisco	Max C. Sloss
Michigan	Detroit	Julian H. Krolik
Minnesota	Minneapolis	Arthur Brin
Missouri	Kansas City	*George Oppenheimer
	St. Louis	Charles W. Rice
		Aaron Waldheim
Ohio	Cincinnati	Murray Seasongood
	Cleveland	Edward M. Baker
Pennsylvania	Reading	Alex. L. Luria
	Scranton	*Leon M. Levy
Tennessee	Memphis	*Louis Levy
Texas	Dallas	J. K. Hexter
Wisconsin	Sheboygan	*George Holman

As is required by the By-Laws, the sustaining members were given an opportunity to make independent nominations.

*To fill vacancy.

The national organizations which are affiliated with the Committee designated the following delegates for the year 1935:

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, A. S. W.
Rosenbach

B'RITH SHOLOM, Martin O. Levy, William M. Lewis

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS, Samuel
H. Goldenson

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL JEWISH
WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, Estelle M. Sternberger

COUNCIL OF YOUNG ISRAEL AND YOUNG ISRAEL OR-
GANIZATIONS, Edward S. Silver

HADASSAH, Mrs. A. Lamport, Mrs. David de Sola Pool

HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF
AMERICA, John L. Bernstein, Abraham Herman,

Harry Fischel, Jacob Massel, Albert Rosenblatt

INDEPENDENT ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM, Max Silver-
stein, Samuel Goldstein, Leon Sanders, Max L. Hol-
lander

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF ISRAEL, Simon M.
Goldsmith

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, Joseph Rosenzweig

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE,
Fred M. Butzel

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Mrs. Maurice
L. Goldman

ORDER OF THE UNITED HEBREW BROTHERS, Max E.
Greenberg

PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST, A. D. Bearman

RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY OF THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL
SEMINARY OF AMERICA, Elias Margolis

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF
AMERICA, Benjamin Koenigsberg, William Weiss

UNITED ROUMANIAN JEWS OF AMERICA, Herman Speier, Leo Wolfson

UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA, Louis J. Moss

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA, Mrs. Joseph M. Asher

WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA, Mrs. Moses Hyamson, Miss Sarah Kussy, Mrs. Samuel Spiegel

Your Committee takes pleasure in nominating the following persons for Membership-at-Large, to serve for one year :

Louis Bamberger, Newark

Leo M. Brown, Mobile

Jacob Epstein, Baltimore

Eli Frank, Baltimore

N. B. Goldstein, Milwaukee

Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia

Hiram S. Halle, New York

Herbert J. Hannoeh, Newark

Harold Hirsch, Atlanta

William L. Holzman, Omaha

Philip C. Joslin, Providence

J. J. Kaplan, Boston

Louis E. Kirstein, Boston

Fred Lazarus, Jr., Columbus

Albert C. Lehman, Pittsburgh

Samuel D. Liedesdorf, New York

Monte M. Lemann, New Orleans

Austin T. Levy, Harrisville, R. I.

Chas. J. Liebman, New York

Julian W. Mack, New York

George Z. Medalie, New York
Henry Morgenthau, Sr., New York
Reuben Oppenheimer, Baltimore
Milton J. Rosenau, Boston
Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia
Morris Rothenberg, New York
Henry Sachs, Colorado Springs
Frederic W. Wile, Washington, D. C.
Henry Wineman, Detroit
Leo Wolman, New York

4. Activities of Field Representative

In the spring of 1933, Rabbi Abba Abrams volunteered to devote his vacation to carrying the message of the Committee to a number of communities. The interest displayed in his visits was so gratifying that the decision was made to have Rabbi Abrams continue his service as a member of the Committee's staff. His activities have resulted in a wider distribution of information, and in bringing the program of the Committee to the attention of communities in which the Committee hitherto had no representation or membership.

During the past year, Rabbi Abrams visited the following 111 communities in 25 states, and the District of Columbia:

ALABAMA: Birmingham

CONNECTICUT: Bridgeport, Danbury, Hartford, New Haven,
New London, Stamford, Waterbury

DELAWARE: Wilmington

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington

FLORIDA: Miami, Jacksonville, Tampa

GEORGIA: Atlanta, Macon, Savannah, Augusta

ILLINOIS: Peoria, Moline, Rock Island

- INDIANA: Indianapolis, South Bend, Terre Haute
IOWA: Davenport
LOUISIANA: New Orleans
MAINE: Augusta, Bangor, Gardiner, Lewiston, Portland, Waterville
MASSACHUSETTS: Boston, Brockton, Chelsea, Fall River, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Somerville, Springfield, Worcester
MINNESOTA: Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul
MISSISSIPPI: Jackson, Meridian, Vicksburg
MISSOURI: Kansas City, St. Louis
NEW HAMPSHIRE: Franklin, Manchester, Nashua, Portsmouth
NEW JERSEY: Atlantic City, Bayonne, Camden, Elizabeth, Hoboken, Jersey City, New Brunswick, Newark, Paterson, Plainfield, Trenton, West New York
NEW YORK: Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Elmira, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Niagara Falls, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Utica, Troy, White Plains, Yonkers
NORTH CAROLINA: Greensboro
OHIO: Akron, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, Youngstown
PENNSYLVANIA: Allentown, Erie, Harrisburg, Hazelton, Lancaster, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Wilkesbarre
RHODE ISLAND: Providence
TENNESSEE: Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga
VIRGINIA: Newport News, Norfolk, Richmond, Roanoke, Portsmouth
WISCONSIN: Madison, Milwaukee, Superior

5. Regional Conferences and Chicago Meeting

To make it possible for members of the Executive Committee and of the staff to address the membership in a wide area, on the problems with which the Committee is dealing, and at the same time to permit members who could not attend the annual meetings which have been held in New York City, to meet with the officers of the Committee and to offer counsel on these problems, the Committee arranged several conferences during the year 1934, and also a mid-

year meeting of the corporate membership. These conferences were held in the following cities, embracing the territory indicated:

1. ATLANTA, March 11, 1934, with representatives invited from communities in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Kentucky.
2. NEW ORLEANS, March 25, 1934, with representatives present from communities in the states of Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.
3. NEW YORK CITY, March 27, 1934, with representatives present from communities in southeastern New York and northern New Jersey.

The mid-year meeting of the Corporate Membership was held in Chicago, June 10, 1934, with members and guests invited from every state. At this meeting a total of 293 individuals, from 25 states, were in attendance.

6. State Advisory Councils

In view of the intensified activity and growth of the Committee, your Executive Committee has authorized the creation of State Advisory Councils in each state. The members of these Councils are being selected from among sustaining members who have shown an interest in the Committee's work. On recommendation of the corporate members in the different states.

7. Change of Date of Annual Meeting

Your Executive Committee voted to hold the Annual Meeting this year in January, 1935, and submits a recommendation for revising the by-laws to provide that hereafter the Annual Meetings be held in the same month.

Report of the Treasurer

Report of the Treasurer

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

Our fiscal year which, since the Committee's inception in November 1906, ended on October 31, 1934, has been changed to coincide with the calendar year, namely from January 1 to December 31. This report covers the fourteen months' period from November 1, 1933 through December 31, 1934.

I have an audited statement of receipts and expenditures for this period which is attached as part of this report and which will be incorporated in all its details in the printed proceedings of the meeting.

The following items respecting the sources of our income will be of interest:

Roughly speaking, the Committee enjoys five sources of income:

1. Individual members,—there were 2,732 such individuals, who contributed in the aggregate	\$105,815.58
2. 36 local organizations, which contributed a total of	1,397.59
3. 21 Welfare Funds and Federations, which contributed	9,704.32
4. 43 Appropriations made through special community drives or appeals, giving a total of	10,637.00
5. 12 National organizations, inclusive of foundations, from whom we secured	6,202.28
	<hr/>
	\$133,756.77

It will also be of interest to know that, geographically

speaking, contributions from New York City aggregated \$60,222.23; from Chicago, \$20,940.31; and that the remaining \$52,594.23 came from 287 other communities in the United States.

A budget has been prepared for the Executive Committee which calls for \$200,000 for the year 1935. This large increase in the budget is made necessary by the fact that the Committee has found it desirable to finance certain very important and far-reaching educational work which, during the past year, was financed from private sources. This financial assistance was given for this work in order to test its efficacy and to afford it an opportunity for developing a program, with the understanding that should the Committee find it useful, the Committee would be expected to obtain the funds necessary for its continuation and expansion. The results of the work have been gratifying, and, convinced of the importance of carrying it on, the Committee has gladly assumed this additional burden, confident that our friends and members throughout the country will cheerfully contribute the additional funds necessary.

I cannot close this report without expressing our deep appreciation to our Committee Members and other friends throughout the country for their fine cooperation in augmenting the support of their communities. I am grateful to the members of the Executive Committee who were not only exceptionally generous in their contributions but also enlisted the generous support of numerous friends. A sincere word of appreciation has also been merited by our secretary, Mr. Waldman, and the members of his staff, especially Messrs. Schneiderman and Wallach and Rabbi Abba Abrams, our field representative. By

his effective organization of this work, our Secretary has aided the Treasurer greatly in the very important task of obtaining funds indispensable to the Committee for its diversified activities.

We look forward confidently to augmented cooperation on the part of our members and friends in all parts of the country.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF,

Treasurer.

Appendix
REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

January 4, 1935

The American Jewish Committee
171 Madison Avenue
New York City

Gentlemen :

In accordance with your instructions, I have examined the books and accounts of the American Jewish Committee, for the fourteen months' period beginning November 1, 1933 and ended December 31, 1934. This was made necessary by reason of a change in the fiscal year of your Committee, which formerly ended on October 31st, but which has now been changed to coincide with the calendar year.

The results of this work are presented in the accompanying Exhibits and Schedules, as follows:

EXHIBIT "A"—Balance Sheet—General Fund—as at
December 31, 1934.

EXHIBIT "B"—Statement of Income and Expenses for
the fourteen months ended December
31, 1934.

Schedule B-1 Statement of Income from Federations
and Foundations.

B-2 Statement of Income from Community
Appeals.

B-3 Statement of Operation and Maintenance
Expenses—General Office.

B-4 Statement of American Jewish Year
Book Expenses.

EXHIBIT "C"—Balance Sheet—Louis Marshall Fund
as at December 31, 1934.

EXHIBIT "D"—Balance Sheet—Special Fund for Edu-
cational Program as at December 31,
1934.

The cash on hand was verified by actual count; the cash on deposit with the Manufacturers Trust Company which included the Treasurer's account, the Regular account, and the Special account, and the amounts on deposit in the Emigrants Savings Bank, Irving Savings Bank and Bank for Savings were confirmed by certificates submitted by the banks. The cash disbursements were verified by comparison with vouchers submitted.

I hereby certify that the balance sheets marked Exhibit "A," Exhibit "C" and Exhibit "D" and the accompanying statement of Income and Expenses marked Exhibit "B" are in agreement with the books and in my opinion are properly drawn so as to reflect the true financial condition of the Committee, at December 31, 1934 and its activities for the fourteen months' period then ended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) M. PARMET

Exhibit "A"

GENERAL FUND

BALANCE SHEET—AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1934

ASSETS

CASH ON DEPOSIT		
Manufacturers Trust Company	\$5,304.38	
CASH ON HAND		
Petty Cash Fund	50.00	
FURNITURE & FIXTURES		
At Cost	5,921.33	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	2,086.65	
	<hr/>	
Net Book Value	3,834.68	
Loans Receivable	75.00	
OTHER ASSETS		
Five Units of Certificate No. 51 "The Shoreland" — Chicago— Book Value	1.00	
DEFERRED CHARGES		
Insurance Unexpired	64.67	
	<hr/>	
TOTAL ASSETS		\$9,329.73

LIABILITIES

Accrued Expenses	\$689.89	
	<hr/>	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		689.89

GENERAL FUND SURPLUS

Surplus—November 1, 1933	\$1,397.72	
Add: Excess of Income over Expenses for 14 Months Ended December 31, 1934 after providing for Reserve and Edu- cational Program—Exhibit "B"	7,242.12	
	<hr/>	
GENERAL FUND SURPLUS—DECEMBER 31, 1934		\$8,639.84

Exhibit "B"

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

INCOME

INCOME FROM MEMBERS		
Sustaining Members	\$23,103.35	
Contributing Members	649.55	
	<hr/>	
Total Income from Members		\$23,752.90

Income brought forward	\$23,752.90
INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES	
Federations and Foundations—Schedule B-1	17,794.32
Community Appeals—Schedule B-2	25,723.43
Special Individual Contributions	66,476.12
Liquidating Distribution of \$2 per share— “The Shoreland”	10.00
Total Income from Other Sources	110,003.87
TOTAL INCOME—ALL SOURCES	\$133,756.77

EXPENSES AND RESERVES

Operation and Maintenance Expenses — Schedule B-3	\$82,329.87
American Jewish Year Book Expenses — Schedule B-4	3,752.28
Special Contributions and Appropriations ..	15,432.50
TOTAL EXPENSES	101,514.65
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSES	\$32,242.12
Less Special Reserve Fund for Educational Program	25,000.00
Excess of Income over Expenses and Reserves	\$7,242.12

Schedule B-3

STATEMENT OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
EXPENSES — GENERAL OFFICE

SALARIES:

Secretarial and Office	\$41,131.18
Research and Library	7,058.05

Total	\$48,189.23
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Expenses brought forward \$48,189.23

OTHER EXPENSES:

Rent and Light of Office	3,503.88
Postage—Current Mail	2,662.04
Stationery and Printing including 27th Annual Report	2,539.92
Telephone and Telegraph	1,202.90
Clippings	1,337.45
Books and Periodicals	1,266.84
Executive and General Meeting Expenses ..	1,715.81
Legal and Auditing Fees	100.00
Repairing and Maintaining Office Equipment	85.47
Insurance	107.39
Storage of Office Records	200.47
Depreciation of Furniture and Fixtures	550.52
Traveling Expenses:	
London Conference	3,250.00
All Other	5,637.46

Total 8,887.46

Membership Campaign Expenses	545.82
Multigraphing and Mailing, including salaries	4,037.90
Pamphlet Printing	3,446.06
Tax on Checks	20.02
Rental of Typewriters	78.00
Kohler Memorial	76.23
Miscellaneous Office Expenses	\$1,776.46

TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

EXPENSES—GENERAL OFFICE \$82,329.87

Schedule B-4

STATEMENT OF AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK
EXPENSES

Editorial Service	\$1,660.00
Office Salary	1,946.69
Miscellaneous	445.59

TOTAL AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK

EXPENSES \$3,752.28

Exhibit "D"

LOUIS MARSHALL FUND
BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31, 1934

ASSETS

CASH ON DEPOSIT

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	\$7,634.47
Irving Savings Bank	3,236.15
Bank for Savings	4,461.07

TOTAL ASSETS	\$15,331.69
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REPRESENTING

Louis Marshall Fund Surplus — Balance — November 1, 1933	\$14,942.18
Add: Interest on Bank Balances	389.51

TOTAL LOUIS MARSHALL FUND SURPLUS — DECEMBER 31, 1934	\$15,331.69
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Exhibit "E"

RESERVE FUND FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM
BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31, 1934

ASSETS

CASH ON DEPOSIT

Manufacturers Trust Co.	\$25,000.00
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REPRESENTING

Reserve Fund for Educational Program	\$25,000.00
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**Address by
Neville Laski, Esq., K. C.**

ADDRESS BY NEVILLE LASKI, K.C.
President, Board of Deputies of British Jews

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I little thought, when I met Dr. Adler recently at a meeting of the Board of Deputies, that I should, not many months afterward, have the privilege of having your Annual Meeting fixed so that I could attend. I am glad I attended for more than one reason. You, representatives of the American Jewry, have so often come to England and to the Continent to consult with us and give us the advantage of your experience and wise counsel, and so very rarely have we reciprocated by coming to you to place our small experience and intelligence at your disposal. And I hope that coming in my official capacity with the full consent and approval of those over whom I preside, may establish a tradition of more frequent mutual interchange of visits.

I think that it is appropriate that at this meeting I should observe one or two of the things to which Dr. Adler has referred in his distinguished address. The first matter which I choose for reference is the movement for a so-called World Jewish Congress. This is not a new idea and it is a matter which, if you will forgive me for stressing it, concerns those of us who live in the Old World rather more than you who live in the New World, because we are nearer a center of storm and agitation than you. And I think sometimes the proponents of that idea in this great country, have a detachment from the European scene which makes them a little less informed and a little less capable of judging of the evil implications that will in our opinion inevitably follow.

We have, not only in England but in Holland, Belgium, and France, four not unimportant communities of the Old World Jewish communities, considered this question. And we have considered it and I chose my adjectives carefully intending that full weight shall be given to the quality of each of them—we have considered this question impersonally and we have considered it intellectually. I have read, so far as I could lay hands upon it, all the literature and speeches, and they have been voluminous, which have been advanced by those who favor this idea. I have no doubt there are certain limitations which a lawyer's training imposes upon his ability intellectually to grasp things. I can only say that I feel that sometimes the language of advocacy on the part of the people who wish for this World Jewish Congress, lacks concreteness and precision and seems sometimes to come from a lyrical cloudland rather than to belong to a world of reality in which, fortunately or unfortunately, we live.

This summer, we were again invited by one of the most persuasive and competent advocates of this idea, Dr. Goldmann, to adhere to it, and he addressed a specially arranged meeting in Paris, which Mr. Waldman attended. There were present at that meeting outstanding representatives of the English, Dutch, Belgian, and French communities, approaching the problem from exactly the basis I have indicated, and it was once more unhesitatingly turned down. We were then asked to send observers to the meeting, and we turned that down too because we were not prepared to believe that we should alter from our point of view; if we tried to retain our quality of observers we would very soon be translated into adherents.

I have only heard Dr. Adler read what I am sure is the considered view of the American Jewish Committee. I

believe it to be the considered view of the majority of right thinking American Jews. It is certainly the view of those countries I have mentioned, and if the American Jewish Committee and the accredited heads of the four great communities I have mentioned, refuse to adhere to this World Jewish Congress, it seems to me it will be somewhat of a farce to continue with the idea.

We are always prepared, of course, to consider any fresh arguments that will be put forward. I don't believe there are any fresh arguments. The matter has been pending so long that we have probably exhausted such intellectuality as could be brought into the debate. But if there are new arguments let them be brought forward now and we are always strong enough to change our minds. But I do feel, coming from Europe, from the Old World to the New, that I can say that I would regard it, and my friends would regard it, as a disaster that this idea should go forward. Insofar as the proof of the pudding is in the eating, let me say this: Jews and non-Jews have studied with care what is grandiloquently called the protocols of the three preliminary conferences or congresses that have taken place at Geneva. I say nothing, in fact I say everything for the quality of the oratory, as sheer oratory, which distinguished those proceedings, but I have yet to find, after careful scrutiny, that there emerged from either of them one single constructive idea that has advanced in any way any of the many problems that harass us.

I also want to say this. It may be within the knowledge of some of you that I have somewhat wandered about the earth during the last two years in pursuance of my proper business as president of the Board, and Chairman of the Joint Foreign Committee, and I was at Geneva during the

last assembly of the League, and I can say from my own responsibility and knowledge that there was a representative of a great power who refused to see me and a certain other person with whom I was working at that time, because of the offense he took about a speech made by a certain individual at the last meeting of the World Jewish Conference.

Jews ought not in large measure to deal with these delicate questions involving perhaps the lives of fellow-Jews, unless they have a certain technical training in these matters, which is painfully acquired, and I say, also with deliberation, that my experience is that public business is not transacted normally at public meetings.

I am proud also to be here for another reason. Ever since the establishment of the American Jewish Committee, you have been the correspondents, the valued correspondents of ourselves, of the French, of the Belgians, and of the Dutch, and we have retained that correspondence for this reason, if for no other, that you speak in the same tempo as we do. Your approach to your problems and to our world Jewish problem is the same as ours. We have no objection whatever, indeed we have contacts the same as yourself which we value, with other bodies, including the American Jewish Congress. We respect their point of view and know they will respect ours, but we must beg leave to differ, and agree to differ because our approach is an entirely different approach.

I don't think myself, and I say it with emphasis, that the mere repetition of protests is of any real value. It is of value perhaps as satisfying the emotional urge that is within ourselves, but if you cry "Wolf!" too often people begin to disregard it. And we have found, in England at

any rate, which is rather nearer to Germany than America, that protests by Jews, whilst they may satisfy—and I am sure they do satisfy, because one has seen the satisfaction radiating in the faces of orators and audiences—while they do satisfy the emotion of the Jews who get up the meeting, serve no useful purpose, and we felt that a meeting that was held at Queens Hall under the chairmanship of Lord Buckmaster, addressed by the Archbishop, the head of the free churches, and the head of the Catholic laity of England, was a far more distinguished contribution to the cause of the German Jews.

Of course, the view that I put forward I know is not everybody's view, but we do endeavor to put forward these views impersonally, without heat. I would like to feel that there could be unification of Jewish affairs everywhere. We in England are a unified community. We are a constitutional body which of course has the advantage of a long history dating back to 1760, and I would like to give you an instance, if I may, of the mischief of these international assemblies. We in Europe have been much oppressed by what are known as the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion." The German Government, which has unlimitable means for everything except the honorable discharge of her debts, has spent millions of marks in sending those protocols into almost every country of Europe, including the two liberal-minded Scandinavian countries, and on an ignorant and credulous population they have had a very considerable effect, and so long as the Nazi régime and its present intensity of Jew-hatred and Jew-baiting continues, so long with greater intensity will the Nazi régime propagate that pernicious doctrine that there is an international political Jewry.

Can you at this time, whatever may be the propriety of another time—can you conceive of anything more in the nature of playing into the hands of your enemy than deliberately to erect the very international political assemblies which you are at pains to deny exist? It seems to me that if you want to establish, instead of dis-establish, the validity of the protocols as being an exemplar of the type of organization secretive in the Jewish community, with the objects that are indicated as being the objects of the learned Elders of Zion, that you couldn't choose a more speedy or more effective method of saving the German Government money and giving the population of Europe the proof of that which the German Government alleges. To me it is a very real thing. I believe in international conference, but I believe in international conference within limits, and I believe in it proportioned to the use that can be made of international conference.

It is known that from time to time representatives of the Jewry, having a common problem and feeling that meeting face to face will be far more advantageous than the exchange of letters, do meet. I have attended many. I am sure Dr. Adler in his long and distinguished career has attended many also. However, to have this form of continuous session seems to me to be a waste of time, a waste of money, and a waste of such safety as remains to the Jewish people. It is all very well having conferences in relation to specific problems such as Palestine and relief, but it is a much different thing to have unlimited and formal conferences relating to political affairs. One knows about the Powers at conferences relating to **political affairs**, that whatever they may do in the open no one believes that the open statement is anything like the measure of the

facts which lie beneath the surface. And the same thing will be said of us.

I feel very strongly on this subject, as a European Jew, and so do many others of my friends. I hope you feel just as strongly and come to a realization of these dangers. I know that there are many Jews in Eastern Europe—and believe me that no one who has seen them as they live can help but have sympathy for them in the conditions in which they live—who yearn to have some of that free expression which they are unable to get in their own country. We can sympathize with that wish, but we cannot submit to it in affairs relating to world Jewry and to the obligations of citizenship in our respective countries.

This world congress idea must be resisted. We must play no part in it, and I feel that we must, as plainly as possible, give the reasons which induce us to refuse to take part. We have in England—where the question has not a isen in quite so pressing a form—given a public, reasoned statement of our attitude.

I end by saying that it would be impertinent of me to interfere with regard to a matter of purely American, domestic Jewish politics. I have not done that because the differences between the American Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Committee are matters upon which, if I may use an Americanism which I have acquired since I have been here, I do not propose to pass. I am not going to hand down any judgment on that; that is your business, not mine. But the difference between the American Jewish Committee and the American Jewish Congress on the matter of the World Jewish Congress is my business and Europe's business as much as yours. On this I am entitled to speak and I have spoken.

There is only one more thing I want to say.

I have had some considerable time in contact with Mr. Waldman and the others associated with him, and I have been much impressed, if I may be permitted to say so, as one who is head in another country of a large office, with the efficiency with which it is conducted. And I may be a *schnorrer* on behalf of the American Jewish Committee, but if you want your organization to function you must provide the fuel and oil wherewith it functions. Work cannot be done in this sphere without money and I do humbly agree with what Dr. Adler said that so often we are dealing with intangibles. What I have seen of the work of the American Jewish Committee fills me with admiration and in certain aspects with envy, and I do hope it will have the unstinted support not only of this large audience, but of the larger community outside.

Act of Incorporation
By-Laws

ACT OF INCORPORATION

AN ACT to incorporate the American Jewish Committee. Became a law March 16, 1911, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present. Sec. 3 amended in 1930.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Sec. 1. Mayer Sulzberger, Julian W. Mack, Jacob H. Hollander, Julius Rosenwald, Cyrus Adler, Harry Cutler, Samuel Dorf, Judah L. Magnes, Jacob H. Schiff, Isador Sobel, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, A. Leo Weil and Louis Marshall, and their associates and successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate, in perpetuity, under the name of The American Jewish Committee; and by that name shall possess all of the powers which by the general corporation law are conferred upon corporations, and shall be capable of taking, holding and acquiring, by deed, gift, purchase, bequest, devise, or by judicial order or decree, any estate, real or personal, in trust or otherwise, which shall be necessary or useful for the uses and purposes of the corporation, to the amount of three millions of dollars.

Sec. 2. The objects of this corporation shall be, to prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of Jews, in any part of the world; to render all lawful assistance and to take appropriate remedial action in the event of threatened or actual invasion or restriction of such rights, or of unfavorable discrimination with respect thereto; to secure for Jews equality of economic, social and educational opportunity; to alleviate the consequences of persecution and to afford relief from calamities affecting Jews, wherever they may occur; and to compass these

ends to administer any relief fund which shall come into its possession or which may be received by it, in trust or otherwise, for any of the aforesaid objects or for purposes comprehended therein.

Sec. 3. The business and affairs of said corporation shall be conducted by a board of not less than fifteen or more than thirty,* to be known as the Executive Committee. The members of the Executive Committee shall be divided into three classes, the first of which shall hold office until January first nineteen hundred and thirty-one, the second for one year thereafter, and the third for two years thereafter, and such members of the Executive Committee as may be hereafter added to said Committee shall in like manner be apportioned to said three classes. At the expiration of the term of any member of the Executive Committee his successor shall be elected for the term of three years. All vacancies which may occur in said Executive Committee shall be filled until the ensuing year by said Committee. An annual election for the members of said Executive Committee shall be held at such time and in such manner as shall be fixed by the by-laws now in force or hereafter adopted by said Executive Committee. A quorum of said Executive Committee shall be fixed by the By-Laws, but no By-Law shall be adopted, amended or repealed without the presence of a majority of the members of said Committee for the time being; provided, however, that the By-Laws with respect to membership in the corporation shall not be altered, revised or amended except as provided in section four of this act.

Sec. 4. The members of said corporation shall consist of the persons who shall be designated and chosen for

*A bill amending the Charter to increase this number to fifty is now pending.

membership by such method or methods and by such organizations, societies and nominating bodies as shall be provided in By-Laws to be adopted for that purpose by the Executive Committee, such By-Laws being, however, subject to alteration, revision or amendment at any regular meeting of the members of the corporation or at a meeting called for such purpose; provided that thirty days' notice be given of the proposed change and that such alteration, revision or amendment shall be carried by a majority of at least twenty votes; and not otherwise.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

BY-LAWS

I. MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

The Corporate members of the Committee, who for purposes of convenience shall be known as the General Committee, shall be of three classes:

Class A. Community Representatives.

Class B. Delegates from National Jewish organizations.

Class C. Members-at-large.

II. MEMBERS OF CLASS A

1. Community Representatives shall be chosen for three years and shall be apportioned in accordance with the Jewish population of the various cities and states of the country, as estimated, from time to time, by the Statistical Department of the Committee, on the following basis, to wit: For each city with a Jewish population of from 1,000 to 20,000 souls, one representative; for each

city with a Jewish population of 20,000 souls or over, up to 100,000, two representatives; for cities with a Jewish population over 100,000, one representative for each 25,000 up to 1,000,000, and one representative for each 100,000 thereafter; for each state having no cities with a Jewish population of 1,000 or over, one representative.

2. Community Representatives shall be elected by the Sustaining Members residing in each city entitled to a representative, or in such states as have no cities entitled to representation, in the manner described in Section 3 of this article, except that in those cities in which the Committee derives its support from local federations, the boards of directors of such federations shall elect the community representatives; provided, however, that the existing membership of the Committee be not affected until the terms for which they have been elected shall have expired, and provided, further, that wherever the plan of apportionment described in Section 1 calls for the election of representatives in addition to those who are members of the Committee at the time this By-Law is adopted, such additional members shall be elected for one year by the Executive Committee, but thereafter they shall be elected in accordance with the procedure described in Section 3 of this article.

3. Community Representatives to fill vacancies or to succeed Members whose terms expire upon the date of the ensuing Annual Meeting shall be elected in the following manner: The Executive Committee shall appoint a Nominating Committee of fourteen corporate members. Not later than the first of October of each year, the Nominating Committee shall, by mail, notify Sustaining Members that nominations are in order, submitting lists of the

existing or prospective vacancies, together with a list of persons whom it nominates to fill such vacancies. The Sustaining Members shall be invited to make nominations in their respective Communities, other than those proposed by the Nominating Committee, each such independent nominee to be seconded by at least two Sustaining Members resident in the community. After the willingness of the nominees to serve has been ascertained, the independent nominees having been informed of the names of the candidates of the Nominating Committee, a ballot for each city or state bearing the names of all nominees who have accepted the nomination shall be sent by mail, not later than December 1, to each Sustaining Member, who shall be invited to indicate his preference and to return the ballot to the office of the Committee. The ballot shall indicate which nominees have been selected by the Nominating Committee and which by independent nomination and shall be returned by the voter in a sealed envelope marked: "BALLOT cast by.....
of City State."

The polls shall be closed at 10 A. M. on the day of the Annual Meeting, when the envelopes shall be opened and the ballots canvassed publicly by tellers appointed by the presiding officer. The person receiving a plurality of the votes cast for a community representation shall be declared elected. In case of a tie between two or more candidates, the Annual Meeting shall elect one from among the persons so tied.

III. MEMBERS OF CLASS B

1. Members of Class B shall be chosen by the National Jewish organizations for one year or until their successors

are chosen in such manner as the organizations shall determine and to such number as is set forth below, it being recommended that all selections for membership in the American Jewish Committee made by the national organizations be ratified at the next following general meeting of such organizations.

2. Each Jewish national organization shall have one representative for members up to 10,000, a second representative for the next 20,000, a third for the next 25,000, and so on, at the same ratio.

IV. MEMBERS OF CLASS C

Members of Class C shall be elected for one year at the Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee upon nomination of the Executive Committee thereof. This Class shall at no time exceed thirty in number.

V. SUSTAINING MEMBERS

All persons who make an annual contribution for the support of the Committee amounting to five dollars or over shall be designated as Sustaining Members, and shall, as long as they are in good standing, be entitled to receive regular reports of the activities of the Committee, and to nominate and vote for District Members as provided in Article III, Section 3.

VI. OFFICERS

The Officers of the General Committee shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents and a Treasurer, elected from among and by the Corporate members, and a Secretary who need not be a member of the General Committee, and who shall be elected by the Executive Committee, unless

otherwise ordered. The officers shall serve for one year or until their successors are elected.

VII. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. The General Committee shall elect not more than forty-six members, who together with the four officers, to wit, the President, Vice-Presidents and Treasurer, shall constitute the Executive Committee, one-third of the membership of which shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

2. The Executive Committee shall, whenever it shall deem it advisable, report its proceedings, or such part thereof as it shall determine to the members of the General Committee by mail and shall render a complete report of all matters considered and acted upon, at the Annual Meeting of the Committee. Special committees may be designated by the Executive Committee from the body of the General Committee, which special committees shall report to the Executive Committee from time to time.

VIII. MEETINGS

1. A stated meeting of the General Committee shall be held annually in January at the City of New York, unless the Executive Committee in their discretion determine otherwise. Special meetings shall be called upon the written request of twenty-five members of the General Committee or may be called by the Executive Committee of its own motion. Twenty-one members shall constitute a quorum of the General Committee.

2. Regular meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held at least three times a year. Special meetings of

the Executive Committee may be held at the instance of the chairman or at the request of three members of that Committee.

3. Notice of special meetings of the General Committee or of the Executive Committee shall be given by mail or telegraph to the members, stating as nearly as possible, within the discretion of the Executive Committee, the purpose for which the meeting is called.

IX. OFFICES

The principal office of the General Committee shall be established in the City of New York, and other offices and agencies may be established outside of New York as the General Committee or the Executive Committee may from time to time deem necessary.

X. AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws, except as limited by the Charter, shall be subject to alteration, revision or amendment at any regular meeting of the General Committee or at a meeting thereof called for such purpose, provided that thirty days' notice be given of the proposed change, and that the motion for amendment be carried by a majority of at least twenty votes.

Lists

Corporate Members by States, Etc.

**Corporate Members Alphabetically
Arranged**

LIST OF CORPORATE MEMBERS BY CLASSES

Class A.—Community Representatives

(According to Plan Adopted on December 6, 1931)*

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
ALABAMA			
BIRMINGHAM	1	Milton H. Fies	1936
MONTGOMERY	1	Lucien Loeb	1937
ARIZONA			
PHOENIX	1		
ARKANSAS			
LITTLE ROCK	1	Charles Jacobson	1936
CALIFORNIA			
LONG BEACH	1	Harvey B. Franklin	1938
LOS ANGELES	2	M. J. Finkenstein	1938
		Harry A. Hollzer	1936
		Lester W. Roth	1938
OAKLAND	1	B. L. Mosbacher	1938
PASADENA	1		
SACRAMENTO	1		
SAN DIEGO	1	Jacob Weinberger	1938
SAN FRANCISCO	2	Jesse H. Steinhart	1936
		Max C. Sloss	1938
STOCKTON	1		
COLORADO			
DENVER	1	Charles Rosenbaum	1938
PUEBLO	1		
CONNECTICUT			
ANSONIA	1		
BRIDGEPORT	1	Theodore E. Steiber	1937
DANBURY	1	Nathan Spiro	1936
HARTFORD	2	Benjamin L. Haas	1936
		Isidore Wise	1937
MERIDEN	1		
NEW BRITAIN	1	Morris D. Saxe	1938
NEW HAVEN	2	S. Frederick Wetzler	1938
NEW LONDON	1	Ezekiel Spitz	1938
NORWALK	1		

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
CONNECTICUT—Continued			
NORWICH	1		
STAMFORD	1	Abraham Wofsey	1938
WATERBURY	1	Philip N. Bernstein	1937
DELAWARE			
WILMINGTON	1	Aaron Finger	1936
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
WASHINGTON	1	Simon Lyon	1937
FLORIDA			
JACKSONVILLE	1	Morton R. Hirschberg	1938
MIAMI	1	D. J. Apte	1938
PENSACOLA	1	J. M. Edrehi	1937
TAMPA	1	Ernest Maas	1938
GEORGIA			
ATLANTA	1	Leonard Haas	1937
SAVANNAH	1	Edmund H. Abrahams	1936
IDAHO			
BOISE	1	Leo J. Falk	1937
ILLINOIS			
CHICAGO	13	Max Adler	1936
		James H. Becker	1936
		Joseph L. Block	1936
		Abel Davis	1936
		James Davis	1936
		Max Epstein	1936
		Milton S. Florsheim	1938
		Alfred K. Foreman	1938
		A. Richard Frank	1938
		Bernard Horwich	1937
		Sol Kline	1936
		Albert D. Lasker	1937
		Jacob M. Loeb	1936
		Frank L. Sulzberger	1938
EAST ST. LOUIS	1		
OAK PARK	1		
PEORIA	1	W. B. Woolner	1938
ROCK ISLAND (Tri-Cities*)	1	Abraham W. Gellman	1936
WAUKEGAN	1		

*Include Rock Island, and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa.

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
INDIANA			
EVANSVILLE	1	Max De Jong	1936
FORT WAYNE	1	Maurice Rosenthal	1936
GARY	1	Louis H. Glueck	1938
HAMMOND	1		
INDIANAPOLIS	1	Charles Sterne Rauh Sol S. Kiser	1937 1936
SOUTH BEND	1		
TERRE HAUTE	1	Louis Brown	1938
IOWA			
DES MOINES	1	Eugene Mannheimer	1937
MASON CITY	1	Sam Raizes	1938
SIoux CITY	1	Adolph M. Davis	1937
DAVENPORT			
(see Rock Island, Ill.)			
KANSAS			
KANSAS CITY	1	Joseph Cohen	1938
KENTUCKY			
LOUISVILLE	1	Fred Levy	1936
LOUISIANA			
NEW ORLEANS	1	Ralph J. Schwarz	1936
SHREVEPORT	1	A. B. Freyer	1936
MAINE			
BANGOR	1	Michael Pilot	1938
PORTLAND	1		
MARYLAND			
BALTIMORE	2	Jacob H. Hollander Sidney Lansburgh	1937 1938
MASSACHUSETTS			
BEVERLY	1		
BOSTON	2	A. C. Ratshesky James Solomont Felix Vorenberg	1937 1938 1936
BROCKTON	1		
BROOKLINE	1	Harry Levi	1937
CAMBRIDGE	1		
CHELSEA	2	Maurice Tobey	1938

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued			
FALL RIVER	1	Nathan Yamins	1936
HAVERHILL	1	Louis Hartman	1936
HOLYOKE	1	Benjamin Evarts	1936
LAWRENCE	1	Alexander L. Siskind	1936
LOWELL	1	Maurice Barlofsky	1936
LYNN	1	Henry Yozell	1937
MALDEN	1	I. I. Kotzen	1936
NEW BEDFORD	1	P. H. Viskind	1937
PEABODY	1	Elihu A. Hershenson	1936
PITTSFIELD	1	George Newman	1937
QUINCY	1	Joseph B. Grossman	1936
REVERE	1		
SALEM	1	Max Goldberg	1938
SOMERVILLE	1	Hyman J. Routtenberg	1936
SPRINGFIELD	1	Henry Lasker	1937
WINTHROP	1		
WORCESTER	1	Joseph Talamo	1938
MICHIGAN			
DETROIT	2	Henry M. Butzel Julian H. Krolik Isadore Levin	1936 1938 1936
FLINT	1		
GRAND RAPIDS	1	Philip F. Waterman	1938
HIGHLAND PARK	1		
MINNESOTA			
DULUTH	1	Edward A. Silberstein	1938
MINNEAPOLIS	2	Arthur Brin Joseph H. Schanfeld	1938 1937
ST. PAUL	1	Isaac Summerfield	1937
MISSISSIPPI			
VICKSBURG	1	Ben H. Stein	1937
MISSOURI			
KANSAS CITY	2	Sig. Harzfeld George Oppenheimer	1937 1936
ST. JOSEPH	1	Harry Block	1937
ST. LOUIS	2	Charles M. Rice Aaron Waldheim	1938 1938
MONTANA			
BUTTE	1	Joseph Weinberg	1936

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
NEBRASKA			
LINCOLN	1	Nathan J. Gold	1937
OMAHA	1	Harry A. Wolf	1937
NEVADA			
RENO	1	Samuel Platt	1937
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
MANCHESTER	1	Edward M. Chase	1936
NEW JERSEY			
ASBURY PARK	1		
ATLANTIC CITY	1	Joseph B. Perskie	1938
BAYONNE	1		
BLOOMFIELD	1		
CAMDEN	1	Benjamin Natal	1937
EAST ORANGE	1	A. J. Dimond	1938
ELIZABETH	1		
HOBOKEN	1		
IRVINGTON	1		
JERSEY CITY	1	Harry Goldowsky	1936
LINDEN	1		
LONG BRANCH	1		
NEW BRUNSWICK	1	Abraham Jelin	1938
NEWARK	2	Meyer C. Ellenstein Samuel Kessler	1938 1937
ORANGE	1		
PASSAIC	1		
PATERSON	2	Philip Dimond	1937
PERTH AMBOY	1	Isaac Alpern	1937
PLAINFIELD	1	William Newcorn	1936
SOUTH ORANGE	1		
TRENTON	1	Phillip Forman	1936
UNION	1		
WEST HOBOKEN	1		
WEST NEW YORK	1		
WOODBINE	1		
NEW MEXICO			
LAS VEGAS	1	Louis C. Ilfeld	1938
NEW YORK			
ALBANY	1		
BINGHAMTON	1	C. R. Rosenthal	1936
BUFFALO	2	Joseph L. Fink Eugene Warner	1938 1936
		Herman Wile	1938
ELMIRA	1	Benjamin F. Levy	1938
FALLSBURGH	1		

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
NEW YORK—Continued			
GLOVERSVILLE	1		
KINGSTON	1		
LYNBROOK	1		
MONTICELLO	1		
MOUNT VERNON	1		
NEW ROCHELLE	1	Oscar Heyman	1938
NEWBURGH	1	Bertram A. Stroock	1938
NEW YORK CITY	48	Benjamin Altheimer	1936
		Simon Bergman	1937
		Edward L. Bernays	1938
		Herman Bernstein	1938
		David M. Bressler	1938
		David A. Brown	1936
		Morris R. Cohen	1938
		Abram I. Elkus	1937
		Wm. Fischman	1937
		Norman S. Goetz	1937
		Samuel H. Goldenson	1937
		S. S. Goldwater	1937
		Henry S. Hendricks	1937
		David M. Heyman	1938
		Stanley M. Isaacs	1936
		Henry Ittleson	1938
		Joseph J. Klein	1936
		Arthur K. Kuhn	1938
		Arthur M. Lampport	1936
		Edward Lazansky	1937
		Herbert H. Lehman	1938
		Irving Lehman	1937
		Edgar A. Levy	1937
		Harry E. Lewis	1936
		Adolph Lewisohn	1937
		Wm. Liebermann	1936
		Solomon Lowenstein	1938
		James Marshall	1936
		Alexander Marx	1938
		Lawrence Marx	1938
		Isidore D. Morrison	1937
		Henry D. Moskowitz	1938
		George W. Naumburg	1936
		Carl H. Pforzheimer	1937
		Joseph M. Proskauer	1937
		Harold Riegelman	1936

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
NEW YORK CITY—Continued			
		James N. Rosenberg	1937
		Samuel I. Rosenman	1937
		Walter N. Rothschild	1938
		Samuel Salzman	1938
		Wolfgang S. Schwabacher	1937
		Bernard Semel	1936
		Fred M. Stein	1937
		I. M. Stettenheim	1937
		Hugh Grant Straus	1938
		Roger W. Straus	1938
		Lewis L. Strauss	1937
		Solomon M. Stroock	1938
		Felix M. Warburg	1938
		Ralph Wolf	1938
NIAGARA FALLS	1		
PEEKSKILL	1		
POUGHKEEPSIE	1		
ROCHESTER	2	Mortimer Adler	1936
		Henry M. Stern	1938
SCHENECTADY	1	Lewis Lurie	1936
SYRACUSE	1	Benjamin Stolz	1936
TROY	1	Joseph Goodman	1938
UTICA	1	S. Joshua Kohn	1938
WHITE PLAINS	1	P. Irving Grinberg	1937
YONKERS	1		
NORTH CAROLINA			
GOLDSBORO	1	Lionel Weil	1938
NORTH DAKOTA			
FARGO	1	D. M. Naftalin	1936
OHIO			
AKRON	1		
CANTON	1	A. M. Luntz	1938
CINCINNATI	2	Samuel Ach	1936
		David Philipson	1936
		Murray Seasongood	1938
CLEVELAND	2	Edward M. Baker	1938
		E. S. Halle	1937
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS	1		
COLUMBUS	1		
DAYTON	1	Milton C. Stern	1937
TOLEDO	1	Sigmond Sanger	1938
YOUNGSTOWN	1	Herman Ritter	1938

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
OKLAHOMA			
OKLAHOMA CITY	1	S. K. Bernstein	1937
TULSA	1	Nathan Appleman	1937
OREGON			
PORTLAND	1	Julius L. Meier	1936
PENNSYLVANIA			
ALLENTOWN	1	William Harris	1937
ALTOONA	1	Isaiah Scheeline	1936
BETHLEHEM	1		
BRADDOCK	1	Malcolm Goldsmith	1938
CHESTER	1	Nathan Speare	1938
EASTON	1		
ERIE	1	Isador Sobel	1938
HARRISBURG	1	Gustav Kaplan	1937
HAZELTON	1		
HOMESTEAD	1		
JOHNSTOWN	1	Nelson A. Elsasser	1937
LANCASTER	1	H. Elins	1937
MCKEESPORT	1	Herman Levine	1938
PHILADELPHIA	11	Cyrus Adler	1938
		Justin P. Allman	1936
		Jacob Billikopf	1937
		Joseph L. Kun	1937
		Al. Paul Lefton	1938
		B. L. Levinthal	1937
		Howard A. Loeb	1937
		Victor Rosewater	1937
		Horace Stern	1938
		Morris Wolf	1938
PITTSBURGH	2	Edgar J. Kaufmann	1936
		Irvin F. Lehman	1937
POTTSVILLE	1		
READING	1	A. L. Luria	1938
SCRANTON	1	Leon M. Levy	1938
UNIONTOWN	1		
WILKES-BARRE	1	J. K. Weitzenkorn	1936
RHODE ISLAND			
PROVIDENCE	2	Archibald Silverman	1937
WOONSOCKET	1	Arthur I. Darman	1938
SOUTH CAROLINA			
CHARLESTON	1	Sidney Rittenberg	1938

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
SOUTH DAKOTA			
SIOUX FALLS	1		
TENNESSEE			
CHATTANOOGA	1	Sidney Marks	1938
KNOXVILLE	1	Ben R. Winick	1938
MEMPHIS	1	Louis Levy	1938
NASHVILLE	1	Nathan Cohn	1938
TEXAS			
BEAUMONT	1	Benjamin Blum	1937
DALLAS	1	J. K. Hexter	1937
EL PASO	1	Maurice Schwartz	1937
FORT WORTH	1	U. M. Simon	1936
GALVESTON	1	Isaac H. Kempner	1938
HOUSTON	1	Nathan H. Colish	1936
SAN ANTONIO	1	Jake Karotkin	1938
WACO	1	Alex. H. Sanger	1938
UTAH			
SALT LAKE CITY	1	Julian H. Bamberger	1938
VERMONT			
BURLINGTON	1	Samuel Lisman	1936
MONTPELIER	1	E. L. Segel	1936
VIRGINIA			
NEWPORT NEWS	1	Robert D. Binder	1937
NORFOLK	1		
PORTSMOUTH	1	Julian M. Blachman	1938
RICHMOND	1	Edward N. Calisch	1937
		Irving May	1938
ROANOKE	1	Morris L. Masinter	1937
WASHINGTON			
SEATTLE	1	Emanuel Rosenberg	1936
SPOKANE	1		
TACOMA	1		
WEST VIRGINIA			
CHARLESTON	1		
HUNTINGTON	1	David Gideon	1936
		Louis Horkheimer	1937
		(Wheeling)	
WISCONSIN			
MADISON	1	S. B. Schein	1936
MILWAUKEE	2	Joseph L. Baron	1938
		Max W. Gottschalk	1938
SHEBOYGAN	1	George Holman	1938
SUPERIOR	1		
WYOMING	1		

Class B.—Delegates from National Jewish Organizations*

- AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, A. S. W. Rosenbach
 BRITH SHOLOM, Martin O. Levy, William M. Lewis
 CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS, Morris Newfield
 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL JEWISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, Estelle M. Sternberger
 THE FREE SONS OF ISRAEL, Simon M. Goldsmith
 HADASSAH, Mrs. David de Sola Pool, Mrs. Arthur M. Lamport
 HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA,
 John L. Bernstein, Harry Fischel, Abraham Herman, Jacob
 Massel and Albert Rosenblatt
 INDEPENDENT ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM, Samuel Goldstein, Max L.
 Hollander, Leon Sanders and Max Silverstein
 JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, Joseph Rosenzweig
 NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL WORK, Fred M. Butzel
 NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Mrs. Maurice L. Gold-
 man
 ORDER OF THE UNITED HEBREW BROTHERS, Max E. Greenberg
 PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST, A. D. Bearman
 RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY OF THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF
 AMERICA, Elias L. Margolis
 UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA, Ben-
 jamin Koenigsberg and William Weiss
 UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA, Louis J. Moss
 WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CON-
 GREGATIONS OF AMERICA, Mrs. Joseph M. Asher
 WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA, Mrs.
 Moses Hyamson, Miss Sarah Kussy and Mrs. Samuel Spiegel

*The term of Delegates is one year, or until their successors are chosen.

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Eli Frank, Baltimore
N. B. Goldstein, Milwaukee
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Herbert J. Hanoach, Newark
Harold Hirsch, Atlanta
William L. Holzman, Omaha
Philip C. Joslin, Providence
J. J. Kaplan, Boston
Louis E. Kirstein, Boston
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Albert C. Lehman, Pittsburgh
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Frederic W. Wile, Washington, D. C.
Henry Wineman, Detroit
Leo Wolman, New York

*The term of Members-at-Large is one year.

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Max Adler, 30 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.	A.
Mortimer Adler, 2 Adler Place, Rochester, N. Y.	A.
Justin P. Allman, 1522 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.	A.
Isaac Alpern, Perth Amboy Trust Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.	A.
Benjamin Altheimer, 25 Broad St., New York City	A.
Nathan Appleman, P. O. Box 1221, Tulsa, Okla.	A.
D. J. Apte, P. O. Box 288, Miami, Fla.	A.
Mrs. Joseph M. Asher, 225 Central Park West, New York City	B.
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Louis Bamberger, 602 Centre St., So. Orange, N. J.	C.
Maurice Barlofsky, Lowell, Mass.	A.
Joseph L. Baron, 2419 E. Kenwood Blvd., Milwaukee, Wisc.	A.
A. D. Bearman, 816 Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.	B.
James H. Becker, 100 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.	A.
Simon Bergman, 745 Fifth Av., New York City	A.
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Herman Bernstein, 2 West 86th St., New York City	A.
John L. Bernstein, 299 Broadway, New York City	B.
Philip N. Bernstein, Waterbury, Conn.	A.
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Joseph L. Block, First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.	A.
Benjamin Plum, 381 College St., Beaumont, Texas	A.
David M. Bressler, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City	A.
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David A. Brown, 212 Fifth Ave., New York City	A.
Leo M. Brown, P. O. Box 593, Mobile, Ala.	C.
Louis Brown, 518 Wabash St., Terre Haute, Ind.	A.
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Benjamin Evarts, 316 High St., Holyoke, Mass.	A.
Leo J. Falk, Boise, Idaho	A.
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Harry Fischel, 276 Fifth Av., New York City	B.
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Eli Frank, 2007 Sulgrave Av., Mt. Washington, Baltimore, Md.	C.
Harvey B. Franklin, 2130 Florida St., Long Beach, Cal.	A.
A. B. Freyer, First National Bank Bldg., Shreveport, La.	A.
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David Gideon, 435 13th Ave, Huntington, W. Va.	A.
Louis H. Glueck, 13th and Broadway, Gary, Ind.	A.
Norman S. Goetz, 11 Broadway, New York City	A.
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Samuel H. Goldenson, 1 East 65th St., New York City	A.

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Hiram S. Halle, 50 Broadway, New York City	C.
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Louis Hartman, Haverhill, Mass.	A.
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Henry S. Hendricks, 253 Broadway, New York City	C.
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Morton R. Hirschberg, P. O. Box 1035, Jacksonville, Fla.	A.
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George Holman, 1944 N. 7th St., Sheboygan, Wisc.	A.
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J. J. Kaplan, 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.	C.
Jake Karotkin, 217 W. Commerce St., San Antonio, Tex.	A.
Edgar J. Kaufmann, 5th and Smithfield Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.	A.
Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, Texas	A.
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Louis E. Kirstein, Wm. Filene Sons & Co., Boston, Mass.	C.
Sol S. Kiser, 3736 Washington Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind.	A.
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Arthur K. Kuhn, 14 E. 75th St., New York City	A.
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Miss Sarah Kussy, 59 Treacy Ave., Newark, N. J.	B.
Albert D. Lasker, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.	A.
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Sidney Lansburgh, 1516 Baltimore Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md.	A.
Mrs. Arthur M. Lamport, 590 West End Ave., New York City	B.
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Fred Lazarus, Jr., High and Town Sts., Columbus, O.	A.
Al. Paul Lefton, 1617 Pennsylvania Blvd., Philadelphia, Pa.	A.
Albert C. Lehman, Blaw Knox Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	C.
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Irving Lehman, 36 W. 44th St., New York City	A.
Irvin F. Lehman, Blaw Knox Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	A.
Samuel D. Leidesdorf, 1 Pershing Sq., New York City	C.
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Harry E. Lewis, 50 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	A.

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Jacob M. Loeb, 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.	A.
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Elias L. Margolis, 16 Glen Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	B.
Sidney Marks, 719 Market St., Chattanooga, Tenn.	A.
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Jacob Massel, 1688—52nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	B.
Irving May, 613 E. Broad St., Richmond, Va.	A.
George Z. Medalie, 225 W. 86th St., New York City	C.
Julius L. Meier, Meier & Frank Co., Portland, Ore.	A.
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Charles Sterne Rauh, 340 E. Maple St., Indianapolis, Ind.	A.
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Herman C. Ritter, 291 Park Ave., Youngstown, Ohio	A.
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A. S. W. Rosenbach, 1320 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.	B.
Charles Rosenbaum, 930 University Bldg., Denver, Colo.	A.
Emanuel Rosenberg, P. O. Box 53, Seattle, Wash.	A.
James N. Rosenberg, 165 Broadway, New York City	A.
Albert Rosenblatt, 229 West 78th St., New York City	B.
Samuel I. Rosenman, 444 Central Park W., New York City	A.
C. R. Rosenthal, The Fair Store, Binghamton, N. Y.	A.
Maurice Rosenthal, 336 W. Berry St., Fort Wayne, Indiana	A.
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S. B. Schein, Superior Court of Dane County, Madison, Wis.	A.
Wolfgang S. Schwabacher, 115 Broadway, New York City	A.

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Archibald Silverman, 226 Public St., Providence, R. I.	A.
Max Silverstein, 305 Broadway, New York City	B.
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Mrs. Samuel Spiegel, N. E. cor. 122nd & Broadway, New York City	B.
Nathan Spiro, 161 Main St., Danbury, Conn.	A.
Ezekiel Spitz, 300 Ocean Ave., New London, Conn.	A.
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Fred M. Stein, 270 Madison Av., New York City	A.
Jesse H. Steinhart, Kohl Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.	A.
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Horace Stern, 260 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.	A.
Milton C. Stern, c/o Dayton-Biltmore Hotel, Dayton, O.	A.
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Roger W. Straus, 120 Broadway, New York City	A.
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Solomon M. Stroock, 141 Broadway, New York City	A.
Frank L. Sulzberger, 333 S. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.	A.
Isaac Summerfield, 1493 Summit Av., St. Paul, Minn.	A.
Joseph Talamo, 390 Main St., Worcester, Mass.	A.
Maurice Tobey, 40 Court St., Boston, Mass.	A.
P. H. Viskind, 455 County St., New Bedford, Mass.	A.
Felix Vorenberg, Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.	A.
Aaron Waldheim, 12th and Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo.	A.
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Philip F. Waterman, 617 Rosewood Ave., S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.	A.
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Joseph Weinberg, 58 W. Park St., Butte, Montana	A.
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William Weiss, 1440 Broadway, New York City	B.
J. K. Weitzenkorn, 34 Weitzenkorn Bldg., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	A.
S. Frederick Wetzler, The Trust Co. Bldg., New Haven, Conn.	A.
Frederic W. Wile, 1220 Shoreham Bldg., Washington, D. C.	C.
Herman Wile, 77 Goodell St., Buffalo, N. Y.	A.
Henry Wineman, Peoples' Outfitting Co., Detroit, Mich.	C.
Ben R. Winick, Hamilton Bank Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn.	A.
Isidore Wise, 810 Prospect St. Hartford, Conn.	A.
Abraham Wofsey, 25 Bank St., Stamford, Conn.	A.
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Morris Wolf, Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.	A.
Ralph Wolf, 24 Pine St., New York City	A.
Leo Wolman, 15 Union Sq., New York City	C.
W. B. Woolner, 510 Lehmann Bldg., Peoria, Ill.	A.
Nathan Yamins 1219 Highland Av., Fall River, Mass.	A.
Henry Yozell, 411 Washington St., Boston, Mass.	A.

**Sustaining Members
and
Contributors**

SUSTAINING MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTORS

November 1, 1933 to December 31, 1934

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Herzfeld, H.

Anniston

Sterne, Niel P.

Birmingham

Adler, Edgar L.

Adler, Ike

Allen, J.

Baum, Herbert J.

Burger, Jacob

Congregation Emanuel

Engel, William P.

Fies, Milton H.

Friedman, J.

German Emergency Fund

Goldberg, A.

Hart, Sidney

Holiner, William

Kayser, Leo

Loveman, Joseph H.

Rosenberger, J. D.

Rotholz, G.

Steiner, Leo K.

Weinberg, Jack H.

Huntsville

Congregation B'nai Scholem

Mobile

Brown, Hugo

Community

Pincus, Mrs. E. A.

Zimmern, L. J.

Montgomery

Baum, Phil

Jewish Federation

Kaufman, Samuel

Klein & Son

Lobman, Myron

Lobman, Walter

Loeb, Lucien S.

Marshuetz, L. J.

Wampold, Simon

Weil, Adolph

Weil, Alvin

Weil, Emil

Weil, Isidor

Weil, Leon

Selma

Hohenberg, M., & Co.

Tuscaloosa

Brown, Miss Rose

ARIZONA

Douglas

Congregation Adath Israel

Glendale

Deff, Dr. M. I.

Phoenix

Marks, Barnett E.

Rothman, Ed

Prescott

Goldwater, Morris

ARKANSAS

Hot Springs

Burgauer, D.

Singer, Charles

Little Rock

Federation of Jewish Charities

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley

Popper, William

Beverly Hills

Hirschhorn, Clarence

Myers, Clarence

Rodgers, Dr. William A.

Culver City

Mayer, Louis B.

Rodgers, Richard

Hollywood

Engelman, S.

Los Angeles

Ancker, Robert
 Arnold, J. K.
 Asher, Max
 Baruch, Mrs. Herman
 Baruch, J. Y.
 Bernhard, Mrs. S.
 Brand, Harry
 Brick, Alexander
 Briskin, S. J.
 Brown, Emil
 Brown's
 Cohen, George W.
 Cohn, Harry
 Cohn, Julius
 Dissauer, Maurice
 *Elsasser, M.
 Faerber, Arnold
 Finkenstein, M. J.
 Fox, Alvin H.
 Frank, B. L.
 Frisch, Joseph
 Gallician, M. A.
 Gillman, George
 Goetz, William
 Goldsmith, Oscar
 Goldstone, Julius C.
 Greenberg, Dan
 Greenberg, Ike
 Grossblatt, L. J.
 Harris, M.
 Hirsch Families
 Holtzer, H. A.
 Jacobs, J. B.
 Kaplan, Benjamin
 Karl's Shoe Store
 Klein, Samuel
 Klingstein, Ksi
 Krystal, Samuel
 Le Maire, Sairi
 Levy, O. J.
 Lissauer, Louis
 Loeb, K. L.

*Deceased

Meertief, Gustave
 Metzler, Irving
 Moss, Irving
 Neustadter, Mr.
 Newmark, S. M.
 Pacht, Isaac
 Riese, E. M.
 Rogell, Sid
 Rosenberg, M.
 Sandrich, Freda
 Sanenick, Mrs. J.
 Schwartz, M.
 Shelley, M.
 Schiff, Ludwig
 Siskin, Harry
 Sokolow, Alex T.
 Stern, Charles
 Stern, Harold
 Stern, Jacob
 Strasburger, Arthur
 Swartz, Seymour
 Thompson, G. M.
 White, Harry
 Zalk, Louis
 Zanuck, Darryl

Oakland

United Jewish Welfare Fund

Pasadena

Arndt, M. S.
 Blum, August
 Hessberg, Mrs. Samuel
 Thanhauser, Mrs. Frank L.

Sacramento

Brown, Isidor

San Bernardino

Katz, M. D.

San Diego

Hillkowitz, S.
 Mayer, M. E.

San Francisco

Jewish National Welfare Fund

COLORADO**Colorado Springs**

Lieberthal, Harold
Sachs, Henry
Schaefer, Dr. Solomon

Denver

Bernheim, Isaac W.
Buchmann, Max
Cook, Mrs. D. B.
Cowen, A. B.
Ehrlich, Ben S.
Frumess, H. H.
Grauman, A. L.
Hill, Isidor
Hornbein, Philip
Jacobs, David
Kauvar, C. H.
Krohn, Dr. M. J.
Levy, Robert
Schayer, Max S.
Schlesinger, Melvin H.
Silversmith, J. H.
Wachtel, Simon
Wittelshofer, Edwin J.

CONNECTICUT**Bridgeport**

Cohn, Israel J.
Resnick, Maurice E.
Schnee, Abraham C.

Danbury

Dick, Harry
Dick, Henry
Feinson, Samuel
Frohman, Albert
Heyman, H. J., & Son
Kaufman, Joseph
Kruzanski, Jacob
Leibowitz, Benjamin
Papish, Asher
Rubenstein, Stanley
Sands, Albert
Spiro, Nathan

Hartford

Aishberg, Edwin
Bauer, Mrs. Bertha L.

Congregation Beth Israel
Emanuel Brotherhood
Freedman, Joseph M.
Gaberman, Louis
Haas, William P.
Hartman, E. M.
Hollander, A.
Kaffenburgh, Mrs. Donald
Katz, I. J.
Katz, Irving
Kofsky, G. M.
Myers, Max
Neufield, Albert
Opper, Frederick C.
Selterman, Esther
Stern, Leo
Temple Sisterhood Cong. Beth
Israel
Wachtel, B.
Wise, Isidore

New Haven

Buxbaum, William
*Cahn, Alexander
Congregation Mishkan Israel
Gordon, Israel
Harrison, Thomas
Jackson, John Day
Kleiner, Isaac L.
Levy, Irwin S.
Mendel, Lafayette B.
Rosenbluth, Louis M.
Ross, Arthur M.
Russota, Simon
Sachs, Manuel S.
Sagal, Lewis
Ullman, Abraham S.
Ullman, Joseph H.
Wetzler, S. Fred
Wolfe, Isaac

New London

Community
Goldsmith, E.
Ruderman, S.

Shelton

Kreiger, A.

*Deceased

Stamford

Nevas, Harry

Waterbury

Albert, I. N.
 Apirian, John J.
 Atkins, S.
 Bernstein, Philip N.
 Biernbaum, H.
 Cantor, Albert
 Dorfman, Louis
 Erlanger, Meyer
 Gaber, Joseph
 Gracerstein, Perry
 Green, Harold G.
 Greenberg, Samuel H.
 Greenblatt, Charles
 Greenblatt, Martin
 Kramer, Samuel
 Krasow, Harry
 Kuperman, L.
 Liebeskind, Louis
 Matzkin, A.
 Oser & Levin
 Prillig, Isidor
 Ruby, B.
 Simons, Louis L.
 Soloman, Aaron
 Spirt, Morris
 Sugenheimer, Joseph
 Traurig, Max
 United Jewish Committee
 Weisman, Henry J.
 Zusman Bros.

West Hartford

Hart, E. A.
 Hartman, Maurice

DELAWARE**Seaford**

Van Leer, Charles

Wilmington

Finger, Aaron
 Finkelstein, I. B.
 Gluckman, Barnet

*Deceased

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**Washington**

Baum, Leo
 Behrends, Melvin
 Cafritz, Mr. & Mrs. Morris
 Cardozo, Benjamin N.
 Fischer, Max
 Goldsmith, Charles A.
 Grosner, Gerald
 *Hahn, Harry W.
 Heilprin, Giles F.
 Hershfield, Isidore
 Himmelfarb, Paul
 Kaufman, D. J.
 Kaufmann, E. I.
 Luchs, Morton J.
 Lyon, R. B. H.
 Lyon, Simon
 Mazo, I. Joseph
 Rosenberg, M. D.
 Schwartz, Charles
 Sherby, Harry
 Solomons, Aline E.
 Tashof, Ivan P.
 Trouver, I. S.
 Wile, Frederick William

FLORIDA**Gainesville**

Community

Jacksonville

Community

Miami

Apte, D. J.
 Feibelman, Herbert U.
 Jacobus, Leonard
 Lehman, Mrs. Hattie G.
 Levin, I.
 Meyer, Sidney
 Miami Joint Committee
 Wolfson, Mitchell

St. Petersburg

Cohen, Moses
 Friendly, Meyer H.

Tampa

Allied Jewish Campaign
Haimowitz, Ben
Watterman, Jerome A.

GEORGIA

Albany

Hofmayer, L. J.

Atlanta

Atlanta Advisory Council
Haas, Leonard
Hirsch, Harold
Meyer, A. A. & E. L.
Riesman, Joseph N.

Augusta

Community

Columbus

Schwob, S.

Gainesville

Goldstein, J.

Macon

Horgan, Dan C.
Jewish Community

Savannah

Abrahams, Edmund H.
Adler, Leopold
Alexander, S.
Bernstein, M. H.
Adler, Sam G.
Boley, H. M.
Byck, Dave
Byck, Joe
Byck, Sylvan
Cohen, Girard M.
Dryfus, M.
Eckstein, J. P.
Edel, Herman M.
Friedman, B. I.
Gazan, Jacob

Guthman, Aaron

Hirsch, Jerry
Hirsch, Julius
Iseman, Mrs. E.
Kayton, H. L.
Kuhr, Raymond M.
Levy, A. B.
Levy, Morton
Levy, S. H.
Lewis, Emanuel
Livingston, H. H.
Longabaugh, J. D.
Minis, A.
Minis, J. F.
Minis, Maria
Mohr, Sigo
Morrison, W. R.
Pinkussohn, Sam
Raskin, Harry
Russell, T. S.
Salomons, Arthur W.
Slotin, Morris
Solomons, I. S., Jr.
United Jewish Drive
Wortsman, Edgar L.

ILLINOIS

Aurora

Aurora Y. M. H. A.

Champaign

Kuhn, Isaac

Chicago

Aaron, Charles
Adler, Max
Asher, Louis
Auerbach, Benjamin
Austrian, Harvey S.
Bauer, A.
Becker, James H.
Bellenberg, A. G.
Benjamin, Jack A.
Berkson, Maurice
Black, Herman
Block, E. J.

- Block, J. L.
Block, L. E.
Block, Leigh B.
Block, P. D.
Block, P. O.
Blum, Harry H.
Cahn, B. J.
Cahn, Mrs. Regine T.
Cohen, Mrs. Alfred
Cohen, L. Lewis
David, Abel
Davis, Meyer
De Lee, Joseph B.
Dreyfus, Maurice M.
Dreyfus, Moise
Eckstein, Louis
Eisendrath, Edwin W.
Eisendrath, W. B.
Eisendrath, W. N.
Epstein, Max
Ettleson, Samuel A.
Fechheimer, Frederic
Florsheim, Harold W.
Florsheim, Irving
Florsheim, Louis
Florsheim, Milton S.
Frank, A. R.
Freiler, Abraham J.
Freiler, Jeanette S.
Freudenthal, George S.
Freund, Erwin O.
Fried, Herbert
Friedlich, Herbert A.
Glaser, E. S.
Goldman, Solomon
Goldsmith, Mrs. Harold
Goodman, Samuel
Gottlieb, H. N.
Grossman, Max M.
Harris, M. B.
Hartman, Leon
Hirsh, William A.
Hoffman, Henry I.
Hoffman, Julius J.
Horwich, Bernard
Jacobson, Mrs. D.
Kahn, Louis
Katz, Morris
Katz, W.
Kauffmann, Theodore
Kline, Sol
Kohn, Hyman N.
Kunstadter, Albert
Kuppenheimer, Louis B.
Lackritz, Paul N.
Lasker, Albert D.
Lautmann, H. M.
Lebold, Foreman N.
Lebold, Samuel N.
Lelewer, S. S.
Levinkind, Hyman
Levinson, David
Levy, Henry
Lindheimer, B. F.
Lipson, I. B.
Loeb, H. A.
Loeb, Isaac A.
Loeb, James J.
Loewenhaupt, Jesse
Loewenthal, Edward J.
Loewenthal, Richard J.
Lowenbach, William L.
Mack, Julian W.
Mayer, Alfred C.
Mayer, Elias
Mayer, Harry A.
Mayer, Herbert
Meyer, A. W.
Meyer, Albert
Meyer, Carl
Michaels, Joseph
Nast, Alex D.
Oberfelder, Herbert M.
Oberfelder, Joseph
Oberfelder, Walter S.
Oppenheimer, Harry D.
Paradise, H. M., & Co.
Perlstein, Harry
Pflaum, A. J.
Pincus, S. Z.
Pollock, E. J.
Portis, Milton M.
Regenstein, Joseph
Regensteiner, Theodore
Remer, H.
Richard, Frank A.

*Rosenbaum, David
 Rosenbaum, Edwin S.
 Rosenfeld, Mrs. Maurice
 Rosenfeld, Morris S.
 Rosenwald Family Association
 Rothschild, M. M.
 Rothschild, Maurice
 Rothschild, Maurice L.
 Rothschild, Melville N.
 Rubens, Charles
 Salomon, Leo R.
 Sampson, Peter
 Schaaf, Clarence
 Schaffner, Joseph Halle
 Schanfarber, T.
 Schram, Elmer E.
 Schram, Harry
 Schur, Mrs. Herman
 Schwartzchild, William G.
 Schwartz, U. S.
 Schwarz, Sidney L.
 Selig, Lester N.
 Shire, Moses E.
 Sigman, L.
 Silberman, David B.
 Silberman, Herbert S.
 Sinai Congregation
 Sonnenschein, Edward
 Sonnenschein, Hugo
 Sonnenschein, Robert
 Sopkin, B.
 Spiegel, Mrs. Arthur H.
 Spiegel, Frederick W.
 Spiegel, J. S.
 Spiegel, M. J., Jr.
 Spiegel, Mrs. Mae O.
 Spiegel, Modie J.
 Spiegel, Phil
 Spiegel, Sidney M.
 Spitz, Joel
 Steele, Samuel B.
 Stein, Jules C.
 Stein, S. Sidney
 Steindler, Albert
 Stern, Alfred E.
 Stern, Alfred K.

Stern, Alfred W.
 Stern, Gardner
 Stolz, Joseph
 Straus, David
 Straus, Eli M.
 Straus, Henry H.
 Straus, Melvin L.
 Straus, Samuel J. T.
 Strauss, Henry X.
 Sulzberger, Clara F.
 Sulzberger, Frank L.
 Temple Religious School
 Uhlmann, Fred
 Uhlmann, Richard
 Vehon, Morris
 Wedeles, Edward L.
 Wolbach, Murray
 Wolf, Henry M.
 Wormser, Mrs. Frida
 *Wormser, Leo F.
 Zeisler, Erwin P.

Evanston

Cohen, Syma
 *Rosenberg, H.

Glencoe

Goodman, Mrs. Milton F.
 North Shore Congregation
 Israel

Highland Park

Becker, Louis
 Mandel, Mrs. Emanuel
 Stein, Lawrence M.

Kewanee

Wine, David

Moline

Sklovsky, Max

Peoria

Cohen, Louis
 Conney, J. P.
 Frankforter, Harry
 Horwitz, S.

*Deceased

Klein, Louis
 Lederer, J. L.
 Lehmann, Arthur
 Salzenstein, Arnold
 Seidenberg, N. C.
 Silberstein, Bob
 Ullman, Clarence
 Woolner, Adolph, Jr.
 Woolner, W. B.

Rockford
 Shanhou, Charles

Urbana
 Koller, Armin H.

Waukegan
 Stein, Mrs. Adolf

Winnetka
 Spiegel, Mrs. Joseph

INDIANA
Clinton
 Wasserman, A.

Fort Wayne
 Federated Jewish Charities
 Lichtenberg, Chester

Gary
 Glueck, Louis H.

Indianapolis
 Jewish Welfare Fund

Summitville
 Warner, William & Sons

Terre Haute
 Community
 Levin, Morris P.

*Deceased

IOWA
Cedar Rapids
 Miller, John F.

Centerville
 *Rosenbaum, J.

Davenport
 United Jewish Appeal

Des Moines
 Community

Sioux City
 Cohen, Sam
 Federation of Jewish Social
 Service

KANSAS
Leavenworth
 Abeles, M., Estate

Wichita
 Richmond, Harry P.

KENTUCKY
Louisville
 Adath Israel Religious School
 Hellman, Clarence J.
 Hirsch, Isadore
 Klein, Ben
 Lang, Joseph
 Levy, Jacob
 Levy, Sol
 Liebschutz, I.
 Linker, B.
 Rauch, Joseph
 United Jewish Campaign

LOUISIANA
Lake Charles
 Temple Sinai

Morgan City

Kahn, Charles E.

Monroe

Masur, Sig

New Orleans

Adler, Coleman E.
Beekman, Ben
Beckman, Marc
Benjamin, Edward B.
Burkenroad, William
Deutsch, Eberhard
Elsas, Victor H.
Feibleman, Leopold
Feibleman, Max
Friend, Mrs. Joseph E.
Godchaux, Charles
Godchaux, Mrs. Paul L.
Goldman, Julius
Goldman, Solomon S.
Gottscho, Otto
Haspel Bros., Inc.
Heller, Isaac
Heymann, Leon
Katz, Gus
Keller, Sidney
Kirschman, M.
Kling, Paul
Latter, Harry
Lazard, Jules C.
Lazarus, Julius
Lemann, I. I.
Lemann, Monte M.
Levy, Louis
Lisso, Alex
Loeb, Joseph S.
Marcus, A.
Mayer, Harold
Mayer, Norman
Odenheimer, Sigmund
Pfeiffer, Leon
Polack, Robert H.
Reimer, Morris
Rittenberg, Joseph
Rittenberg, Leon H.
Rosen, Charles

Rusakof, Henry N.
Salmon, Harold
Schwarz, Ralph J.
Shushan, Abe
Simon, Mrs. Fanny M.
Simon, Sidney K.
Stern, Edgar B.
Stern, Mrs. Maurice
Stern, S. Walter
Sugarman, Charles
Trautman, Walter
Wachenheim, Albert
Wolff, Justin
Zemurray, Sam.

Shreveport

Bath, M. L.
Bluestein, M.
Feist, Samuel
Weiller, Felix

MARYLAND**Baltimore**

Abramowitz, S. Morris
Adler, Blanche
Adler, Harry
Adler, Nathan
Bamburger, Jacob
Bendann, Lawrence
Berney, Albert
Berney, Mr. & Mrs. Sidney
Blaustein, Jacob
Blaustein, Louis
Brenner, Sol M.
Burgunder, Bernei
Clarke, Dr. & Mrs. Emil
Clarke, G. B.
Cohen, Lewis J.
Cone, Miss Etta
Cone, Frederic W.
Cone, Mrs. Moses H.
Cone, Sidney M.
Crockin, Emil
Dalsheimer, Hugo
Dalsheimer, Simon
Deiches, William
Ephraim, Isaac

Epstein, Jacob
 Federlicht, David
 Fink, A. J.
 Fleischer, Milton F.
 Frank, Edward L.
 Frank, Eli
 Frank, Miss Lorely
 Friedenwald, Harry
 Goldenberg, Levi
 Goldman, L. Edwin
 Greenebaum, Leon E.
 Greif, Leonard L.
 Guggenheimer, Miss Julia
 Gutman, Nelson
 Hamburger, Mrs. H. L.
 Hamburger, Dr. & Mrs.
 Louis P.
 Hartogensis, B. H.
 Hecht, Alex
 Hecht, Mrs. L. A.
 Hecht, Moses S.
 Hendler, L. Maurice
 Herman, Mrs. Elsie Fox
 Hochschild, Max
 Hollander, Jacob H.
 Hollander, Sidney
 Hutzler, Albert D.
 Hutzler, Mrs. David
 Hutzler, Edwin B.
 Hutzler, Joel G. D.
 Hutzler, Louis S.
 Katz, A. Ray
 Katz, Joseph
 Katzenberg, Berney
 Kemper, Armand
 Kemper, David
 Kohn, Irving H.
 Kohn, Walter
 Lauchheimer, Jacob M.
 Lauchheimer, Sylvan Hays
 Lauer, Mrs. Martha F.
 Levy, Lester S.
 Levy, William
 Mandelbaum, Sarah S.
 Mendel, Abram
 Miller, Henry S.

Miller, J. Jefferson
 Morris, Leslie William
 Morris, Moses
 Moses, Mrs. Rose L.
 Oheb Sholem Religious School
 Oppenheimer, Henry
 Oppenheimer, Mr. & Mrs.
 Reuben
 Pels, Isaac R.
 Perlman, Philip B.
 Rosenau, William
 *Rosenberg, Lewis L.
 Rosenheim, Sylvan
 Rothschild, Felix
 Rothschild, Solomon
 Rothschild, Solomon
 Rothschild, Stanley Z.
 Schapiro, Morris
 Schloss, Irwin A.
 Schloss, Mrs. Meyer
 Sobeloff, Simon E.
 Sondheim, Walter
 Sonneborn, Siegmund B.
 Straus, Aaron
 Van Leer, Milton
 Walter, Mrs. Moses R.
 Westheimer, Henry F.
 Westheimer, Milton
 Westheimer, Mrs. Milton F.
 Westheimer, Sidney F.
 Wolf, Alex

Hagerstown

Kline, Jacob A.

Hancock

Rosen, H. M.

Owing Mills

Samuels, Morton

MASSACHUSETTS**Boston**

Agoos, Solomon
 Baer, Louis
 Barnet, S. J.
 Brilliant, Frank

*Deceased

Dana, Meyer
Daniels Printing Co.
Ehrlich, Adolph
Ehrlich, William
Fox, Isidor
Gordon, Nathan H.
Herman, Mrs. Hennie A.
Kaplan, J. J.
Kirstein, Louis E.
Kohn, Mark
Kohn, Samuel
Medalie, Leon S.
Mintz, Herman A.
Morrison, H.
Myerson, Abraham
Norton, G. N.
Palais, Joseph
Rosenau, Milton J.
Shohet, Herman
Springer, Ernest
Strauss, Leon
United Jewish Appeal
Van Noorden, E.
Vorenberg, Felix
Wasserman, Jacob

Brockton

Kibrick, I. S.

Brookline

Cohen, Joseph H.
Levi, Dr. Harry
Pinanski, A. E.
Sheinwald, Albert B.
Slocum, Isaac M.
Wolkowich, Erwin

Campello

Wind, Max E.

Fall River

Adaskin, Edward
Cooper, S. B.
Epstein, Mr.
Feinberg, S.
Gourse, David L.

Greenbaum, Dr.
Harris, A.
Horvitz, Ben
Kline, J.
Kovalsky, Fred
Levin, I.
List Bros.
Lubinsky, Dr.
Markell, H.
Mittelman, I.
Olinick, Maury
Prial, Dr.
Radovsky, H. W.
Remick, D.
Robin, J. S.
Shabshelowitz, Mr.
Shanok, L.
Soforenko, Mr.
Sokoletzky, Mr.
Unger, W.
Yamins, Nathan
Zalkind, Joseph

Jamaica Plains

Alberts, Mrs. Annie

Lawrence

Basinow, M.
Berenson, L. P.
Cohen, Jacob M.
Goldberg, D.
Hersfield, Z.
Lebow, A.
Lebowitz, M.
Nevins, M.
Oppenheim, D.
Quint, L. M.
Russem, B.
Siegel, H.
Simon, C.
Siskind, A. L.
Siskind, I.
Siskind, R. R.
Slater, N.
Trelling, L. M.
Warshaw, Max M.

Lowell
United Jewish Appeal

Lynn
Block, Frank
Cohen, Louis
Covner, Dr. Albert H.
Goldstein, A. L.
Lehner, Robert N.
Loew, Ira
Mann, Eugene
Prizer, Albert
Schon, Edward
Temple Bethel Sisterhood
Weinstein, Harry

Malden
Hoberman, Samuel

Marshfield
Feinberg, B. M.

Methuen
Caplan, M. J.
Samels, S.

New Bedford
Abrahamson, Fisher
Barnet, Samuel
Beserosky, William
Davidow, William
Goldfarb, Samuel
Horowitz, Jacob A.
Horwitz, Morris
Kaller, Phillip
Kaplan, Boris
Levinem, L. Louis
Russotto, Barnet A.
Rosenberg, Solomon
Segall, S. K.

Newton
Golden, Edward I.

Peabody
Rabinowitz, Isidor

Pittsfield
England, Simon

Pottersville
Meyer, M.

Roxbury
Green, Isadore
Shain, Samuel
Snider, Harry

Saugus
Salter, M., & Sons

Springfield
Asinof, Moses
Isenburg, H.
Keller, Henry
May, William
Price, Samuel
Swirsky, Benjamin

Waltham
Bayard, H.

Winthrop
London, M. H.

Worcester
Arkus, Nathan
Asher, Jacob
Beeber, Samuel
Beller, John D.
Burwick, Carl
C & S Wholesale Grocers
Chase, Louis
Cohen, Joseph B.
Corash, Max H.
Corbin, Maurice N.
Cotzin, David

Davis, Lewis
 Edinberg, H.
 Elias, Saul
 Fielding, Bennet I.
 Glazer, Solomon
 Gordon, Archie
 Grodberg & Hirsch
 Greenberg, Max
 Haberman, Harry
 Handleman, B. L.
 Hiatt, A.
 Hillman, A. M.
 Isenberg, David B.
 Kashman, H. L.
 Katz, Israel
 Krintzman, L.
 Kunin, L.
 Lewis, A.
 Kaplan, Herman G.
 Lyon, Irving J.
 Mason, George H.
 Pemstein, George
 Persky, Abraham S.
 Putnam, Charles
 Rozefsky, Louis
 Ruskin, E. S.
 Sack, Jacob
 Seder, D. I.
 Seder, Samuel
 Simmons, William L.
 Talamo, Joseph
 Ulian, I. M.
 Wald, Lewis
 Whitman, Moses
 Worcester County United Appeal
 Zellen, I. J.

MICHIGAN**Alpena**

Isackson, Sam
 Kositchek, E. I.
 Temple Beth-El

Ann Arbor

Zwerdling, Osias

Detroit

Butzel, Fred M.
 Butzel, Henry M.
 Jewish Welfare Federation
 Levin, Isadore
 Litzky, John

Grand Rapids

Wolf, Gustave A.

Houghton

Levine, M.

Lake Linden

Benedict, C. H.

MINNESOTA**Duluth**

United Jewish Appeal

Minneapolis

Brin, Arthur
 Minneapolis Federation for
 Jewish Service
 Sapiro, Abe

St. Paul

Birnberg, T. S.
 Bratter, Pen
 Calmenson, Jesse B.
 Community
 Firestone, Milton P.
 Goodkind, William L.
 Levine, J. J.
 Litmann, Bernard N.
 Loevinger, Gustavus
 Mains, A.
 Orenstein, L. F.
 Stein, Sam

MISSISSIPPI**Brookhaven**

Abrams, C. C.

Jackson

Community
Dreyfus, Isidor

Meridian

Ackerman, William
Adler, R.
Adler, William
Arky, Herbert
Davidson, L.
Dravin, A.
Dumont, I.
Feibelman, B. M.
Feibelman, Edgar
Feinstein, J.
Foresman, Mrs. Rosabel
Greenwald, Herbert
Greenwald, Irvin
Jacobson, Gabe
Jacoby, A.
Kay, Sidney
Klein, K. T.
Klein, Simon
Lerner, William
Loeb, Alex
Loeb, Henry
Loeb, Marshall
Marks, I. A.
Meyer, Harold
Meyer, J. S.
Meyer, Joe
Meyer, Karl
Meyer, Sam
Pappenheimer, Meyer
Rice, Harry
Rosenbaum, A. D.
Rosenbaum, I. A.
Rosenbaum, M. M.
Rosenbush, I.
Rothenberg, Irvin
Rothenberg, Levi
Rothenberg, Louis
Rothenberg, Mrs. Marks
Rothenberg, Sam
Signoff, Max
Strauss, B. M.
Strauss, Sylvan

Threefoot, K.
Threefoot, Sam
Ullman, L.
Wigransky, L.

MISSOURI**Kansas City**

Cohen, Mrs. Henry
Diamant, A.
Goldberg, M.
Greenman, M.
Holzmark, M.
Jewish Welfare Federation
Loeb, Milford
Mayer, Millard
Oppenheimer, George
Rubin, William
Sosland, David N.
Sosland, Samuel
Sosland, Sanders
Stern, Sigmund
Uhlmann, Paul

St. Joseph

Apple, Mrs. Moses
Block, Harry
Block, Nate
Ehrlich, Milton H.
Ehrlich, W. H.
Feltenstein, David
Flarsheim, Clarence
Greenbaum, Isador
Hassenbusch, Samuel
Phillip, Ben
Potlitzer, James
Rosenbleet, Eugene
Silverman, Mrs. Jo.
Wasserkrug, Samuel

St. Louis

Jewish Federation

MONTANA**Billings**

Friedwald, Max
Harron, L.

NEBRASKA

Lincoln

Koral, Ephraim

Omaha

Abrahams, Henry J.
Jewish Philanthropies

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Berlin

United Hebrew Charity

Franklin

Barg, Israel
Franklin Jewish Organizations
Salomon, Max

Manchester

Bloomfield, Jacob
Braverman, A.
Bresnick, A.
Brodie, I. A.
Chase, Edward M.
Cohen, Reuben H.
Deitch, John
Eckman, Nathan
Eckman, Sam
Elliott, Harold E.
Eluto Bros.
Eluto, Joseph
Eluto, Mandel
Eluto, Maurice
Eluto, Roland
Finman, L.
Foster, Jacob, 2d
Foster, Joseph
Freedman, Louis
Gilbert, Nat
Gordon, L.
Gordon, Sam
Graham, Milton
Harrison, S. H.
Katz, Maurice
Kavesh, A. D.
Krauzer, George
Lightstone, J.

Machinist, Abraham

Malensky, Irving
Mandell, Maurice
Margolis, Samuel
Metz, E. J.
Meyer, Ben
Miller, Louis
Porter, George R.
Resnik, Samuel
Rosenberg, Maurice
Rosenblum, J. Morton
Ross, Lewis H.
Rudnick, Joseph
Saidel, Maurice
Saidel, Myer
Savan, A.
Schwartz, J.
Shoul, Abraham
Sibulkin, A.
Silberberg, J.
Silver, Henry
Stahl, Sam
Sullivan, Solomon
Woods, Jack
Wolf, Frank
Zelinsky, Jack
Zelinsky, William

Nashua

Porter, Philip

Portsmouth

Nannis, M.

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City

Kaas, Andrew
Kline, Henry S.
Perskie, Joseph B.
Schwartz, Joseph

Bayonne

Bayonne Progressive Aid Assn.
Boorstein, Herman
Epstein, S.
Grodberg, Irving D.

Jacobs, Morris
 Posnak, Kalman
 Turteltaub, Abram S.
 Weiss, M. J.

Bound Brook

Borow, Benjamin

Bridgeton

Schwarzman, D.

Camden

Galanti, Joseph
 Kaplan, Sidney
 Klein, Elias
 Natal, Benjamin
 Praissman, Maurice L.

East Orange

Abrahams, Mrs. Leo M.
 Dimond, A. J.
 Groedel, Theodore
 Mayer, A.

Elizabeth

Jewish Council
 Stein, Emil

Hoboken

Lichtenstein, Julius
 Weill, Milton

Irvington

Levenson, B. M.

Jersey City

Bitterman, Julius I.
 Eisenberg, I.
 Falk, Louis A.
 Manishevitz, Max

Maplewood

Lasser, Aaron
 Rachlin, A. H.

Montclair

Harris, Jacob

New Brunswick

Lipman, Jacob

Newark

Bamberger, Edgar S.
 Buechler, Dr. Harry
 Foster, Solomon
 Gorlin, Morris
 Hannoeh, H. J.
 Heller, J.
 Hoffman, Charles I.
 Kussy, Mrs. Nathan
 Lewis, William
 Manshel, Charles
 Meyer, J. H.
 Puder, Harry S.
 Schwartz, Louis C.
 Stein, Sidney
 Steiner, Edwin
 Stern, S. Arthur
 Szerlip, Leopold
 Warner, Barnett

Orange

Augenblick, Meyer

Palmyra

Schwartz, David L.

Paterson

Geller, Herman
 Lapat, P. G.

Plainfield

Bloom, Charles
 Bronston, E.
 Guinsburg, Samuel
 Kantor, Abraham
 Klein, Samuel
 Kunzman, Irving
 Meltzer, Saul
 Newcorn, William

Rosin, Joseph
Sachar, Kaspar
Schneller, Julius
Schwartz, Samuel
Tepper, Max
Tornberg, I.
Weintraub, Benjamin

South Orange

Abeles, Herbert R.
Bamberger, Louis
Falk, Gilbert
Hart, Leon A.

Summit

Jewish Community Center

Trenton

Albert, Samuel
Blaugrund, Samuel
Citron, Israel
Cohen, Edgar T.
Cohen, Louis
Cominsky, Samuel
Dee, Frank
Fishberg, Joseph
Forman, Philip
Gladstone, Joseph
Goldberg, Benjamin
Hochman, Louis
Hydeman, Charles
Kahn, Albert
Kaplan, Louis
Kelsey & Vine
Leff, Henry
Levine, B. D.
Levy, Herbert
Lewis, A. A.
Liebrich, Dr. Leon
Raphael, Herman E.
Rudner, Louis
Schafer, Julius
Schragger, Charles
Shaffer, E. L.
Shipper, Louis B.
Siegel, Irving

Silverman, Herman & Harry
Simon, Samuel
Swern, Samuel
Tabish, Theodore
Vine, Benjamin

West End

Kleban, Louis E.

Westwood

Goldberg, David

Wildwood

Shenberg, Irving
Tenenbaum, Harry

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque

Ilfeld, Louis

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan & Bronx

Aaronson, M. L.
Abrahams, Michael M.
Abrahams, Robert
Abrams, Abba
Adler, Leonard
Adler, Morton L.
Adler, Paul
Alperson, E. L.
Alzheimer, Ben
Altschul, Frank
Ansbacher, D. A.
Arkush, Reuben
Aronsohn, Samuel J.
Bacharach, E. S.
Badman, Theodore
Baerwald, Paul
Baron de Hirsch Fund
Baron, Salo W.
Beaumont Trust
Beer, Edwin
Bergman, H. M.
Bergman, Simon
Berliner, Samuel
Berliss, Arthur D.

- Berman, Israel
 Bernhard, Henry
 Bernheim, Alice R.
 Bernheim, Mr. & Mrs. Henry J.
 Bernstein, D.
 Biel, Leonard
 Bing, Alexander M.
 Bischofsheimer, Henry
 Bloch, Adolph
 Block, Henri
 Block, Henry
 Block, Herman W.
 Block, I.
 Bloomingdale, Samuel &
 Hiram C.
 Bluestone, E. M.
 Blum, Albert
 Blum, Mrs. Joseph A.
 Blumberg, Myer S.
 Blumenthal, George
 Boehm, Louis
 Borgenicht, Louis
 Boschwitz, Carl
 Brand, Albert R.
 Breitenbach, Jennie M.
 Brenner, Robert H.
 Brish, Charles S.
 Bronston, Benjamin E.
 Brown, David
 Buttenwieser, Benjamin J.
 Cassel, H.
 Cohen, Elias A.
 Cohen, Leonard A.
 Cohen, Norman M.
 Cohen, William N.
 Cohn, Annie
 Cohn, Louis
 Coleman, Mr. & Mrs. A. E.
 Congregation Emanu-El
 Congregation Rodeph Sholom
 Coons, Sheldron R.
 Cowen, David
 Cowen, Edward L.
 Creidenberg, Julius
 Crystal, Fabian M.
 Dammann, Milton
 David, John
 Davidson, Israel
 Davis, A. M.
 Davis, G. Richard
 Dreyfus, William
 Dribben, S. F.
 Dulman, Simon
 Durlach, Emma K.
 Durlach, Milton I.
 Eckstein, Samuel
 Edelstein, Goodman
 Eder, J. M.
 Ehrich, Jesse W.
 Ehrich, Manfred W.
 Einstein, Isaac D.
 Eisemann, Alex
 Eising, Harry
 Elias, P. R.
 Elkus, Abram I.
 Ellinger, Edgar
 Elsas, Herman
 *Enelow, H. G.
 Engel, Dave F.
 Engel, Henry
 Erdmann, Albert J.
 Erlanger, Felix M.
 Erlanger, Milton S.
 Erlanger, Mitchell
 Erlanger, Sydney B.
 Feinberg, B. S.
 Finkelstein, Sam
 Finkelstone, Morris
 Finkenberg & Sons, A. Inc.
 Fischbach, H. F.
 Fischel, Harry
 Fishel, Leo J.
 Flexner, Bernard
 Fox, J.
 Frank, Edgar K.
 Frank, Miss G. L.
 Frank, L. J.
 Frank, Leo
 Frankel, Mrs. Lee K.
 Frankenheimer, The Misses
 Freed, Allie S.
 Freed, Louis
 Freid, Isadore
 Friedman, Amelia G.

*Deceased

- Frink, Mrs. Angelina W.
Fuerst, William F.
Furman, Ed I.
Galef, Joseph
Gans, Howard S.
Gantz, Aaron
Garfunkel, Aaron
Gerngross, Leo
Gilbert, Joseph E.
Gilston, Jacob
Glazier, Henry S.
Goetz, Norman S.
Golden, S. Herbert
Goldman, Mrs. Helen R.
Goldman, Henry
Goldman, Herman
Goldman, William
Goldsmith, Elsie B.
Goldsmith, Frederick
Goldsmith, Lawrence L.
Goldsmith, Richard
Goldstein, Benjamin
Goodfriend, Carrie
Goodkind, Harold
Goodman, A., & Sons
Goodman, Edwin
Gordon, William S.
Gottheil, Mrs. Paul
Gottschall, Simon
Granet, Adolph
Greenbaum, Leo
Greene, Harold
Greenspan, Henry
Grossman, Jacob J.
Grossman, Moses H.
Guggenheim Foundation,
Daniel & Florence
Guinzburg, H. A.
Guinzburg, Miss Lillie
Guinzburg, Richard A.
Guterman, Milton S.
Gutman, Rosa
Haberman, Philip W.
Hahn, Alfred
Halle, Hiram J.
Halle, Louis J.
- Hanauer, Jerome J.
Hart, Mrs. John
Hartstein, Benjamin A.
Haskins & Sells
Hass, Joseph A.
Hatry, Harry A.
Hebrew Sheltering &
Immigrant Aid Society
Hebrew Publishing Co.
Hein, Miss Yrsa
Helfat, J. Nathan
Heller, Isaac S.
*Hendricks, Mrs. Charles
Hendricks, Henry S.
Hendricks, Mrs. Henry S.
Henshel, H. D.
Herbert, Edward
Herman, Abraham
Herman, Sydney H.
Hernstadt, W. L.
Hershfield, Levi
Herzog, Mrs. Belle A.
Herzog, Samuel A.
Heyman, David M.
Himowich, M.
Hirsch, Leon H.
Hirsch, Richard
Hirschhorn, Fred
Hirschland, F. H.
Hirshon, Mrs. Charles
Hochster, Albert
Hockstader, Leonard A.
Hofheimer, Fannie
Hofheimer, Mrs. Fannie
Hofheimer, Henry
Hofheimer Foundation, Nathan
Holzman, Asher
Holzman, Elkan
Holzman, James M.
Holzman, S.
Holzman, Tobias
Horowitz, Louis J.
Horwitz, Max
Horwitz, Moses
Hubshman, Henry M.
Hyamson, M.
Hyman, Arthur B.
Hyman, Arthur D.

*Deceased

Hydeman, Edwin M.
 Hyman, Joseph C.
 Ickelheimer, Harry R.
 Isaacs, Stanley M.
 Israel, Carlos
 Ittleson, Henry
 Jackson, Percival E.
 Jacobi, Harold
 Jacobs, R. J., & Co.
 Jacobs, S. M.
 Jacobson, Ferdinand
 Jacobson, Stella
 Jonas, Ralph
 Joseph, Maurice
 Joseph, Sylvan L.
 Joseph, Theodore H.
 Kachurin, Philip
 Kahn, Herbert
 Kallman, Max S.
 Kaplan, Ira I.
 Kaplan, Mordecai M.
 Karpf, M. J.
 Kastor, Adolph
 Kastor, Alfred B.
 Katcher, A. D.
 Katz, Eugene
 Katzenberg, Louis, Rose
 & Howard
 Katzenberg, Milton R.
 Katzenstein, Martin L.
 Kaufman, H. M.
 Kaye, Gabriel S.
 Keller, Joseph F.
 Kempner, S. Marshall
 Kern, Mrs. Sarah
 Kirschenbaum, I.
 Klau, Nathan
 Klee, Mr. & Mrs. Simon J.
 Klein, D. Emil
 Klein, Joseph J.
 Klein, Leopold
 Klein, S.
 Klein, Sid
 Klein, William
 Kline, George
 Klingenstein, Charles

Kohler, Edgar J.
 *Kohler, Max J.
 Kohnstamm, Edward
 Kohnstamm, Joseph
 Kops, Waldemar
 Korn, Daniel L.
 Korn, Walter C.
 Kornfield, Albert E.
 Krakeur, Jacques
 Kugelman, Julius G.
 Kuhe, I.
 Kuhn, Arthur K.
 Lachman, Miss Rose
 Lamport, A. M.
 Landsman, S. M.
 Langner, Lawrence
 Lauer, Edgar J.
 Lauterbach, Aaron
 Lederer, Richard M.
 Lederman, M.
 Lehmaier, James M.
 Lehman, Arthur, & Associates
 *Lehman, Harold M.
 Lehman, Herbert H.
 Lehman, Irving
 Leidesdorf, S. D.
 Lemon, J. E.
 Levine, I. B.
 Levor, Mrs. Louise L.
 Levy, Mrs. Adele R.
 Levy, Mrs. Diana
 Levy, Edgar A.
 Levy, Mrs. L. N.
 Levy, Max J.
 Lewald, Simon
 Lewinson, B.
 Lewis, Ted
 Lewisohn, Adolph
 Lewisohn, Sam A.
 Lewy, Max
 Libman, E.
 Lichtenstein, M.
 Light, Norbert D.
 Lilienthal, Joseph L.
 Limburg, Alan M.
 Linde, Herman
 Lion, Oscar
 Lipper, Arthur

*Deceased

- Lippmann, George
Lippmann, Harry
Lippmann, Robert K.
Lissauer, Harry
Lissner, Herman
Litter, Arthur S.
Livingston, C.
Livingston, Mrs. Kate
Loeb, Carl M.
Loeb, Mrs. Morris
Lorsch, Henry
Lowe, Percival R.
Lowenstein, Benjamin
Lowenstein, Benjamin
Lowenstein, Gabriel
Lowenstein, Solomon C.
Lurie, Mrs. M.
Maass, Herbert H.
Magnin, Rose F.
Malina, Louis
Manges, Morris
Manheimer, Jac R.
Marks, Benjamin E.
*Marks, Marcus M.
Marx, Alexander
Marshall, James
Maslansky, Philip
Mayer, Clinton O., Jr.
Mayer, Mrs. Sophia
Meirowitz, Dr. Philip
Mendelsohn, Sigmund
Menken, Mrs. Mortimer M.
Messing, Louis N.
Meyer, Dr. Alfred
Meyer, Charles H.
Meyer, Florette S.
Meyer, Max
Meyers, Wallace
Miller, Martha K.
Miller Bros. Hat Co.
Millhiser, Mrs. Regina V. A.
Millstein, Harry
Moiseiff, Leon S.
Mordecai, Benjamin
Morgenthau, Henry
Morris, Joseph L.
Morrison, Isidore D.
Morse, Moses M.
Moskowitz, Dr. Henry
Moss, B. S.
Muehlstein, H.
Mundheim, Samuel
Nathan, Mrs. Clarence S.
Nathan, Mrs. Edgar J.
Nathan, Edgar J., Jr.
Nathan, Miss Emily S.
Nathan, Harold
Nathan, Miss Rosalie
Naumburg, George W.
Naumburg, Mrs. Max
Nayfack, Bertram S.
Necarlsumer, Mrs. Henry
Necarlsumer, Henry
New York Foundation
Newborg, Moses, & Co.
Newburger, Alfred H.
Newburger, M. J.
Newburger, Samuel M.
Nordlinger, Mrs. Flora
Nordlinger, H. H.
Nordlinger, Miss Martha
Ochs, Mannie
Opton, Milton E.
Parmet, Meyer
Pearlman, Phil
Peierls, Siegfried
Pforzheimer, Carl H.
Phillips, Capt. N. Taylor
Pollak, Mrs. Francis D.
Pollak, Maurice
Pollak, Maurice
Pollard, I. B.
Pollitzer, S.
Popper, Arthur M.
Popper, Mrs. William C.
Postley, Gilbert J.
Prager, William
Prokesch, S. Z.
Proskauer, Joseph M.
Proskauer, Richman
Rabinowitz, Aaron
Racoosin, Theodore
Ravner, William
Reiss, Charles

*Deceased

- Reiter, Mr. & Mrs. Lewis M.
 Richter, Max
 Riegelman, Harold
 Riem, Simon R.
 Robb, Moe
 Robbins, K.
 Rose, Miss Sittah R.
 Rosenbaum, Martin
 Rosenbaum, Sol G.
 Rosenberg, H.
 Rosenberg, James N.
 Rosenblatt, Albert
 Rosenfeld, Ernst
 Rosenheim, Louis
 Rosenman, Samuel J.
 Rosenthal, Mrs. Jesse
 Rosenthal, Leon W.
 Rosenthal, Morris
 Rosenthal, Samuel
 Rosenthal, Samuel G.
 Rossbach, Max J.
 Rossin, Alfred S.
 Rosenzweig, Henry
 Roth, Harry
 Rothschild, Miss A.
 Rothschild, Anna J.
 Rozoff, Harry
 Rubenstien, Henry H.
 Sachs, B.
 Sachs, Samuel
 Sack, Alexander N.
 Sack, Benjamin
 Saks, Isadore
 Salmanowitz, M.
 Samkoff, Leon
 Sanders, Max E.
 Saxe, Sig.
 Schaap, Michael
 Schanzer, Anna H.
 Scheer, H. C.
 Scheuer, S. H.
 Schiff, John M.
 Schiff, Miss Theresa
 Schiffer, Mrs. Alfred
 Schimmer, Charles
 Schlesinger, Peter
 Schneierson, S. S.
 Schonbrunn, S. A.
 Schulte, Joseph M.
 Schulte, Mrs. Joseph M.
 Schwarzhaupt, Emil
 Schwartz, Daniel S.
 Seiferheld, David F.
 Seiferheld, Sigmund
 Seligman, Eustace
 Semel, Bernard
 Sessler, Mrs. Belle
 Sicher, Samuel A.
 Sidenberg, Mrs. Henry
 Sidenberg, William R.
 Siegman, Simon
 Silberstein, Abraham
 Singer, Henry B.
 Sloman, M.
 Solinger, Ray C.
 Solis, Miss Elvira N.
 Sondheim, Phineas
 Sonneborn, Dr. F.
 Speyer, James
 Spiegelberg, George C.
 Spitz, Leopold
 Stamm, Alfred Louis
 Stein, Meyer A.
 Stein, S.
 Steiner, Herbert E.
 Steiner, Milton S.
 Stern, Albert
 Stern, Albert
 Stern, Arthur
 Stern, David
 Stern, Henry Root
 Stern, Milton
 Stern, Mrs. William
 Sternberg, Samuel
 Stettenheim Foundation,
 Flora R. & Isidor M.
 Stiefel, Helen S.
 Stieglitz, Mr. & Mrs. Albert
 Stix, Sylvan L.
 Stone, N. I.
 Straus, Harry H.
 Straus, Hugh Grant
 Straus, Roger W.
 *Strauss, Charles

*Deceased

- Strauss, Mrs. Daisy R.
 Strauss, Dr. Israel
 Strauss, Lewis L.
 Strauss, Mrs. S. J.
 Stroock, Mrs. Pauline S.
 Stroock, Sol M.
 Sulzberger, Arthur Hays
 Sulzberger, Mrs. Cyrus L.
 Sulzberger, David Hays
 Sulzberger, Nathan
 Sundheimer, W. A.
 Surut, Louis
 Sussman, William S.
 Tas, Emile
 Taussig, Mrs. Noah W.
 Toch, Max
 Trachman, Morris
 Trencher, Bernard
 Trounstine, Lewis J.
 Uhry, Mrs. Rose
 Unger, Harry W.
 *Unterberg, Israel
 Van Raalte, Benjamin
 Veith, Mrs. F. F.
 Vineberg, Hiram N.
 Vogel, Edwin C.
 *Vogelstein, Ludwig
 Vorhaus, Louis J.
 Wachenheim, Edgar
 Wachenheim, Robert J.
 Wachman, J. M.
 Waldman, Morris D.
 Wallach, Charles
 Waller, Jerome
 Wallerstein, Leo
 Wallerstein, Leo & Max
 Wallerstein, Max
 Warburg, Felix M.
 Wasservogel, Isidor
 Waterman, Edmund
 Weil, Charles S.
 Weil, Mr. & Mrs. Sumner
 Weill, Max
 Weinberg, Sidney J.
 Weiner, Mrs. David
 Weisman, Milton C.
 Weiss, J. S.
 Wels, Isidor
 Wertheimer, Leon G.
 Wilensky, A. O.
 Wiley, Louis
 Willett, George
 Willett, Meyer
 Willstatter, Mrs. A.
 *Wimpfheimer, Charles A.
 Wolbarst, Dr. A. L.
 Wolf, Abraham
 Wolf, Frank
 Wolf, Simson
 Wolff, Mrs. J. R.
 Wolff, Jerome
 Wolff, Mrs. Meyer
 Wolfsohn, Mrs. Wolfe
 Wolfson, T.
 Wollman, Henry
 Wollman, William J.
 Women's Branch Union of
 Orthodox Synagogues
 Women's League of United
 Synagogues
 Yankauer, Alfred
 Yankauer, Max
 Younker, Ira M.
 Zaliels, Max
 Zobel, Frederick C.
- Brooklyn**
- Bachrach, Clarence G.
 Berstein, B.
 Bildersee, Miss Adele
 Block, Alexander
 Blum, Robert E.
 Brooklyn Jewish Committee
 Brown, Desmond
 Celler, Emanuel
 Franks, Hyman S.
 Germain, L.
 Greene, D.
 Greenstone, Meyer
 Groden, Morris
 Hamburger, Louis
 Iason, Alfred H.
 Jaffa, Charles
 Kiss, M.

*Deceased

Levy, Marks G.
 Lieberman, William
 Lyons, Alex
Margulies, Dr.
 Marks, Henry M.
 Matz, Israel
 Max, William D.
 May, Joseph M.
 Mochat, Bertram
 Morris, Dr. William
 Neumann, Dr. Henry
 Rosenblum, Philip
 Rosenson, A. S.
 Rothschild, Walter N.
 Salant, Aaron B.
 Schaap, Joseph M.
 Schwartz, David
 Shapiro, Ephraim
 Snyder, Marshall
 Strauss Stores Corp.
 Sweedler, Nathan
 Thau, Sigmund
 Troy, Carl Edward
 Voice, Jacob A.
 Voltter, Louis A.
 Weinberg, Harry
 Westheimer, Sidney B.
 Wiernik, P.

Long Island

Cahn, Sigmund, Richmond Hill
 Diamond, S., Ozone Park
 Eisenmann, E., Far Rockaway
 Gross, George M., Jamaica
 Henshel, H. D., Kew Gardens
 Hofman, Stephen M.,
 Far Rockaway
 Jaffe, Herman, Forest Hills
 Kohn, Mrs. Max, Cedarhurst
 Veit, Benjamin, Far Rockaway
 Weiner, Carrie, Woodmere

Staten Island

Jacobson, Isadore,
 Port Richmond
 Levy, Max, Port Richmond

NEW YORK**Adams**

Belloff, Aaron

Albany

Aronowitz, Samuel E.
 Aufsesser, Mrs. F. M.
 Aufsesser, Moses
 Barnet, Harry B.
 Bamberger, J. B.
 Bookstein, Isadore
 DeBeer, Frederick S.
 DeBeer, Jacob
 Fleischman, A. S.
 Friend, Charles M.
 Green, Joseph
 Hirschfeld, Henry
 Ilch, Julius
 Jacobs, Avrom
 Lerner, Samuel H.
 Myers, Nathan
 Neuman, Leo H.
 Robinson, Robert A.
 Rosendale, S. W.
 Silberman, Louis
 Swartz, C. J.
 Tarsey, Benjamin R.
 Wallenstein, Reuben

Binghamton

Abrams, Lawrence
 Bloom, M. S.
 Cohen, Ben F.
 Davis, Herbert M.
 Diamond, Samuel L.
 Frankel, Sidney
 Gitlitz, J. B.
 Horovitch, Samuel
 Klionsky, Mrs.
 Levene, Charles
 Levene, Henry
 Mossew, Charles A.
 Pearis, Samuel
 Resnick, Morris
 Rosenthal, Charles R.
 Rosenthal, S. C.
 Rubin, Leo
 Soll, Maurice
 Stearns, Albert
 Weiss, Martin

Buffalo

Bock, Meyer

Erie County Lodge IOBA

Harris, Samuel J.
Keiser, A.
Levi, Siegfried
Lewis, Max
Maisel, Louis
Nathan, Mrs. Henry
Penn, J. P.
Roblin, Daniel
Roblin, Harry
Saperston, Howard T.
Saperston, Willard W.
Victor, Harry
Warner, Edgar
Warner, Rudolph J.
Weill, Louis
Weintraub, Max
Wile, Herman

Central Valley

Ahrend, D. H.

Cobleskill

Weitzman, H.

Croton

Kaplan, J. M.

Ellenville

Levine, Herman J.

Elmhurst

Seacrest Laundry, Inc.

Elmira

Golos, B. E.
Horwitz, Harry
Sammet, J. B.

Hartsdale

Gaisman, H. J.
Meyer, Arthur S.

Herkimer

Schermer, Benjamin

Jeffersonville

Ginsberg, A.

Larchmont

Elkan, Benno

Little Falls

National Council of Jewish
Women

Mount Vernon

Epstein, H.
Mann, Leon

New Rochelle

Gutttag, J.
Miller, Mrs. Nathan J.
Potter, Samuel A.
Rosett, L.

Newburgh

Stern, F.
Stroock, Bertram A.

Niagara Falls

Chinkers, Mrs. J.
Levy Bros. Furniture Co.
Oppenheim, Mrs. Pearl S.
Silberberg Bros.
Silberberg, Bertha & Sarah

Olean

Marcus, H. W.

Pittsford

Wolf, Mrs. Horace J.

Poughkeepsie

Rosenthal, Reuben

Rochester

Adler, Isaac
Adler, Max
Adler, Mortimer
Applebaum, S. J.

Bakrow, Jule J.
 Benjamin, Morris
 Cohen, Morris
 Cohn, Herman C.
 Cohn, Herman M.
 Cramer, B. A.
 Edelstein, Simon
 Epstein, Miss Minnie
 Firestone, S.
 Forman, B.
 Garson, L. M.
 Germanow, Herman
 Glaser, Jerome
 Harris, Harry Z.
 Hess, Mr. & Mrs. Gerald
 Heumann, Sol
 Hyman, Alfred H.
 Katz, Mrs. A. J.
 Klonick, Harry
 Kochenthal, Jesse
 Kolio, H.
 Krause, Eugene
 Leiter, Harry
 Lerner, Macy L.
 Levy, H. J.
 Lowenthal, Eugene M.
 Mannheimer, Ike
 Markus, Charles W.
 Meyers, Jacques L.
 Meyers, Walter S.
 Michaels, Joseph
 Neisner, Joseph M.
 Samuelsohn, Henry
 Segal, Harry
 Silverstein, Joseph E.
 Simon, Mrs. Florence
 Spanel, A.
 Steifell, Mrs. Simon
 Stein, Simon N.
 Stern, Henry M.
 Stern, M. A.
 Weiss, Miss Esther
 Wile, Julius M.
 Wiley, Julian

Scarsdale

Gips, Walter F.
 Trager, J. Garfield
 Wolff, Mr. & Mrs. Samuel F.

Schenectady

Graubart, Maurice B.
 Grosberg, Joseph E.
 Lurie, Lewis

Suffern

Goldburg, Louis

Syracuse

Grossman, Lionel O.
 Serling, Harry
 Religious School, Temple Society
 Syracuse Jewish Federation

Troy

Alexander, Milton
 Beth-El Brotherhood
 Butler, H. H.

Utica

Abelow, Barney
 Abelson, Barney
 Brown, Louis
 Copeland, David
 Freedman, Miss Sara
 Goodman, Harold
 Green, Charles
 Gross, Nathan
 Grossman, B. C.
 Hanen, John
 Jacobson, Edward
 Jewish Community Council
 Katzman, Nathan
 Kowalsky, H. E.
 Kowalsky, Louis
 Kowalsky, Robert
 Lewis, H. Myron
 Lichtman, E. A.
 Lichtman, Max
 Markson, Samuel
 Samuels, Joseph
 Sitrin, Charles
 Sitrin, Charles T.
 Sitrin, Hyman
 Slater, H. Samuel
 Sonneborn, Herman
 Toffler, Bernard
 Vyner, A. L.

Watertown
Lebovsky, Edward H.

West Albany
Rosenstock, Sidney M.

White Plains
Aronson, Jacob
Burstein, Benjamin
Doernberg, Dudley D.
Grinberg, J. P.
Jewish Community Center
Kempner, Alan H.
Lewis, Edward
Pollock, Joe
Tannenbaum, Samuel W.

NORTH CAROLINA

Burgaw
Highsmith, Emmett
Margolis, H.

Goldsboro
Community
Weil, Mrs. Henry
Weil, Lionel

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1921—Jacob Wertheim, New York City	\$1,000.00
1924—Jacob H. Simmons, Syracuse, N. Y.	\$799.41
1929—Louis Marshall, New York City	\$14,089.22
1932—Morris Abeles, Leavenworth, Kan.	\$500.00
1934—Max J. Kohler, New York City	\$500.00

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I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, incorporated under the laws of New York, the sum ofdollars for its general purposes (or a special purpose may be stated).

Legacies may also be left to the COMMITTEE in trust, the income only to be used.

In case it is desired to give real estate, the following form may be used:

I give, bequeath and devise to THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, incorporated under the laws of New York, the following property to wit:

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