NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT, LOUIS MARSHALL.

VICE-PRESIDENTS, \{ JULIAN W. MACK.

TREASURER, ISAAC W. BERNHEIM.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ISAAC W. BERNHEIM (1918) ...................... Louisville, Ky.
HARRY CUTLER (1917) ........................... Providence, R. I.
SAMUEL DORF (1918) ............................. New York, N. Y.
JACOB H. HOLLANDER (1917) ..................... Baltimore, Md.
JULIAN W. MACK (1919) .......................... Chicago, Ill.
J. L. MAGNES (1919) ............................. New York, N. Y.
LOUIS MARSHALL (1917) .......................... New York, N. Y.
JULIUS ROSENWALD (1918) ........................ Chicago, Ill.
JACOB H. SCHIFF (1919) .......................... New York, N. Y.
ISADOR SOBEL (1917) ............................. Erie, Pa.
OSCAR S. STRAUS (1918) .......................... New York, N. Y.
CYRUS L. SULZBERGER (1918) ..................... New York, N. Y.
A. LEO WEIL (1919) .............................. Pittsburgh, Pa.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN, 356 Second Ave., New York City.

Telephone, 2124 Gramercy.
Cable Address, "WISHCOM, New York."
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. (1918).

Dist. II: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee. 3 members: Otto Marx, Birmingham, Ala. (1918); Levi Rothenberg, Meridian, Miss. (1920); Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn. (1918).

Dist. III: Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. 5 members: Leon M. Jacobs, Phoenix, Ariz. (1917); C. D. Spivak, Denver, Colo. (1918); Maurice Stern, New Orleans, La. (1919); J. H. Stolper, Muskogee, Okla. (1917); Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, Tex. (1916).

Dist. IV: Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri. 5 members: Morris M. Cohn, Little Rock, Ark. (1919); M. E. Greenebaum (1918); C. D. Spivak, Denver, Colo. (1918); Jacob Billikopf, Kansas City, Mo. (1920).

Dist. V: California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington. 7 members: Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal. (1916); Harris Weinstock, San Francisco, Cal. (1917); Ben Selling, Portland, Ore. (1917).

Dist. VI: Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming. 9 members: Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich. (1919); Emanuel Cohen, Minneapolis, Minn. (1920); Victor Rosewater, Omaha, Neb. (1919); Max Landauer, Milwaukee, Wis. (1917).

Dist. VII: Illinois. 8 members: A. G. Becker (1918); James Davis (1919); M. E. Greenebaum (1918); B. Horwich (1917); Julian W. Mack (1918); Julius Rosenwald (1920); Joseph Stolz (1919), all of Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill. (1916).

Dist. VIII: Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia. 6 members: Samuel E. Rauh, Indianapolis, Ind. (1920); Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky. (1917); J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O. (1916); David Philipson, Cincinnati, O. (1919); Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, O. (1918); Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling, W. Va. (1920).

Dist. IX: City of Philadelphia. 6 members: Cyrus Adler (1918); Ephraim Lederer (1917); B. L. Levinthal (1920); Louis E. Levy (1919); M. Rosenbaum (1920); Mayer Sulzberger (1918).

Dist. X: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia. 5 members: Charles Van Leer, Seaforde, Del. (1919); Fulton Brylawski, Washington, D. C. (1920); Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md. (1920); Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md. (1920); Henry S. Hutzler, Richmond, Va. (1917).

Dist. XII: New York City. 25 members: Isaac Allen (1917); Joseph Barondess (1916); Louis Borgenicht (1916); Samuel Dorf (1916); Julius J. Dukas (1916); Mrs. Wm. Einstein (1918); Abraham Erlanger (1917); Harry Fischel (1917); William Fischman (1917); Israel Friedlaender (1916); Henry M. Goldfogle (1918); Samuel I. Hyman (1918); Leon Kamaiky (1917); Jacob Kohn (1917); David Kornblueh (1917); Herbert H. Lehman (1918); Adolph Lewison (1918); William Lieberman (1916); J. L. Magnes (1918); Louis Marshall (1917); H. Masliansky (1918); Jacob Massel (1918); H. Pereira Mendes (1918); Leon Sanders (1917); Jacob H. Schiff (1916); Victor Schwarz (1916); Bernard Semel (1916); Joseph Silverman (1917); I. M. Stettenheim (1917); S. M. Stroock (1916); Cyrus L. Sulzberger (1917); Israel Unterberg (1916); J. M. Wachman (1916); Felix M. Warburg (1918).

Dist. XIII: New York (exclusive of the City). 3 members: Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo (1920); Benjamin M. Marcus, Olean (1916); Abram J. Katz, Rochester (1918).


Members at Large: Herman Bernstein (1916); Nathan Bijur (1916); Lee K. Frankel (1916); Samuel C. Lamport (1916); Oscar S. Straus (1916), all of New York City; Moses R. Walter, Baltimore, Md. (1916); Albert D. Lasker, Chicago, Ill. (1916); Felix Frankfurter, Cambridge, Mass. (1916); S. Marcus Fechheimer, Cincinnati, O. (1916); Herbert Friedenwald, Denver, Colo. (1916).

**NINTH ANNUAL MEETING**

**November 14, 1915**

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Sunday, November 14, 1915. Louis Marshall, Esq., presided, and the following members were present: Cyrus Adler, Isaac Allen, Isaac W. Bernheim, Herman Bernstein, Nathan Bijur, Fulton Brylawski, Nathan Cohn, Cesar Cone, Harry Cutler, Samuel Dorf, Julius J. Dukas, Abraham Erlanger, Harry Fischel, Simon Fleischmann, Lee K. Frankel, Harry Friedenwald, Israel Friedlaender, Lee M. Friedman, Henry M. Gold-


The President appointed the following Committee on Nominations: Nathan Bijur, Julius J. Dukas and Abram J. Katz; and the following Committee on Auditing the Accounts of the Treasurer: Fulton Brylawski and Harry Fischel.

The Executive Committee presented the following report:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:

In accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws your Executive Committee renders herewith a report of its proceedings during the past year.

MEETINGS

Meetings have been held on the following dates: November 8, 1914; March 7, May 9, June 20, June 30, July 13, July 21,
July 28, August 11, September 20, October 10, November 13, 1915.

DEATHS AND RESIGNATIONS

Your Committee reports with great sorrow the death during the past year of David S. Lehman, a member from Denver, Colorado, and Edwin G. Foreman, a member from Chicago, Illinois.

The following resolutions were adopted as expressive of the esteem in which these two members were held by the Committee:

The Committee has learned with deep sorrow of the death on April 22, 1915, of David S. Lehman, who was a member of the Committee since its organization, and who always gave his best endeavors to its work. His death is a great loss to Jewish philanthropic and civic forces in America.

Edwin G. Foreman, a member of the American Jewish Committee, passed away at the early age of 53 on August 26, 1915. He was a member of the Committee since its organization, and showed a sympathetic interest in its work. He took a prominent part in the philanthropic life of the Jews of Chicago, and he was a man of unblemished, kindly and benevolent character. The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee has directed that this minute be spread upon its records and that a copy thereof be communicated to the family of Mr. Foreman, with an expression of profound sympathy.

During the past year your Committee was compelled to accept with regret the resignation of Louis Newburger, Esq., of Indianapolis, Ind., whose health did not permit him to remain an active member of the Committee. The various Jewish organizations of Indianapolis were requested to confer for
the purpose of selecting his successor, and upon their recommendation the Committee elected Samuel E. Rauh, Esq., to complete the unexpired term of Mr. Newburger.

The Central Jewish Council of Denver, Colorado, has been requested to nominate a successor to the late Mr. Lehman.

**Vacancies, etc.**

There are still vacancies to be filled in the following districts:

- District I. Florida.
- District III. New Mexico.
- District IV. Kansas.
- District V. Idaho, Nevada and Utah.
- District VI. Iowa, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming.
- District XI. New Hampshire and Vermont.

Successors to the following members whose terms expire are also to be chosen:

- District II. Julius Lemkowitz, Natchez.
- District VI. Emanuel Cohen, Minneapolis.
- District VII. Edwin G. Foreman (deceased), Julius Rosenwald, Chicago.
- District VIII. Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling.
- District IX. B. L. Levinthal, M. Rosenbaum, Philadelphia.
- District X. Fulton Brylawski, Washington; Harry Friedenwald and Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore.
- District XIII. Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo.

Successors are also to be chosen at this meeting to the following members of the Executive Committee whose terms expire on January 1, 1916:
Cyrus Adler, Julian W. Mack, J. L. Magnes, Jacob H. Schiff, A. Leo Weil.

In District XII the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City, at its Annual Convention in April, 1915, increased the membership of its Executive Committee from twenty-five to thirty-six, and the question of defining the status of the eleven additional members should be acted upon by the whole Committee, since it involves an amendment to the By-Laws.

Your Committee recommends the following for election as members at large: Herman Bernstein, Nathan Bijur, and Oscar S. Straus of New York City; Moses R. Walter of Baltimore; S. Marcus Fechheimer of Cincinnati; Albert D. Lasker of Chicago; and Alfred W. Weil and Herbert Friedenwald of Denver.

CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

In view of the increasing number of matters brought to the Committee for consideration, it was decided to lighten the labors of the President by the creation of the office of Chairman of the Executive Committee, to which Dr. Adler was elected.

FINANCES

The contributions to the general fund of the Committee have been encouraging this year, and would have been amply sufficient for the expenses of the Committee had it not been deemed necessary to undertake a thorough investigation of the condition of the Jews in belligerent countries, especially Russia. In order to defray the expenses of this work contributions to a special fund were requested and resulted in the collection of $3,760.00.
A statement of the amounts collected in the various districts for both the general and special funds is given below.

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<th>District</th>
<th>Annual and Sustaining Members</th>
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$8,735.00 $1,362.85 $10,097.85 $3,760.00

A statement of the receipts and expenditures, as of November 1, 1915, follows.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE TO NOVEMBER 1, 1915

Income

Balance on hand November 1, 1914 .......... $107.87
Membership Dues .......................... 7,208.34
Contributing Members ...................... 1,571.85
Contributions to Special Fund ............. 3,760.00

$12,648.06
**Disbursements**

New York Office:
- Salaries $2,665.00
- Books and Periodicals 38.13
- Postage 230.73
- Telephone and Telegraph 287.53
- Press Clipping Service 100.00
- Rent 300.00

Stationery and Printing:
- Eighth Annual Report $172.00
- Senator Reed's Speech on Immigration 68.30
- Miscellaneous 298.92
  - 539.22

Sundries 540.13
- 4,700.74

Bureau of Statistics 2,000.00

American Jewish Year Book:
- Contributed Article $100.00
- Balance of Subvention for 1914 500.00
  - 600.00

Eighth Annual Meeting 169.75

Special Meeting, June 20, 1915 181.15

Travelling Expenses of Members 48.76

Information Bureau on Jews and the War 1,295.86

Deficit, November 1, 1914 19.68

**Total Expenditures** 9,015.94

**Balance on Hand, November 1, 1915** 3,632.12

**$12,648.06**

**Immigration**

When the Committee met last year there was pending in the United States Senate a bill (H. R. 6060) containing a literacy test for immigrants. This bill had already passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 252 to 126.
Your Committee co-operated actively with other organizations in opposing the passage of this bill, and endeavored to mitigate the harshness of the literacy test and to safeguard the rights of Jewish immigrants who are refugees from persecution, by proposing an amendment to the bill which sought to exempt from the operation of the test such aliens as were seeking admission to the United States in order to avoid religious or political persecution, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by discriminatory laws or regulations.

Despite all the efforts of the opponents of immigration restriction, the United States Senate, on January 1, 1915, also passed this measure, by a vote of 50 to 7.

Before taking final action on this bill President Wilson gave a hearing to representatives of those in favor of and those opposed to its passage. At this hearing your Committee was represented by its President.

On January 28, 1915, President Wilson returned the bill to the House of Representatives, where it originated, accompanied by the following veto message which will take its place with those of Presidents Cleveland and Taft as an expression of the highest ideals of American patriotism and humanity:

It is with unaffected regret that I find myself constrained by clear conviction to return this bill (H. R. 6060, an act to regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States) without my signature.

Not only do I feel it to be a serious matter to exercise the power of veto in any case, because it involves opposing the single judgment of the President to the judgment of a majority of both houses of the Congress, a step which no man who realizes his own liability to error can take without great hesitation, but also because this particular bill is in so many important respects admirable, well conceived, and desirable.
Its enactment into law would undoubtedly enhance the efficiency and improve the methods of handling the important branch of the public service to which it relates, but candor and a sense of duty with regard to the responsibility so clearly imposed upon me by the Constitution in matters of legislation leave me no choice but to dissent.

In two particulars of vital consequence this bill embodies a radical departure from the traditional and long-established policy of this country, a policy in which our people have conceived the very character of their Government to be expressed, the very mission and spirit of the nation in respect of its relations to the peoples of the world outside their borders. It seeks to all but close entirely the gates of asylum, which have always been open to those who could find nowhere else the right and opportunity of constitutional agitation for what they conceived to be the natural and inalienable rights of men, and it excludes those to whom the opportunities of elementary education have been denied without regard to their character, their purposes, or their natural capacity.

Restrictions like these adopted earlier in our history as a nation would very materially have altered the course and cooled the humane ardors of our politics. The right of political asylum has brought to this country many a man of noble character and elevated purpose who was marked as an outlaw in his own less fortunate land and who has yet become an ornament to our citizenship and to our public councils.

The children and the compatriots of these illustrious Americans must stand amazed to see the representatives of their nation now resolved, in the fullness of our national strength and at the maturity of our great institutions, to risk turning such men back from our shores without test of quality or of purpose. It is difficult for me to believe that the full effect of this feature of the bill was realized when it was framed and adopted, and it is impossible for me to assent to it in the form in which it is here cast.
The literacy test and the tests and restrictions which accompany it constitute an even more radical change in the policy of the nation. Hitherto we have generously kept our doors open to all who were not unfitted by reason of disease or incapacity for self-support or such personal records and antecedents as were likely to make them a menace to our peace and order or to the wholesome and essential relationships of life. In this bill it is proposed to turn away from tests of character and of quality and to impose tests which exclude and restrict; for the new tests here embodied are not tests of quality or of character or of personal fitness, but tests of opportunity. Those who come seeking opportunity are not to be admitted unless they have already had one of the chief of the opportunities they seek—the opportunity of education. The object of such provision is restriction, not selection.

If the people of this country have made up their minds to limit the number of immigrants by arbitrary tests and so reverse the policy of all the generations of Americans that have gone before them, it is their right to do so. I am their servant, and have no license to stand in their way. But I do not believe that they have. I respectfully submit that no one can quote their mandate to that effect. Has any political party ever avowed a policy of restriction in this fundamental matter, gone to the country on it, and been commissioned to control its legislation? Does this bill rest upon the conscious and universal assent and desire of the American people? I doubt it. It is because I doubt it that I make bold to dissent from it. I am willing to abide by the verdict, but not until it has been rendered. Let the platforms of parties speak out upon this policy and the people pronounce their wish. The matter is too fundamental to be settled otherwise.

I have no pride of opinion on this question. I am not foolish enough to profess to know the wishes and ideals of America better than the body of her chosen representatives know them. I only want instruction direct from those whose fortunes with ours and all men's are involved.
Despite this unqualified disapproval, the proponents of the measure made strong efforts to have it passed by the House of Representatives, the President's veto notwithstanding. But these efforts failed, and on February 4, 1915, the House decided to uphold the action of President Wilson.

**The Passport Question**

In February, 1915, reports appeared in the press that a number of banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System were arranging for the extension of a credit of twenty-five million dollars to the Russian Government. On January 14 the President of the Committee sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

> Today's newspapers announce that a number of banks in the Federal Reserve System have arranged for the extension of a credit of twenty-five million dollars to the Russian Government. On behalf of the American Jewish Committee, I respectfully suggest that this action tends to ignore the resolution adopted by Congress three years ago terminating the commercial treaty between our Government and Russia because of discrimination practised against our citizens. There has been no recession by Russia from the attitude which compelled the termination of the treaty. In the absence of binding assurances from the Russian Government accepting the conditions expressed in the platforms of the three great political parties as the *sine qua non* of any treaty relations with other Governments, the proposed loan even if not a breach of neutrality would, if permitted, prove most unfortunate, since it would virtually nullify the effect of our solemn declaration of principle and tend to create an interest adverse thereto in this country.

The President replied that he was referring the telegram to the Federal Reserve Board, and on January 18, 1915, the
Secretary of the Treasury sent the following reply to our protest:

I have your telegram of the 14th instant, in reference to "the extension of a twenty-five million dollar credit to the Russian Government," which you say it is announced that various banks in the Federal Reserve System have arranged. I do not know anything about the matter and shall be glad to bring it to the attention of the Federal Reserve Board. I doubt, however, if under the powers of the Board it has any right of interference with the action of member banks in the system in matters of this sort.

We are all deeply concerned here in the observance of the strictest neutrality on the part of our Government as well as of our people toward all the belligerents in Europe.

There have also appeared from time to time reports that steps were being taken to discuss the negotiations for a new treaty of commerce with Russia. As a result of the present war it is very likely that conditions will be favorable for direct commercial relations on a very large scale between the United States and Russia. Your Committee feels that this state of affairs will hasten the negotiation of a new treaty. In view of the firm stand taken by our Government, it is altogether improbable that such a treaty will be concluded unless the Russian Government will give adequate guarantees for equality of treatment for all American citizens without discrimination. Your Committee will, however, continue to keep a close watch over this subject.

THE Falashas

In March, 1915, the Committee was appealed to by Dr. Jacques Faitlovitch, the representative of the International Pro-Falasha Committee, to come to the aid of the Falashas of Abyssinia. Due to disease and civil war these Jews were in a
pitiable condition, and on account of the outbreak of the European War the educational work which had begun was in danger of abandonment. The Committee decided that this was a case calling for its co-operation, and appropriated $5000 for the relief of the Falashas. This contribution has been duly acknowledged by the International Pro-Falasha Committee, which, at the request of the American Jewish Committee, co-opted Dr. Cyrus Adler and Dr. J. L. Magnes as members.

Dr. Faitlovitch, the representative of the International Pro-Falasha Committee, left for Italy en route to Abyssinia in August, 1915, and at his request the American Jewish Committee has taken over supervision of the pro-Falasha affairs in America.

Pending the war the Committee will keep in direct relations with Dr. Faitlovitch, as correspondence between the headquarters at Frankfort and Eritrea is impossible.

JEWISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, SOFIA

The first installment of $500 of the appropriation of $2500 voted by your Committee last year to assist in the establishment of an asylum in Sofia, Bulgaria, for the orphans of Jews killed during the Balkan War, has been transmitted. The following letter of acknowledgment has been received:

[Translation]

JEWISH ORPHANAGE OF BULGARIA

Sofia, June 9, 1915

TO THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE,
356 Second Avenue, New York, U. S. A.

Gentlemen:

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the sum of five hundred dollars ($500) or twenty-four hundred and
twenty (2420) marks remitted for your account through the agency of Messrs. M. M. Warburg of Hamburg as your subvention to the Work for Jewish Orphans of the Balkan War.

We wish to express to you our thanks for the valuable support which you have given our work and for the interest which your members are taking in it.

The few items which follow will make you conversant with our activities up to the present time.

By a common agreement among all the important Jewish institutions of Bulgaria, a Central Committee was organized to occupy itself with the work for the Jewish orphans of the war. It was engaged up to the present in organizing this work in the form of a philanthropic society with by-laws approved by the Government, and supported by the Jewish Committee of the Kingdom.

We have carefully gathered all details concerning the soldiers killed during the war, their families and the orphans whom they left. There are in the country about 250 orphans left by 150 Jewish soldiers who were killed or who disappeared; most of these orphans are indigent and needy.

The difficulty which we met in assuring ourselves of the funds necessary for the maintenance of an orphanage, and the time which we need to prepare and furnish such a place, have forced us to postpone until next autumn the opening of the asylum. In the beginning, we will be able to admit from 50 to 60 children, ranging in age from 6 to 10 years, and gradually during the following years we will receive the other orphans who will have arrived at this age. We will also open two or three workshops in order to teach some manual trade to the boys and girls, who will receive the same elementary education.

Pending the completion of preparations, and the time of the actual opening of the asylum, we are giving pensions to those families of orphans which are largest and poorest, in Sofia and in the country. These pensions aggregate about
800 francs a month, and they will be given for such a time and in such sums as the means of the work will permit.

We hope that with the generous co-operation of all our coreligionists of this country and abroad, among whom we are fortunate to count you as such an important help, we will be able to realize very soon the foundation of the projected asylum, and in this way save the future of a number of families which have remained under our care.

Encouraged by this help, we beg you, gentlemen, to accept with our sincere thanks the assurance of our profound consideration.

(Signed) Abraham David Levy, President.
Sa'ath Ariel, Secretary.

The European War

All the calamities which have been visited upon the Jewish people are insignificant when compared with the disaster which has come upon our coreligionists in the war zones as a result of the titanic struggle now convulsing more than one-third of the habitable globe. Previous misfortunes—even the Spanish expulsion or the Russian massacres—involved comparatively few victims, were definitely localized, and were of short duration. The imagination fails when it is called upon to conceive of hundreds of thousands of sufferers in a territory equal in area to that section of the United States east of the Mississippi River. And these multitudes of unfortunates are doomed to suffer for an indefinite future. Whatever opinion may be entertained as to the duration of the war, and even if the struggle should end to-morrow, the wrongs that have been inflicted upon the Jewish people are almost irreparable, the loss they have suffered in substance and in blood would take decades to supply.
RUSSIA

When the war broke out the Jews of Russia showed great willingness to forget the past and begin life anew in a united and regenerated Russia. They gave themselves completely to Russia. Thousands of Jewish young men who had been forced to leave Russia in order to get the education which their own country denied them, returned voluntarily to the colors, even though they believed that all hope of preferment and promotion was closed to them. On the field of battle the Jewish soldiers displayed a strength and courage which endeared them to their fighting comrades, and won for hundreds of them the much desired cross of St. George for distinguished valor. It appeared at first as though the long desired union with the Russian people was about to be realized. But it soon developed that the chains which tied the Jews of Russia to their past could not be broken. Forces which they could not possibly control doomed them to the greatest tragedy in their history. The Pale in which they lived was Polish in origin and population. Poles and Jews were fellow victims of the Russian oppressor; but instead of being united by the common bond of suffering, they were separated by religious and racial differences, which for the past five years had assumed their bitterest form in an unrelenting boycott of the Jews by the Poles.

When the war broke out the political status of the Poles changed overnight. The dream of a free Poland revived. Both the Russian and the German armies found it politic to cultivate the good-will of the Polish population, whilst they made a scape-goat of the Jews. The Russian military organization met with disastrous defeats. In order to exonerate themselves in the eyes of their own people the military camarilla unloaded
the burden of Russian defeats upon the hapless shoulders of the Jew. They executed men, women, even children, without the shadow of evidence or the formality of a trial. Stories of Jewish treachery, circulated by the Poles, were accepted as the truth, and published widely through the Russian press and on the bulletin boards; but when official investigation proved these stories false in every particular, the publication of the refutation was forbidden by the censorship.

The authorities gave the troops a free hand to loot and ravage, even encouraging them by the publication of orders officially denouncing Jews as spies and traitors. The result of this was a series of outrages unprecedented even in Russia. More than a half million Jews were driven from their homes, and reduced to abject destitution.

All the liberal elements of Russia protested against this campaign of extermination, but were powerless in the face of the military Government. Hundreds of municipal bodies, trade and professional organizations, writers, publicists, even priests, petitioned the civil government to admit the Jews to human equality, or at least to halt its persecution policy. These memorials, together with the speeches delivered in the Duma, constitute a body of evidence from non-Jewish sources which condemned the Russian Government in the eyes of the whole world. But when the movement of protest gained such headway as to threaten a world-wide exposure of the fundamental causes of the Russian breakdown, the Duma was prorogued, and the censorship became more rigorous than ever before. At the present time the people of Russia are rapidly learning the truth, yet no one may utter it fully.
GALICIA

During the ten months of the Russian occupation of Galicia the Jews of that section suffered even more deeply than the Jews of the Russian Pale. For here the Jews were the subjects of Austria, an enemy of the invader, and no pretext was needed to maltreat them, and the weight of the Russian invasion fell upon them mercilessly. Synagogues were desecrated, Jewish women outraged, and innocent and helpless civilians massacred.

PALESTINE

The outbreak of the war found about 100,000 Jews in Palestine, most of whom had been dependent upon relatives and the pious Jews of Europe for their subsistence. This aid was abruptly cut off. The small but intrepid group of idealists who had emigrated to Palestine in order to again make it "a land flowing with milk and honey" were suddenly deprived of the markets for their products.

When Turkey entered the war, she gave the choice to the Jews in Palestine who were nationals of the enemy countries to become Ottoman subjects or leave; about 600 Jews were expelled, and an additional 7000 voluntarily departed.

The plight of the Jewish population was further aggravated by the Government requisition of grain, petroleum, vehicles and beasts of burden, and by the visitation of a plague of locusts.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Committee realized that in addition to being compelled to face the need for relief on a large scale of our coreligionists in the war zones, a war of such magnitude might present to the
Jews of neutral countries, and especially to the Jews of the United States, opportunities for influencing changes in the political status of the Jews who reside in countries where they do not enjoy equal rights. Both aspects of the situation were closely studied.

In regard to the question of relief, the Committee appreciated that nothing less than the co-operation of all the Jews in America could meet the incalculable needs of our brethren in Europe and in Asia, and that an appeal for funds by one organization would not obviate the issuance of appeals by other organizations and thus jeopardize the success of relief work. The Committee therefore called a Conference of representatives of Jewish national organizations, which met on October 24, 1914, and undertook to organize a joint relief committee. This has now been in existence for over one year and is known as the American Jewish Relief Committee. The committee of five which selected the Committee of One Hundred consisted of Messrs. Oscar S. Straus, Julian W. Mack, Louis D. Brandeis, Harry Fischel and Meyer London.

The Executive Committee elected by the Committee of One Hundred consists of the following: Louis Marshall, Chairman; Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Secretary; Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer; David M. Bressler, Asst. Secretary; Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia; Isaac Adler, Rochester; Louis D. Brandeis, Boston; Ceasar Cone, Greensboro; Harry Cutler, Providence; Samuel Dorf, New York; Harry Fischel, New York; J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati; Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore; Moses J. Gries, Cleveland; Mrs. Janet S. Harris, Bradford, Pa.; Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston; E. W. Lewin-Epstein, New York; Meyer London, New York; Julian W. Mack, Chicago; J. L. Magnes, New York; M. Z. Margolies,
New York; Samuel Phillipson, Chicago; Leon Sanders, New York; Moses Shoenberg, St. Louis; Jacob H. Schiff, New York; Mrs. Abram Simon, Washington; Oscar S. Straus, New York; Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia; Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh; Harris Weinstock, San Francisco.

The joint committee on distribution follows:


*Representing the Central Relief Committee.*—M. Engelman, Albert Lucas, M. Z. Margolies, and Peter Wiernick.

*Representing the People's Relief Committee.*—Sholom Asch, Paul Kaplan, and Morris Rothenberg.

The attempt to secure united action through the Conference of organizations held on October 24, 1914, and through the subsequent appointment of the Committee of One Hundred, consisting of representatives of various national organizations, has not been entirely successful. In addition to the American Jewish Relief Committee, collections were undertaken by the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, the Zionist organization, the Central Relief Committee, and, more recently, by the People's Relief Committee. This lack of complete co-operation also resulted in numerous local collections and forms of distribution. Recently an arrangement has been effected whereby the Central Committee and the People's Committee are working in co-operation with the American Jewish Relief Committee, and we have reason to hope that the Zionist organization, too, may see its way to co-operate more fully with these bodies.
It should be clearly stated, however, that since the Conference of October 24, 1914, your Committee has had no direct relationship with, or control over, the relief work, although some of its individual members are members of the American Jewish Relief Committee.

RELIEF FOR FORMER RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

A number of cases in which former Jewish residents of the United States were unable to leave belligerent countries at the outbreak of the war, were brought to the attention of the Committee. In every case proper representations were made to the Department of State and the departure from Europe of such persons was facilitated.

The Committee wishes to take this occasion to acknowledge the uniform courtesy and the sympathetic attention with which all matters brought to the attention of the Department of State were considered and acted upon.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE WAR

From its first meeting after the outbreak of the war, the Committee gave close study to the political aspects of the conflict in so far as the Jews of Europe were concerned. It will be recalled that during the first weeks of the struggle, the belief was widespread that the war would last only a few months, and that at its termination there would be a conference of the representatives of the belligerent Powers which would take up the various questions which the war had raised.

This belief that the war might end quickly, and that the Jews of America should take some action at once in order to
prepare for bringing the Jewish question prominently to the attention of the Powers, gave rise to the suggestion that the Jews of America should meet in a Congress which should formulate their requests and decide the manner in which these should be presented to a future Peace Conference. This suggestion was made the occasion of widespread agitation in the press and on the platform and gained many adherents. Your Committee discussed the proposal earnestly and at length, and concluded that on general principles it was unwise and that at this particular juncture it would also be futile and dangerous to hold such a Congress. The Committee appreciated, however, that in dealing with the political aspects of the situation, as with the question of relief, the co-operation of all Jews was desirable. It therefore decided to call a conference of the representatives of national organizations—each to be represented by its president and another member—for the purpose of consultation with a view to devising a program, insofar as a program could be laid out at a time when the situation was changing constantly.

In the meanwhile the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City, a constituency of the American Jewish Committee, held its Annual Convention on April 25, 1915. At this Convention the President of the Committee, Mr. Marshall, presented a report of the work of the Committee for the previous year, and the views of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee with regard to the inadvisability of a Congress. Nevertheless a resolution was introduced at the Convention setting forth the desirability of a Congress and recommending that the Committee take steps to assemble such a gathering. The Convention finally decided to adjourn for one month.
During the following month conferences were held between representatives of the American Jewish Committee and representatives of those elements which favored a Congress. As a result of these discussions, the following resolution was adopted at the adjourned Convention of the Kehillah held on May 23, 1915:

WHEREAS, This Convention of the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City favors the idea of holding a conference of delegates from Jewish societies throughout the country, chosen by their membership, for the sole purpose of considering the Jewish question as it affects our brethren in belligerent lands, and in view of the fact that the American Jewish Committee has heretofore decided to hold a Conference to which the heads of the leading Jewish organizations of the country are to be invited for the purpose of considering the same subject, be it

Resolved, That the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City, as a constituent part of the American Jewish Committee, recommend to the latter that it hold a special meeting of its members with all convenient dispatch to consider the advisability of calling a Conference of the character favored by this Convention, in lieu of the Conference which the American Jewish Committee has heretofore planned.

In accordance with the recommendation contained in the foregoing resolution, a special meeting of the General Committee was held on June 20, 1915, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Conference be held of delegates from Jewish national societies throughout the country, for the sole purpose of considering the Jewish question as it affects our brethren in belligerent lands;

That the number of delegates to this Conference shall not exceed one hundred and fifty;
That each organization shall choose its delegates in such manner as it may deem advisable; but it is recommended that in the selection of delegates the members of the organizations or their governing bodies be enabled to express preference for delegates;

That a special committee of seven be appointed to designate the organizations to be invited to participate in the Conference, and to work out a basis of representation for the various organizations to be invited;

That the Conference shall take place at Washington, D. C., as nearly as possible to October 24, 1915, and that the several organizations which are to participate be requested to select their delegates not later than October 10, 1915;

That the Executive Committee be empowered to defer the convening of the Conference if circumstances shall arise to render such action advisable;

That the President of the Committee be authorized and instructed to learn from representative leaders of our co-religionists in belligerent and neutral lands how best the Jews of this country at this time and pending war may promote the best interests of their brethren in belligerent lands, and aid in securing for them equal rights; that until this information is obtained a Conference shall not be held.

In accordance with the terms of these resolutions, the following committee was appointed to name the organizations to be invited to the Conference and to allot the delegates among the organizations selected: Cyrus Adler, Chairman; Harry Cutler, Samuel Dorf, Julian W. Mack, J. L. Magnes, Bernard Semel, and Isaac M. Ullman.

This committee of seven met, and taking as a basis the national organizations which were listed in the American Jewish Year Book, selected all the national organizations in that volume, except junior and auxiliary societies, or such as were by the terms of their charter limited in their operations
to a single state. Taking into consideration the diversified interests of the Jews of America, the number of members in each organization, and the geographical distribution of the Jewish population in the United States, it apportioned the number of delegates among the organizations as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Organization</th>
<th>Number of Delegates</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Jewish Committee</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Jewish Historical Society</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arbeiter Ring</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Conference of American Rabbis</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Council of Jewish Women</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council of Young Men’s Hebrew and Kindred Associations</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation of American Zionists</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation of Galician and Bukowinean Jews</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation of Jewish Farmers</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federation of Oriental Jews</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federation of Roumanian Jews</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federation of Roumanian Jews *</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew Union College</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent Order B’nai B’rith</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent Order B’rith Abraham</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent Order B’rith Sholom</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Order Free Sons of Israel</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Order Free Sons of Judah</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Order of True Sisters</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Western Star Order</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercollegiate Menorah Association</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Chautauqua Society</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Consumptives Relief Society</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* There are two organizations of the same name.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Organization</th>
<th>Number of Delegates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jewish National Workers Alliance</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Publication Society</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jewish Socialist Federation</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jewish Socialist-Territorialist Labor Party of America</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Socialist Labor Party Poale Zion</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Theological Seminary</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mizrahi of America</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Association of Jewish Social Workers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Conference of Jewish Charities</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order B'rith Abraham</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order Knights of Joseph</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Order Sons of Zion</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progressive Order of the West</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union of American Hebrew Congregations</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Orthodox Rabbis</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Synagogue of America</td>
<td>3</td>
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</table>

In view of the fact that the Federation of American Zionists was to hold its Annual Convention on June 27-30, the following invitation was sent to that organization:

June 24, 1915.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith the text of the resolutions adopted by the American Jewish Committee at a special meeting held on Sunday, June 20, with a view to convening a Conference of representatives of national Jewish organizations, to consider the Jewish question as it affects our brethren in belligerent lands. I beg to request that you lay these resolutions before the Convention of your body, and ask it to elect or appoint seven delegates to this Conference.
Trusting that your organization will see its way to accept this invitation, I am,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) CYRUS ADLER,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

Louis Lipsky, Esq.,
Chairman, Executive Committee,
Federation of American Zionists,
Boston, Mass.

The Convention of the Federation of American Zionists referred this invitation for action to the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs with the recommendation that that Committee take steps to call a Congress.

As the Provisional Committee desired to confer with the American Jewish Committee with regard to the entire question, a conference was arranged between Louis D. Brandeis, Esq., Chairman of the former body, and Dr. Cyrus Adler, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee. Prof. Felix Frankfurter, who is a member of both the American Jewish Committee and the Provisional Committee, was also present. The following minute of this conference was drawn up by Prof. Frankfurter:

Dr. Adler explained the basis of selection of the various Jewish organizations throughout the United States, which the Jewish Committee tentatively had in mind to invite to a proposed Conference (throughout the discussion Dr. Adler used the term "Conference" and Mr. Brandeis spoke of a "Congress"), and the number of votes to be allocated to each of these organizations in such a Conference, the total not to exceed a membership of one hundred and fifty representatives. Mr. Brandeis stated that the number of delegates, the size of the Congress, did not appear to him a matter of vital moment, but the basis of the inception of such a Congress,
the manner of the selection of its delegates, was a vital matter. Mr. Brandeis, therefore, suggested that Dr. Adler and he select, from the tentative list of organizations which Dr. Adler submitted, a nucleus of from twelve to twenty-four organizations, representatives of which should be invited to a preliminary conference, whose purpose it should be, in turn, to invite all appropriate Jewish organizations of the United States to meet in a national Congress, to formulate the basis of membership in such a Congress, the number and method of selecting the delegates to such a Congress, and questions of like nature.

As a result of the discussion following this suggestion, a modified proposal was made that there be called a preliminary conference. Just as Mr. Brandeis thought that no one organization or two can or should assume the responsibility or authority of inviting the rest of the country in Congress, so Dr. Adler suggested that a larger preliminary selecting committee be called as a pre-preliminary committee to invite representatives of other organizations for a preliminary conference to formulate all the questions for final Conference or Congress. He suggested that such a pre-preliminary body consist of the organizations to whom, in the list of organizations submitted to Mr. Brandeis, he had allotted seven and five votes, respectively. Mr. Brandeis suggested that he desired to consider with his associates the list submitted by Dr. Adler for the pre-preliminary committee, and subsequently meet Dr. Adler for further consideration of the matter. Dr. Adler suggested that his Executive Committee would meet to-morrow, Tuesday, and that it would be desirable to submit to his Committee the results of the interview, as well as have Mr. Brandeis consider the results of the interview with his associates. To this end a minute of the meeting was to be prepared, which Prof. Frankfurter was asked to draw up.

(Signed) Felix Frankfurter.

This minute was submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee. That Committee decided that in view of the fact that the resolutions adopted by the General Committee at its meeting on
June 20, 1915, directed the Executive Committee to call a Conference for the discussion of a specific question, and limited the number of delegates, the Executive Committee was not authorized to change the plan, purpose, and scope of this Conference, and could not acquiesce in the suggestion made at the conference between Dr. Adler and Mr. Brandeis that the discussion regarding the plan, purpose, and scope of such a Conference should be reopened. This decision was communicated to Mr. Brandeis.

A correspondence resulted which has already been sent to all the members of the Committee, and has been generally published.

The Executive Committee proceeded to issue the other invitations to the Conference.

The following organizations have accepted the Committee's invitation and have designated the delegates named:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Delegates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Conference of American</td>
<td>Dr. Wm. Rosenau, Dr. Moses J. Gries, Dr. David Philipson, Dr. Samuel Schulman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council of Jewish Women</td>
<td>Dr. Cyrus Adler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning</td>
<td>Dr. Paul Abelson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation of Oriental Jews</td>
<td>P. A. Siegelstein.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation of Roumanian Jews</td>
<td>Hebrew Union College.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Order Free Sons of Israel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organization Delegates

Jewish Theological Seminary Dr. Solomon Schechter.
National Association of Jewish Social Workers David M. Bressler.
National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives Dr. Wm. S. Friedman.
National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods
Order B'risth Abraham
Order Knights of Joseph D. J. Zinner, Isadore Liederman.
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
United Synagogue of America Dr. M. M. Kaplan, Dr. Jacob Kohn, Dr. Solomon S. Cohen.

The following organizations have declined the Committee's invitation:
Federation of American Zionists.
Federation of Roumanian Jews.
Independent Order B'niai B'risth.
Independent Order B'risth Sholom.
Order Sons of Zion.

The following organizations have replied as indicated:
Federation of Galician and Bukowinean Jews: Will not take action until Committee harmonizes with Jewish Congress Organization.
Hebrew Immigrant and Aid Society: Action delayed until meeting of Board of Directors on October 5, 1915.
Independent Order B'risth Abraham: Committed to a Congress.
Intercollegiate Menorah Association: Referred to Governing Board.
Jewish Chautauqua Society: Referred to Board of Directors.
Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society: Referred to Executive Committee.

Jewish Socialist Federation of America—Constituent of National Jewish Workmen's Convention for Jewish Rights.

National Conference of Jewish Charities: Referred to officers and directors.

Progressive Order of the West: Will not send delegates until Committee and Zionists agree.

The following organizations have not been heard from:

Arbeiter Ring.
Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations.
Independent Order Free Sons of Judah.
Independent Western Star Order.
Independent Order of True Sisters.
Jewish National Workers Alliance of America.
Jewish Publication Society of America.
Jewish Socialist Labor Party (Poale Zion).
Mizrahi.
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations.
United Orthodox Rabbis of America.

On September 4, 5 and 6, a Conference was held in New York City of representatives of Jews who belong to labor organizations. This Convention formed the National Workmen's Committee for Jewish Rights, and appointed a committee of seven to confer with the American Jewish Committee and with the Congress Organization Committee for the purpose of bringing about united action. At the request of this committee of seven, the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee appointed a committee to meet representatives of the National Workmen's Committee for Jewish Rights.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Independent Order B’nai B’rith, the invitation of the American Jewish Committee to participate in a Conference, was considered. In accordance with the decisions of the Executive Committee of the Independent Order B’nai B’rith, its President, Mr. Adolph Kraus, called a conference of the presidents of about twenty-four national Jewish organizations, which issued the following statement with regard to its proceedings:

The meeting called by Adolph Kraus, President of the B’nai B’rith, was held at the Hotel Astor at 10.30 A.M., and was in practically continuous session until 7 P.M. The meeting was devoted to a frank and friendly discussion of the relative advantages and disadvantages, respectively, of a Congress or Conference or of holding neither.

All who spoke at the meeting were of the opinion that at the appointed time the Jews of this country should, through concerted action, place before the proper authorities, national or international as may be deemed best, their basic demands that the Jews be accorded equal civil, political and religious rights in countries where they are now oppressed.

It was the general opinion of those present that they should confer further with one another informally. When the meeting closed, it was voted that the meeting adjourn subject to call of chair.

Those present at the conference were: Adolph Kraus and A. B. Seelenfreund, Independent Order B’nai B’rith; Dr. Cyrus Adler, United Synagogue; Dr. William Rosenau, Central Conference of American Rabbis; Samuel Dorf, Order B’rith Abraham; J. Walter Freiberg, Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Simon Miller, Jewish Publication Society; Oscar S. Straus, American Jewish Historical Society; Dr. Solomon Schechter, Jewish Theological Seminary of America; Emil Tausig, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel; A. D. Katcher, Federation of Galician and Buko-
winean Jews; Leon Sanders, Independent Order B'rith Abraham; Louis Marshall, American Jewish Committee; Dr. Louis S. Rubinsohn, Independent Order B'rith Sholom; Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Federation of American Zionists; Dr. Solomon Diamant, Federation of Roumanian Jews; Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, Union of Orthodox Congregations; Dr. I. J. Bluestone, Mizrahi; M. Z. Margolies, Union of Orthodox Rabbis; Dr. Frank Rosenblatt, Arbeiter Ring; Judge Julian W. Mack, National Council of Young Men's Hebrew Associations; Louis D. Brandeis, Zionist Provisional Committee; Jacob Karlinger, Federation of Russian-Polish Hebrews of America.

Various other conferences have been held with individuals and committees, all with a view to securing a united program and united action on the part of the Jews of America, but these did not have an entirely successful issue.

In view of the disagreement that existed and of the fact that there was no particular urgency for the holding of the Conference planned for October 24, 1915, and of the various negotiations which were going on in order to secure unity of action, your Executive Committee, in accordance with the discretion given to it by the General Committee at its meeting on June 20, decided to postpone the Conference pending the annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by you at the special meeting on June 20, 1915, steps were taken to learn the views of our European brethren as to how best to help the Jews of belligerent lands to secure equal rights either now or when the war shall have come to an end. Letters were sent to about fifty individuals and organizations in almost every country of Europe. Many helpful replies have been received. The consensus of opinion of those who have thus far replied
is that the Jews of all countries should agree on a formulation of what they wish to ask of a future Peace Conference; that this formula shall contain nothing to which all Jews, no matter what opinions they hold, cannot subscribe, so that there will be no internal dissension, and a united Jewry will indorse the request. We are of the opinion that such a formula should be in substance as follows:

**Full rights for the Jews in all lands, and the abrogation of all laws discriminating against them.**

It is suggested that through the good offices of the United States Government, or by international co-operation or otherwise, there be secured guarantees in treaties that these rights shall be observed; and that in the event of the violation of such guarantees, any nation signatory to such treaties shall have the right to protest against any such violation and to appeal to the Hague Tribunal if such violation does not cease.

The Executive Committee has been engaged in this country, and by correspondence with numerous organizations and persons abroad, in arriving at a clear understanding of the existing position of the Jews in the various countries, and at such time as is deemed opportune will present the result of this study to the proper authorities in connection with the foregoing formulation.

The Committee has also been informed by the various committees organized in Europe as to their plans of bringing to the attention of an eventual Peace Conference the inequalities which the Jews are suffering in various belligerent countries.
REVIEW OF HISTORY OF COMMITTEE

In view of the criticism and misrepresentation of the organization and methods of the American Jewish Committee, your Committee considers it timely to review at this crisis the events which led up to the formation of the Committee, the manner in which it was organized, and the activities in which it has engaged during the past nine years.

In the year 1903 there began in the Russian Empire a series of uprisings against the Jewish population which lasted, with occasional interruption, until 1905. These pogroms aroused the indignation and sympathy of the entire civilized world. The Jews of America, who had greatly increased in number during the preceding twenty years, a large proportion of the increase having come from Russia, were deeply stirred by these outrages against their downtrodden and persecuted brethren. The feeling was universal among them that united action was imperatively needed, and that this action must have two objects in view: First, to take steps to the end that these barbarities might cease and never recur; second, that material aid be promptly extended to those who had suffered.

The Jews of America had been organized into numerous associations for various specific purposes, religious, educational, fraternal, mutual benefit, and economic; but there was no recognized institution which could call upon all of them to contribute material aid for the relief of these sufferers from Russian massacres, nor was there any special organization established for the definite purpose of acting as a vigilance committee to watch events and to do everything in its power to prevent injustice to or persecution of Jews in other lands.
The immediate need for a central organization to collect a relief fund was met by the establishment of a National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres. This was purely a voluntary organization and immediately set about to establish a central fund for the relief of the stricken Jews in those cities in the Pale where massacres had taken place. That this Committee did its work with great efficiency was proven by the outcome—the collection of more than a million and a quarter dollars.

But this organization necessarily disbanded as soon as the conditions which had brought it into being no longer obtained, and the Jews of America remained without any central body which could call upon them to cope with future emergencies of this character or to alleviate suffering resulting from persecution, disaster, or calamity.

The need for such an organization had become very pronounced within the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The passage of the inhuman May laws in Russia in 1882 had intensified the misery of the Jewish people in that country, and they were seeking refuge in America in large numbers.

In Roumania, too, an anti-Semitic oligarchy was denying to the Jews their status as citizens without leaving to them any rights as aliens, and this in cynical defiance of the terms of a solemn treaty signed by all the great Powers of Europe and agreed to by Roumania. As a result of the anomalous position which the Roumanian Jews occupied, they were leaving that country in large numbers to seek equality of opportunity in the United States.

In Galicia the Jews had become the victims of economic difficulties which were productive of almost unbelievable
poverty, and they, also, were looking to this country for salvation.

As a result of these dire conditions the Jewish population of the United States, which was about two hundred and fifty thousand in 1876, reached over a million and a half in 1905.

With the rapid increase in the Jewish population of the United States new problems were presented in addition to those which the earlier Jewish immigrants from Central Europe had met and solved. The Russian massacres merely served to crystallize the feeling that an organization of the Jews of this country capable of coping with these problems was essential to the proper and beneficial development of the Jewish people in the United States. In other countries where the Jews had equal rights with other citizens such organizations existed. In Great Britain there was the Anglo-Jewish Association; in France, the Alliance Israélite Universelle; in Germany, the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden and the Verband der deutschen Juden; Austria and Italy also had such central committees. It was during the Russian massacres that a general desire was expressed for the creation in the United States of a similar organization to deal with Jewish questions at large; but the basis on which such a body should be constituted was a disputed question.

It was to discuss this question with a view to arriving at a consensus of opinion that Messrs. Nathan Bijur, Judge Samuel Greenbaum, Joseph Jacobs, Louis Marshall and Cyrus L. Sulzberger called together some fifty-eight persons representative of the various sections of the country. A Conference was held on the 3d and 4th of February, 1906. After a thorough canvass of the situation the conferees agreed that "it is advisable and feasible to establish a General Jewish Committee in the United States."
When, however, it came to the question of method, various proposals were made. One was that there should be a national Convention or Congress to be elected by the Jews of the United States affiliated with congregations, and that this Convention should be repeated quinquennially; the overwhelming majority of the conferees were opposed to any such Convention or Congress. The plan of election proposed was exceedingly complicated and it was feared impracticable. It was also suggested that, unless such an organization consisted of the most prudent and discreet elements, the standing of the Jews might be seriously affected for the worse; and according to the plan of election proposed, it was probable that the organization would not be so constituted. Besides, the organization when formed would not be in position to prevent those who had remained outside from challenging its right to speak for them or from forming rival organizations.

Another suggestion was that there be established a committee of representatives of existing national Jewish organizations. It was made clear, however, that several of the most important organizations would not co-operate in the formation of such a committee. An attempt by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations to form such a union of organizations had failed. In January, 1903, the Council of that organization adopted a resolution instructing its Executive Board to invite "various religious, educational, and philanthropic organizations of a national character to appoint delegates to an American Jewish Congress." Invitations were issued to various organizations, but after a conference with those which accepted, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations concluded that there was at that time no general desire for a Congress, and decided to abandon the project.
A third suggestion which was made was that a small committee be formed of persons who, while representative of American Jewry, need not necessarily be formally accredited representatives of any organization.

This suggestion also met with opposition, but it was the only one upon which a majority of the conferees could agree. Finally, at an adjourned meeting of the conferees held on May 19, 1906, it was resolved that an Executive Committee of Fifteen be appointed by the conferees with power to increase its number to fifty for the purpose of co-operating with the various national Jewish bodies in this country and abroad on questions of national and international moment to the Jewish people, and on November 11, 1906, the first general meeting of this Committee of Fifty, since named the American Jewish Committee, was held.

**Organization**

The Committee realized that in order to do its work most effectively it needed the co-operation and the support of all the Jews of the United States.

The organizing Committee of Fifteen had invited the adhesion of Jews who were representative of the varied interests and the varied points of view of the Jewish people in America. Representatives of the most important existing Jewish organizations were elected to membership and included in its Executive body. Later, the Committee provided in its by-laws for the representation of various national organizations as such. The Committee also officially announced its readiness to cooperate with all other agencies having similar objects, and that it neither claimed nor sought the monopoly “in the accomplishment of Israel’s work in America.” It was the expressed
purpose of the Committee to promote co-operation in American Jewry "by means of an organization which ignored geographical origins, useless controversies and polemics, accidental groups, artificial formulas, and social stratifications, and which recognized no tests except those which its name implies — those of Americanism and Judaism."

**Advisory Councils**

Immediately after the formation of the Committee, an elaborate plan for the organization of advisory councils in the various sections of the country was formulated and was partially put into effect. It was believed that by means of this plan a skeleton organization, similar to the Red Cross, could be effected. In this way the Committee, which would in normal times be a small body quickly and easily assembled for consultation, would in times of emergency be able to call upon a much more considerable number of individuals for help in its work.

**The Kehillah Movement**

The realization that the various Jewish communities had local problems of a character comparable to the national and international Jewish problems suggested to a number of persons interested in Jewish affairs the advantages of a federation of local Jewish organizations in each community to deal with these problems. These federations, moreover, would be the logical constituencies of the American Jewish Committee. An attempt at the formation of such a federation or Kehillah was made upon the initiative of several Jewish leaders in New York City in October, 1908. As a result of conferences between the initiators of the movement for the formation of the Kehillah
and the New York members of the American Jewish Committee, a constituent convention of the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City was held on February 27, 1909. In the constitution which was adopted by this convention, it was stipulated that the Executive Committee of Twenty-five, to be elected annually by the General Convention of the Kehillah, were to be the New York representatives in the American Jewish Committee. At the present time the Jewish Community of New York City represents seven hundred organizations, which are in turn represented by their Executive Committee in the American Jewish Committee.

Similar action was taken in Philadelphia in November, 1911, and the Jewish Community of that city, representing one hundred and twenty organizations, elects six representatives in the American Jewish Committee. The city of Denver also organized a Central Jewish Council representing all the local Jewish societies and electing two representatives in the American Jewish Committee. The Committee stands ready to affiliate itself with any other Jewish communities which organize themselves along similar lines. The value of such organizations can no longer be questioned. The New York Kehillah, during its as yet brief existence of five years, has had an undisputed influence for good upon the orderly and beneficent development of Jewish life in the largest Jewish community in the world.

**THE OBJECTS OF THE COMMITTEE**

The task which this Committee set itself in the first constitution was twofold: (1) To prevent the infringement of the civil and religious rights of Jews and (2) to alleviate the consequences of persecution. The preamble of the constitution
also clearly stated that before the Committee took any action it was to consult with persons and organizations familiar with the situation, and that the Committee was to act only when its aid was invoked.

The Committee realized that in order to be able to accomplish these objects effectively, three things were essential: (1) Accurate information as to the condition of the Jewish people of the world; (2) the co-operation of kindred organizations in the United States and abroad; (3) funds.

INFORMATION AND STATISTICS

CHARGE OF CRIMINALITY AGAINST JEWS

The necessity for accurate information was brought home to the Committee in September, 1908, when, in an article published in the *North American Review*, the then Police Commissioner Bingham of New York City charged in substance that the Jews of New York committed fifty per cent of the crimes in that locality, although they constituted but twenty-five per cent of the population. Great excitement was aroused by this statement which was widely circulated. Fortunately, the Committee had at its disposal data which completely disproved General Bingham's accusation, and after a conference between him and representatives of the Committee, he published in the same periodical an unqualified retraction of his charges and an admission that they were not based on any facts or statistics whatsoever.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

In order to know the facts regarding Jewish life and activities and to have information at hand to refute attacks of this
character, the Committee established a Bureau for the collection of information relating to the Jewish people, and co-operated with the Jewish Publication Society of America in the publication of the American Jewish Year Book.

This Bureau was considerably enlarged in 1913 with the co-operation of the New York Foundation. A report of its work during the past year will be rendered by the Chairman of the sub-committee in charge.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

It was in the interests of securing correct information of the situation of the Jews in various countries that the Committee attempted on several occasions to bring to the attention of the Associated Press the inadequacy of the news respecting Russian affairs appearing in the columns of the daily newspapers. Important occurrences, especially affecting the Jews of Russia, were often ignored, or if reported at all, salient facts were omitted. The Committee endeavored from time to time to effect a change in this condition of affairs, and as a result of these efforts a slight improvement in the Russian service has been noticed.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Committee also appreciated the importance of co-operation with kindred associations in Europe, and shortly after its organization established relations of a cordial character with the Alliance Israélite Universelle, the Jewish Colonization Association, the Russo-Jewish Committee, the London Board of Deputies of British Jews, the Jewish Territorial Organization, the Anglo-Jewish Association, the Hilfsverein
der deutschen Juden, the Israelitische Allianz of Vienna, the Central Zionist Bureau, and with a number of national societies in this country.

THE EMERGENCY TRUST FUND

Inasmuch as the Committee had set itself the task of relieving Jews from the consequences of persecution or disaster, it was desirable that it should have at its disposal a large fund so that in an emergency it could quickly come to the assistance of those in distress, and not be compelled to make frequent demands upon the generosity of the Jewish population of America. There was a considerable unexpended balance in the hands of the National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres. In December, 1912, by a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, the Committee was adjudged to be entitled to this balance pursuant to the laws of the State of New York. When this fund, which amounted to about $190,000, was awarded to the Committee, regulations were carefully drafted to prevent the use of any part of the capital or of the income of the fund for any purpose not akin to that for which the fund was originally gathered. The fund was to be devoted exclusively "to the alleviation of the consequences of persecution of Jews in any part of the world, to rendering them all lawful assistance in the event of the threatened or actual invasion or restriction of their rights, and to afford relief from calamities affecting the Jews wherever they may occur."

At the request of the American Jewish Committee the trustees of the fund had made use of small amounts for these purposes prior to the transfer of the fund to the Committee. Thus, in March, 1907, $10,000 was appropriated for the
Jews of Roumania who had suffered from attacks. In August, 1907, $1000 was forwarded for the relief of the Jews at Casablanca, Morocco, who had suffered on account of attacks by the Kabyles.

In April, 1912, $12,000 was contributed for the relief of the Jews of Fez, Morocco, after an attack by Arabs upon the Jewish quarter. In December, 1912, $5000 was contributed for the relief of the Jews who suffered by the Balkan wars. Since the transfer of the fund, $2500 has been appropriated for a Jewish Orphan Asylum in Sofia, Bulgaria; $5000 for the Falashas; and at the outbreak of the war, $5000 for the Jews of Antwerp, $25,000 for the Jews of Palestine, and $100,000 to form the nucleus of the fund being raised by the American Jewish Relief Committee.

INCORPORATION OF THE COMMITTEE

In 1911 the Committee was granted a charter of incorporation by the legislature of the State of New York in which its objects were outlined as follows:

"(1) To prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of Jews in any part of the world; (2) 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; (3) to secure for Jews equality of economic, social and educational opportunities; (4) to alleviate the consequences of persecution and to afford relief from calamities affecting Jews wherever they may occur."
The founders of the American Jewish Committee considered that one of its most important functions was to act as a vigilance committee to keep a watch for any threatened invasion of the civil or religious rights of Jews or any discrimination against them. They also appreciated that occasions might arise when action would be proposed or taken which, while having no direct bearing on rights of the Jewish people, could indirectly affect them.

The Census Bill

Thus in January, 1909, a bill providing for the taking of the decennial census in the United States included the provision that the census enumerators should ascertain, in addition to other particulars, the races of all inhabitants of the United States. Inasmuch as the classification by races used by the United States Immigration Commission had already caused many invidious comparisons, and had led to inaccurate conclusions often unjustly prejudicial to one or another race, the Committee felt that the danger which might be anticipated from the collection of such data far outweighed its usefulness. The Committee felt also that the Jews of America must always insist upon the principle that to our government American citizens are either natural-born or naturalized, and that no further distinctions must be recognized. The Committee therefore protested against this innovation in the census, and succeeded in having the census bill amended in this regard.
Another instance in which action was proposed to be taken that was not consciously directed against the rights of the Jews of America, but which might have had important consequences for them, was a decision of the Bureau of Naturalization of the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1909. The Bureau then adopted a ruling depriving all "Asiatics" of the privilege of naturalization on the ground that they were not included among the "free white persons" contemplated in Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. It is conceivable that in the absence of a definite delimitation of the category of "Asiatics," Palestinian, Syrian, Arabian, Indian and Persian Jews might have been considered as "Asiatics."

This ruling of the Bureau of Naturalization was contested in the courts in several cities and the Government's contention was almost everywhere rejected. A case involving this ruling was argued before the Circuit Court of Appeals by a member of the Committee on behalf of certain Syrian interveners, and his arguments against the contention of the Government were sustained by a unanimous decision of that Court.

While the decision in this case was pending, several bills were introduced in Congress looking to the legalization of this ruling of the Bureau of Naturalization by excluding from the privilege of naturalization all aliens who were not "white persons of the Caucasian race." The most objectionable of these bills was one which sought to amend Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes (which accords the right of naturalization to "free white persons and Africans") by providing that that section shall not be so construed as to prevent "Asiatics who
are Armenians, Syrians or Jews from becoming naturalized citizens." This bill passed the House of Representatives within a few days after its introduction. It had the vice that it attempted a definition of "white persons" wholly unknown to the constitutional laws of this country, and by inference classified the Jews among those who were not "free white persons." The Committee protested against this bill, which failed of passage in the Senate.

**Shechitah**

The Committee also noted that there was a well-organized propaganda both in England and in several of the states of the Union against the practice of Shechitah. It was claimed that the slaughter of animals according to the Jewish ritual was inhuman and cruel and contrary to law. The Committee therefore combated this movement which threatened to interfere with one of the most cherished traditions of the Jewish people.

**Extradition of Pouren and Rudovitz**

Another event which, though not involving Jews might have had serious consequences for a large section of the Jewish people, was the attempt in 1909 by the Russian Government to have extradited two political refugees, Pouren and Rudovitz, who had fled to this country. They were charged with arson and murder, offences extraditable under the treaty existing between the United States and Russia. There existed, however, overwhelming evidence that these acts of violence had been committed as part of revolutionary uprisings which were widespread in the Russian Empire in 1905. The Committee appreciated the bearing of the cases of Pouren and Rudovitz
upon a large number of Jews who had taken part in the Russian revolution, and had sought or would be likely to seek an asylum in this country. The Committee therefore actively co-operated with public-spirited individuals and organizations which were endeavoring to prevent the extradition, which they were convinced would be a gross injustice to the persons involved and therefore a violation of a cherished principle that the United States is a refuge for fugitives from punishment for political offences. Fortunately, the request of the Russian Government for the extradition of Pouren and Rudovitz was not granted by our Government.

The Beilis Case

Similar service was rendered by the Committee in 1912 when an obscure Jew in the city of Kiev, Russia, was accused of having committed murder for ritual purposes. All the Jews of the world appreciated that this was more than the trial of an individual, that it was indeed the entire Jewish people that was before the bar. The Committee believed that in order to uncover the infamous character of the charge against Mendel Beilis it was necessary to give the matter the widest publicity. It therefore circulated extensively in the American press authentic information with regard to this case.

The Jews of the Balkans

At the conclusion of the Balkan wars in August, 1913, a considerable region formerly belonging to the Ottoman Empire passed into the hands of the Balkan allies, who, with the exception of Roumania, had previously had no considerable Jewish population. Consequent upon the war, Greece, which
had formerly had only 7000 Jews in a total population of over two and a half million, acquired sovereignty over more than 85,000 Jews, including those of Salonica; Servia, which had had 7000 Jews in a population of almost three millions, became the master of an additional 17,000; Bulgaria, which had had 45,000 in a total of four million, added 75,000 to its Jewish population; and Roumania acquired 16,000 new Jewish subjects as a result of the cession of Silistria.

The Committee was apprehensive that the transfer of this considerable Jewish population from the rule of the Ottoman Empire, under whose tolerant sway the Jews had lived peacefully for several centuries, to that of other governments might be productive of hardship and forced emigration. The Committee therefore approached our Government with the request that it employ its good offices with a view to securing in the treaty of peace between the Balkan allies and Turkey adequate guarantees for the protection of the affected population.

Although our country was not to be a party to the Peace Conference, and was supposed to have no standing in the negotiations, the Committee urged that there were two grounds upon which the United States was justified in making known its views to the states directly interested: First, in view of the likelihood of discriminatory treatment resulting in mass emigration, the doctrine enunciated by President Harrison in a message to Congress on December 9, 1891, that "the banishment, whether by direct decree or by not less certain indirect methods of so large a number of men and women is not a local question;" and second, that such action was in keeping with the policy which the United States has pursued for more than seventy years of acting in the name and at the behest of humanity whether American interests are involved or not.
Our Government acquiesced in these views, and instructed the American Ambassador at London to inform the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who was president of the Peace Conference, that the United States would regard with satisfaction the inclusion in the treaty of a provision assuring the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty to the inhabitants of the conquered territory, without distinction of race or creed. The American Ministers accredited to the Balkan States were instructed to make similar representations to those Governments. The Peace Conference, however, decided that it would be superfluous to include a special provision of this nature, inasmuch as the constitutions of all the interested states guarantee civil and religious equality, and in accordance with the principles of international law citizens of annexed territories, without distinction, become citizens of the annexing state.

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

The danger that agitators, by the enactment of repressive immigration legislation, might deprive the persecuted Jews of Russia and Roumania and the Jews of Galicia of the opportunity of reconstructing their lives in this country has caused the Committee the greatest anxiety, and occupied much of its attention.

The Committee at the inception of its work was confronted with the necessity of dealing with the threatened enactment of restrictive immigration laws in our own country. Through the efforts of those favoring the liberal immigration policy, the harshness of the laws proposed at the opening session of Congress in 1906 was mitigated and the Act of February, 1907, was passed and is still operative. Its most notable provision
is that providing for the appointment of an Immigration Commission. In order that that Commission might secure authentic information on the various phases of Jewish immigration, the Committee offered to put at the disposal of the Immigration Commission data that might be of use in the endeavor to reach a just and unbiased conclusion. As the Commission intended to visit the various European countries which were the main sources of immigration to the United States, the Committee notified the Jewish Colonization Association of Russia of the intention of the Immigration Commission, so that the Association could prepare a memorandum on the causes of Jewish emigration from Russia, to be presented to the Commission on its arrival in that country.

Upon the invitation of the Commission also, the Committee in co-operation with other Jewish organizations submitted recommendations respecting the revision of the immigration laws and regulations with a view to putting an end to various injustices and abuses.

After three years of study the Commission presented a report to Congress which evidenced but slight desire on its part to adhere to the time-honored tradition that has made this country a refuge for the oppressed of all lands. It was contended that on economic grounds the increase of our population by immigration was too rapid and that some method of restriction was necessary. The reading and writing test was recommended as the most equitable method of bringing about restriction.

The report of the Commission was a signal for the introduction of various restrictive measures, each one more drastic than the other. Two of these bills were actually passed by Congress, but both were vetoed, one by President Taft, and the
other by President Wilson. In both instances the President of the Committee presented arguments to the President of the United States urging that he take action to prevent these bills from being placed on the statute books.

At the same time the Committee endeavored by the publication and issuance of educational literature on the subject to point out the fallacies in the arguments of the restrictionists, and the injustice that would result from the operation of an arbitrary literacy test.

**ACTION TO REMEDY RESTRICTION OF RIGHTS**

In the charter of incorporation granted to the American Jewish Committee by the legislature of the state of New York the rendering of lawful assistance and the taking of appropriate remedial action in the event of threatened or actual invasion or restriction of the civil and religious rights of Jews was stated to be the second object of the organization.

At the time of the institution of the Committee there already existed a number of cases in which the religious and civil rights of Jews were being infringed upon or wholly denied to them. Even in the United States, despite the provision of the Constitution which guarantees to citizens, whether natural-born or naturalized, an equal standing before the law, citizens of the Jewish faith were being ignominiously discriminated against—not by any authorities of the Government of the United States but by the representatives of a foreign Government on the soil of this country. This discrimination gave rise to what has since become known as the passport question. The Committee considered that it was one of its most important functions to bend every effort toward the solution of this question, with a view to ending the flagrant disregard by Russia of the American passport.
In addition to this problem at home, the Jews of this country cherished the most profound desire for the betterment of the civil and political status of the Jews of Russia and Roumania. From its very inception the Committee watched the course of events in both countries, and whenever the occasion offered took such steps to assist our brethren as were deemed opportune.

The Passport Question

The passport question arose out of the violation by Russia of a treaty between that country and the United States made in the year 1832. This was a treaty of commerce and obligated both countries to accord to all the citizens of the other, without distinction, the liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts of a territory, and to guarantee to them security and protection. There was no exception expressed or implied in the Treaty of 1832. Its terms covered not some but all of the citizens of the respective countries. But for more than forty years the Russian Government persisted in violating the solemn terms of this treaty. It refused to recognize the American passport in the hands of American citizens of the Jewish faith. The initial step in this discrimination took place upon American soil. The laws of Russia require that persons intending to enter that country must, before seeking admission, have their passports vised or countersigned by a diplomatic or consular representative of the Russian Empire. American Jews who desired to enter Russia were therefore compelled to apply to Russian Consulates in this country to have their passports vised. The Russian Government required its consuls within the jurisdiction of the United States to interrogate American citizens as to their race and religious faith and upon ascertainment
thereof to deny the Jews the authentication of passports for use in Russia. This practice involved not only such American citizens of the Jewish faith as had been former subjects of Russia, but all Jews no matter what their antecedents.

Since 1880 Russia violated the Treaty of 1832. The world is familiar with the efforts made by all of our Secretaries of State to induce Russia to comply with the terms of the treaty. But to earnest and persistent remonstrance Russia always replied by diplomatic evasions and postponements amounting to a cynical denial of redress or even of respectful consideration of the question. As a result of these ineffectual efforts on the part of our Government, this situation existed for nearly thirty-five years.

The American Jewish Committee gave to this subject its most earnest consideration almost from its first meeting. Assured that no results were to be obtained from further recourse to the ordinary channels of diplomacy, the Committee soon concluded that some other and more drastic methods would have to be devised to make the Russian Government appreciate that the protests of the United States were sincere and earnest and not mere formalities. After serious consideration of the question the American Jewish Committee determined to recommend to the President the abrogation of the treaty with Russia. This course, it was considered, would be the most effectual method of impressing upon the Russian Government the earnestness of the demands of the United States that it observe the Treaty of 1832. Accordingly, on May 18, 1908, the Committee dispatched a letter to President Roosevelt which began the attempt on the part of the organization to induce the Government to take some effective action to terminate the controversy. Correspondence with the same
end in view was also had with President Taft and was supplemented by personal interviews with the President and with Secretaries of State Root and Knox.

All these endeavors proving ineffectual, the Committee reluctantly reached the conclusion that our Government was not willing to adopt any other measure than diplomatic representation. This promised no better results than had already been obtained. The Committee therefore decided to lay our case before the citizens of the United States. An address delivered by Mr. Marshall at the 22d Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations marked the opening of a campaign of publicity on the part of the Committee which finally resulted in the issuance by President Taft of a notice to the Russian Government of the intention of the Government of the United States to terminate the Treaty of 1832. This action was subsequently ratified by the Senate and the House of Representatives almost unanimously. On January 1, 1912, the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1832 between Russia and the United States was terminated. The effect of the termination of the treaty was that to future discrimination against American citizens of the Jewish faith the Government of the United States would no longer be a party. And as treaties are, according to the Constitution of this country, the supreme law of the land, there would no longer exist a law which violated the Constitution by permitting discrimination against American citizens on account of race or religion.

The agitation for the abrogation of the treaty evoked the sympathetic interest and co-operation of the entire American press and of thousands of individuals and organizations. It was universally recognized that the passport question was an
American question, involving the sanctity of American citizenship and the inviolability of the Constitution. It was purely as an American question that the Committee, and the numerous Jewish organizations that gave the Committee their fullest co-operation, wished to have the controversy regarded.

The action of President Taft and of Congress has been subsequently approved by all the great political parties of this country, which in their platforms have placed themselves on record against the ratification of any new treaty with Russia which would not recognize the principle on account of the violation of which the Treaty of 1832 was terminated. The Committee has kept watch over the situation, and whenever any reports were current that such action on the part of our Government was likely, it took immediate steps to bring these reports to the attention of the President of the United States. In every case they were declared to be inaccurate. The Committee is certain that no treaty with Russia which does not recognize the complete equality of all American citizens without distinction of race or creed will ever be concluded between the two countries.

The Civil Rights Law

Another example of the infringement of the civil rights of Jews was the practice of various hotel keepers of advertising in newspapers, circulars, railroad and steamboat folders that Jews are not acceptable as guests. In the summer of 1913 the Committee advocated the passage by the Legislature of the State of New York of an amendment to the civil rights law of the state explicitly prohibiting such discrimination and providing penalties for its practice.
This legislation was urged in the interest of the equality of all citizens before the law and for the purpose of placing upon the statute books of the state of New York a declaration as emphatic as could be made that these manifestations of prejudice against law-abiding citizens would not be tolerated.

Action similar to that taken in New York is contemplated in other states of the Union.

ALLEVIATION OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF PERSECUTIONS AND DISASTER

As already pointed out, the direct cause of the foundation of the Committee was the need for some organization which, in a time of emergency such as that which faced the Jews in 1903-5, could extend relief of a material nature. When the Committee was organized the Russian massacres had come to an end, but other calamities involving Jews have occurred not infrequently since that time.

THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRE, 1906

At the first meeting of the General Committee held in November, 1906, the needs of the Jewish religious and educational institutions of San Francisco, by reason of the earthquake and fire which had occurred there, were brought to the attention of the Committee. It was decided to raise a fund, and as a result of an appeal over $37,000 was collected and distributed among several synagogues and the Jewish Educational Society of San Francisco, enabling them to repair the losses suffered on account of the earthquake.
Casablanca, Morocco, Uprisings, 1907

In August, 1907, as a result of an attack by the Kabyles at Casablanca, Morocco, a number of Jews lost their lives, many were wounded, and a large number of women and children were carried off. At the request of the Committee, the National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres forwarded 5000 francs to the Alliance Israélite Universelle, which was actively engaged in relieving the sufferers.

Roumanian Outbreaks, 1907

At the time of the outbreaks against the Jews of Roumania in March, 1907, the Committee co-operated with various European organizations in coming to the relief of the sufferers. At the request of the Committee, the National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres appropriated $10,000 for this purpose.

Constantinople Fire, 1908

In March, 1908, a fire destroyed a large section of the Jewish quarter of Constantinople, leaving 6000 Jews destitute. The Committee promptly raised $1000 for the relief of the sufferers for whom the Alliance Israélite Universelle had opened a fund.

Expulsions from Finland, 1908

In several instances the persecution was of such a nature that publicity was more necessary than financial assistance. Such was the situation when in the winter of 1908-9 a policy of repression and expulsion of the Jews was inaugurated by the Russified Government of Finland. This important in-
dication of Russia's pogrom policy was not published in the daily papers served by the Associated Press until the Committee called their attention to it, when they gave the matter wide publicity. At the same time the Committee took occasion to bring to the notice of the officers of the Associated Press the remarkable paucity of Russian and Russian Jewish news which reached this country.

BESSARABIA, KIEV, 1909

On several occasions it was the Committee's duty to inform the public that reports of excesses against Jews were unfounded or exaggerated.

Thus in July, 1909, when a Jewish massacre in Bessarabia was reported the Committee promptly secured through the Department of State from the American Consul at Odessa a statement that the rumor was without foundation. In September of the same year reports of a massacre in Kiev were found upon the Committee's investigation to have been based upon a slight disturbance which had been immediately quieted without serious results.

ATTACK ON FEZ, MOROCCO, 1912

The disaster which befell the Jews of Fez, Morocco, in April, 1912, was of a more serious character. In the course of disorders attending a revolt of the Arabs against the French Government, the Jewish quarter was pillaged and almost entirely destroyed. The co-operation of the Committee was asked by the Alliance Israélite Universelle. Twelve thousand dollars was appropriated by the National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres. With the sums
contributed throughout the world, the Jews made destitute were rehabilitated, and the Jewish quarter was gradually re-
built on less congested and more sanitary plans.

**Jews of the Yemen, 1913**

Upon the request of the Federation of American Zionists and other organizations, the Committee in 1913 appropriated $5000 as a loan to the Jewish National Fund for the erection of houses for Jewish refugees from the Yemen, on the Arabian Peninsula. On account of the almost continuous state of anarchy which exists in that region, and as a result of which the Jews suffer from bitter persecution, they are migrating in large numbers to Palestine.

**The Balkan War, 1912-1913**

The wars in the Balkan Peninsula in 1912 and 1913 were of momentous interest to the Jews. The sufferings of our brethren in Turkey were intense. Many lives were lost, many were wounded; disease was widespread. Hundreds of refugees crowded the large cities.

In December, 1912, the American Jewish Committee estab-
lished a fund for the relief of the sufferers, resulting in the collection of over $8000, and the National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres appropriated $5000 for immediate transmission. The Committee also joined a number of the largest European organizations in the forma-
tion of a provisional body called the Union des Associations Israélites, for the purpose of closer co-operation and avoiding duplication in the work of relief. The Union gathered and disbursed almost a quarter of a million dollars, and sent a
committee to the scene of hostilities to organize the relief work on the spot.

This incident served to show that co-operation between the various Jewish organizations of America and Europe could be quickly effected and that increased efficiency could result.

In conclusion, your Committee deems it well to repeat the words of its President at the last Annual Convention of the Kehillah of New York City:

The Committee does not now seek and has never sought power or authority. It has proceeded according to its own conceptions of duty and obligation. It has had no purpose to subserve but that of furthering the welfare of the Jews, as such. It has had no ambitions to promote. Its members have sought no personal honors or emoluments. They have striven to subordinate their individuality to the cause which they represent. . . . Whatever betide, it (The American Jewish Committee) will continue to act in accordance with its lights and to do its duty and to meet its responsibilities as it understands them.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ACTION ON THE REPORT, ETC.

Upon motion the report of the Executive Committee was received, and the President was authorized to prepare same for publication.

Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia, stated that, in view of the fact that the annual meeting of the Community had not yet taken place, he was unable to render a report at this time, but that he would present such a report in time for publication as part of the annual report of the Committee.
Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Community of New York City, stated that his report on behalf of that organization would also be prepared in time for publication.

**REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE**

Dr. J. L. Magnes, on behalf of the committee appointed to suggest a new plan for membership in accordance with a resolution adopted at a special meeting held on June 20, 1915, reported as follows:

At the special meeting of the American Jewish Committee held on June 20, 1915, the following resolution was adopted:

> Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the purpose of working out an equitable basis of representation in the American Jewish Committee with due regard to the character of the American Jewish Committee as a national body, and to the fact that the Executive Committee of the New York Jewish Committee now consists of thirty-six (36) instead of twenty-five (25) members.

In accordance with the provisions of this resolution a committee, consisting of Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chairman, and Messrs. Harry Cutler and Cyrus L. Sulzberger, was appointed. This committee recommends that the total membership of the American Jewish Committee should be increased from 96, the present number, to 125, and that the Executive Committee shall be empowered to allocate this membership to the various districts.

Discussion on the report followed, and various suggestions were made, especially with regard to the representation in the Committee of other organizations. Upon motion, the entire subject was referred back to the sub-committee, with instruc-
tions to draft suitable amendments to the by-laws and to submit them for adoption at the next annual meeting, or at any special meeting of the Committee, should one be held.

The report of the Treasurer was read and adopted.

The annual report of the Director of the Statistical Bureau was read and adopted.

CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

Dr. J. L. Magnes, on behalf of a sub-committee of the Executive Committee, which had been appointed to confer with the Jewish Congress Organization Committee and the National Workmen's Committee for Jewish Rights, with a view to reaching an agreement with regard to the calling of a national Jewish Conference or Congress, reported that several conferences had taken place with the representatives of the two organizations named. At the last conference the following proposal was made:

That a Conference of national Jewish organizations be held for the purpose of considering the rights of Jews in belligerent countries and in Roumania, and that it call a Congress on a democratic basis at such time, in such place, and in such manner as it may deem best to secure such rights.

Of the conferees on the part of the American Jewish Committee, Dr. Magnes favored the agreement of the Committee to this proposal, but Messrs. Harry Cutler and Cyrus L. Sulzberger, the other members of the conference committee, were opposed to this proposal because it contravened the resolution adopted by the Committee at its special meeting providing for the calling of a Conference in lieu of a Congress.
Discussion of this report followed, and Dr. Magnes withdrew his recommendation, and agreed to the recommendation of the other two conferees that the proposal made at the conference between representatives of the American Jewish Committee, the Congress Organization Committee, and the National Workmen's Committee for Jewish Rights, be not accepted without modification. After further discussion the committee agreed to the adoption of the following resolution:

That the American Jewish Committee join with other national Jewish organizations in the calling of a Conference for the purpose of considering the rights of Jews in belligerent lands and in Roumania, and that it take steps to call a Congress on a democratic basis after the termination of hostilities and at such place and in such manner as it may seem best for the securing of these rights.

It was further resolved that the conference committee be instructed to continue conferences with representatives of other bodies, with a view to the adoption of a uniform policy respecting the matter of a Jewish Congress, subject to the limitation set forth in the foregoing resolution.

ELECTIONS

The Committee on Nominations made the following report:

For 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 to serve for three years from January 1, 1916:

Cyrus Adler, Jacob H. Schiff,
Julian W. Mack, A. Leo Weil.
J. L. Magnes,
To fill expired terms:

District II. Levi Rothenberg, Meridian, to succeed Julius Lemkowitz, Natchez, for term expiring 1920.

District IV. Emanuel Cohen, Minneapolis, to be re-elected for term expiring 1920.

District VII. James Davis, Chicago, to succeed Edwin G. Foreman, deceased, for term expiring 1919; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, to be re-elected for term expiring 1920.

District VIII. Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling, to be re-elected for term expiring 1920.

District X. Fulton Brylawski, Washington; Harry Friedenwald and Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, to be re-elected for term expiring 1920.

District XIII. Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo, to be re-elected for term expiring 1920.


Dr. Cyrus Adler declined to stand for re-election as a member of the Executive Committee, and it was agreed that the election of his successor be left to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

There being no other nominations, the Assistant Secretary
was requested to cast one ballot for the nominees of the Committee on Nominations, which he did, and announced the election of the several nominees.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

**REPORT OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY (KEHILLAH) OF NEW YORK CITY**

Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chairman of the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City, presented the following report:

_TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:_

The Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City, the constituent of the American Jewish Committee in its twelfth district, has the honor to report the following summary of its activities for the period since the holding of the last annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee.

At the last Convention of the Kehillah, it was decided to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee from 25 to 36. The following members were elected: Isaac Allen, Julius J. Dukas, Mrs. William Einstein, Abraham Erlanger, H. M. Goldfogle, Julius Goldman, S. I. Hyman, Jacob Kohn, D. Kornblueh, Herbert H. Lehman, Adolph Lewisohn, William Lieberman, J. L. Magnes, H. Masliansky, Jacob Massel, H. Pereira Mendes, Victor Schwarz, I. M. Stettenheim, Oscar S. Straus, J. M. Wachman and Felix M. Warburg.

At the sixth annual convention of the Kehillah, held April 24 and 25, 1915, the question of calling a Conference of representatives of Jewish organizations to consider the Jewish problem arising out of the war was thoroughly discussed. This question was taken up further at an adjourned session of the Convention on May 23, 1915, held in the Concert Hall of
Madison Square Garden. The following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, This Convention of the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City favors the idea of holding a Conference of delegates from Jewish societies throughout the country chosen by their membership, for the sole purpose of considering the Jewish question as it affects our brethren in belligerent lands; and in view of the fact that the American Jewish Committee has heretofore decided to hold a Conference to which the heads of the leading Jewish organizations of the country are to be invited for the purpose of considering the same subject; be it

Resolved, That the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City, as a constituent part of the American Jewish Committee, recommend to the latter that it hold a special meeting of its members with all convenient despatch to consider the advisability of calling a Conference of the character favored by this Convention in lieu of the Conference which the American Jewish Committee has heretofore planned.

MEETING OF DELEGATES

A meeting of the delegates of the Kehillah was held on November 28, 1915, at which the possible introduction of the Gary plan or of similar systems into the public schools of New York was discussed from the point of view of its relation to religious training.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

The Bureau of Education is engaged in the following activities:

1. It conducts a Department of Information for out-of-town schools. It maintains a Department of Study and Appraisal
for the service of educational institutions. An Educational Reference Library has been collected, and an extensive bibliography on Jewish education compiled.

2. It collects about $60,000 a year in tuition fees from parents on behalf of some of the larger Jewish religious schools of New York, at a cost of 10 per cent to the schools. The homes of 40,000 children have been canvassed prior to their admission to the schools. The Bureau gives especial attention to the problem of attendance, investigating every case of absence, and has thus brought about a more regular and steady register than heretofore.

3. It co-operates with Talmud Torahs, Sunday schools, congregational schools, institutional schools and private schools.

4. It is doing pioneer work in the education of Jewish girls, and conducts schools of various grades for imparting Jewish education to them: Elementary, intermediate and preparatory schools, and classes for girls and boys attending the New York high schools.

5. It has worked out curricula for the various types of schools with which it co-operates. It has elaborated plans for a series of text books covering the whole range of Jewish education, and has already published 18 text books, which have been prepared by a special Board of Editors.

6. It co-operates with the Teachers' Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary, under the direction of Prof. M. M. Kaplan.

Summary: The Bureau of Education directs, supervises or co-operates with about 200 schools, about 600 teachers and about 35,000 pupils.

The School for Jewish Communal Work was organized by the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City, in
April, 1915. It is at present administered under the joint auspices of the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City and the National Association of Jewish Social Workers. The purpose of the school is to furnish training to all types of communal workers in Jewish communities in America. A Board of Trustees of five is responsible for the general policy of the school, while a faculty of 15, consisting of heads of great Jewish communal agencies in New York City and other Jewish communities, has control of the technical administration of the institution. An Administrative Committee of five has immediate charge of the affairs of the school.

During the summer of 1915, an extension course was conducted for Jewish communal workers at present in the field.

**Bureau of Industry**

The Bureau of Industry has continued to conduct the Employment Bureau for the Handicapped. It has established a Placement Clearing House for highly skilled and professional workers.

Surveys are being prepared on the industrial situation and on vocational training and guidance.

It has settled or averted strikes in the fur-dyeing, millinery, men’s clothing and women’s clothing industries. It has also acted as mediator in numerous local strikes, and is now officially functioning as the administrator of collective agreements in the millinery, men’s clothing and fur industries, and in two allied minor branches of the fur industry—muff-beds and fur dyeing. In special instances, the Bureau has furnished arbitrators in industrial disputes at the joint requests of employers and employes.
Bureau of Philanthropic Research

Upon the suggestion of the Kehillah, which drew up the preliminary plans, a Bureau of Philanthropic Research has been established, and will shortly begin its work under the auspices of the Council of Communal Institutions. In accordance with the by-laws, the Board of Managers of nine is to consist of five representatives of the council and four representatives of the Kehillah. The Bureau is to devote itself to making a study of Jewish philanthropic needs, with a view to co-ordination of existing activities and to determining what phases of the situation are not receiving adequate attention. The officers are: Mr. Leo Arnstein, President; Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, Vice-President; Mr. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Emergency Loan Fund was created in April, 1915; its object was to grant loans to various benevolent and loan societies, whose funds were exhausted, and to self-respecting people who could not obtain loans at the various loan societies because they had no guarantors.

From April to December, 1915, the Committee granted loans to 10 societies in a sum aggregating $15,200; it also granted loans in small sums to 12 individuals in an amount aggregating $1,295.00.

The officers of the Fund are Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff, Chairman; Dr. Julius Goldman, Treasurer; and Mr. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Secretary.

Bureau of Social Morals

Co-operation with all agencies in the city, both public and private, in the matter of the suppression of improper moral conditions wherever found, so far as they effect the Jew, has been continued as far as possible. This work has been done
under the auspices of the Bureau of Morals quietly, and without publicity.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION

1. A Committee of One Hundred Baale-Battim has been constituted to supervise and regulate the sale of Kosher meat in accordance with the Kosher Bill, and to organize a federation of Orthodox congregations.

2. Four provisional synagogues were conducted during the high holidays under the direction of Jewish young men's societies.

3. An association of owners of ritual baths (Mikvehs) has been formed to standardize the hygienic conditions of the baths. The Department of Health has publicly approved these efforts.

4. A group of physicians and rabbis has been constituted a Board of Milah (circumcision). Mohelim are examined on their knowledge of hygiene and of ritual requirements, and certificates are issued to those who conform to the standards of the Board. A pamphlet has been issued for the guidance of the Mohelim, which has been endorsed by the Department of Health.

5. A committee has been organized for the purpose of abolishing certain practices at Jewish cemeteries on Tisha b'Ab (Fast of Ab).

6. The customary efforts were made to secure leave of absence for employes of City and Federal Departments during the high holidays, and to secure changes in examination dates on the Sabbath and holidays.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. MAGNES,
Chairman, Executive Committee.
REPORT OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF PHILADELPHIA

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:

Gentlemen:

The following is a summary of the work of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia during the year 1914-1915:

The Community is at present composed of 117 organizations. The fifth annual meeting was held on Sunday, November 21, 1915, and a report of the work of the Council was presented, of which the following is an abstract:

The Council provided the means for religious and moral instruction of persons of the Jewish faith in the Eastern Penitentiary. Forty-eight Jewish prisoners have assembled in a chapel every Sabbath morning where divine services are conducted.

The Jewish Educational Board, of which Ephraim Lederer, Esq., is Chairman, took an interest in the promotion of Vacation Schools, and through one of its members, Dr. Greenstone, an active part in the effort to federate the Talmud Torahs. This Board, if it is to do actual work in co-ordinating the Jewish educational system of Philadelphia, will require funds for the purpose, and owing to the prevailing distress in the city and the urgent need for collecting funds for the sufferers in the war zone, the past year was not deemed an appropriate one for soliciting donations for this purpose.

The Board for the Supervision of Kashrut has done nothing since the last meeting, as they have no funds at their disposal. The rabbinical authorities at present in command of the situation are unwilling to do anything until they are guaranteed
the continuance of emoluments not less than those now received.

The Committee on Conciliation and Arbitration succeeded in effecting an agreement in connection with a controversy in the Downtown Hebrew Day Nursery, which had already gone to the courts.

The Community joined with other bodies and persons in organizing the Philadelphia Branch of the American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War.

Improper discrimination in Pennsylvania on account of race or creed and advertisements to this effect were brought to the attention of the Governors of Pennsylvania in the hope that a law, which protects the civil rights of all of the citizens and inhabitants of Pennsylvania, irrespective of race, color or creed, be passed and receive executive sanction, a previous bill to this effect having been vetoed by the Governor upon technical grounds.

A protest was registered against "Hebrew Leagues" and "Organizations of Jewish Voters," and claims that "Jews were entitled" to a certain amount of representation, which were made during the recent political campaign and which are still being made. The Community is absolutely opposed to any such claims or to the recognition of any such societies or clubs, as it was felt that there is no ground upon which a man is entitled to the suffrage of his fellow-citizens except upon that of his fitness for the office for which he is a candidate and his capacity adequately to represent all the people in the city, the ward, or the division which he undertakes to represent.

The quota of Philadelphia in the American Jewish Committee was contributed through the Community.
The undersigned, owing to numerous other duties, declined re-election as President of the Community.

Respectfully submitted,

CYRUS ADLER,
President.

REPORT OF THE
BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND RESEARCH
TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:

Dear Sir:

I am directed by the Committee of the Bureau of Jewish Statistics to forward the Annual Report submitted to and approved by them. As a suggestion of Mr. Louis Marshall, there has been appended to this report copy of the Memoir on State Aid to Jewish Philanthropic Institutions of New York State, prepared for him, as Delegate-at-Large to the recent Constitutional Convention, by the Bureau.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOSEPH JACOBS,
Director.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF JEWISH STATISTICS
TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE BUREAU:

I beg to submit the report of the second year's work of the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research of the American Jewish Committee. The work of the Bureau is now organized, and it has been fortunate enough during the past year to give proofs of its usefulness in various directions. Its work is, as previously pointed out, of a double character: to collect statistical and other material relating to the Jews of America
scattered in various publications, and to add to these materials by original research in definite directions. In both directions the Bureau has done good work in the past year.

With regard to original research, the Bureau has been able to complete five different investigations, adding in their way to our knowledge of Jewish sociological conditions. The collection of materials relating to Jewish immigration for the past thirty-five years has now been completed, and we have in the office by far the fullest collection of statistics on this subject ever brought together, supplementing the printed material of Hirsch, Kaplun-Kogan, Joseph and the Immigration Commission in various directions, while their figures have in every available case been brought up to date.

The Bureau has also had an opportunity of investigating a type institution with gratifying results. At the request of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Big Brother Association, the workings of that body were subjected to a critical inquiry with a view to suggesting improvements as to working as well as to checking the work by proper statistical methods. A memoir was prepared by the Director making various suggestions which it is understood have been mostly adopted by the directors of the movement. In making this research much help was received from Mr. Kaminsky and Mr. Drachsler, officials connected with the institution, as well as from Mr. Roland C. Sheldon, the Secretary of the Protestant Big Brother Association.

An opportunity was afforded the Bureau to test its capabilities of coping with a specific problem within a fixed time. It was understood that the question of refusing further State aid to charitable institutions was to be raised at the Constitutional Convention of New York State, and at the request
of Mr. Louis Marshall, one of the Delegates-at-Large to that Convention, the Bureau undertook to ascertain the relative share of supporting Jewish charitable institutions made by the State and by the Jewish public. Elaborate questionnaires were sent to three hundred and four Jewish institutions of the State, and within three weeks of the request being received at the office of the Bureau a preliminary report was placed in the hands of Mr. Marshall. Final form of the memoir on the subject is appended to the present report. Already the research has been utilized by gentlemen interested in the progress of Jewish philanthropy in New York City, and the Bureau staff prepared during the summer elaborate tables derived from it for the use of several gentlemen interested in Jewish philanthropy in New York.

A similar investigation of a wider and, indeed, national scope was undertaken with regard to the spread of the federation movement in American Jewish philanthropy, on which an elaborate memoir was prepared and printed in the American Jewish Year Book for 5676, pages 159-198. In view of the wide spread of the movement a number of separate copies of this report have been printed for use by communities which may be thinking of adopting this method of increasing the efficiency of their philanthropic institutions.

More recently the Bureau, at the request of various gentlemen interested in the possibility of federation of New York Jewish charities, has been investigating the relative amounts given in donations and membership dues to the chief Jewish charitable institutions of Manhattan.

Apart from these major investigations and memoirs, minor inquiries have been made into the number of Jews in the Army, Navy and National Guard, into Jewish burials and marriages
in New York City during the past fifteen years, into the num-
ber of Jews distinguished in the various lines of life, into the num-
ber of Jews engaged in the present European war, and into
the proportion of Jewish criminality. A fairly complete
bibliography of the available materials for the study of Ameri-
can Jewish statistics has been compiled, so that at a moment's
notice the information already in print can be rendered
available.

It has now become part of the duty of the Bureau to under-
take the publication of the American Jewish Year Book, which
appeared duly on time for the Jewish New Year 5676, and
contains besides the usual information about the national
organizations and events of the year, two memoirs, one by
Miss Henrietta Szold on "Recent Jewish Progress in Pales-
tine," and the other the above-mentioned memoir by the
Director on "The Federation Movement in American Jewish
Philanthropy."

As the Bureau has become better known, its services for indi-
vidual inquiries are being utilized to an increasing extent.

Considerable additions have been made to the library, a few
by purchase, but mainly by presentation; it now includes
352 books and 592 pamphlets.

The experience of the past year has been sufficient to indicate
that the Bureau of Jewish Statistics is now in a position to
investigate the sociological problems of the Jews of the United
States, for which purpose it was founded.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)  JOSEPH JACOBS,
Director.

October 10, 1915.
REPORT OF THE
BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

APPENDIX

New York, May 1, 1915.

LOUIS MARSHALL, ESQ., MEMBER OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVEN-
TION, ALBANY, NEW YORK.

Sir:

In accordance with your request, the Bureau of Jewish Statistics has made an enquête into the amount contributed by the Jews of New York State to their charitable institutions, and of the amount contributed to their support by New York State and by the several cities thereof.

NEW YORK CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND STATE AID

The following is an estimate of the amount contributed by the Jews of New York State to their charitable institutions, and of the amounts contributed to their support by New York State and by the several cities of the State. The figures refer to the year 1914. The investigation dealt with the following classes of institutions:

- Institutions for the Sick.
- Institutions for Children.
- Institutions for Defectives and Delinquents.
- Educational and Social Institutions.
- Institutions for General Relief.
- Miscellaneous Institutions:
  - Homes for the Aged.
  - Free Burial Societies.
  - Free Loan Societies.
  - Immigrant Societies.
  - Vacation Societies.
  - Council of Jewish Women.
The list of institutions was compiled from the Communal Directory issued by the Jewish Community in 1912, with supplementary information from the American Jewish Year Books of the intervening years. From the last source, information was gained as to the up-state Jewish institutions, and in addition letters were sent to the mayors of the cities in the State having over 1,000 Jewish inhabitants. An elaborate questionnaire, of which a copy is appended (Exhibit A), was issued to 304 institutions, a list of which is given in Exhibit B. Follow-up letters were sent to those institutions which failed to reply to the first inquiry, and in all answers were received from 114 institutions, besides 22 which could not be reached by post.

It should be remarked that in a few instances, like the Baron de Hirsch Fund and the New York Foundation, the expenditures (outside of office expenses) have not been counted in the general summaries, inasmuch as these institutions mainly perform their functions by subventions to other institutions, in whose budgets these sums naturally appear. To have included the disbursements of the larger institutions would have been to reckon the subventions twice over. The sum of nearly $50,000 expended by the Industrial Removal Office is also not included, as this institution obtains its funds from the Jewish Colonization Association of Paris, outside of New York State.

**Summary of Inquiry**

It appears from the returns thus made that the 86 New York City institutions receive annually $3,969,719, divided as follows: (It will be observed that New York City contributed $843,733 out of a total of $3,969,719, or 21%).
ITEMIZED STATEMENT
OF INCOME OF 86 NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

Memberships ........................................... $920,678
Donations and Bequests ..................... 568,304
Building Funds ................................. 287,361
Rents and Interest .............................. 189,506
Auxiliary Societies ......................... 40,543
Other Jewish Institutions ..................... 84,000
Payments for Services ......................... 324,868
Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association ..... 122,412
*Miscellaneous ................................. 588,314
  New York City and State ..................... 843,733

Total Income ................................... $3,969,719

The 28 up-state institutions have an income of $56,587, towards which the State contributed $3,666, or 6%. Letters were written to the mayors of all the up-state cities having more than 1,000 Jewish inhabitants inquiring into the municipal aid given by these cities to Jewish institutions, and these subventions so far as given have been included.

These results, it should be observed, are derived from only 114 institutions out of 304 to which questionnaires were sent. It is true that the institutions which have answered include all those of any consequence, and it is doubtful whether any institutions have been omitted whose income is more than $5,000 per annum. Yet the contributions of the large number from which no returns have been received must reach considerable dimensions, and would at least add half a million to the sum total of the contributions of the Jews to their own charities in New York State. On the other hand, none of the institutions

* Possibly including some loans contained in the Treasurer's income totals.
marked with an asterisk in Exhibit B receive State or municipal aid, since all such organizations are recorded in the annual report of the State Board of Charities, so that it is certain that no contributions of the State have been omitted. If we add this minimum of $500,000 to the previous results, we get as a rough estimate at least $3,678,907 contributed by Jews, as against $847,399 contributed by the State.

**Previous Investigations**

Similar inquiries have been made on previous occasions, in connection with the Heinsheimer Foundation, with a more restricted number of institutions, and it may be of interest to compare the returns of our investigation with those thus reached. Thus, in 1900, 22 Jewish institutions of New York City had an expenditure of $1,674,340 towards which the City contributed $211,577, or 12%. In 1908, 45 Jewish institutions spent $2,466,671 towards which the State contributed $501,559, or 20%. Taking the same institutions for the past year, it is of interest to observe how largely the private Jewish contributions have increased without any corresponding increase of State aid. The returns may be expressed in the form of the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPARATIVE INCOME AND STATE AID</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22 Institutions (1900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Aid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*45 Institutions (1908) 目 $2,192,000 3,205,825
State Aid                      目 501,579 678,378

* A few unimportant institutions have gone out of existence since 1908 or could not be reached, but their absence would affect the results but slightly.
Of the 22, it will be observed that the income has increased between 1900 and 1914 by $1,744,727, or 174%, whereas the State aid only advanced $361,062, or 107%. The larger number of 45 institutions in 1908 increased their income in 1914 by $1,033,825, or 47%, whereas the State aid only increased $176,819, or 35%.

**Analysis of Institutions**

The contributions of City and State vary considerably according to the classes of institutions concerned. If we analyze those from which results were obtained, it will be seen that the State and municipalities after all contribute only to Hospitals and Institutions for the Sick, (b) Orphan Asylums, and (c) Institutions for Defectives and Delinquents. The following table gives the respective income and State aid for these different classes, for the year 1908 applying to 45, and for last year applying to 86 institutions. It will be observed that the State practically confines its aid to three classes, (a) the support of those institutions whose inmates are universally regarded as the natural wards of the State, viz., orphans, and

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>1908</th>
<th>1914</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>State Aid</strong></td>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions for Sick...</td>
<td>$837,383</td>
<td>$1,578,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions for Children</td>
<td>605,148</td>
<td>867,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions for Defectives and Delinquents</td>
<td>151,881</td>
<td>270,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>597,588</td>
<td>1,251,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$2,192,000</td>
<td>$3,969,719</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
those incapacitated by natural defects or by mental or physical illness. If all denominational aid were removed from these classes, the State would be required to bear the entire burden of providing for those dependents. In these classes it is rather a case of the various denominations coming to the aid of the State than of the State coming to the aid of the denominations.

It would have been useful to find the number of persons who in addition to carrying on these benevolent undertakings at the same time earn a living for themselves by such work, as their number probably reaches into the thousands. Besides these, a large number of persons give their services voluntarily towards this object, including 1,988 directors. So far as the State aids these institutions to continue their work, it helps towards calling into activity and continuing these gratuitous services on behalf of the citizens of New York State.

**Comparative Expenditure**

The Jews of New York State, it is probable, do their share in helping the necessitous, diseased and deficient classes as much as their neighbors. It is difficult to make any comparison of this kind, as denominational statistics have not hitherto been encouraged, but the Associates of Private Charities have compiled the following comparison on the cost of care and maintenance in the private hospitals of New York City for 1913:

* Average per capita in all Hospitals.............. $2.08
* Average per capita in Catholic Hospitals .... 1.16*
* Average per capita in Protestant Hospitals .... 2.34
* Average per capita in Jewish Hospitals ....... 2.75

From this it will be seen that in hospitals, at any rate, the Jews are as generous as their neighbors in the care of their

* Cost of nursing by religions not included.
sick, who, it must be remembered, are of all creeds and colors. Some of the extra cost per head probably is due to the necessity of having meat specially prepared for Jewish patients.

**Additional Contributions**

It must be remembered that the above estimate of expenditure refers only to one year. Our list by no means indicates the total spent by the Jewish population of New York for charitable purposes. An attempt was made to get an estimate from the various institutions of the amount spent on their buildings, plants, etc., but this would have involved so much and such long investigation that it was impossible to get any reliable results. Some approximation, however, can be obtained by the valuations placed upon these institutions by the City when exempting them from taxation, as is done in most cases. These valuations, as applied to New York City, amount to $12,144,181, divided among various classes as follows: (The amount of reserve fund has also been added, since this likewise implies additional expenditure beyond that included in the yearly outlay.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Valuation</th>
<th>Reserve Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institutions for Sick</td>
<td>$5,678,020</td>
<td>$1,526,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions for Children</td>
<td>3,083,299</td>
<td>845,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions for Defectives and Delinquents</td>
<td>1,262,500</td>
<td>136,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Institutions</td>
<td>1,407,262</td>
<td>1,455,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>713,100</td>
<td>809,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$12,144,181</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,825,071</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is, of course, impossible to determine from valuation and reserve fund how much on an average the Jews of New York
have contributed annually in this way to their charities, in addition to the contributions already calculated, but it is obvious that if these sums had not been contributed the donors would have been able to enjoy the interest, say at 5%. From this, therefore, it seems fair to add this percentage to the annual contributions, which would amount to $848,462, from which, however, should be subtracted $189,506 interest and rent already counted in, making the net addition $658,956, and thus raising the total amount to $5,318,181, towards which the State contributed $847,399, or 15%.

To sum up, it is obvious from the above figures that it would cost New York State several additional millions of dollars if the Jewish inhabitants did not practically provide for their own poor and disburse at least 85% of the sums needed for this purpose. It is probable that if the State took over only those institutions which it already recognizes as within its proper sphere of activity, the beneficiaries would not be so well treated as at present. We have seen above that a larger expenditure is made per capita in the Jewish hospitals than in the State institutions. The same probably applies to the orphan asylums and institutions for defectives. Again, the assessed value of the plants of the various institutions of the State reaches over $12,000,000, a sum which would have been for the most part paid by the State if it had previously taken over these institutions. Quite apart from the material assistance thus rendered to the State, the willing and gratuitous services of the directors and associate workers could not be replaced by State administration, nor could any pecuniary expenditure by the State procure the same amount of zeal and experience.

It remains only to give thanks to the various secretaries of the institutions who have taken much trouble in answering the
rather elaborate questionnaire sent to them, as well as to the
Associates of Private Charities, Dr. Waldman of the United
Hebrew Charities, the Directors of the N. Y. Foundation (for
permission to use the Heinsheimer papers), and to Dr. H. G.
Friedman for valuable criticism and corrections.

JOSEPH JACOBS,
Director.

EXHIBIT A

JEWISH CHARITIES OF NEW YORK STATE: QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name of Institution ...........................................
2. When founded ................................................
3. Do you own the building in which the institution is admin-
istered? .................................................................
4. Do you pay rent or interest on a mortgage or mortgages? If
so, how much?

Rent ...................... Interest ......................

5. What was the total income for the last financial year?
$ .................................................................

Out of this how much was derived from
a. Membership dues, $ ........................................

b. Donations and bequests, $ ..................................

c. Building funds, $ ..........................................

d. Rents and interest, $ ......................................

e. Auxiliary Societies, $ ......................................

f. Other Jewish institutions, $ ..........................

g. Payments for services, $ ...............................

h. Saturday and Sunday Hosp. Ass’n, $ ..................

i. New York City, $ ...........................................

j. New York State or County thereof, $ ..............

6. What was the total expenditure for the last financial year?
$ .................................................................

Out of this, how much was expended for

a. Buildings, repairs, improvements, insurance, etc.,

$ .................................................................
b. Administration (salaries and office expenses), 
$..............................
c. Maintenance, $..............................

7. Give the number of beneficiaries of your institution during the last financial year, and classify them by sex
   Male ........  Female ........  Total ..............

8. How many persons are connected with your institution as
   a. Directors or Trustees............................
   b. Special Committees .............................
   c. Auxiliary bodies .................................

*9. Give the total expenditure made by your institution since foundation, $..............................
*10. How much of this was expended for buildings, furniture and plant, generally? $..............................
*11. Give the total amount donated by the State of New York towards your institution, since foundation, $..............
*12. Give the total amount donated by the City of New York since foundation, $..............................

13. What is the total amount of the endowment or reserve fund of the institution at the present time? $..............

*Note.—If, in answering these questions, you are unable to give the exact figures, please give an estimate as accurate and conservative as practicable.
### Jewish Charitable Institutions of New York State

**New York City**

### Institutions for Sick

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After Care Circle of Jewish Maternity Hospital</td>
<td>464 Riverside Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beth David Hospital (*)</td>
<td>138 East 2d Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beth Israel Hospital (0, 8)</td>
<td>Monroe and Jefferson Streets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronx Hospital Dispensary (*)</td>
<td>1385 Fulton Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronx Jewish Maternity Hospital (*R)</td>
<td>1525 Washington Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumptive Jewish Aid Society (*)</td>
<td>Garfield Place and 8th Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East New York Dispensary</td>
<td>Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Har Moriah Hospital (8)</td>
<td>138 East 2d Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew Ladies Dispensary of Williamsburg</td>
<td>84 Cook Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital for Deformities (8)</td>
<td>1915 Madison Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Committee for Prevention of Tuberculosis (*)</td>
<td>69 Schermerhorn Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Consumptive Relief Society of Denver (8)</td>
<td>230 Grand Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn (*R)</td>
<td>Prospect Place, Brooklyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Maternity Hospital (8)</td>
<td>270 East Broadway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Tuberculosis Committee</td>
<td>356 2d Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon Hospital (0, 8)</td>
<td>Caldwell and Trinity Avenues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montefiore Home (0, 8)</td>
<td>Gun Hill Road and Bainbridge Avenue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mt. Sinai Hospital (0, 8) 5th Avenue and 100th Street
National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives (8) 356 2d Avenue
Philanthropin Hospital (* S) 2076 5th Avenue
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children (0, 8, S) 356 2d Avenue
Solomon and Betty Loeb Home 356 2d Avenue
Sydenham Hospital (*8, R) 341 East 116th Street
Washington Heights Hospital (8, R) 554 West 165th Street
Zion Hospital and Dispensary (n) 54 Graham Avenue

INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

Austrian Orthodox Hebrew Orphan Asylum 65 Pitt Street
Brightside Day Nursery (0, 8) 89 Cannon Street
Bronx Federation of Jewish Charities Day Nursery 942 Trinity Avenue
Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum 373 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn
Crippled Children’s Driving Fund (*8) 105 East 22d Street
East Side Day Nursery (*8) 257 Henry Street
Free Hebrew Day Nursery and Kindergarten (*) 356 South 3d Street
Hebrew Day Nursery 262 Henry Street
Hebrew Infant Asylum (*0, 8, R) 100 West Kingsbridge Road
Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery 29 Montgomery Street
Hebrew Orphan Asylum (0, 8) Amsterdam Avenue and 137th Street
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian (0,8) 150th Street and Broadway
Jewish National Orphan Asylum (*) 57 East 7th Street
Junior Sisterhood of Social Workers 138 East 101st Street
Ladies Hebrew Day Nursery of Brownsville (*) 453 Hopkinson Avenue
### GENERAL RELIEF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ahawath Chesed Sisterhood</td>
<td>1245 Madison Avenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amelia Relief Society</td>
<td>113 East 101st Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Hebrew Aid Society (*)</td>
<td>115 East 86th Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association of Brownsville Activities (*)</td>
<td>Hopkinson and Sutter Avenues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baron de Hirsch Fund</td>
<td>43 Exchange Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baron de Hirsch Ladies Benevolent Society (*)</td>
<td>115 East 86th Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beth El Sisterhood</td>
<td>329 East 62d Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beth Israel Sisterhood (*)</td>
<td>72d and Lexington Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B'nai Jeshurun Sisterhood</td>
<td>332 East 69th Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bronx Ladies Aid Society (*)</td>
<td>Boston Road and 169th Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities</td>
<td>732 Flushing Avenue</td>
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<td>Ceres Sewing Circle (*)</td>
<td>1871 7th Avenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clara de Hirsch Home</td>
<td>225 East 63d Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Council Home for Jewish Girls</td>
<td>Rockaway Road and Davis Avenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Council of Jewish Women, Brooklyn (*)</td>
<td>53 Linden Street</td>
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<td>Council of Jewish Women, New York Section (8)</td>
<td>444 Central Park West</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deborah Benevolent Sewing Society (*)</td>
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<td>East Side Ladies Charity Association (*)</td>
<td>207 2d Avenue</td>
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<td>Emanuel Sisterhood</td>
<td>318 East 82d Street</td>
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<td>Fellowship House</td>
<td>32 West 115th Street</td>
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<td>First Van Nest Hebrew Ladies Aid Society</td>
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<td>Friendly Relief Society of the Bronx</td>
<td>1119 Forest Avenue</td>
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<td>Hebrew Relief Society</td>
<td>2 West 70th Street</td>
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<td>Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid (8)</td>
<td>229 East Broadway</td>
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<td>Organization</td>
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<td>Hebrew Sisters of Charity (*)</td>
<td>310 Lenox Avenue</td>
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<td>Industrial Removal Office</td>
<td>174 2d Avenue</td>
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<td>Jewish Agricultural Aid Society (n)</td>
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<td>Jewish Aid Society</td>
<td>554 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn</td>
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<td>Jewish Girls Welfare Society</td>
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<td>Jewish Uplift Society</td>
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<td>Bellport, L. I.</td>
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<td>Ladies Charity Society of New York (*)</td>
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<td>214 East 2d Street</td>
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<td>Ladies Fuel and Aid Society (0,8)</td>
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<td>Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society of Greenpoint</td>
<td>31 West 110th Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ladies Lechem Anim Society of Brownsville (*)</td>
<td>110 Noble Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ladies Malbish Arumim Society of Harlem (*)</td>
<td>1731 Pitkin Avenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ladies Monteflore Relief Society (n)</td>
<td>27 West 115th Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leah Benevolent Society (*)</td>
<td>126 Lenox Avenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maskel El Dol Aid to the Poor</td>
<td>10 West 114th Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miriam Gottlieb Aid Society</td>
<td>225 East Broadway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oriental Benevolent Society (*)</td>
<td>Lexington Avenue and 125th Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orthodox Jewish Kosher Kitchen, Williamsburg (*)</td>
<td>68 West 117th Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Passover Relief Association (n)</td>
<td>Williamsburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roumanian Central Relief Committee (*)</td>
<td>227 West 121st Street</td>
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<td>Roumanian Hebrew Aid Society (*)</td>
<td>87 Forsyth Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selig Bernstein Society for Honorable Aid (*)</td>
<td>97 Forsyth Street</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>261 Rivington Street</td>
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Shaare Tefilah Sisterhood 156 West 82d Street
Sisterhood Kehilath Jeshurun 171 East 85th Street
Sisterhood of the Agudath Jeshurim (*) 115 East 86th Street
Sisterhood of the Bohemian American Israelite Congregation (*) 310 East 72d Street
Sisterhood of Mt. Zion Temple (*) 37 West 119th Street
Sisterhood of the Spanish and Portuguese Temple 361 East 5th Street
Temple Israel Sisterhood (*) 311 East 116th Street
Tremont Sisterhood 180th Street and Concourse Avenue
United Hebrew Charities (0,8) 356 2d Avenue
United Jewish Aid Society (*) 2 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn
Widowed Mothers' Fund Association 190 Bowery
Young Folks Charity Club (*) 109 East 116th Street

INSTITUTIONS FOR DEFECTIVES AND DELINQUENTS
Association for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes (0,8) 904 Lexington Avenue
Jewish Big Brothers 356 2d Avenue
Jewish Protectory and Aid (8) 356 2d Avenue
Lakeview Home Arrochar, Staten Island
N. Y. Guild for the Jewish Blind 736 West End Avenue
Society for Welfare of Jewish Deaf 356 2d Avenue

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
Albert Lucas Association (*n) 106 West 113th Street
Arts and Science Institute of Brownsville (*n) Pitkin Avenue
Baron de Hirsch Trade School 222 East 64th Street
Bayside Y. M. H. A. (*) Bayside, L. I.
Bedford Y. M. H. A. (*) Bedford, L. I.
Borough Park Y. M. H. A. (n) Borough Park, Brooklyn
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brownsville Y. M. H. A. (*)</td>
<td>Brownsville, Brooklyn 316 East 5th Street</td>
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<td>Columbia Religious and Industrial School (*)&amp;</td>
<td>Brownsville, Brooklyn 316 East 5th Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crippled Children's East Side Free School (8)</td>
<td>157 Henry Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Down Town Talmud Torah</td>
<td>394 East Houston Street</td>
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<td>East Side Hebrew School (*)</td>
<td>302 Madison Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Educational Alliance (0, 8)</td>
<td>197 East Broadway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Educational League (*)</td>
<td>183 Madison Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emanuel Brotherhood Home</td>
<td>309 East 6th Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glory of Israel Hebrew Institute of East New York (*)</td>
<td>363 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenpoint Y. M. H. A.</td>
<td>Greenpoint, Brooklyn 236 East 105th Street</td>
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<td>Harlem Federation (*)&amp;</td>
<td>171 St. Nicholas Avenue</td>
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<td>Hebrew Educational Alliance (*)</td>
<td>953 Manhattan Avenue</td>
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<td>Hebrew Educational Alliance of Greenpoint (*)</td>
<td>372 7th Avenue</td>
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<td>Hebrew Educational Institute of South Brooklyn (*)</td>
<td>Pitkin Avenue and Watkins Street</td>
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<td>Hebrew Educational Society of Brooklyn (*)</td>
<td>414 Stone Avenue</td>
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<td>Hebrew Free Talmud Torah School (*)</td>
<td>181 McKibben Street</td>
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<td>Hebrew National School (*)</td>
<td>59 Tomkins Avenue</td>
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<td>Hebrew School of South Brooklyn (*)</td>
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<td>Hebrew Technical School (0, 8)</td>
<td>101st Street and Park Avenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Meinhard Memorial Settlement (*)</td>
<td>1-3 Chester Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jeshibath Tiphereth Bochurim (n)</td>
<td>62 East 104th Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jeshibath Torah Chaim d’Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol d’Harlem (*)</td>
<td>62 East 104th Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute/Mounting</td>
<td>Address</td>
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<td>-------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jewish Institute</td>
<td>108 2d Avenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jewish Theological Seminary</td>
<td>531 West 123rd Street</td>
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<td>Judah Halevi Hebrew School</td>
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<td>Machzikei Jeshibath Etz Chaim Talmudical Ad Academy</td>
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<td>Machzikei Talmud Torah School Montefiore Hebrew Free School</td>
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<td>National Hebrew School</td>
<td>100th Street and Fifth Avenue</td>
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<td>New Hebrew Free School of Brooklyn</td>
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<td>Ohel Torah Society</td>
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<td>Oriental Progressive Society</td>
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<td>Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rabbi Jacob Joseph School</td>
<td>156 Henry Street</td>
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<td>Recreation Rooms and Settlement</td>
<td>188 Chrystie Street</td>
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<td>School of Biblical Instruction</td>
<td>61 Meserole Street</td>
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<td>Talmud Torah</td>
<td>510 West 161st Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Talmud Torah Beth Abraham</td>
<td>530 East 146th Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Talmud Torah Rabbi Israel Salanter</td>
<td>74 East 118th Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Talmud Torah Tifereth Jerusalem</td>
<td>147 East Broadway</td>
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<td>Talmudic Institute of Harlem</td>
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<td>Teacher's Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America</td>
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<td>Thomas Davidson Society</td>
<td>307 Henry Street</td>
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<td>Tremont Hebrew Free School</td>
<td>484 East 173rd Street</td>
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<td>Uptown Talmud Torah</td>
<td>132 East 111th Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Y. M. A. of Rockaway Beach</td>
<td>Rockaway, L. I.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Y. M. H. A. (0, 8) 92d Street and Lexington Avenue
Y. M. H. A. (Bronx) (*) 1426 Crotona Avenue
Y. M. H. A. of Brooklyn 345 9th Street
Y. M. H. A. of Williamsburg 575 Bedford Avenue
Y. M. H. A. (West Side) 347 West 35th Street
Y. W. H. A. (8) 31 West 110th Street
Zion Institute of the Bronx 1426 Crotona Avenue

FREE LOAN ASSOCIATIONS
Bronx Ladies' Free Loan Association (*) 484 East 173d Street
Brooklyn Hebrew Free Loan Association (*) 31 McKibben Street, Brooklyn
Hebrew Free Loan of Brownsville 88 Hinsdale Street, Brooklyn.
Hebrew Gemilath Chassodim (*) 108 2d Avenue

HOMES FOR THE AGED
Brooklyn Home for the Aged Howard and Dumond Avenue
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews (0, 8) 105th Street and Columbus Avenue
Home of the Daughters of Israel of Harlem (*) 32 East 119th Street
Home of the Daughters of Jacob (0, 8) 301 East Broadway
Home of the Sons and Daughters of Israel 232 West 10th Street
Progressive Women of the Bronx (*) 1340 Bronx Avenue

FREE BURIAL SOCIETIES
Agudath Achim Chesed Shel Emeth (0, 8) 245 Grand Street
Austrian Hebrew Free Burial Association (*) 65 Pitt Street
Chesed Shel Emeth of Brownsville 353 Stone Avenue
Hebrew Free Burial Society 101 Varet Street
**EXHIBIT C.**

**JEWISH CHARITIES OF NEW YORK STATE**

**I. NEW YORK CITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Institutions</th>
<th>Assessed Value</th>
<th>Reserve Fund</th>
<th>Total Income</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
<th>Grants from City and State</th>
<th>Number of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Number of Honorary Workers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institutions for Sick, Hospitals, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>After Care Circle of Jewish Maternity Hospital</td>
<td>$185,000</td>
<td>$6,250</td>
<td>$120,879</td>
<td>$127,554</td>
<td>$28,470</td>
<td>45,081</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beth Israel Hospital</td>
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<td>Consumptive Jewish Aid Society of Brooklyn</td>
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<td>Har Moriah Hospital</td>
<td>$37,000</td>
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### JEWISH CHARITIES OF NEW YORK STATE. I. NEW YORK CITY.—Continued

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#### Homes for the Aged

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#### Institutions for Children

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<td>Down Town Talmud Torah</td>
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*Daily.*
## JEWISH CHARITIES OF NEW YORK STATE

### I. NEW YORK CITY—Continued

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<th>Total Income</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
<th>Grants from City and State</th>
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<th>Number of Honorary Workers</th>
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JEWISH CHARITIES OF NEW YORK STATE. I. NEW YORK CITY.—Continued

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<th>Total Expenditure</th>
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<th>Number of Honorary Workers</th>
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<td>Maskel El Dol, Aid to the Poor</td>
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Free Burial Societies

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Free Loan Associations

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† Families. ‡ Children.
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REPORT OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
### JEWISH CHARITIES OF NEW YORK STATE.

#### II. Other Cities.

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<th>Assessed Value</th>
<th>Reserve Fund</th>
<th>Total Income</th>
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<th>Grants from City and State</th>
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<td>Y. M. H. A.</td>
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### JEWISH CHARITIES OF NEW YORK STATE.  II. OTHER CITIES.—Continued

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<th>Reserve Fund</th>
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<th>Total Expenditure</th>
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## JEWISH CHARITIES OF NEW YORK STATE. II. OTHER CITIES.—Continued

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<th>Grants from City and State</th>
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† Families.
### JEWISH CHARITIES OF NEW YORK STATE. II. OTHER CITIES.—Continued

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<th>Assessed Value</th>
<th>Reserve Fund</th>
<th>Total Income</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
<th>Grants from City and State</th>
<th>Number of Beneficiaries</th>
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† Families.
## EXHIBIT D

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<th>Institutions for Sick</th>
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<th>Institutions for Defectives and Delinquents</th>
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<td>$3,083,299</td>
<td>$1,262,500</td>
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<td>Total Expenditure</td>
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* Families.
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 membership in the corporation shall not be altered, revised or amended except as provided in section four of this act.

Sec. 4. The members of said corporation shall consist of the persons who shall be designated and chosen for 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. 5 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, Federation of American Zionists, and the United Synagogue of America.
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 trans-action 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

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 hereinbefore 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 hereinbefore 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.

SUSTAINING MEMBERS

DISTRICT I

Caesar Cone,* Queensboro, N. C., $100; Montague Triest, Charleston, S. C., $10.

DISTRICT II

Morris Adler, Birmingham, Ala., $25.

DISTRICT III

Sam Brin, Brownwood, Texas, $10; Isaac Kempner, Galveston, Texas, $50; Maurice Stern,* New Orleans, La., $100.

DISTRICT IV

H. Appleman, Kansas City, $5; Alfred Benjamin, Kansas City, $5; David Benjamin, Kansas City, $5; G. Bernheimer

* Contributions to "Special Fund."
Bros., Kansas City, $5; L. G. Cohen, St. Louis, $10; Julius Davidson, Kansas City, $5; Albert H. Ehrlich, St. Joseph, $5; H. A. Guettel, Kansas City, $5; A. Hess, Wichita, Kansas, $5; Frank Josephson, Kansas City, $5; H. W. Loeb, St. Louis, $5; J. L. Lorie, Kansas City, $5; J. C. Reifer, Kansas City, $10; A. Reiger, Kansas City, $5; I. J. Ringolsky, Kansas City, $5; J. Rosenberger, Kansas City, $5; A. Rosenfield, Leavenworth, Kan., $5; G. I. Rosenzweig, Kansas City, $5; Al Rothenberg, Kansas City, $5; Nathan Schloss, Kansas City, $10; Sig. Stern, Kansas City, $10.

DISTRICT V

Ben. Selling, Portland, Ore., $100.

DISTRICT VI

Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich., $50; Henry M. Butzel,* Detroit, Mich., $25; Jewish Charities, Omaha, Neb., $50; John Baum, Green Bay, Wis., $10; Simon Heller, Milwaukee, Wis., $5; Max Landauer,* Milwaukee, Wis., $50.

DISTRICT VII

Alfred G. Becker,* Chicago, Ill., $100; A. G. Becker, Chicago, Ill., $50; Chicago Sinai Cong., Chicago, Ill., $250; James Davis, Chicago, Ill., $25; Louis Eisendrath, Chicago, Ill., $25; M. E. Greenebaum, Chicago, Ill., $50; Bernard Horwich, Chicago Ill., $50; Bernard Horwich,* Chicago, Ill., $40; Albert D. Lasker, Chicago, Ill., $100; Julian W. Mack,* Chicago, Ill., $25; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill., $15; E. F. Meyer, Chicago, Ill., $50; Julius Rosenwald,* Chicago, Ill., $1000; Julius

*Contributions to “Special Fund.”
Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill., $500; Charles Shaffner, Chicago, Ill., $50; W. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill., $100.

**DISTRICT VIII**

Oscar Berman, Cincinnati, O., $5; Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky., $100; Isaac W. Bernheim,* Louisville, Ky., $25.

**DISTRICT IX**


**DISTRICT X**

Emil Berliner, Washington, D. C., $10; Abraham Eisenberg, Baltimore, Md., $10; Mrs. Jane Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md., $10; Julius Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md., $10; Isaac Hamburger & Son, Baltimore, Md., $10; A. Ray Katz, Baltimore, Md., $10; Benno Kohn, Baltimore, Md., $15; Martha F. Lauer

*Contributions to "Special Fund."

DISTRICT XI

Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I., $139.67; Lee M. Friedman, Boston, Mass., $139.67; Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn., $139.67; Isaac M. Ullman,* New Haven, Conn., $50.

DISTRICT XII (New York City)

Alexander Alexander, $10; Reuben Arkush, $10; Charles L. Bernheim, $5; Nathan Bijur, $100; Joseph L. Buttenweiser, $100; Samuel Dorf,* $100; William Fischman,* $15; Lee K. Frankel,* $25; Joseph B. Greenhut, $100; Daniel Guggenheim, $1000; Murray Guggenheim, $100; A. M. Heinsheimer, $200; Samuel I. Hyman,* $20; Adolph Lewisohn, $500; Adolph Lewisohn,* $25; Frederick Lewisohn, $100; J. L. Magnes,* $15; Louis Marshall, $500; Samuel Sachs, $150; William Saloman, $250; Leon Sanders, $10; Samuel Schafer, $100; Mortimer L. Schiff, $250; Jacob H. Schiff,* $1500; Jacob H. Schiff, $1000; Isaac N. Seligman, $150; Jefferson Seligman, $100; Bernard Semel,* $10; Leopold Stern, $100; Cyrus L. Sulzberger, $100; Cyrus L. Sulzberger,* $50; Israel Unterberg,* $25; Felix M. Warburg, $150; Felix M. Warburg,* $250; Paul M. Warburg, $100.

DISTRICT XIII

Isaac Adler, Rochester, N. Y., $5; Simon Fleischmann,* Buffalo, N. Y., $5; Abram J. Katz,* Rochester, N. Y., $20;

* Contributions to "Special Fund."
Max Lowenthal, Rochester, N. Y., $50; Benj. M. Marcus,* Olean, N. Y., $50; Julius M. Wile, Rochester, N. Y., $10; Sol. Wile, Rochester, N. Y., $10.

District XIV

Samuel Averhaim, Bradford, Pa., $10; Isaac W. Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa., $85; Joseph Goetz, Newark, N. J., a/c of Cong. B'nai Jehurun, $110; D. C. Greenwald, Bradford, Pa., $5; Max Hertz, Newark, N. J., $5; Joseph H. Rubin, McKeesport, Pa., $10; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh, Pa., $85.