SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

November 10, 1912

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT
LOUIS MARSHALL, New York, N. Y.

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J. L. MAGNES, New York, N. Y.
JULIUS ROSENWALD, Chicago, Ill.
JACOB H. SCHIFF, New York, N. Y.
ISADOR SOBEL, Erie, Pa.
CYRUS L. SULZBERGER, New York, N. Y.
MAYER SULZBERGER, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECRETARY
HERBERT FRIEDENWALD, 356 Second Ave., N. Y. C.

MEMBERS AND DISTRICTS

Dist. I: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina. 4 members: Leonard Haas, Atlanta, Ga. (1917); Ceasar Cone, Greensboro, N. C. (1916); Montague Triest, Charleston, S. C. (1914).

Dist. II: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee. 3 members: Otto Marx, Birmingham, Ala. (1913); Julius Lemkowitz, Natchez, Miss. (1915); Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn. (1913).
Dist. III: Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. 5 members: Leon M. Jacobs, Phoenix, Ariz. (1917); Maurice Stern, New Orleans, La. (1914); J. H. Stolper, Oklahoma City, Okla. (1916); Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, Tex. (1916).

Dist. IV: Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri. 4 members: Morris M. Cohn, Little Rock, Ark. (1914); David S. Lehman, Denver, Colo. (1916); Elias Michael, St. Louis, Mo. (1915).


Dist. VI: Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming. 9 members: Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich. (1914); Emanuel Cohen, Minneapolis, Minn. (1915); Victor Rosewater, Omaha, Neb. (1914); Max Landauer, Milwaukee, Wis. (1917).

Dist. VII: Illinois. 8 members: A. G. Becker (1913); Edwin G. Foreman (1914); M. E. Greenebaum (1913); B. Horwich (1917); Julian W. Mack (1913); Julius Rosenwald (1915); Joseph Stolz (1914), Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill. (1916).

Dist. VIII: Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia. 6 members: Louis Newberger, Indianapolis, Ind. (1915); Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky. (1917); David Philipson, Cincinnati, O. (1914); J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O. (1916); E. M. Baker, Cleveland, O. (1913).

Dist. IX: City of Philadelphia. 6 members: Cyrus Adler (1913); Wm. B. Hackenburg (1914); Ephraim Lederer (1917); B. L. Levinthal (1915); M. Rosenbaum (1915); Mayer Sulzberger (1913).

Dist. X: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia. 5 members: Charles Van Leer, Seaford, Del. (1914); Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md. (1915); Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md. (1915); Henry S. Hutzler, Richmond, Va. (1917).


Dist. XII: New York City. 25 members: Joseph Barondess (1918); Louis Borgenicht (1918); Samuel Dorf (1917); Bernard Drachman (1914); Harry Fischel (1914); William Fischman (1914); Israel Friedlaender (1918); Samuel I. Hyman (1916); Meyer Jarmulowsky (1918); Leon Kamaiky (1914); Philip Klein (1917); Adolph Lewisohn (1915); J. L. Magnes (1915); M. S. Margolies (1916); Louis Marshall (1916); H. Pereira Mendes (1916); Solomon Neumann (1915); Jacob H. Schiff (1917); Bernard Semel (1918); P. A. Siegelstein (1915); Joseph Silverman
(1914); S. M. Stroock (1917); Cyrus L. Sulzberger (1915); Isidor Unterberg (1917); Felix M. Warburg (1916).


Members at Large: Nathan Bijur (1913), Lee K. Frankel (1913), New York City.

**SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING**

**November 10, 1912**

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Sunday, November 10, 1912. Judge Mayer Sulzberger presided, and the following members were present: Cyrus Adler, Nathan Bijur, Ceasar Cone, Harry Cutler, Samuel Dorf, Harry Fischel, Israel Friedlaender, Sigmund Fodor, Lee K. Frankel, Samuel B. Hamburger, Jacob H. Hollander, Samuel I. Hyman, Leon Kamaiky, Samuel Kanrich, Abram J. Katz, Julian W. Mack, Judah L. Magnes, M. S. Margolies, Louis Marshall, H. Pereira Mendes, Solomon Neumann, Louis Newberger, Julius Rosenwald, Leon Sanders, Jacob H. Schiff, P. A. Siegelstein, Joseph Silverman, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Montague Triest, Isaac M. Ullman, A. Leo Weil, and the Secretary.

Regrets at their inability to attend were received from: Edward M. Baker, Emanuel Cohen, Nathan Cohn, Bernard Drachman, Edwin G. Foreman, Harry Friedenwald, M. E. Greenebaum, William B. Hackenburg, B. Horwich, David Philipson, Victor Rosewater, Ben Selling, Maurice Stern, Joseph Stolz, Benjamin Wolf, and W. B. Woolner.

The minutes of the Fifth Annual Meeting were approved as printed.

The Chairman announced the appointment of the following committee on nominations: Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Montague Triest, and Lee M. Friedman.

**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

When we convened a year ago, the Russian Passport Question was still unsettled. At that time, in spite of all the efforts that had been put forth by our Government to vindicate the rights of all American citizens under the treaty with Russia, we were compelled to say, "The situation remains just what it was forty-five years ago." But within a very short time the conditions were materially altered. When once it had become widely
known that discrimination had for a long time been practiced against certain classes of citizens by which they were denied the rights guaranteed by our Constitution and laws, the sense of justice of the American people was aroused, and the demand for the abrogation of the treaty with Russia became overwhelming. The press of the country voiced this demand with ever-increasing intensity and with practical unanimity. In the office of your Committee an attempt was made to preserve the newspaper articles and editorial comments, and though it is not likely that we succeeded in procuring more than a part of the record, the collection totals the great sum of nearly four thousand clippings.

Mass meetings were held in Albany, N. Y., Akron, Ohio, Boston, Mass., Bridgeport, Conn., Jackson, Miss., Little Rock, Ark., Newark, N. J., Pine Bluff, Ark., Pittsburg, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., Spokane, Wash., Trenton, N. J., Troy, N. Y., Washington, D. C., and other cities. The most important of these meetings was that held on December 6, 1911, at Carnegie Hall, in the City of New York, under the auspices of the National Citizens' Committee, of which Hon. Andrew D. White, formerly Minister to Russia and Ambassador to Berlin, was president, and Hon. William G. McAdoo, Chairman of the Executive Committee. At this meeting speeches were delivered by the Hon. Andrew D. White, Senator James A. O'Gorman (New York), William Randolph Hearst, Bishop David H. Greer, Governor Woodrow Wilson (New Jersey), Speaker Champ Clark, President Jacob G. Schurman, of Cornell University, Representatives N. E. Kendall (Iowa), William Sulzer, Francis Burton Harrison, William M. Calder, Henry M. Goldfogle (New York), and former Representatives William S. Bennet and Herbert Parsons of New York.

In addition to these mass meetings of protest, many Senators and Representatives in Congress were made aware of the earnestness of the movement by the visits of delegations of their constituents. There were conferences with Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Joseph F. Johnston and Representative Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, Senator James A. Reed and Representative William P. Borland of Missouri, Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee, Senator James P. Clarke of Arkansas, Senators John Walter Smith and Isidor Raynor of Maryland, Senator Henry F. Lippitt of Rhode Island, Senators Elihu Root and James A. O'Gorman of New York, and other Senators and Representatives.

In addition, many organizations widely distributed throughout the country passed resolutions and petitions which were transmitted to Congress.

Upon the opening of Congress on December 4, 1911, Joint Resolutions providing for the abrogation of the Treaty of 1832, were reintroduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. Wil-

On December 11 and 12, 1911, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs granted hearings to representatives of the American Jewish Committee, the National Citizens' Committee, the Board of Delegates on Civil Rights of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, the National Jewish Fraternal Congress, the Order B'rith Abraham, the Independent Order B'rith Abraham, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and others.

On the day following these hearings, the Committee on Foreign Affairs unanimously reported Mr. Sulzer's resolution to the House, with the recommendation that it be adopted, which was done by a vote of 301 to 1, after a notable debate in which 63 members participated.

That same day, December 13, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations accorded a hearing to the representatives of your Committee.

President Taft, on December 18, in a message to the Senate, informed that body that on December 15, he had instructed Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr., Ambassador to Russia, to communicate to the Government of that country, notice of the intention of the United States to terminate the Treaty of 1832, because the treaty is "no longer responsive, in various respects, to the needs of the political and material relations of the two countries." This notice was communicated to the Russian Government by our Ambassador on December 17, 1911.

On December 18, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported the following Joint Resolution as a substitute for the resolution which had passed the House:

**JOINT RESOLUTION**

Providing for the termination of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-two between the United States and Russia.

WHEREAS, The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Russia, concluded on the eighteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, provides in Article XII thereof that it "shall continue in force until the first day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and if, one year before that day, one of the high contracting parties shall not have announced to the other, by an official notification, its intention to arrest the operation thereof this treaty shall remain obligatory one year beyond that day, and so on until the expiration of the year which shall commence after the date of a similar notification"; and

WHEREAS, On the seventeenth day of December, nineteen hundred and eleven, the President caused to be delivered to the Imperial Russian Government, by the American Ambassador at Saint Petersburg, an official
notification on behalf of the Government of the United States, announcing
intention to terminate the operation of this treaty upon the expiration of
the year commencing on the first of January, nineteen hundred and
twelve; and

WHEREAS, Said treaty is no longer responsive in various respects to the
political principles and commercial needs of the two countries; and

WHEREAS, The constructions placed thereon by the respective contract-
ing parties differ upon matters of fundamental importance and interest to
each: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled, That the notice thus given by
the President of the United States to the Government of the Empire of
Russia to terminate said treaty in accordance with the terms of the
treaty is hereby adopted and ratified.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by the Senate on
December 19, there being 72 Senators present. And on the next
day, December 20, the House unanimously concurred in the
Senate amendment.

The action of the President and Congress has been re-enforced
by the platforms of the three leading political parties. On June
22, 1912, in Chicago, the Republican National Convention adopted
the following plank:

"We approve the action taken by the President and Congress, to secure
with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the
absolute right of expatriation, and that will prevent all discrimination of
whatever kind between American citizens, whether native born or alien,
and regardless of race, religion, or previous political allegiance. The
right of asylum is a precious possession of the people of the United
States and it is to be neither surrendered nor restricted."

On July 3, 1912, the Democratic National Convention adopted
this plank:

"We commend the patriotism of the Democratic members of the Senate
and the House of Representatives, which compelled the termination of
the Russian Treaty of 1832, and we pledge ourselves anew to preserve
the sacred rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty
should receive the sanction of our Government which does not recognize
that equality of all our citizens, irrespective of race or creed, and which
does not expressly guarantee the fundamental right of expatriation. The
constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our
borders and go with them throughout the world, and every American
citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to,
and must be given, the full protection of the United States Government,
both for himself and his property."

And on August 7, 1912, the National Progressive Convention
adopted this plank:

"We pledge our party to protect the rights of American citizenship at
home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of our Govern-
ment which discriminates between American citizens because of birthplace,
race, or religion, or that does not recognize the absolute right of
expatriation."
In 1905 a Commission known as the Durnovo Commission, composed of high Russian officials and appointed by the Russian Government to suggest new passport statutes, submitted a report in which it stated that as the passport rules "now in force have proved entirely unsatisfactory in practice, it would seem advisable to abolish them, thus leaving foreign Jews subject only to the rules applicable to foreigners in general."

A copy of this report came into the possession of this Committee and together with a translation into English has been transmitted to the President and the Department of State.

IMMIGRATION

New impetus has been given to the movement to restrict immigration by the report of the United States Immigration Commission submitted in December of last year. The Commission contended that on economic grounds the increase of our population by immigration is too rapid, and that some method of restriction should be adopted. The majority of the Commission favored a reading and writing test as the most "feasible, single method" for restricting immigration.

On August 7, 1911, Senator William P. Dillingham, of Vermont, introduced a bill which provided a number of innovations in immigration legislation; among them, in addition to the educational test, being the consolidation of the Chinese Exclusion Law with the general immigration law, the exclusion of those not eligible for naturalization, and the provision that every alien shall be provided with a "certificate of admission and identity."

On January 11 and 12, 1912, the House Committee on Immigration accorded a hearing to the representatives of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, the Board of Delegates of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, the Immigrants' Protective League of Chicago, the National Slavonic Society, and the American Jewish Committee.

The speakers denounced some of the provisions of the Dillingham bill, and protested against a number of other bills for the restriction of immigration which had been introduced in Congress.

On April 16, 1912, the House Committee on Immigration favorably reported a bill which had been introduced on March 28 by Hon. John L. Burnett, of Alabama, the Chairman of the Committee. This bill would in general exclude aliens over 16 years of age who cannot read. It however contains a clause exempting from this provision those who can prove that they are seeking admission solely for the purpose of escaping religious persecution. While the purpose and intent of this provision are in
the highest degree laudable, yet it is feared that the terms in which it is couched, would in the hands of many executive officers lead to injustice and hardship, and it should, therefore, be so amended as to exclude any liability to the misinterpretation of its generous purpose.

On April 19, the Senate passed, by a vote of 56 to 9, the amended Dillingham bill, which, if enacted into law, would exclude from this country many entirely worthy immigrants because they cannot read and write in some language or dialect passages from the Constitution of the United States. The bill, as passed, included also the amendment introduced by Senator Elihu Root, of New York, providing for the deportation of any alien who takes advantage of his residence in the United States to conspire for the violent overthrow of a foreign government friendly to the United States. This aroused widespread opposition and caused much discussion throughout the country. Numerous petitions and resolutions opposing it were transmitted to Congress, and mass meetings were held in many cities, among them, Baltimore, Md., Boston, Mass., Cleveland, O., New Haven, Conn., New Britain, Conn., Philadelphia, Pa., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., and New York City.

The House Committee on Immigration did not report the Dillingham bill but reported favorably the Burnett bill heretofore referred to.

The Congress adjourned in August, 1912, without having taken any action on the Burnett bill, but in all likelihood it will come up for consideration early at the next session of Congress in December.*

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF NEW YORK CITY

The Jewish Community of New York City, the Executive Committee of which forms the membership of the American Jewish Committee from District XII, submits the following report:

NEW YORK, November 8, 1912.

To the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee:

GENTLEMEN,—On the occasion of your Sixth Annual Meeting, we beg to present you herewith a brief summary of the more recent activities of the Jewish Community (Kehillah), of New York City.

Since reporting to you last, the Kehillah successfully held its Third Annual Convention, on April 27 and 28 of the present year, and copies of the reports presented and of the proceedings of this convention were sent to all of the members of the American Jewish Committee.

* An immigration bill which was a combination of the Dillingham and Burnett bills was passed on February 3, 1913, but was vetoed by President Taft. The Senate passed the bill over the veto, but in the House the veto was sustained.
Some of our activities brought up to date are as follows:

Religious Organization: The organization of the Vaad Horabbonlm, or Board of Rabbis, has after many difficulties been perfected. It now has thirty-one authoritative Rabbis. In accordance with plans previously outlined, the Board has begun its work of regulating Kashruth, by the establishment of a number of Boards of Kashruth throughout the city. Each Board, presided over by a Rabbi living in the district, employs a number of inspectors to supervise the sale of kosher meat in the different butcher shops in the district. In this way the fraudulent sale of treifa meat as kosher, with its accompanying scandal perpetrated in the name of religion, will in the future be eliminated. To those acquainted with Jewish conditions in our large cities, there can be no question that many of our most serious difficulties are due to the chaos in this phase of Jewish life.

As part of the work of the Board of Rabbis, seventeen Dayonim have been appointed in different localities of the city to answer all questions of Jewish Law and settle disputes.

Continuing our work of Synagogue Extension, we have endeavored to combat the evil of “mushroom synagogues,” and to provide places of worship for the poor on the High Holidays. We conducted seven Provisional Synagogues and distributed several hundred tickets, purchased at reduced rates from regular synagogues of the downtown district. We have also made investigations of all the temporary synagogues conducted in different halls by private speculators throughout the city. This investigation has confirmed our own observation that the temporary synagogues are decreasing in number. The total number of temporary synagogues for the different sections of the city is 286. These were divided for the different sections of the city as follows: Lower East Side below Houston Street, 50; lower East Side, between Houston and 21st Streets, 47; Yorkville, 13; Harlem, 95; Washington Heights, 2; Bronx, 29; Brooklyn, 31; Brownsville, 15; Borough Park, 4. It will be noticed that the largest number of temporary synagogues was found in Harlem, a section of the city more recently settled by a large number of our people and, consequently, having fewer permanent synagogues than the lower East Side. Having before us now information as to the needs of the different sections of the city and as to the location of suitable auditoriums, we have decided to take options on some of the large halls for the next year and, with the aid in some instances of permanent synagogues of the neighborhood, and in other instances of local committees which we expect to organize, we plan to conduct these synagogues next year on a large scale and on a self-supporting basis.

Education: The Bureau of Education has during the second year of its existence fully kept up the remarkable pace which it set from the very beginning of its activity. The initial fund of $50,000 per annum referred to in the last report having been secured, the Bureau immediately began to carry out the plans which careful investigation had indicated as effective means of grappling with the tremendous problem of Jewish education. An important step in the direction of bringing harmony into the hitherto prevailing educational chaos was taken through affiliation with the Bureau of four out of the eight largest Talmud Torahs of Greater New York.

By granting annual financial assistance on condition that these institutions comply with certain standards calculated to bring about a more
uniform system and greater efficiency in the Jewish schools of New York, the Bureau has succeeded in raising very considerably both the educational and economic level of these institutions and of forming the nucleus of a Jewish educational system in the largest Jewish community of the world.

The Bureau has ten departments, each in charge of a director, Dr. S. Benderly being the Chief Director of the Bureau. The departments are: Finance, Text Books, Investigation, Collection and Attendance, Propaganda, Standardization, New Schools, Extension Work, Preparatory Schools, Teachers, Out-of-town Schools.

The Department of Investigation, Collection and Attendance has in some cases resulted in raising the revenue, from the parents of the children, of the Talmud Torahs thirty-five to fifty per cent. It has systematically followed up all the children visiting these institutions, thus stopping the leakage which has been a source of great weakness in all these schools.

The Bureau has also established a third model school of its own and has helped to establish other schools to which it gave either financial or moral assistance. The Bureau is now co-operating with twenty-five educational establishments, both in New York and outside of it. The number of children in the New York schools co-operating with the Bureau is about twelve thousand.

The question of Teachers which is the cornerstone of the whole educational problem has received close attention. Training courses for English and pedagogy were established for those teachers—who are adequately equipped in Hebrew, but are deficient in their secular education. The courses are in a flourishing condition and have helped to raise considerably both the educational efficiency and the morale of the teachers. The Bureau has further succeeded in interesting a considerable number of college men who are anxious to devote themselves to Jewish education. The Teachers' Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America has now taken charge of the training of these men, who will, no doubt, prove of the utmost assistance in solving the difficult problem.

The Bureau has by means of literature and parents' meetings endeavored to acquaint the Jews with the problem of Jewish education and with the means of solving it. The unusual interest which is everywhere evinced in the problem of Jewish education is, no doubt, due in a large degree to the efforts of the Bureau.

The Bureau has made considerable progress in the preparation of proper text-books, the lack of which has been keenly felt by all Jewish pedagogues. A number of publications are out, others are in the course of preparation.

The Bureau has from the very beginning been keenly interested in the problem of the overwhelming numbers of our children who, because of lack of accommodation, must remain outside a Jewish school and who, deprived of all Jewish instruction or influence, are all too ready victims of the destructive effects of the street. In the course of the last year the Bureau has made a steady and successful attempt to solve this problem by means of extension teaching given on Sunday mornings in one of the large theatres downtown. While systematic instruction is out of the question, the children are made acquainted with Jewish history by lectures and lantern slides and are taught the most important Hebrew prayers and responses. A number of Jewish public school teachers have been interested in this extension work as volunteers. The results
achieved thus far have clearly shown both the necessity and the possi-
bility of getting hold of thousands of Jewish children in this city and of
acquainting them with the essentials of Judaism.

It is impossible to go into detail here, nor can the minor yet important
activities of the Bureau be pointed out. The elaborate reports presented
to the last annual convention of the Kehillah by Dr. Benderly, the
Director of the Bureau, and Professor Friedlaender, Chairman of the
Board of Trustees, give full information about the many-sided endeavors
of the Bureau. These reports have been printed and have been sent to
the members of the American Jewish Committee.

One thing is certain, the work of the Bureau has grown to such an
extent that expansion is a natural and unavoidable process. The Bureau
cannot pointedly disregard the urgent requests for affiliation which come
to it from the various educational institutions, this affiliation being just
as important for raising the status of these institutions as it is for
working out the system of Jewish education in general.

Nor can the Bureau leave unheeded the tremendous problem of the
thousands of children whose parents would only be too happy to bear
the cost of instruction, but who are not in a position to put up the
necessary school buildings. The Bureau will also be called upon to
greatly increase its facilities and expenditures in connection with the
extension work indicated above, for the benefit of the children, no less
numerous, who, on account of lack of room, must perforce remain outside
the Jewish school. This expansion is absolutely indispensable if the
Bureau is to continue in its normal and healthy development and is not
to be checked and dwarfed in its growth. But it is to be expected that
the Jews of New York will realize the vital importance of Jewish educa-
tion for the preservation and perpetuation of Judaism, and that the
appeal for larger funds which will make this expansion possible will find
the same ready and generous response with which the first appeal met.

Social and Philanthropic Work:

Our Employment Bureau for Handi-
capped Jews, conducted in co-operation with the United Hebrew Charities
and with the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, has continued to do Its
good work by finding employment for persons who experience the greatest
difficulty in securing work and who, without positions, would either be-
come charges upon our charitable institutions or would be a menace to
the welfare and the good name of our people. We have also carried on
considerable correspondence with firms who are more and more frequently
inserting the word "Christian," when advertising for help in the "Want
Columns" of the newspapers. These advertisements indicate an alarming
growth of discrimination against Jews, and it is remarkable that
many concerns which cater to the trade of Jews display this form of
prejudice.

The work of naturalization, which we have taken up at the suggestion
of the American Jewish Committee, was reported on in our last annual
report. The distribution of circulars and booklets on Naturalization
among the Jewish organizations of New York might be profitably con-
tinued, if we had the means wherewith to carry on this propaganda.
We have co-operated with the Department of Public Lectures of the
Board of Education of New York City in furnishing them Yiddish
lecturers on Citizenship.

In connection with our naturalization work, we have, during the year,
made an investigation of the number of Jewish voters in Greater New
York. This study, which was made under the direction of Dr. Abraham
Lipsky, showed that there were 113,000 Jewish voters in Greater New York. This study is essential for naturalization work in order that the number of voters may be compared with the entire Jewish adult population. An extract from the study was published in a recent number of the "American Hebrew."

The "Jewish Communal Directory," which we issued last January, containing information about 3,500 Jewish organizations of Greater New York, has served as an index and guide to the multitude of public Jewish activities in our city. The book has been found to be of value to all those who are interested and who have occasion to get in touch with Jewish organizations. In this directory was also published an important statistical study of the Jewish population of New York, by Dr. Joseph Jacobs.

In this connection we are still considering the plan of establishing a Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research, and since our last convention, a committee of our organization has been working out a plan for the formation of such a statistical bureau.

Pursuant to a resolution of the last convention, we have also appointed a committee, which is to make a thorough and impartial study of the question of the federation of Jewish charities and which is to report its findings at our next convention.

A committee on the Caricaturing of the Jew on the Stage has carried on an extensive correspondence with theatrical managers and agencies of this city, and the Committee is now making further plans for the elimination of the misrepresentation of the Jew on the stage.

We have continued to give our attention to the matter of dependent Jewish children who for a number of reasons are placed with non-Jewish institutions and whom we endeavor, as soon as room is found for them, to have transferred to Jewish child-caring institutions. The great difficulty in this matter is that there is not sufficient room for all the Jewish children who become homeless and that we have no institution at all for certain classes of crippled and diseased children, who must be left to the care of non-Jews.

The activity of Jewish gangsters and the development of other forms of delinquency in the congested districts had previously been called to our attention, and as the Rosenthal murder, which occurred last July, revealed conditions of vice and crime which besmirched the Jewish name, we thought it our duty to take action. Bureaus of Information and Investigation were established and are now operating with some success.

These are in brief some of the leading activities in which we have more recently been engaged. We have, in addition, been called upon to take up various other matters pertaining to the welfare of our people. Individuals, as well as organizations, who found themselves in difficulties, who were either discriminated against racially or who were otherwise subjected to unnecessary hardships, appealed to us for our aid; and we have in every instance endeavored to help those who were in trouble and to protect the rights of those who were in need of such protection.

We have been asked to settle several disputes, and the settlement of the Furriers' Strike which lasted many months and which brought a great deal of hardship to many thousands of Jewish workingmen, was one of the achievements of our work of conciliation.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) J. L. MAGNES,
Chairman.
The Jewish Community of Philadelphia, which elects the members of the American Jewish Committee from Philadelphia, submits the following report:

Philadelphia, November 8, 1912.

To the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee:

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to present to you herewith a brief summary of the work of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia, being an abstract of the report of the first year's work of the Community presented at its annual meeting held on November 3, 1912.

The Community is composed of 117 organizations who are represented by 197 delegates. Its first year was largely devoted to studying and investigating the various problems affecting the Jewry of Philadelphia.

A Committee on Education was appointed which examined into the subject of Jewish Education in Philadelphia. It has been found that there are about 41,000 Jewish children of school age, that is to say between the ages of 6 and 16, in the City, of whom 10,189 are attending various Jewish religious schools, about 25 per cent. It was not possible to secure information as to the number of children receiving private instruction but if this number be even as considerable as those attending schools, there are still approximately 20,000 children receiving no Jewish education. The remedies proposed to immediately meet this existing condition are to use to their fullest capacity existing religious schools and Talmud Torahs which could provide for at least 1,600 more children and to endeavor to extend the activities of the Sunday School Society which now has in charge about 5,000 Jewish children. There is also under consideration the plan of adopting the so-called extension method employed by the Bureau of Education of the Jewish Community of New York. It is the view of the Philadelphia Community that where so large a number of children exist untaught, the first step is to at least provide them with some sort of religious education. It has been found that at present eighty-five thousand dollars per annum is being expended in Philadelphia for Jewish primary and secondary education.

The Community has also been able to strengthen an existing Talmud Torah, to provide religious instruction for the Jewish inmates of the Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and has taken up the question of providing literature for the Jewish inmates of the hospitals and public institutions. It has also taken means to counteract the efforts of the conversionists.

For a number of years there have been violent controversies concerning the question of kashruth of meat imported into Philadelphia and difficulties in general about the sale of kosher meat. A Committee investigated this subject diligently and patiently, gave hearings to the Rabbis, wholesale butchers, retail butchers and representatives of the great packing houses both in Philadelphia and Chicago. It also entered into communication with the Board for administering the affairs of Shechitah in London, and after studying the matter, came to the conclusion that the existing method in Philadelphia was not satisfactory. The Committee, therefore, drew up a plan for administering the affairs of Shechitah in Philadelphia under the direction of the Community which has been accepted by the delegates, and steps are now being taken to put this plan into effect.
Efforts, more or less successful, have been made to arbitrate difficulties in a Congregation here.

In the autumn of 1911 a general religious census was taken in Philadelphia. The cards relating to Jews were turned over to a Committee of Rabbis, and through them, and with the co-operation of the local section of the Council of Jewish Women and the Associates of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, some thousands of unaffiliated families were visited and the endeavor was made to have them either attend a Synagogue or send their children to a religious school. This work will be continued.

When State or City examinations in which all have the right to participate were fixed on the high holidays or the Sabbath, the attention of the authorities was called to the fact, and in the matter of State examinations it has been arranged that candidates who for religious reasons cannot take examinations upon the dates fixed will after communicating with the examiners two weeks in advance have other arrangements made in their behalf.

A Committee on Immigration, acting under the general direction of the Philadelphia members of the American Jewish Committee, waited upon the Senator and Representatives from Philadelphia to secure their interest against the further restriction of immigration and the Community in conjunction with other bodies arranged for a mass meeting which was held on May 8, 1912. Three representatives of the Community joined others at a hearing in Washington.

Committees on Legal Aid, Caricature of the Jew on the Stage and other matters were appointed and did useful work. At present I have no nomination to present for the vacancy which occurs from this District, but the Council will undoubtedly select its representative on the American Jewish Committee in a short time.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) CYRUS ADLER,
President.

The current issue of the American Jewish Year Book, for the year 5673, is the fifth which has been compiled in the office of the Committee.

The leading article is entitled "The Agricultural Activities of the Jews in America," and was prepared by Mr. Leonard G. Robinson, Secretary of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society. It opens with an account of the Jewish activities in agriculture the world over, but treats at length of the experiments, failures and successes in the United States. It is a contribution to the history of a phase of Jewish activity to which little attention has hitherto been paid, and which should receive widespread notice, as the achievements recorded, together with much unsuccessful endeavor, are of a high order. These experiments and successes disprove the belief of many that agriculture has less attraction for the Jews than for other peoples. In view of the desirability of acquainting the public with the activities of the Jews in this particular, your Committee has provided for a large distribution of a reprint of this article.
Besides the leading article, the Year Book contains the usual lists and statistical matter, the Fifth Annual Report of the Committee, and a concise record of the events relating to the Passport Question from July, 1911, to July, 1912, which alone fills fifteen pages.

NECROLOGY

Your Committee reports with sorrow, the death during the past year of three of our members. You are all familiar with the circumstances of the sinking of the steamship Titanic, in April last, and with the death, in that terrible catastrophe, of Isidor Straus and Mrs. Straus.

At a meeting of your Executive Committee held on May 12, 1912, the following minute was adopted and a copy sent to the family of the deceased:

"The American Jewish Committee has learned with profound sorrow of the tragic death of Isidor Straus and his wife, Ida. For nearly five years, Isidor Straus served as a member of the Committee, giving it always the benefit of his ripe judgment, his wise counsel, and his efficient support. In common with the many other philanthropic organizations in which he took an active interest, we mourn the loss of a distinguished citizen who was ever ready cheerfully to bear his share of the burden of aiding suffering humanity."

Shortly before the lamentable death of Mr. Straus the Committee lost another active member, Jacques Loeb, who was killed by a fall from his horse.

At its meeting on May 12, 1912, your Executive Committee adopted the following minute:

"This Committee has learned with profound sorrow of the death of Jacques Loeb of Montgomery, Alabama. For more than five years, Jacques Loeb was a member of the American Jewish Committee and always took an active interest in its proceedings. In common with the many other organizations to which he lent his efficient advice and support, we mourn the loss of an honored member and a distinguished citizen."

A similar resolution was adopted upon the death of Sender Jarmulowsky, a member of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Community of New York City.

Your Committee has also taken cognizance of the untimely death of Professor Morris Loeb, of New York. Though he was not a member of the Committee at the time of his passing away, he had been actively interested in it for several years after its organization, and a member of the Executive Committee. Professor Loeb died on October 8, 1912. At a meeting of the Executive Committee on October 13, the following minute was adopted:

"It is our painful duty to announce the death of Professor Morris Loeb, a former member. The loss is national. A scientist of note, he promoted the cause of education in this city and elsewhere; a lover and patron of the arts, he exerted himself to promote the taste of the com-
munity for the finer things of life; a loyal and patriotic citizen, he was ever ready to labor for good government and public welfare. His charities, individual and general, were wide and so wisely ordered as to confer the greatest benefit as well on society at large as on the recipients. His interest in Jews and Judaism never flagged. Whatever tended to promote the cause had in him an earnest advocate, a sage counsellor, and untiring worker.

"He was the least self-conscious of men. In him was no alloy of selfishness. The thought that there might come to him praise, admiration, renown or other advantage never entered his mind. High thoughts and noble deeds were unconscious and spontaneous expressions of his being. We shall not look on his like again."

NEW MEMBERS

In accordance with the amendment to the by-laws, adopted at the last annual meeting, the National Jewish Fraternal Congress was invited to elect three persons to be members at large in this Committee, and the following organizations were invited to elect one representative each, to be members at large: Independent Order B'nai B'rith, Board of Delegates of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Federation of American Zionists, the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, and the National Conference of Jewish Charities.

The National Jewish Fraternal Congress elected the following: Judge Leon Sanders, Sigmund Fodor and Samuel Kanrich; the Association of Orthodox Rabbis elected Rabbi S. Jaffe of New York, and the National Conference of Jewish Charities elected Dr. Lee K. Frankel.

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations declined the invitation; the Federation of American Zionists made a preliminary to naming a member which your Committee has no authority to accept; and no definite reply has as yet been received from the Independent Order B'nai B'rith.

Your Executive Committee has considered the resolution adopted at the last annual meeting to redistrict the General Committee so that every State in the Union should be represented by at least one member. Your Committee suggests the following:

Amend Article I of the by-laws to read as follows: "The members of the corporation, who for purposes of convenience shall be known as the General Committee, shall be chosen in the manner hereinafter provided from the several districts hereinafter enumerated and described as follows:

District I. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, 4 members.
District II. Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, 3 members.
District III. Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, 5 members.
District IV. Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, 4 members."
District V. California, Washington, Oregon, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, 7 members.
District VI. Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Michigan, 9 members.
District VII. Illinois, 8 members.
District VIII. Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, 6 members.
District IX. City of Philadelphia, 6 members.
District X. Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, District of Columbia, 5 members.
District XI. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, 6 members.
District XII. New York City, 25 members.
District XIII. New York, exclusive of the City, 3 members.
District XIV. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, exclusive of Philadelphia, 4 members;
provided, however, that at least one member shall be chosen from every State of the United States."

The terms of the following members expire this year:
District V. Harris Weinstock, Sacramento; Ben Selling, Portland.
District VI. Max Landauer, Milwaukee.
District VII. B. Horwich, Chicago.
District VIII. Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville.
District IX. Benjamin Wolf, Philadelphia.
District XI. Lee M. Friedman, Boston.
District XIV. Isaac W. Frank, Pittsburg.

There is also a vacancy in District XIII due to the resignation of Hon. Simon W. Rosendale which the Committee accepted with great reluctance, and in District X.

MOROCCO

On April 23, 1912, we received a cablegram from the Alliance Israélite Universelle, containing the information that in the course of disorders attending the revolt of the Arabs against the French Government, the Jewish quarter of Fez was pillaged and burned and a number of our coreligionists killed. The Alliance asked the co-operation of the Committee in coming to the assistance of the sufferers. In the name of the Committee, $12,000 was at once cabled to the Russo-Jewish Committee in London by the Russian Relief Fund Committee accompanied by the offer to contribute an additional sum equal to the funds collected in England. With the sums contributed by Jews throughout the world, the Jews of Fez immediately set about to remove the ruins of their homes, bury their dead, and nurse their wounded. They have also begun to build new homes and are endeavoring to make these less congested and more sanitary.

FINANCES

Pending the perfection of the plan for collecting funds for the expenses of the Committee, which the Executive Committee was
directed to inaugurate, the funds necessary for the past year were raised in the usual manner, the various districts being requested to endeavor to raise the following quotas:

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Though a number of districts have been unable to raise the quotas assigned, the Committee has been able, by the practice of strict economy, to meet its expenses.

Receipts from contributing members at $1 were not as encouraging this year as last. A letter addressed to 1,007 contributing members brought only 670 replies and total contributions of $731.00.

INFORMATION AND STATISTICS

The collections of the Committee containing articles from newspapers, magazines and miscellaneous sources, continue to expand. During the past year over 3,000 clippings and magazine articles have been added to the files, and over 6,000 index cards have been written.

WASHINGTON OFFICE

The Washington office has been continued and has, as heretofore, been very useful to the Committee in keeping it informed of affairs in Washington of interest to the Committee.

MEETINGS

Meetings of your Executive Committee have been held on December 25, 1911, and on May 12, October 13, and November 9, 1912.

In conclusion, the President in retiring from the office which he has held during the last six years, thanks his colleagues of the Committee for their generous trust and confidence and for the honor conferred by repeated re-elections. It is but fitting that he should, at this time, express his appreciation of the discretion, fidelity, and earnestness with which every member has done his share of the Committee's work.

Respectfully submitted,
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
ACTION ON THE REPORT, ETC.

Upon motion it was resolved that the report of the Executive Committee be received and the matters referred to therein be discussed by the whole Committee *seriatim*.

IMMIGRATION

The President called the attention of the members from the South to the fact that a large part of the agitation for the restriction of immigration is favored by many of the Southern Senators and Members of Congress.

Mr. Kamaiky called attention to the fact that "Collier's Weekly" was publishing a series of stories to the prejudice of the immigrant, and suggested that some attempt be made to counteract the influence of these stories by the publication in a periodical of wide circulation of some pro-immigration articles. Upon motion the Secretary was requested to endeavor to do this.

The President stated that he had been informed that a book, entitled "Immigration and Labor" by Dr. Isaac A. Hourwich, presenting the argument against restriction, is about to be published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is said to be a very competent treatment of the subject and to be full of interest to those who desire information on the question.

Upon request, Dr. Adler as Chairman of the sub-committee on immigration, gave a brief account of the activities of the Committee with respect to immigration. He referred to the situation in 1907 when it seemed very likely that an adverse bill would be passed. At that time, the Committee had lent its support to the amendment providing for the appointment of the Immigration Commission, which was finally adopted as a substitute for the provision for a literacy test.

The present sentiment for restriction, however, is very strong and it is almost certain that a restrictionist bill will pass at this session. It is true that conditions have somewhat changed since the adjournment of the last session of Congress, that there is a greater demand for labor, and that this change may have some weight with some members of Congress. In two sections of the country, however,—in the South and in the New England States—the question is not merely economic, but is regarded as a political, national, social, and race question. In New England, the feeling is that this is an Anglo-Saxon country, a white man's country, and a Protestant country. They resent the influx of Catholics, Jews, Italians, and Slavs. The preponderance of pro-restriction sentiment is evidenced by the fact that the vote in the Senate in adopting a literacy test was fifty-six for to but nine against.

In the House of Representatives, this issue has been postponed year after year, but now definite promises have been made that
the subject will be brought up at the opening of next session. The question has therefore passed the committee stage, and it is practically before the House. It is not a question merely as to the literacy test. A great many Congressmen, while in favor of some restriction, are opposed to the literacy test.

The policy of the Committee has, therefore, been to oppose any restriction of immigration. The Committee is frequently distributing literature to newspapers and periodicals in the hope that public opinion will be influenced, and react on the members of Congress. In various parts of the country, Congressmen have already pledged themselves to oppose the restriction of immigration. This has been done in New York and in Philadelphia, and the same course should be followed in every section of the country.

Congressman Burnett who has introduced a literacy test bill, which will most probably be considered at the opening of the next session, has frequently expressed himself as willing to exempt from its provisions those who are seeking a refuge in this country from religious persecution. Such an exemption provision has been suggested to Mr. Burnett, but he has declined to accept it. However, he has incorporated in his bill a provision exempting from debarment those who can prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officials that they are immigrating solely to escape religious persecution. The phraseology of this provision is not adequate and every effort should be made to have it amended.

During the last presidential campaign, the Executive Committee had appointed sub-committees to approach the campaign managers of the three principal parties with a view to ascertaining the definite opinions of the presidential candidates with respect to the restriction of immigration in general and the literacy test in particular. Mr. Wilson, in reply to a letter from Dr. Adler, stated that he thinks that

"this country can afford to use and ought to give opportunity to every man and woman of sound morals, sound mind, and sound body who comes in good faith to spend his or her energies in our life, and I should certainly be inclined so far as I am concerned, to scrutinize very jealously any restrictions that would limit that principle in practice."

President Taft had sent our sub-committee an advance copy of a part of a speech delivered by him at Cambridge Springs, Pa., on October 26, 1912, in which he said:

"I have an abiding faith in the influence of our institutions upon all who come here, no matter how lacking in education they may be, if they have the sturdy enterprise to leave home and to come out to this country to seek their fortunes. It is not the uneducated that scoff at education—they value it. They sacrifice everything to enable their children to obtain that which they were denied. The second generation of a sturdy but uneducated peasantry, brought to this country and raised in an atmosphere
of thrift and hard work, and forced by their parents into school to obtain an instrument for self-elevation, has always contributed to the strength of our people, and they will continue to do so. The difficulty that they do not speak our language makes the process of amalgamation slower perhaps, but it does not prevent it."

There is another matter which complicates the situation somewhat. There was introduced in the last session, and passed by the House, a bill providing for the creation of a Department of Labor. The bill provides that the immigration laws shall be administered by this new department. There is some disadvantage in this, as the Secretary of the Department will probably be a labor man and responsive to labor interests, which favor the restriction of immigration. A great deal of injustice could be done in the administration of the law.

Dr. Magnes suggested that the Committee consider the advisability of undertaking, either alone or with the co-operation of other agencies, the distribution to immigrants at ports of embarkation, of copies of the "Guide to the United States for Immigrants," prepared under the auspices of the Connecticut Daughters of the Revolution. Upon motion, this matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

MEMBERSHIP

Upon motion, it was resolved that the recommendation of the Executive Committee for redistricting the Committee so as to provide for the representation of every State in the Union be approved by the Committee.

ELECTIONS

The Committee on Nominations made the following report:

OFFICERS

For President......................... Louis Marshall
For Vice-Presidents............ Julian W. Mack, Jacob H. Hollander
For Treasurer............................... Isaac W. Bernheim

For members of the Executive Committee for three years from January 1, 1913:

Julian W. Mack
Cyrus Adler
J. L. Magnes

Jacob H. Schiff
A. Leo Weil

To fill vacancies, expired terms, and new memberships created by redistricting of Committee:

District I, Leonard Haas, Atlanta, to represent Georgia, term expiring 1917. Leopold Furchgott, Jacksonville, to represent Florida, term expiring 1916.
District II, Otto Marx, Birmingham, to succeed Jacques Loeb, deceased, term expiring 1913. Julius Lemkowitz, Natchez, to represent Mississippi, term expiring 1915.

District III, Nathan Jaffe, Las Vegas, to represent New Mexico, term expiring 1913. Leon M. Jacobs, Phoenix, to represent Arizona, term expiring 1917. J. H. Stolper, Oklahoma City, to represent Oklahoma, term expiring 1916.


District VI, Max Landauer, Milwaukee, to succeed himself, term expiring 1917.

District VII, B. Horwich, Chicago, to succeed himself, term expiring 1917. A. G. Becker, Chicago, additional member from District, term expiring 1913.

District VIII, Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, to succeed himself, term expiring 1917.


District XI, Lee M. Friedman, Boston, to succeed himself, term expiring 1917. S. Friedman, Holton, to represent Maine, term expiring 1916.

District XIII, Albert Hessberg, Albany, to succeed Simon W. Rosendale, resigned, term expiring 1916. Simon Fleischman, Buffalo, additional member from District, term expiring 1915.


At large, Nathan Bijur, New York.

There being no other nominations, the Secretary was requested to cast one ballot for the nominees of the Committee on Nominations.

Mr. Louis Marshall was duly installed as President, Judge Sulzberger declining to continue to serve.

Upon motion of Dr. Magnes, it was resolved that a suitable minute, expressive of the feelings of the Committee upon the retirement of Judge Sulzberger as President, and upon his services in that office be drawn up and made a part of the minutes of this meeting. Following is the minute referred to:

The retirement of the Honorable Mayer Sulzberger from the presidency of the American Jewish Committee, which he has occupied with distinction ever since its organization, is a source of lasting regret to all of his associates. Under his guiding hand, this organization has developed into strength and power, far beyond the conception of those who projected it.
His broad statesmanship, his deep insight into men and affairs, his profound scholarship, and thorough appreciation of the philosophy of history and of political movements and tendencies, have made of him the leader par excellence of such an organization as ours. Shunning the glare of publicity, indifferent to undiscriminating criticism, unshakable in his convictions, he has created a tradition which it will be the task of his co-workers to perpetuate. The seeds of his planting have reached fruition, and have contributed to the welfare of those whose cause he has championed from earliest manhood. Those who have labored under his leadership, and who know him best, give expression to their most ardent affection, and to the heartfelt prayer, that he may long be spared to continue his ministrations to the advancement of Judaism, of civilization, and of the rights of man.

Mr. Marshall in accepting the office of President said: "I am very appreciative of the honor. I was persuaded to accept the office because of the assurance that we would still be able to call upon Judge Sulzberger for his advice and counsel. Inasmuch as the American Jewish Committee has been conducted on the theory that we are all privates, this means no change in administration. We will all continue to act as one in the cause in which we are so greatly concerned."

The Treasurer's report was read and Judge Bijur and Mr. Dorf were appointed a committee to audit the same.

Mr. Marshall announced that the amount remaining unexpended of a fund collected in 1905 for the relief of sufferers from Russian massacres, was about to be transferred to the trusteeship of the Committee, to be administered by the Committee for purposes akin to that for which it was collected.

It was resolved that the amount to be raised for the expenses of the Committee for the next year be $12,000, and that the Executive Committee pro-rate the amount among the various districts.

Upon motion, adjourned.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority

Chapter 16

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.

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

Section 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 thirteen or more than twenty-one, to be known as the executive committee, and the persons named in the first section of this act as incorporators, shall constitute the first executive committee of said corporation. At the first meeting of said executive committee held after the passage of this act, the members thereof shall be divided into three classes, the first of which shall hold office until January first, nineteen hundred and twelve, the second for one year thereafter, and the third for two years thereafter, and such members of said executive committee as may be thereafter 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 committee shall be filled until the ensuing election 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 to be adopted by said executive committee. At all meetings of the executive committee one-third of said committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, 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 mem-
bership 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 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. DISTRICT REPRESENTATION

The members of the Corporation, who for purposes of convenience shall be known as the General Committee, shall be chosen in the manner hereinafter provided from the several districts hereinafter enumerated and described as follows:

District I. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida. 4 members.
District II. Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi. 3 members.
District III. Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma. 5 members.
District IV. Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado. 4 members.
District V. California, Washington, Oregon, Utah, Idaho, Nevada. 7 members.
District VI. Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Michigan. 9 members.
District VII. Illinois. 8 members.
District VIII. Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia. 6 members.
District IX. City of Philadelphia. 6 members.
District X. Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, District of Columbia. 5 members.
District XI. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island. 6 members.
District XII. New York City. 25 members.
District XIII. New York, exclusive of the city. 3 members.
District XIV. Pennsylvania, exclusive of Philadelphia, New Jersey. 4 members.

Provided, however, that at least one member shall be chosen from every State of the United States.
II. MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

The General Committee, excepting members at large, shall be divided into five groups by lot, which groups shall hold office for one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, their successors to serve five years.

In District XII, the members of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Community of New York City, not more than 25 in number, shall constitute the members of the Committee from that District. In District IX, the members of the Committee, not more than six in number, shall be elected by the Executive Council of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia.

Members whose terms expire shall be succeeded by residents of the same district, and shall be elected by the Advisory Councils of the respective districts, or by such method as may hereafter be adopted by the Committee.

Elections by the Advisory Councils shall be held on or before October 1 of each year, and the Secretary of the Committee shall be notified of the results on or before October 15 of each year.

At the annual meeting, upon nomination by the Executive Committee, members at large, not exceeding twenty in number, may be elected, who shall serve for one year, provided that not more than five shall be elected from any one district.

The Executive Committee is authorized to invite the National Jewish Fraternal Congress, representing thirteen Jewish fraternal orders, to elect three of its members to be members at large in the American Jewish Committee, and the following organizations to elect one representative each to be members at large in the American Jewish Committee: The Independent Order B'nai B'rith, the Board of Delegates of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Union of Orthodox Congregations, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, the National Conference of Jewish Charities, and the Federation of American Zionists.

III. OFFICERS

The officers of the General Committee shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents and a Treasurer, selected from among the 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.

IV. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The General Committee shall elect not less than nine nor more than seventeen 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.

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.

V. MEETINGS

A stated meeting of the General Committee shall be held annually on the second Sunday in November 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.

Regular meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held at least once every three months. 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.

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.

VI. VACANCIES

Vacancies caused by death, disability or resignation, shall be filled by the Advisory Council or other elective body of the district in which the vacancy occurs.

Upon the occurrence of a vacancy the Secretary shall notify the secretary of the district in which the vacancy exists, and an election shall be held by the Advisory Council or other elective body of such district, within one month from the time of receiving such notification, and the Secretary shall be promptly notified of the result.

In default of action by the Advisory Councils, or other elective bodies, vacancies in the General Committee may be filled at the annual meeting.
VII. OFFICES AND AGENCIES

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.

VIII. 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 20 votes.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

I. GENERAL POWERS

1. There shall be organized in each district, in the manner hereinafter provided, an Advisory Council for the following purposes:

2. To take such action as shall from time to time be expressly delegated to it by the General or Executive Committees.

3. To report promptly to the General or Executive Committees with respect to any subject that shall be referred to it for information or investigation.

4. To consider such matters of Jewish interest as shall be brought to its attention through any agency, and to make such recommendations thereon to the General or Executive Committees as shall be deemed advisable, but in no case to initiate, authorize or take any action except as specially thereunto delegated as hereinafter provided.

II. MEMBERSHIP

1. On or before October 1, 1907, the members of the General Committee from each district shall nominate to the Executive Committee ten Jewish residents of such district for every member of the General Committee allotted to said district, and upon confirmation of such nominations by the Executive Committee, the persons so approved, together with the members of the General Committee from said district, shall constitute the Advisory Council thereof. Should the Executive Committee reject any nominee, new nominations shall be submitted for approval until the membership of the Advisory Council shall be complete. The General Committee or the Executive Committee may, by resolution adopted at any meeting, authorize an increase of the
membership of the Advisory Council of any district, in which case the additional members shall be chosen in the manner here-inbefore provided, or their election or appointment by such Advisory Council may be authorized.

2. Upon receiving notice of their selection members of the Advisory Council of each district shall organize in the manner designated by the members of the General Committee of each district. Each Council shall elect a chairman and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary. The members of said council other than those who are members of the General Committee shall be allotted by the Secretary into five groups, who shall hold office for one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, and thereafter elections shall be held annually by the members of the Council to choose successors to those whose terms shall have expired, for a term of five years. Meetings of each Council shall be held from time to time as it shall by rule provide.

3. All vacancies occurring in the membership of the Advisory Council subsequent to the formation of the original Advisory Council of each district, shall be filled by election by the Advisory Council of each district.

III. ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF GENERAL COMMITTEE

Vacancies in the General Committee shall be filled by the Advisory Councils of the respective districts.

IV. EXPENSES

The expenses of administration of each Advisory Council shall be borne by its district.