SUMMARY OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

BY CHARLES S. BERNHEIMER, PH. D.

The activity of the Jews of the United States, their power of organization, and their efforts to develop the religious, intellectual and social life are well exemplified in the data gathered in this Year Book. I shall endeavor to point out some of the features of this development and to draw some conclusions from the valuable statements which have been presented here, with the purpose of indicating the strength and growth of the movements throughout the country making for the progress of Jewish work and the promotion of Jewish ideals. It will not fall within the scope of this review to criticise particular activities, but rather to attempt to estimate their force in connection with the general effect.

There is put before us a record of national movements, showing considerable esprit de corps among large numbers of Jews, together with a great variety of local organizations distributed all over the United States, indicating wide activity among all elements of Jews in the different communities in which they have settled. There are religious organizations, educational institutions, charitable societies, social agencies, which go to the making of a strong communal life. There can be no question that Jewish work as it is now being developed in the United States is, as a whole, creditable. The shortcomings of the individual bodies must be remedied by growth in understanding and sentiment.

Congregational union is represented by two organizations,
the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Orthodox Jewish Congregational Union of America. They are representative respectively of the Reform and Orthodox elements of Judaism in this country. Many of the large congregations are in these two unions, but a majority of the congregations, as recorded in this Year Book, are not included in either of them. The total number of congregations is 791; the Union of American Hebrew Congregations numbers 91, and the Orthodox Union 50. Still, a mere comparison as to numbers is not conclusive. Many of the congregations included in this list are, doubtless, barely organized. Over one-third of the total number, marked to show that no official information has been received from them, give no membership or other data. A large number of the congregations, moreover, are composed of the recently immigrated population, and have not been able to adapt themselves to the conditions of a national federation. With these considerations in view, the two unions may be regarded as representative of the congregationally organized force of the community of older residents. The Union of American Hebrew Congregations has gained in strength with the growth of years, since it was organized in 1873. The Orthodox Union has been but recently established, in 1898.

An offspring of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations is the Hebrew Union College, at Cincinnati, O., founded in 1875, from which 77 rabbis and teachers have been graduated, most of whom occupy pulpits as ministers.

From the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York there have been 10 graduates.

The Central Conference of American Rabbis, organized in 1889, is composed of 4 honorary and 144 regular members.
The Society of American Cantors, organized in 1894, whose object is to develop the music of the synagogue, has a membership of 10.

The Hebrew Sabbath School Union of America, established in 1886, is an organization of 85 schools, whose purpose is the promotion of Sabbath School instruction.

The Jewish Chautauqua Society, established in 1893, has organized circles for the study of Jewish history and literature in many places; has had a Summer Assembly at Atlantic City, N. J., for four years in succession; and is now organizing a bureau for lectures on Jewish subjects to be given to such communities as desire them.

The Council of Jewish Women, organized in 1893, has a membership of about 5000, distributed among 47 sections situated in various States of the Union. Its object is not only the study of Jewish history and literature, but also the improvement of work done in religious schools and the practice of modern methods of philanthropy. The practical work depends upon conditions in the respective cities, and its varied character is shown in the maintenance or furtherance of kindergartens, mission schools, vacation schools, boys’ and girls’ clubs, classes in domestic economy, and work among prisoners.

The Jewish Publication Society of America, established in 1888, is an organization of about 5000 members well distributed, in about six hundred towns and cities, all over the country. The number of members and the distribution are indicative of far-reaching influence. The society’s purpose is the dissemination of Jewish literature. It has published thirty-three volumes.

Following out another line, the American Jewish Histori-
JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

cal Society, organized in 1892, has issued 8 volumes relating to the settlement and history of the Jews on the American Continent. The purpose of the society is to develop research and to preserve the material collected as the result.

The latest of the national forces to promote religious development is the Federation of American Zionists, organized in connection with the international Zionist movement. It contains a goodly number of societies in various cities, with an especially large contingent in New York city. These societies are being made centres of educational effort, particularly among the recent immigrant populations, and may become an important factor in the promotion of local intellectual and religious activity, apart from the Zionist propaganda.

The various Orders have established lodges in cities all over the Union, and the influence of individual lodges depends largely upon local conditions. Where the membership is composed of immigrants of the past twenty years, an important purpose is sustained in familiarizing the members with American conditions. Districts of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith and the Kesher Shel Barzel have established educational and philanthropic institutions in several cities.

Turning now to the local religious and educational movements, we find some sort of activity in forty-six States and Territories, the only four not represented being Arizona, Idaho, North Dakota and Wyoming. The total number of congregations, as stated at the outset, is 791. To this should be added the communities, not organized, which hold holiday services either in their own, or in neighboring cities. The number is subject to possible modification owing to the lack of authentic data from some of the cities or congregations.
The membership of the congregations may be assumed to be about fifty thousand. This is allowing about five thousand for the congregations—over one-third of the total number—for which no membership was reported. It may seem like a very small allowance, but there is no basis for calculation except minyan (ten), and the membership is probably not much above this number in many instances.

It should be pointed out that this estimated number of fifty thousand is of members and seatholders, that is to say, in most cases, merely the head of the family. If it be assumed that four-fifths are heads or representatives of families, it would mean forty thousand families represented in the synagogue, and that out of the estimated Jewish population of one million persons, or two hundred thousand families, in the United States, four-fifths are "unchurched." It must be remembered, however, that the communities holding or attending holiday services have not been taken into consideration, nor the large number of individuals who, though they have no affiliation with the synagogue the greater part of the year, attend at holiday times. This is, in fact, an exceedingly large percentage, and very greatly lessens the proportion of the "unchurched." It is known, however, from general observation, that during the holidays the attendance at synagogue is very much larger than the membership, and that there are comparatively few Jews who never go to synagogue or to a Jewish service. The statistical deduction and the general observation can be reconciled only by concluding that, whereas but a comparatively small proportion are members or attend synagogue at short regular intervals, an exceedingly large proportion has at least some degree of synagogue affiliation, and does not belong to the class of the "unchurched" in the broad sense of the term.
The following cities have nine or more congregations: San Francisco, 9; Chicago, 47; Baltimore, 27; Boston, 14; Newark, (N. J.), 9; Brooklyn, 25; New York, 62; Cincinnati, 13; Cleveland, 13; Philadelphia, 50.

These cities, therefore, contain about one-third the total number of congregations reported, but they include a still larger proportion of the estimated total Jewish population of the country.

Schools for the study of Jewish religion and allied subjects are attached to many of the congregations. Auxiliary societies, either for educational, for philanthropic, or for social purposes, also form part of the congregational activity in a number of places.

Besides congregational schools, there are Sunday and Hebrew schools established by societies composed of members of older residence, many for the benefit of children of recent immigrants.

The educational activities recorded in the Year Book do not show fully the actual efforts being made in behalf of Jewish education, inasmuch as there are a large number of small Hebrew private schools (chedarim) established among the Russian Jewish populations.

The effort to promote the study and practice of agriculture is met by the Agricultural and Industrial School established in 1894 at Woodbine, N. J., by the Baron de Hirsch Fund, and the National Farm School at Doylestown, Pa., established in 1896. The Jewish Agriculturists’ Aid Society of America, at Chicago, has helped farmers in Western States. The Jewish Colonization Association has made loans to farmers, chiefly in Eastern States, and has assisted in colonization. The Baron de Hirsch Fund has co-operated with the movement to develop agriculture and colonization.
The chief city through which the Baron de Hirsch Fund operates is New York, where the great majority of the immigrants arrive. The other cities with which it regularly cooperates are Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and St. Louis.

In the article on Jewish Statistics in this Year Book, it will be observed that the number of immigrants who arrived in New York city during the past year was 43,507; that the number for Baltimore was 2439, Philadelphia not being reported. The total for New York city from 1885 to 1900 was 460,517, and the total for the whole country from 1881 to 1900—that is, the entire period since the persecution of the Jews in Russia, beginning in the early "eighties," was 593,896.

The magnitude of this immigration has made a very difficult problem for the Jews previously resident here, as well as for those in the general community who have endeavored to promote the welfare of the newcomers.

Before their arrival it was estimated that the United States had a Jewish population of a little over two hundred thousand. Now, within twenty years, between two and three times the number of immigrants have been added—immigrants who have required serious attention and provision in respect to temporary shelter, sustenance, work, English education, industrial education, general training, to enable them to adapt themselves to the new environment. The educational and philanthropic organizations which have been established for the various purposes have been kept busily engaged looking after the multifarious needs. And with the present increasing emigration from Roumania, in addition to the steady stream from Russia and the other Eastern Euro-

¹ See Article on Jewish Statistics.
pean countries, the necessity for these organizations is as great as ever.

It should be noted that among the societies recorded in this book are chevras and other organizations established by immigrants of the past twenty years, intended to aid their fellow-Jews. Individually, they may not make a large showing as to financial receipts and expenditures, but they stand for considerable mutual help and for valuable aid to those less fortunately situated than their constituents.

The Educational Alliance in New York city is the centre of educational work which reaches thousands. The Hebrew Technical Institute, the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, the Baron de Hirsch Trade School, the Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls are New York institutions conducting work in practical education. In Brooklyn, the Hebrew Educational Society is established; in Philadelphia, the Hebrew Education Society; in Boston, the Hebrew Industrial School; in Chicago, the Jewish Training School; in St. Louis, the Hebrew Free and Industrial School Society—all for some sort of industrial education. Schools, kindergartens, and day nurseries have been established in many cities for general education and training.

Personal philanthropic work is well exemplified by the Federation of Sisterhoods of New York city, a union of the sisterhoods attached to the congregations and of other societies composed of women, co-operating with the United Hebrew Charities. The city is divided into sixteen districts, and one sisterhood or society is responsible for a district. They maintain kindergartens, clubs, do friendly visiting, and help the neighborhoods generally. Sisterhoods and personal service societies have been organized in others of the large
cities for the performance of similar work. Among these may be noted the Emanu El Sisterhood of San Francisco, the Daughters in Israel of Baltimore, the Sisterhood of Personal Service of St. Louis, and the Council Educational Alliance of Cleveland.

The Jewish Charity Relief Societies of the leading cities have formed a national organization for purposes of co-operation, without, however, interfering with the autonomy of the individual societies. This is the result of a meeting of representatives held in 1899, and is another evidence of the centralizing power of our social forces.

It will be noted that in several of the cities, a number of the philanthropic organizations have federated, usually for the uniform collection of funds for the constituent bodies. Such are the Federation of Jewish Charities of Boston, the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago, the United Jewish Charities of Cincinnati, and the Union of Jewish Charities of Detroit.

Orphan homes and societies have been established in Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Newark (N. J.), New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Rochester and San Francisco. The Home at Atlanta is supported by lodges of District No. 5, Independent Order B’nai B’rith; that at Cleveland by the lodges of Districts Nos. 2, 6 and 7, Independent Order B’nai B’rith; and that at Rochester by residents of Rochester, Syracuse and Buffalo.

Homes for the Aged exist in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond (Va.), St. Louis, San Francisco and Yonkers (N. Y.). The institution at Cleveland was established by
District No. 4, Order Kesher Shel Barzel, and that at Yonkers is supported by District No. 1, Independent Order B'nai B'rith.

Hospitals exist in Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia and San Francisco. St. Louis reports a hospital organization in process of formation, with a fund already in hand, and Omaha a hospital association which expects to open a building for hospital work next year. Hot Springs, Ark., reports the formation of a society for bringing attention to the necessity of a hospital at that place.

Much of the philanthropic work in the several cities is done by means of benevolent societies, a large number conducted by the women of the community, as is manifested by the term "Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society," or a similar name, which recurs repeatedly in the Directory of Local Organizations in this volume.

The writer has endeavored to bring out the trend of development of our important communal activities. Details relating to the work of the individual societies are given in the national and local directories of this Year Book.

The directory of local organizations shows the following result by States. Cemeteries, social organizations and those whose character could not be determined have not been included.

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| Total          | 791           | 415                       | 593                        |

Of the 415 educational organizations, 291 are religious schools attached to congregations, having an attendance of about 25,000 pupils under 1127 teachers. There are also included among the educational organizations 27 free religious or Hebrew schools, chiefly in the large cities, with about 11,000 pupils and 142 teachers. Where there was no report as to the number of teachers, an estimate of one for each fifty pupils or fractional portion thereof was counted.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

The central organization of every Jewish community is called *Cultusgemeinde*, which has the right to assess its members according to the needs of its budget, and which governs all matters relating to the synagogue, the ritual, education, relief of the poor, etc. This does not preclude the formation of independent societies and institutions supported by those interested in them. In Vienna, besides the *Cultusgemeinde* there is a Turkish-Israelitish community of Sephardim, established as early as 1737, which governs its own affairs.

The representative bodies are the following:

**Israelitische Allianz.** Headquarters, Vienna I, Weihburggasse No. 10. Founded 1873. The purposes are: 1. To promote popular education among Israelites by the erection or subvention of schools and by other means. 2. To offer effectual support to Jews in whatever part of the world they suffer in their quality as Jews. Besides, the society seeks to promote Jewish statistical and historical work. President, David Ritter von Gutmann; Vice-Presidents, Drs. Alfred Stern, Alfred Kuranda, Sigmund Wahrmann; Secretary, Dr. Friedrich S. Krauss. A Council of 15 members. Branches in Triest, Czernowitz, and Przemysl.

**Oesterreichisch-israelitische Union.** Headquarters, Vienna IX, Berggasse 20. Founded 1886. Purpose: To note and take action in all matters affecting the welfare of Jews in the Austro-Hungarian empire. President, Wilhelm Anninger; Vice-Presidents, Drs. S. E. Ehrmann and Jacob Kohn; Secretary, Josef Fuchs. Governed by a body of 6 trustees and 13 councillors. The society publishes a year book and a journal. During the past year, the society devoted itself chiefly to the ritual murder cases of Polna, Nachod, Wildenschwert, and Námeszto; distributed documents proving the groundlessness of the charge; supplied legal aid to the accused, as well as to the victims of the excesses in Moravia and Bohemia; continued its investigations of conditions in Galicia; proposed to the Jewish Colonization Association the plan of introducing clothing manufactories and the Swiss em-
broidery trade in Galicia; gave its support to Israel Araten in his effort to trace his daughter Michalina; and intervened, usually with some degree of success, with the Imperial Government, in a number of cases in which anti-Semites sought to injure Jews in life, property, and honor.

Oesterreichisch-israelitischer Gemeindebund (not active at present).

BOHEMIA

The national and representative organizations of Bohemia are the following:

Centralverein zur Pflege jüdischer Angelegenheiten. President, Imperial Councillor Philipp Falkowitz; Vice-Presidents, Ludwig Pick and Samuel Weltsch; Secretary, Dr. Theodor Weltsch. Council of 35 members. The work is done in five sections.

Israelitischer Landeslehrerverein. Association of the rabbis, religious teachers, cantors, and teachers of Bohemia. Founded 1873. President, Sigmund Springer, Prague; Vice-President, Rabbi S. Abeles, Kuttenberg; Secretary, Rabbi M. Freund, Bodenbach; Treasurer, Rabbi M. Zinner. Trustees, 3.

Repräsentanz der Landesjudenschaft des Königreiches Böhmens (Federation of the Jewish Communities of Bohemia). Bohemia is divided into the following thirteen districts: Prague, Jungbunzlau, Budweis, Caslau, Chrudymer, Eger, Königgrätz, Leitmeritz, Pisek, Saaz, Jicin, Pilsen, Tabor. One representative is chosen by each. Chairman, Dr. J. U. Moritz Lichtenstein, of the Prague district; Vice-Chairman, Dr. Emanuel Kraus, of the Jungbunzlau district. The Federation administers nine endowments.

HUNGARY

The national organizations of Hungary are the following:

Israelitischer Landes-Lehrerverein. Union of teachers. President, Julius Kornfeld; Vice-Presidents, Jacob Reif, Philipp Csukási; Secretary, Jacob Hajnel.

Israelitisch-ungarischer Literaturverein. Literary union. Presidents, Dr. Philipp Weinmann, Dr. William Bacher; Secretary, Dr. Josef Bánóczi.
BELGIUM

In Belgium the administration of religious and Jewish communal affairs is in the hands of the Central Consistory. Grand-Rabbin, Armand Bloch.

ENGLAND

The Congregations of the British Empire form a union by virtue of the jurisdiction of the Chief Rabbi, The Very Rev. Dr. Herman Adler.

Another body of Jews, the Spanish and Portuguese Congregations, are under the jurisdiction of the Rev. Haham, Dr. Moses Gaster.

In London two great unions of synagogues exist:


United Synagogue. Founded 1870. President, The Rt. Hon. Lord Rothschild; Vice-Presidents, Henry Lucas, Esq., Albert H. Jessel, Esq.; Secretary, P. Ornstein. Council of 122 members. 14 constituent bodies with 4185 male and 2297 female members. The work of the United Synagogue is done under the following heads: Burial of the Poor; Institutions Visitation Fund; East End Synagogue; Soldiers’ Services; Beth Hamedrash; Cheap Marriage Rates. It purposes in the near future to establish associate synagogues in the outlying districts of London.

The representative associations are the following:

Anglo-Jewish Association, Blomfield House, 85, London-wall, E. C. Founded 1871. President, Claude G. Montefiore; Secretary, M. Duparc; Council consisting of 63 members. Branches in 37 towns in Great Britain and the Colonies. The chief objects are the protection of persecuted Jews and the education of Jews in Eastern countries. The latter object is carried out in co-operation with the Alliance Israélite Universelle. Outside of Jerusalem, 27 schools in the East (with 10,738 pupils), most of them founded by the Alliance, are subventioned by the Association; in 1899-1900 this subvention amounted to £1245. In Jerusalem, the Association has under its special charge the Evelina de Rothschild School, the only school for Jewish girls in that city. During the past year the Association sent two members of its Council, Miss Olga d’Avigdor and Mr. Walter S. Cohen to Palestine to report on the needs of the school and on conditions generally
in Palestine. The Association co-operates closely with the Jewish Colonization Association. At the recent Conference convened in Paris to consider the Jewish situation in Roumania, the Association was represented by three delegates, Messrs. Claude G. Montefiore, the president, B. Kisch and H. Landau.

*Deputies of the British Jews,* 29 Finsbury-circus, E. C. Founded 1760. President, Sir Joseph Sebag Montefiore; Vice-President, D. L. Alexander; Secretary, Charles H. L. Emanuel, M. A. Fifty-five deputies from London, provincial, and colonial synagogues. Triennial meetings. Takes action, when necessary, with regard to legislation affecting British Jews, and co-operates with the Anglo-Jewish Association in matters affecting foreign Jews.

**FRANCE**

The central body of French Jews is the *Consistoire Central,* whose seat is at Paris, rue de la Victoire, 44. It consists of 12 members, the Chief Rabbi and a representative of each of the 11 circumscriptions into which France is divided: Paris, Bordeaux, Marseille, Nancy, Lyon, Lille, Bayonne, Besançon, Epinal, Constantine, and Algeria. The members are: Grand-Rabbin Zadoc Kahn; President, Alphonse de Rothschild; Henri Aron; Bernard Lazare, Théodore Lévy, Eugène Manuel, David Masse, Eugène Pereire, Ély Rodrigues, Abraham Sée, Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe, Abraham Cahen, and the delegate from Algeria. Secretary, Abraham Cahen.

Each circumscription has its own consistorial organization, consisting of the grand-rabbin and from two to seven members.

The two largest Jewish representative bodies have their headquarters at Paris:

*Alliance Israelite Universelle,* rue de Trévise, 35. Honorary President, Grand-Rabbin Zadoc Kahn; President, Narcisse Leven; Secretary, Jacques Bigart. (See pp. 45-65.)

*The Jewish Colonization Association* (Baron Maurice de Hirsch's Foundation). President, M. Narcisse Leven. Annual meeting of shareholders held June 10, 1900.

Abstract of the Annual Report:

The Association has been active in Argentina, the United States (see pp. 74-75), Canada, Palestine, Cyprus, Asia Minor, Russia, Roumania, and Galicia.

*Colonies.*—In Argentina, 50 new families are about to be settled at Moisesville; on the whole the harvests were of medium excellence, enabling a portion of the colonists to pay the annuity; in Entre Ríos groups are beginning to break away from the original settlement.
In Canada, Hirsch comprises 20 families of agriculturists, among them, 15 that went there at their own expense; the harvest was excellent. In Palestine, a system of mixed cultivation has been introduced, so that the colonists need not depend solely on viticulture. The colonies founded and hitherto maintained by Baron Edmond de Rothschild have been ceded to the Association. In Cyprus, the colony of Margo Tchiflik has been brought under the control of the Association, and agriculturists from Palestine and Mikveh Israel were installed as colonists; the means of irrigation have been improved; the harvest consisted of wheat, barley, vetch, oats and cotton. In Russia, the Association granted loans, some of which have been repaid in part, to 1300 families of agriculturists, greatly improving their situation.

**Industries.**—In Jerusalem, a weaving work-room and knitting machines were introduced. In Russia, the Association is interesting itself in a spinning factory, and in Galicia it taught the making of toys and baskets. Besides, it granted subsidies to two institutions for promoting handicrafts in Austria-Hungary.

**Schools, etc.**—Schools for elementary instruction were opened at Hirsch (Canada), Moisesville, Mauricio and Entre Rios (Argentina). The Association subsidizes 20 schools in Roumania. Agricultural education and industrial training for boys and girls have been promoted particularly in Russia and Russian Poland. In educational work, it co-operated closely with the Alliance Israélite Universelle.

**Miscellaneous**—A library has been started in Moisesville. Hygienic dwellings for 300 families have been built at Wilna. Land has been purchased at Tiberias (Palestine) and in Asia Minor (Or Jehuda). Besides, the Association has seconded the action of societies in Germany, England and Smyrna, which interest themselves in unfortunate Jews from various points of view.

**GERMANY**

*Deutsch-Israelitischer Gemeindebund* (Union of the Jewish Congregations of Germany), 5 Sigismundstrasse, Berlin W. Founded 1885. Honorary President, Dr. S. Kristeller; President, Professor M. Philippson, Ph. D.; Vice-Chairmen, G. Josephthal, Nuremberg; Benjamin Hirsch, Halberstadt; Treasurer, Th. Lustig; Secretary, Professor Blashke; Trustees: 26. Delegates of the constituent

¹Deceased.
congregations: 100. Provincial unions of congregations belonging to the general union, 10, comprising 279 congregations; congregations not affiliated with provincial unions belonging to the general union, 574; individuals, members and donors, 677. Biennially the Union publishes a Statistical Year Book, reporting data concerning the Jews and the Jewish institutions of upwards of 3000 towns. In the intermediate years an appendix of corrections and additions is published, and annually several Mittheilungen (now numbering 53) at irregular intervals. The Year Book and the Mittheilungen also reproduce all legislation affecting the Jews of the German Empire. The Union controls the following: Deutsch-israelitische Darlehnskasse für Frauen und Jungfrauen; Philippson Stiftung (in aid of needy ministers); Herxheimer-Stiftung (provides support for Jewish theological students); Friedrich-Wilhelm-Victoria-Stiftung (central insurance fund for Jewish officials); Zunz-Stiftung (for the science of Judaism); Samuel Kristeller-Stiftung (for the support of artisans and apprentices). It embraces the following departments: The promotion of trades-education among Jewish young men and women and of the education of trained nurses; the l'edagogie Division; department for the establishment of courses of instruction for academically trained teachers of the Jewish religion; department for courses of instruction for cantors; and department for the statistics of the German Jews. Furthermore, it embraces two commissions: The Commission on the History of the Jews in Germany (publishes historical material); and the Commission for the suppression of itinerant begging, the organization of poor relief, the establishment of employment bureaus and workrooms. Finally, it has established a Jewish library of 5000 works. With the help of the Jewish Colonization Association, the Union is about to establish an Industrial Colony at Weissensee, near Berlin.

Verband der Vereine fur judische Geschichte und Literatur in Deutschland (Union of Associations for Jewish History and Literature). President, Dr. Gustav Karpeles, Berlin; Vice-President, Dr. Frank, Cologne; Honorary Secretary, Dr. Hirsch Hildesheimer, Berlin; Treasurer, Oscar Berlin; Trustees, 5; Secretary, Albert Katz, Rosenstrasse 17, Berlin C. Constituent societies in 133 towns, with a membership reported of 11,232; lecturers, 110, who delivered 478 lectures during 1898-1899. Provincial unions, 5. Publishes a Year Book containing essays of a literary and scientific character.
Verband der jüdischen Lehrervereine im Deutschen Reiche (Association of Jewish Teachers Unions). Founded 1895. Constituent local unions, 18, with about 900 members, about two-thirds of all Jewish teachers in the German Empire. Trustees: Dr. Adler, Berlin; Blumenfeld, Adelebsen; Bernhard, Tarnowitz; Dr. Blashke, Berlin; Feiner, Hamburg; Graf, Essen; Gutkind, Cassel; Steinhardt, Magdeburg; Sturmann, Osterode; Wertheimer, Heldenbergen. Subventioned by the Deutsch-israelitischer Gemeindebund.

Deutscher Rabbinerverband (Union of German Rabbis). President, Dr. S. Maybaum, Berlin.

Centralverein deutscher Staatsburger jüdischen Glaubens, Karlstrasse, 26. Committee: Dr. Max Horwitz, Dr. Fuchs, Weile, Dr. Senator, Dr. Julius Wolff, M. Moszkowski, Alfred Loewenberg, Eugen Landau, Dorn, Dr. Schneider, Dr. Loewenfeld, Dr. Ginsberg, Dr. Blashke, G. Josephthal, Kulish, Dr. Levy, Dr. Loewinson, Dr. Mendel, Dr. Mendelssohn, Dr. Pariser, Dr. Pinner, Pringsheim, I. Rosenthal. Secretary, A. Levy.

HOLLAND


ITALY

The central body is a consistory.

SWITZERLAND

The central body is a consistory. Chief Rabbi, M. Wertheimer, Geneva.

TURKEY

The central body is a consistory. President, Isaac Molcho Pasha, Constantinople. The ecclesiastical head is a Chief Rabbi, elected by the representatives of the congregations, subject to the approval of the Sultan.
RABBINICAL SEMINARIES

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

BUDA-PESTH

Landes-Rabbinerseminar. President, Martin Schweiger; Secretary, Dr. Josef Simon; and 15 Trustees. Faculty: Dr. W. Bacher; Armin Balog; Karoly Bein; Professor Ludwig Blau, Ph. D.; Moses Bloch; Dr. Henrik Bloch; Adolf Lazarus; Salomon Schill.

VIENNA

Israelitisch-theologische Lehranstalt, Tempelgasse, 3. Founded 1893. Governed by 15 Curators. President, Moritz Karpeles; Secretary, Josef Fuchs. Faculty: Rector, Professor Adolf Schwarz, Ph. D., Talmud, Shulchan Aruch, Gaonic Responses, and Homiletics; M. Friedmann, Reader in Midrash; Professor D. H. Müller, Ph. D., Bible, Exegesis, Hebrew Grammar, Biblical Aramaic, and Religious Philosophy; Professor A. Büchler, Ph. D., History of the Jews. Special course for teachers of religion. Graduates, in 1899, 6 rabbis, 3 teachers; students, 24 in the course for rabbis, 11 in the course for teachers. Last report contains: Seder Eliahu rabba und Seder Eliahu zuta (Tanina d’be Eliahu) nach einem vatikanischen Manuskripte aus dem Jahre י”פ (1073), ediert, kritisch bearbeitet und kommentiert, by M. Friedmann.

ENGLAND

tain a Rabbinical diploma, an examination in the following subjects must be passed: Religious Philosophy (Maimonides, Jehuda Halevi, Ibn Gebirol, Saadiah, and Albo); Jewish History; Bible; Commentaries; Talmud (2 Masechtas); Halacha (Shulchan Aruch); Grammar (Hebrew and Chaldee); Homiletics. Special courses for teachers of Hebrew and Religion.

RAMSGATE


FRANCE

*Séminaire et Talmud-Torah*, 9, rue Vauquelin. Governed by the Chief Rabbi of France; the Chief Rabbi of Paris; three representatives of the Central Consistory; and three representatives of the Paris Consistory. Faculty: Director, Joseph Lehmann, grand-rabbin; Rabbis Israël Lévi and Mayer Lambert; Ad. Beer, Reader to the Seminar; Albert Cahen; Lucien Lévy-Brühl; Ricquier; Charles Salomon, and Jacques Kahn.

GERMANY

*Lehranstalt für die Wissenschaft des Judenthums*, Lindenstrasse, 48-50. Founded 1872. Governed by 9 Curators. President, Dr. S. Neuman; Secretary, Georg Meyer. Faculty: Dr. Baneth, Talmud and Shulchan Aruch; Rev. Dr. S. Maybaum, Midrash and Homiletics; Dr. Martin Schreiner, Biblical Exegesis and Commentaries, Religious Philosophy, and Jewish History. One graduate in 1899; students, 26. Last report contains: *Studien über Jeschu‘a ben Jehuda*, by Dr. Martin Schreiner.

*Rabbinerseminar*, Gipsstrasse, 12a. Founded 1873. Governed by 13 Curators: Dr. I. Hildesheimer; Dr. Selig Auerbach, Halberstadt; H. Gumpertz, Hamburg; Chief Rabbi Hirsch, Hamburg; Lazar Mainz, Frankfort-on-the-Main; Professor I. Barth, Ph. D.; Dr. A. Berliner; Dr. H. Hildesheimer; Dr. D. Hoffman; Dr. I. Wohlgemuth; Rector, Dr. H. Hoffmann.

1 Deceased.
BRESLAU

Jüdisch-theologisches Seminar, Fränckelscher Stiftung, Wallstrasse 1b. Founded 1854. Governed by 3 Curators. Faculty: Director, Dr. M. Brann, Biblical Exegesis and Commentaries, Shulchan-Aruch, Jewish History, and Pedagogics; Dr. S. Horovitz, Hebrew Grammar, Talmud, Religious Philosophy, Homiletics, Midrash; Dr. I. Lewy, rabbi to the Seminary, Talmud and Shulchan Aruch. Graduates in 1899, 3; students, 24. Last report contains: Die Psychologie Ibn Gabirols, by Dr. S. Horovitz.

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Theological Seminary. Director, Dr. J. H. Dünner, Chief Rabbi of Amsterdam.

ITALY

FLORENCE

Collegio Rabbinico (successor to the old Rabbinical Seminary at Padua). Opened in 1897. Director: Chief Rabbi Dr. S. H. Margulies; assisted by Dr. Ismar Elbogen.

TURKEY

CONSTANTINOPLE

Rabbinical Seminary founded by the Alliance Israélite Universelle (see p. 63). Director, Rabbi Abraham Danon.