THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT, LOUIS MARSHALL.

VICE-PRESIDENTS, CYRUS ADLER, JULIUS ROSENWALD.

TREASURER, ISAAC W. BERNHEIM.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CYRUS ADLER (1922), Chairman ............... Philadelphia, Pa.
ISAAC W. BERNHEIM (1921) ...................... Louisville, Ky.
HARRY CUTLER (1923) ........................ Providence, R. I.
SAMUEL DORF (1921) .......................... New York, N. Y.
ABRAM I. ELKUS (1922) ........................ New York, N. Y.
ALBERT D. LASKER (1922) ....................... Chicago, Ill.
IRVING LEHMAN (1923) ........................ New York, N. Y.
LOUIS MARSHALL (1923) ....................... New York, N. Y.
A. C. RATHESKY (1923) ......................... Boston, Mass.
JULIUS ROSENWALD (1921) ..................... Chicago, Ill.
JACOB H. SCHIFF (1922) ....................... New York, N. Y.
OSCAR S. STRAUS (1921) ...................... New York, N. Y.
CYRUS L. SULZBERGER (1921) .................. New York, N. Y.
MAYER SULZBERGER (1921) .................... Philadelphia, Pa.
A. LEO WEIL (1922) .......................... Pittsburgh, Pa.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN, 31 Union Square, W., New York City.
Telephone, Stuyvesant 3916.
Cable Address, "WISHCOM, New York."
MEMBERS AND DISTRICTS


Dist. II: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee. 3 members: Otto Marx, Birmingham, Ala. (1923); Levi Rothenberg, Meridian, Miss. (1920); Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn. (1923).

Dist. III: Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. 5 members: Max Heller, New Orleans, La. (1924); Marion M. Travis, Tulsa, Okla. (1922); Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, Tex. (1921).


Dist. V: California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington. 7 members: Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal. (1921); *I. W. Hellman, Jr., San Francisco, Cal. (1922); Ben Selling, Portland, Ore. (1922); Emanuel Rosenberg, Seattle, Wash. (1924).

Dist. VI: Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming. 9 members: Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich. (1924); *Emanuel Cohen, Minneapolis, Minn. (1920); Victor Rosewater, Omaha, Neb. (1924); Nat. Stone, Milwaukee, Wis. (1922).

Dist. VII: Illinois. 8 members: A. G. Becker (1923); James Davis (1924); M. E. Greenebaum (1923); B. Horwich (1922); Julian W. Mack (1923); Julius Rosenwald (1920); Joseph Stolz (1924), all of Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill. (1921).

Dist. VIII: Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia. 6 members: Samuel E. Rauh, Indianapolis, Ind. (1920); Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky. (1922); J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O. (1921); David Philipson, Cincinnati, O. (1924); Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, O. (1923); Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling, W. Va. (1920).

Dist. IX: City of Philadelphia. 6 members: Cyrus Adler (1923); Wm. Gerstley (1924); Ephraim Lederer (1922); B. L. Levinthal (1920); M. Rosenbaum (1920); Mayer Sulzberger (1923).

Dist. X: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia. 5 members: David Snellenberg, Wilmington, Del. (1924); Fulton Brylawski, Washington, D. C. (1920); Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md. (1920); Siegmund B. Sonneborn, Baltimore, Md. (1920); E. N. Calisch, Richmond, Va. (1922).

Dist. XI: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. 6 members: Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn. (1921); A. C. Ratshesky, Boston, Mass. (1922); Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I. (1921).

* Deceased.
Dist. XII: New York City. 36 members: Isaac Allen (1920); S. Benderly (1920); B. B. Berkowitz (1921); Louis Borgenicht (1920); Elias A. Cohen (1919); Isaac Cohen (1919); Samuel Dorf (1919); Julius J Dukas (1919); H. J. Epstein (1921); Harry Fischel (1920); William Fischman (1920); *Israel Friedlaender (1919); Henry M. Goldfogle (1921); Isidore Hershfeld (1921); S. L. Hurwitz (1921); Jacob Kohn (1920); David Kornblueh (1920); Israel Lack (1921); Leo Lerner (1921); Adolph Lewison (1921); William Lieberman (1919); Judah L. Magnes (1921); Louis Marshall (1920); H. Masliansky (1921); Jacob Massel (1921); H. Pereira Mendes (1921); Eugene Meyer, Jr. (1919); S. Neumann (1920); A. E. Rothstein (1919); S. Rottenberg (1920); Leon Sanders (1920); Jacob H. Schiff (1920); Bernard Semel (1919); P. A. Siegelstein (1921); Joseph Silverman (1920); I. M. Stettenheim (1920); Cyrus L. Sulzberger (1920); Israel Unterberg (1919); Felix M. Warburg (1921); Jacob Wertheim (1919).

Dist. XIII: New York (exclusive of the City). 3 members: Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo (1920); Benjamin M. Marcus, Olean (1921); Horace J. Wolf, Rochester (1923).


Members-at-Large for 1920: Herman Bernstein, Nathan Bijur, Abram I. Elkus, Lee K. Frankel, Herbert Friedenwald, Max J. Kohler, Irving Lehman, Oscar S. Straus, Lewis Strauss, all of New York City; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston, Mass.; Abel Davis, Chicago, Ill.; Albert D. Lasker, Chicago, Ill.; Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago, Ill.; S. Marcus Fechheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Chas. Eisenman, Cleveland, O.; Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo.

**DELEGATES FROM ORGANIZATIONS**


* Deceased.
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OCTOBER 19, 1919


The President appointed the following Committee on Nominations: Messrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Fuld, and Massel.
PRESENTATION OF REPORTS

The Executive Committee presented its report for the past year.

Upon motion, the report of the Executive Committee was received and ordered printed.

A report of Doctor Ludwig B. Bernstein, the Director of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research and Statistics with which the Bureau of Jewish Statistics of the American Jewish Committee had been merged, was read and, upon motion, received and ordered printed.

Mr. Julian Leavitt, the Director of the Office of Jewish War Records of the Committee, presented a report of the work of that office during the past year. Upon motion, this report was received and ordered printed.

The report of Joseph L. Kun, Esq., President of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia, was also presented and ordered printed.

Doctor Judah L. Magnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kehillah (Jewish Community), of New York City, stated that he would present, in time for publication, the report of the Kehillah for the past year.

The Committee on Nominations made the following recommendations:

For officers:

For President: Louis Marshall.
For Vice-Presidents: Cyrus Adler and Julius Rosenwald.
For Treasurer: Isaac W. Bernheim.

For members of the Executive Committee to serve for three years from January 1, 1920.

Harry Cutler, Louis Marshall,
Irving Lehman, A. C. Ratshesky.
To fill expired terms or vacancies:

District III. Max Heller, New Orleans, La., to be elected for term expiring 1925, to succeed the late Maurice Stern.

District IV. Charles Jacobson, Little Rock, Ark., to be elected for term expiring 1925.

District V. Emanuel Rosenberg, Seattle, Wash., to be reëlected for term expiring 1925.

District VI. Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich., Victor Rosewater, Omaha, Neb., to be reëlected for term expiring 1925.

District VII. James Davis, Joseph Stolz, Chicago, Ill., to be reëlected for term expiring 1925.

District VIII. David Philipson, Cincinnati, O., to be reëlected for term expiring 1925.

District IX. Henry N. Wessel, Philadelphia, Pa., to be elected for term expiring 1925.

District X. David Snellenburg, Wilmington, Del., to be elected for term expiring 1925.

District XIV. Felix Fuld, Newark, N. J., A. Leo Weil, Pittsburg, Pa., to be reëlected for term expiring 1925.


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.

The Committee on Auditing the Accounts of the Treasurer
reported that it had duly audited these accounts and found
them correct.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN,
Assistant Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:

Your Executive Committee begs leave to submit the fol-
lowing report for the past year:

A. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Almost forty-eight hours after our Twelfth Annual Meet-
ing was adjourned, hostilities of the Great War were declared
at end upon the signing of an armistice. This event was
universally hailed with joy. Our co-religionists in all coun-
tries had an additional cause for rejoicing in that they be-
lieved that the especially cruel sufferings and privations,
the persecution and proscription to which their brethren
in Eastern Europe had been subjected would come to an end
and that the latter could set about to reconstruct their lives,
rehabilitate their fortunes, and reestablish their communal
and religious institutions.

But, alas, this hope was premature. The transition from
war to peace has always been difficult and characterized by
uncertainty, confusion and rapid changes. At the close of the
late war, the most gigantic in history, these conditions,
prevalent everywhere, appeared in the most exaggerated form in Eastern Europe, the home of more than three-quarters of the Jewish population of the world. Here, old frontiers are being rapidly effaced, new boundaries created, and new sovereignties set up; here, hitherto suppressed peoples are experiencing a rebirth of intense national feeling, as a result of which several new wars on a small scale have superseded the world struggle which ended but yesterday. And the Jewries of Eastern Europe appear to be the greatest sufferers from these chaotic conditions. From all quarters, we hear the lamentations of our unfortunate brethren who are being crushed between the upper and the nether millstone.

The explanation of this lamentable condition is not far to seek. Several generations will come and go before the peoples of Eastern Europe will be able to live down the inimical attitude toward their Jewish compatriots which was inculcated in them by the spectacle of a people upon whom the official stamp of outlawry has been placed, in the shape of a mass of special laws, interpretations, decisions, and regulations calculated to lead to their ultimate annihilation. It may be many decades before the Jews of the erstwhile Russian empire will recover from the effects of the long oppressive and repressive régime of the Czars; it will be many years before the peoples of Eastern Europe will forget the Pale of Settlement, the educational percentage norm, and the thousand and one commercial, industrial, and domiciliary restrictions which hedged the Jews about for so many generations. The true emancipation of the Jews of Eastern Europe will come only with the emancipation of the non-Jews from the rôle of oppressor, from the psychology of the persecutor.
RUSSIA

The bitter fruits of Czarism are now being gathered everywhere. In that part of Russia known as Central or "Soviet" Russia, we find the Jews oppressed as bourgeois, on the one hand, by the Bolsheviks, and massacred or proscribed, on the other hand, to be made to expiate the sins of the few leaders of the Maximalists who happen to be of Jewish origin. It does not matter that for each Trotsky, Kamenev, and Sverdlov, there are dozens of Vinavers, Dans, Minors, Gotzes, and Sliosbergs; it is of no moment that the Jews are bearing their share of proscription, oppression and confiscation at the hands of the Bolshevik oligarchy. It was not in vain that the Czar and his ministers taught the ingenious stratagem of making the Jews the scapegoat of every misfortune that befell Russia.

POLAND

In Poland, the artificial breach consciously created between Jews and Poles by the common oppressor, has resulted in a deep-seated mutual suspicion and distrust, which culminated in the notorious economic boycott which has not ceased to prevail since its inception in 1912, and which has been advocated and encouraged by the Polish chauvinists who still wield a great influence among the masses. The propaganda of these boycott leaders has succeeded to a terrible degree and has resulted in an almost irreconcilable racial antagonism. The Polish chauvinists have seized upon the prominence of men of Jewish birth in the Bolshevik dictatorship as a pretext for preaching continued and more intense hostility toward the Jews. Added to this is the fact that Poland has been, since the armistice, in conflict with her neighbors—Lithuania on the north, Russia on the east, and the Ukraine on the south and
southeast. As a consequence, we have had anti-Jewish riots, the wholesale looting of commercial and domestic property of Jews, summary executions without trial, the levying of "contributions," deportations, arson, rapine, and murder, which at such times and under such conditions fall to the lot of an unprotected minority at the hands of an uncontrolled military. The violent outbreaks, however shocking and horrible, were but the symptoms of the widespread degradation and insult to which the Jewish population has been subjected.

THE UKRAINE

In the Ukraine, this condition of affairs is known to be infinitely worse than in Poland. In that region, political chaos prevails, and the very existence of the Jewish population is in jeopardy. As in Central Russia, an intense conflict has been in progress here between the Bolsheviki and their foes and the Jews have suffered at the hands of both. Some notion of the magnitude of a single pogrom may be had from the statement of a representative of the Ukrainian Government that it had appropriated the sum of three million rubles to indemnify the "accidental victims" of the riots which took place at Berditchev last January. The latest reports from reliable sources place the number of Jews who have lost their lives in Ukrainian riots and pogroms at over twenty thousand.

LITHUANIA AND BALTIC PROVINCES

But little is known of the condition of our co-religionists in Lithuania and in what were formerly the Baltic provinces of the Russian empire. Although the Lithuanian and Lettish peoples appear to be actuated by an enlightened self-interest
in their attitude toward the Jews, to be inclined to admit them to the state councils, and to give them a share in the government, yet sporadic anti-Jewish outbreaks are not altogether absent in this region. Here, too, the Jews suffered at the hands of both camps in the sanguinary struggles between the Bolsheviks and their opponents.

ROUMANIA

In Roumania, our brethren appear to have been free from any pogroms on a large scale, although the anti-Jewish agitation which has always existed in that country is still in progress. True to the precedent set after the Treaty of Berlin, in 1878, the several attempts of the Roumanian politicians at the ostensible emancipation of the Jews, both after the pledge made in the Treaty of Bucharest with Germany, and later in an attempt to anticipate the action of the Peace Conference, were so insincere and so cynical as to have called forth the indignation of all fair-minded statesmen and publicists.

CENTRAL EMPIRES

The picture becomes brighter as we pass westward, and yet here, too, it is not lacking in shadows. The decline in the military fortunes of the Central empires was the signal for the blazing-up of anti-Jewish feelings which had always smouldered there. The various revolutions which have occurred in Austria, in Germany, and in Hungary, with their unsettling effects on public life, have served to give free sway to the passions of the bigoted and reactionary elements in those countries, leading in some cases to outbreaks of violence. Due to the war, we have had very little authentic informa-
tion from these countries, for the past three years; but the few reports that have been received indicate that they have borne their share of the heavy sacrifice and intense suffering which have been the lot of the entire population of these countries.

PALESTINE

The bright forecasts of the political future of Palestine, the assurance that it will have an enlightened and free government under whose benign influence and protection the Jewish settlements in that country will be able to increase and prosper, have filled the Jews of the Holy Land with hope, and they will no doubt speedily reorganize and reconstruct their communal and religious institutions, and, with the encouragement and assistance of their brethren throughout the world, develop economic and industrial forces for the rehabilitation of the land.

THE JEWISH CONGRESS

From the very inception of the European War your Committee foresaw that the contest was bound to bring many changes and that opportunities might present themselves for an international discussion of many questions, among them the so-called Jewish question. This view was shared by the entire Jewish community of America and led to an agitation for the convening of an American Jewish Congress for the purpose of discussing the situation of our brethren in the states affected by the war with a view to deciding upon the program for bringing the entire question before the Peace Conference when that should be held.
It will be recalled that after several conferences and discussions, the American Jewish Committee agreed to give its adherence to the movement for a Congress and to send representatives to it provided it be not held before the termination of hostilities; that the discussion be limited to the issues which gave rise to it; and that no resolution involving the perpetuation of the Congress be introduced, considered, or acted upon.

The Congress was held in Philadelphia on December 15, 1919. Your Committee was represented by Messrs. Louis Marshall, Mayer Sulzberger, Abram I. Elkus, Jacob H. Schiff and A. Leo Weil. Judge Julian W. Mack was elected the President of the Congress and Mr. Louis Marshall one of the Vice-Presidents. The Congress agreed upon a series of formulæ for Jewish rights and elected a committee to make presentations on the basis of these formulæ to the delegations of the various powers at the Peace Conference.

On March 2, a committee of the Congress consisting of Judge Julian W. Mack, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Mr. Bernard G. Richards and Mr. Louis Marshall waited upon the President of the United States and presented to him two Memorials, one bearing upon the general situation of the Jews of Europe and the other dealing with the question of Palestine.

The Peace Conference

At its meeting on December 9, 1918, your Committee decided to send a delegation of its own to the Peace Conference, and it appointed as its representatives the President and the Chairman of the Executive Committee. In a resolution which was adopted for the guidance of its representatives
to the Peace Conference, your Committee declared that "it does not claim for the Jews any rights in any land other than those which are possessed by or conferred upon the citizens of the lands in which they dwell; but it does claim for them these rights in their entirety." The delegates of the American Jewish Committee left the United States on March 12 and returned to this country on July 24.

The treaties drafted by the Peace Conference which have thus far been published are of vital interest and importance to our people as they not only proclaim the absolute equality of all citizens of the countries involved but also include epoch-making clauses for the protection of the rights of all persons "who differ from the majority of the population in race, language, or religion."

In Article 86 of the Treaty with Germany, the Czecho-Slovak State, and in Article 93 of the same document, Poland accepts and agrees "to embody in a treaty with the principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by the said powers to protect the interests of the inhabitants" of those States "who differ from the majority of the population in race, language, or religion."

The Treaty between Poland, on the one hand, and the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, on the other, which embodies the provisions referred to, was signed on June 28, 1919, the same day upon which the Treaty with Germany was signed. You have already been made familiar with the text of this treaty. You are also conversant with the letter from M. Clemenceau, the President of the Peace Conference, to M. Paderewski, one of the representatives of Poland, which explains the motives of the Allied and
Associated Powers in setting down these provisions, and which restates eloquently and unequivocally certain principles which have long ago become incorporated in the law of nations respecting the rights of racial, religious and linguistic minorities.

The treaty with Poland, the prototype of the treaties which are to be concluded with other new states and with other countries which are to receive additional territory, is, in the words of the President of the Committee, "literally a charter of liberty, and the final act in the emancipation of those who for centuries have been bereft of elemental human rights. It admirably supplements the Covenant of the League of Nations by removing one of the most constant and persisting causes for discontent and controversy. It recognizes the principles of justice and absolute equality and destroys forever the vicious idea that majorities may degrade minorities, treat them as inferiors, withhold from them the right of participation in the political and industrial activities of their fellow-countrymen, and make them the objects of oppressive and exceptional laws and regulations. By this series of treaties to which in turn Poland, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Greece, Austria, Bulgaria, and eventually Russia, or the states which are to be erected within its former territory, are to become parties, these new or enlarged States of Eastern Europe voluntarily recognize that not only they themselves but the entire civilized world are directly concerned in carrying out the great concepts of human equality, and that the enforcement of the principles declared becomes the subject of international cognizance."
B. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

1. OFFICE OF JEWISH WAR RECORDS

At the last Annual Meeting your Committee referred to the work which it was doing in collecting the records of the war service of American Jews. At the close of the war your Committee made representations to the Jewish Welfare Board as to the vital importance of this work to the Jewish community of America and of its relation to the program of that Board. As a result of these representations, the Jewish Welfare Board agreed to contribute a stated amount for this work and to assist in all other ways within its power. This made it possible to prosecute the work even more extensively and industriously than before. A separate office of Jewish War Records was established in the charge of Mr. Julian Leavitt, who had since the beginning directed the collection of the data. The nature and scope of the work will be outlined in a report of the Director of the Bureau to be presented later on.

2. ANTI-JEWISH DISCRIMINATION

The termination of hostilities brought to an end some of the abnormal conditions which had during the previous year and a half resulted in a number of instances of anti-Jewish discrimination as described in the report presented to you at the Twelfth Annual Meeting. Happily your Committee has but few matters of this character to bring to your attention at this meeting.

(a) UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Your Committee received several complaints of alleged discrimination at various offices of the United States Employ-
ment Service of the Department of Labor. These were referred to the Hon. J. B. Densmore, Director General of the United States Employment Service, who instituted a thorough investigation and it was found that in a number of cases the complaints arose from misunderstandings, while in others discrimination was not practised by the United States Employment Service but by employers of labor who make application for help to the Service. The examiners were forbidden to make any inquiries regarding the race, religion or nationality of the applicant for the position, but it was not within the power of the Service to stipulate the terms upon which employers might apply for assistance.

(b) AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN THE NEAR EAST

At the end of January last a member of the Committee called attention to a circular issued by the Ohio Division of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East and signed by the State Director of Meetings and Speakers. This circular offered suggestions for sermons to be delivered on Sunday, January 26, or on Saturday, January 25, and contained several unnecessary and derogatory statements tending to stir up racial animosity. Your President called this matter to the attention of the officers of the Committee for Relief in the Near East and received a suitable apology from the official responsible for the circular.

(c) SENATE INQUIRY ON BOLSHEVISM

Last winter a Special Sub-Committee of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, under the chairmanship of Senator Lee S. Overman of North Carolina, was
empowered by a resolution of the Senate to inquire into the subject of Bolshevism in Russia and the United States. This Sub-Committee held a number of hearings and at the hearing on Thursday, February 13, 1919, Doctor George S. Simons, who had been for a number of years in Russia, testified respecting the alleged activities of Jews in the Bolshevist movement in Russia and stated that the present conditions there are due, in large part, to the activities of Yiddish agitators from the East Side of New York City who went to Russia immediately following the overthrow of the Czar. Doctor Simons stated further that the Bolshevist movement in Russia was being supported financially and morally by certain elements on the East Side of New York City.

The President of the Committee immediately issued a reply to these charges which was printed in the New York Times of Saturday, February 15 and was made a part of the hearings of the Sub-Committee.

3. Immigration

Upon the opening of the third session of the sixty-fifth Congress in December, 1918, a number of measures aimed to restrict and, in some cases, to prohibit immigration were introduced in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. Sustaining its attitude toward the restriction of immigration by arbitrary means as unjust, your Committee immediately requested a hearing on these measures before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives. At the same time your President, in a letter to the Hon. Isaac Siegel, a member of that Commit-
tee, enumerated the main objections to the proposals made.

In view of his projected departure for Europe, Mr. Marshall was unable to attend the hearings, but filed a brief which is appended to this report.

Your Committee hopes that the Congress will not close the doors of this country to honest, industrious and law-abiding men and women who seek an opportunity here to improve their lot and who, in doing so, contribute materially to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

Recently, there was introduced in the House of Representatives a measure proposing that the stringent war-time passport regulations remain in force for one year after the conclusion of peace. The aim of the measure was to give the State Department the power to scrutinize the credentials of all immigrants as it did during the period of the war. Your Committee feared that these regulations would make very difficult the reunion of families some of whose members had come to the United States before the war expecting to have others join them. Accordingly upon invitation of the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs to which the measure was referred, the President sent the following telegram:

Congressman Siegel informs me that your Committee has kindly postponed consideration House Joint Resolution two hundred and five until tomorrow to enable me to express my views as President American Jewish Committee with regard thereto. After full consideration I have reached the conclusion that there can be no reasonable objection to the continuance for one year after the conclusion of peace of the terms of the act of May 22, 1918, on the assumption that
the State Department shall have the power to make or modify regulations which shall in strict conformity with existing immigration legislation make it possible to reunite families, some members of which are here and others in foreign lands. Thus, for example, the father, son or brother of a family may have migrated to America before the war with the view of having his wife, children, parents or brothers and sisters subsequently join him here. The war has interfered with the accomplishment of this laudable and permitted purpose. In the meantime those left abroad have suffered and are suffering unspeakable privations and hardships. Now that it becomes possible their entry into this country should in the interest of humanity be facilitated. Should there be any doubt under the present act as to the power of the State Department to deal on a basis of liberality with such cases, that should be obviated in express terms. It is only in behalf of these meritorious classes of desirable immigrants that we are now concerned. It is of course understood that so far as relates to a permanent policy we are not to be regarded as favoring restrictions more severe than those now on the statute book.

4. THE FALASHAS

It will be recalled that at the Ninth Annual Meeting held on November 24, 1915, your Executive Committee reported that following an appeal by Doctor Jacques Faitlovitch, the representative of the International Pro-Falasha Committee, on behalf of the Falashas, our co-religionists in Abyssinia, your Committee had decided to appropriate $5,000 for their relief and to take over the supervision of the collection of funds in America which had been pledged for this work.

Due to the war it was impossible for Doctor Faitlovitch to undertake the trip to Abyssinia which he had projected, and
because of this fact and the many demands upon the generosity of the Jewish community which were being made, your Committee did not collect the donations promised during the years of the war.

In the meantime, the International Pro-Falasha Committee has been disbanded because of the death of several of its leading members, and there is now no organization in existence which devotes itself to the material and spiritual relief of these thousands of our isolated brethren. Doctor Faitlovitch has come to the United States to endeavor to organize in this country a committee to collect funds for the work and to supervise his activities in Abyssinia for which country he expects to depart within the next few weeks. At his request, your Committee has agreed to endeavor to secure the cooperation of other national Jewish organizations in the United States, for the promotion of efforts on behalf of the Falashas.

5. AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK

The American Jewish Year Book for 5680 was like former issues since 1909, prepared in the office of the Committee. This year the task of editing the Year Book was entrusted to the Assistant Secretary of the Committee.

The American Jewish Year Book 5680 contains articles on the participation of the Jews of various countries in the war. The article on the Jews of the British Empire is by the Rev. Michael Adler, Senior Jewish Chaplain; the article on the Jews of France is by Captain Sylvan Halff of the French army; the article on the Jews of the United States, which is only a brief summary of some of the results of the work of the office of Jewish War Records was prepared by the
Director of that office, Mr. Julian Leavitt; there is also a timely article on the Jewish battalions and the British campaigns in Palestine by Mr. Joshua H. Neumann. The Year Book also contains a directory of Local Jewish Organizations in the United States. This supersedes a similar directory published eleven years ago in the Year Book 5668, and is the result of almost two years of effort.

Besides these special features, the Year Book also contains the useful calendars, lists and directories which are published from year to year, and the Twelfth Annual Report of the American Jewish Committee.

C. ORGANIZATION MATTERS

1. MEETINGS

Your Committee has held meetings on the following dates: November 9, and December 9, 1918, and January 12, February 16, March 2, March 6, and October 12, 1919.

2. DEATHS

Your Committee reports with sorrow the death during the past year of two members, Louis Edward Levy of Philadelphia and Maurice Stern of New Orleans, La. At a meeting of your Executive Committee the following resolutions expressing the Committee’s sentiments were spread on the minutes:

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee has learned with profound sorrow of the death on February 19, 1919, of Louis Edward Levy who was a member of the Committee since 1914. Mr. Levy, who was a well-known inventor, was both as a member of the American Jewish Committee and as the President of the Jewish Com-
munity of Philadelphia, most zealous in cooperating in all efforts to relieve the distress of Jews both in this country and abroad, was extremely active in resisting attempts to restrict by arbitrary means the immigration of law-abiding and industrious persons and in general to maintain on a high plane the best principles of Judaism and Americanism. The Committee will for many years feel the loss of this active and loyal member and co-worker.

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee wishes to give expression to its sorrow at the death of Maurice Stern of New Orleans, La. Mr. Stern, who was a highly respected banker and merchant, was a member of the Committee since 1910 and always responded cheerfully to all calls made upon him to aid the Committee both materially and morally in pursuit of its objects. He was a generous contributor to its funds and was especially helpful in the cooperation which he lent the Committee in its efforts to combat the arbitrary restrictions of immigration and to put an end, by the abrogation of the Treaty of 1832 with the former Empire of Russia, to the denial by that country to Americans of the Jewish faith of their rights as citizens. In Mr. Stern the Committee has lost an active and influential helper.

3. Members

Your Committee begs leave to report that the following gentlemen who were re-elected to membership at your last Annual Meeting have agreed to serve:

District

I. Montague Triest, Charleston, S. C.
II. Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn.
IV. Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kan.
VIII. Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, O.
XIII. Horace J. Wolf, Rochester, N. Y.

At Large: Herman Bernstein,
Nathan Bijur,
Abram I. Elkus,
Charles Eisenman,
S. Marcus Fechheimer,
Lee K. Frankel,
Herbert Friedenwald,
Albert D. Lasker,
Irving Lehman,
Jacob M. Loeb,
Max J. Kohler,
Oscar S. Straus,
Aaron Waldheim.

The terms of the following members expire this year:

District
III. Maurice Stern, New Orleans (Deceased).
IV. Morris M. Cohn, Little Rock.
V. Emanuel Rosenberg, Seattle.
VI. Henry M. Butzel, Detroit; Victor Rosewater, Omaha.
VII. James Davis, Joseph Stolz, Chicago.
VIII. David Philipson, Cincinnati.
IX. Louis E. Levy, Philadelphia (Deceased).
X. Charles Van Leer, Seaforth, Del.
XIV. Felix Fuld, Newark; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh.
Successors are also to be chosen at this meeting to the following members of the Executive Committee whose terms expire on January 1, 1919:

Harry Cutler, Jacob Hollander,

Your Committee recommends the election of the following to membership at large:

LIST OF PERSONS NOMINATED BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR MEMBERSHIP AT LARGE FOR YEAR 1920

Herman Bernstein, New York City.
Judge Nathan Bijur, New York City.
Abel Davis, Chicago, Ill.
Charles Eisenman, Cleveland, O.
Abram I. Elkus, New York City.
S. Marcus Fechheimer, Cincinnati, O.
Lee K. Frankel, New York City.
Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, Long Island.
Louis E. Kirstein, Boston, Mass.
Max J. Kohler, New York City.
Albert D. Lasker, New York City.
Judge Irving Lehman, New York City.
Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago, Ill.
Oscar S. Straus, New York City.
Lewis Straus, Jr., New York City.
Aaron Waldheim, St: Louis, Mo.
4. Finances

Your Committee is pleased to report that there has been encouraging improvement in its financial affairs during the past year. Almost all the contributors have shown a willingness to give the same amount as they gave last year when all were asked to double their annual contributions in order to help provide funds to carry on the work of the collection of the war records of American Jews. The total amount raised during the eleven months from November 1, 1918, to October 1, 1919, was $18,385.61 as compared with $19,007.65 contributed during the whole of last year. A statement of receipts from the various districts as compared with their quotas, follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Quota</th>
<th>Amount received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
<td>$210.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>148.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>406.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>344.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>493.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>526.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>2,600.00</td>
<td>2,482.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>861.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>1,800.00</td>
<td>1,015.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>451.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>719.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>8,395.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>253.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>817.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The report of the auditor of the Committee follows:

November 6, 1919.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE,
31 Union Square,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your request, we have made an audit of the books and records of the American Jewish Committee and herewith submit the following exhibits:

Exhibit "A." Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended October 31, 1919.

Exhibit "B." Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended October 31, 1919.

Exhibit "C." Balance Sheet as of October 31, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

MYERSON & LEVINE.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the accompanying statements of Cash Receipts and Disbursements and Income and Expenditure and Balance Sheet as of October 31, 1919, are correct and also that the cash balances in the Union Exchange Bank of $1,156.85 and the State Bank balance of $4,733.22 are reconciled with the bank balances and found correct.

THEODORE LEVINE,
Certified Public Accountant,
New Jersey.

EXHIBIT "A"

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1919

Balances November 1, 1918:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Union Exchange National Bank</td>
<td>$1,474.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank</td>
<td>1,520.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Cash Balances: $3,044.65
### RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributing Members</td>
<td>$1,284.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustaining Members</td>
<td>$19,245.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Contributions</strong></td>
<td><strong>$20,530.36</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refund from Bureau of Statistics</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Emergency Trust Fund for Peace Conference Trip</td>
<td>$3,608.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refund from Peace Conference Expenses</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>$24,839.11</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts and Cash Balances</strong></td>
<td><strong>$27,883.76</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DISBURSEMENTS

**For General and Administrative Purposes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>$4,868.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books and Periodicals</td>
<td>$82.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$702.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total General and Administrative</strong></td>
<td><strong>$5,652.45</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery and Printing:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprints of 11th Annual Report</td>
<td>$311.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twelfth Annual Report</td>
<td>$896.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprints of Same</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulletins</td>
<td>$224.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>$796.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Stationery and Printing</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,377.88</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone and Telegraph</td>
<td>$156.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Expenses</td>
<td>$383.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent Office</td>
<td>$938.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clippings</td>
<td>$359.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total General and Administrative</strong></td>
<td><strong>$9,873.15</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For Special Purposes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bureau of Statistics:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before Amalgamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total—Bureau of Statistics</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive and General Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Jewish Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Acquire Asset of Furniture and Fixtures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriated for Office of War Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace Conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexpended Sum Returned to Emergency Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Special Purposes</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Disbursements** $21,943.69

**Balances October 31, 1919:**

| Union Exchange National Bank | $1,156.85 |
| State Bank                  | 4,733.22  |
| Petty Cash Fund             | 50.00     |
| **Total Cash Balances October 31, 1919** | **5,940.07** |

**Total Disbursements and Cash Balance** $27,883.76

**EXHIBIT “B”**

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1919**

**INCOME**

| Contributing Members | $1,284.95 |
| Sustaining Members   | 19,245.41 |
| **Total Income**     | **$20,530.36** |
EXHIBIT "C"

BALANCE SHEET NOVEMBER 1, 1919

ASSETS

Cash in Union Exchange National Bank ........ $1,156.85
Cash in State Bank ................................ 4,733.22
Petty Cash Fund ...................................  50.00

Total Assets ........................................ $5,940.07
LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

Appropriation to Bureau of Statistics Due
  October 1, 1919  ......................  $1,250.00
Surplus November 1, 1918 .............$3,244.65
Surplus for 1919 as per Exhibit "B".. 1445.42

Total Surplus November 1, 1919........ 4,690.07

Total Liabilities and Surplus..................  $5,940.07

For several years past, your Committee has on various occasions found itself compelled to limit its activities or to refrain from undertaking certain tasks because of the insufficiency of its funds which have been barely adequate for the maintenance of its office. During the period of readjustment in Europe which will follow the conclusion of peace, the situation of our brethren in various countries will require careful study and they will need and will surely receive the encouragement, advice, and assistance of all their coreligionists, especially in our country. The responsibility of this Committee and similar bodies will therefore be tremendously increased and funds such as have been raised in the past will be inadequate for the maintenance of the necessary organization. Your Committee has therefore decided to recommend that for the year now ensuing the budget of the Committee be based upon an income of $50,000, to be allotted to the various districts. Your Committee is confident that with the cooperation of the members it will not be difficult to secure the necessary funds.

5. BUREAU OF STATISTICS

During the second half of 1918, the suggestion was made that the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research of the
American Jewish Committee, the Field Bureau of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, and the Bureau of Philanthropic Research of New York City be consolidated, and in December, the Committee was informed that the Trustees of the New York Foundation which had previously cooperated with the Committee in the support of the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research had appropriated the sum of $7,500.00 "towards a Central Bureau, consolidated from the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research, Bureau of Philanthropic Research and Field Bureau of National Conference of Jewish Charities, payable in quarterly instalments during the year 1919, provided the American Jewish Committee will contribute to this Central Bureau during the year 1919 the sum of $2,500.00 and that in addition to the foregoing amounts $15,000.00 be raised from other sources for the 1919 budget of the Central Bureau (total $25,000)."

In view of this offer and of the acquiescence to this arrangement of the Bureau of Philanthropic Research and of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, your Committee agreed to the plan and voted the sum of $2,500 toward the budget of the New Bureau for 1919. The Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research thus became amalgamated in the Bureau of Jewish Social Research and Statistics the Director of which is Doctor Ludwig B. Bernstein. A report of its activities will be presented hereafter. It should be stated that by mutual agreement the editing of the American Jewish Year Book remains with your Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
APPENDIX

MEMORANDUM ON IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION PENDING IN THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Gentlemen:

Availing myself of the privilege conferred upon me of filing a brief relative to the provisions of H. R. 14163, entitled "A Bill to prohibit immigration for a period of four years, and to restrict immigration thereafter," I present to you the following comments:

(1) In communications addressed to Congressman Siegel and which I understand have heretofore been submitted to you, I stated the reasons which led me to oppose the prohibition of immigration for a period of four years from and after the passage of the pending bill. I also called attention to various inequalities and defects in the bill as framed which should be considered in the event of a decision that there should be a general prohibition of immigration for a fixed period.

I shall not repeat what I said in those communications, convinced as I am that they will receive due consideration.

(2) I shall, therefore, in this memorandum, confine myself to the provisions contained in Section 6 of the bill which relate to a limitation and restriction of the number of aliens who may be admitted to the United States in any fiscal year "after four years next after the passage of the act."

By the terms of this provision the number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted to the United States in any year is limited "to such percentage not less than ten nor more than thirty of the number of males of such nationality twenty-one years of age and over naturalized and resident in the
United States at the time of the United States decennial census next preceding as the Secretary of Labor shall determine as hereinafter provided. For the purposes of this provision nationality shall be determined by country of birth."

Briefly stated, my objections to this plan are as follows:

(a) It is an attempt to legislate for a period which is not to begin until four years hence.

Such legislation is not only unusual, but unnecessary. It is impossible for anybody to prognosticate to-day what our economic condition will be four years from now. There may be such a dearth of vigorous and competent workmen as to make it highly desirable to add to our industrial and agricultural population. Business conditions may be such as to make it difficult to cope with the demands for production without an increase of labor. There may have occurred in the meantime a large emigration from this country to the Eastern Hemisphere. There is every reason to believe that, as soon as conditions abroad are settled, there is likely to arise a tendency on the part of Italians, Greeks and Slavs to return to the lands of their birth. If such should be the case, then the maintenance of our public works, of our mines, and of many of our important industrial establishments, will imperatively demand labor recruits to do that class of work which has heretofore been performed in large measure by immigrants. During the next four years Congress will be enabled to ascertain through various agencies what the exact conditions are and whether there is any reason to limit immigration, and if so, to what extent. If Section 6 were now enacted it would be utterly useless during the next four years, and if it were to be found to be contrary to the interests of the Nation it would have to
be repealed. Why, then, at this time, make provision for what may or may not be found wise four years from now? As well might one now undertake to legislate for what may be done ten, twenty, or forty years hereafter. In view of the fact that Congress is in annual session and its functions are to deal with practical things and not with mere theories, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to defer legislation on this point until the facts calling for action may be understood.

(b) The plan of limiting immigration on the percentage basis set forth in the bill is unjust.

It bases the right of immigration on the nationality of the alien seeking admission, and not on his physical, moral and mental qualifications. Hitherto the nationality of our immigrants has been regarded as unimportant, and experience has shown that our past theories in that regard have been sound. With but few exceptions the immigrants who have come to this country, without regard to nationality, have become national assets of great value, and to a great extent they have been absorbed and assimilated into the American people. Irrespective of nationality they have performed important duties in civil life, and during the present war they have fought the battles of the Republic and have given their lives and sacrificed their limbs in its defense.

It is unfortunate to emphasize this idea of nationality. It should be the desire of all Americans to make of the immigrant a part of our Nation. An examination of the antecedents of the members of Congress will show that the blood of almost every nationality of Europe is to be found running in the veins of our Representatives. If we were to proceed on the basis of nationality, the number of French, Belgian and Serbian immigrants who would be admitted to this country would be
infinitesimally small as compared with German, Austrian and Hungarian immigrants, because the percentage of naturalized males of German, Austrian and Hungarian nationality is enormous compared with those of French, Belgian and Serbian nationality. We would be thus excluding our allies and admitting our enemies by the application of the rule set forth in the bill.

(c) The plan is likewise unreasonable because the percentage is based on the number of naturalized males twenty-one years of age and over, excluding, as it does, all females and both naturalized males and females under twenty-one years of age, while the immigrants to be affected are both females and males and would include in both instances those under twenty-one years of age.

The very statement of this proposition demonstrates the fallacy of the underlying theory of this proposed legislation. Female immigration is certainly no more objectionable than male. The need of domestic female servants is notorious. The usefulness of women in our industries was never more evident than during the past two years, when it was necessary to employ them in our munition plants and when it became evident that, if the war was to continue, they would have to be called upon to perform innumerable services that had formerly been rendered exclusively by males. And yet, under this theory, every female immigrant would supplant a male immigrant, because the basis of calculation is made exclusively that of naturalized males of the nationality to which the immigrant women might belong.

It may be claimed that women have not been naturalized in large numbers, but it is nevertheless true that, upon marriage to a citizen, an alien woman becomes at once a citizen, just as
the children of an immigrant under twenty-one years of age become citizens on the naturalization of their father, and yet no account of that fact is made in the bill.

(d) The theory of the bill is further erroneous because the percentage is based on naturalized males of the several nationalities.

Why should naturalization be a condition? To a very great extent it has been impossible for those who came to this country during 1913 and 1914 to become naturalized. The difficulties of naturalization are not appreciated. Our court sessions are not so arranged as to make it practicable for immigrants who desire to become citizens to carry out their purposes without enormous sacrifice of time. While I acted as a member of the Immigration Commission of the State of New York appointed by Governor Hughes in 1909, this subject received careful consideration, and the report of the Commission calls attention to the serious abuses which have prevailed in respect to the artificial obstacles to naturalization. Speaking parenthetically, that is an abuse which calls for a remedy. This bill penalizes those who desire in good faith to come to this country, by keeping them out because of the failure of some of their own nationality to become naturalized, when such failure is, as I have sought to point out, in a very large degree not due to the fault of the unnaturalized immigrant.

(e) The definition of nationality is one which would give rise to innumerable complications.

The bill says that "nationality shall be determined by country of birth." It is believed that such a definition would lead to disastrous results in view of the chaotic condition which now exists with respect to the subject of nationality in European lands. If the new Poland is created it will consist of territory heretofore constituting parts of Russia, Austria
and Prussia. The immigrants who have come from those countries are classified as Russian, Austrian and German. On what basis would one make calculations as to the number of Poles coming from the new Poland who are to be admitted to this country? Russia included not only Poland, but Ukrainia, Lithuania, Esthonia, the Lettish provinces, and many other provinces. Austria included not only Galicia, but Bosnia, Herzegovina, Transylvania, Hungary and Bohemia. Suppose that Czecho-Slovakia were to be organized including Bohemia and other States in which those of the Czech nationality reside. Heretofore there has been no such classification of immigrants. Suppose, as is quite likely, that Bessarabia, Transylvania and Bucovinia shall be added to Roumania, what is to be the effect on the inhabitants of the several territories to which Bessarabia, Transylvania and Bucovinia heretofore belonged? The same is true of Jugo-Slavia. It is evident that the result would be confusion worse confounded. It would be practically impossible to make a calculation because of the uncertainty of the factors, of the nationality of the immigrant seeking admission and the nationality of the naturalized male immigrants whose numbers are to be considered.

In the case of the Jews a more unfortunate complication arises. If they are to be regarded from the standpoint of their religion, as most of us contend and as they are recorded in the immigration records, then what is meant by the country of their birth? Jewish immigration has come from Russia, Roumania, Galicia, the various Balkan States, Hungary, Bohemia and Turkey. I defy anybody to take the census returns and determine from them the number of Jewish males who are naturalized and over twenty-one years of age who came from these several countries. If that cannot be done then obviously the theory of the law is erroneous. If all naturalized
Jews in this country are to be regarded as a unit, irrespective of the country of their birth, then it might be possible to make a computation. But a subject of this tremendous importance should not be left to interpretation, it should be so clearly expressed that there can be no chance for confusion. When one considers that the Jews of Eastern Europe have been deprived of the rights of nationality their status becomes one of great seriousness. Until the Russian revolution it is notorious that they had no rights in Russia. In Roumania, although they had lived there for centuries, they have been and still are regarded as aliens. So in other lands they have not been regarded as of the nationality of the countries of their birth.

(f) The provision that the Secretary of Labor shall in April of each year determine the per centum limit for the following fiscal year, is a delegation of legislative power to an individual, which is contrary to a sound governmental policy.

With the utmost respect for the present incumbent of the office and for his fairness and freedom from prejudice, it is conceivable that he may be succeeded by one whose economic views would lead him to exercise power of the most drastic nature. Congress alone should set the standard. It should not be left to any administrative officer to lay down the rule which shall determine the weal or woe of the immigrant or the policy of our Government with respect to the admission or exclusion of immigrants.

For these reasons I earnestly oppose the enactment of Section 6, adhering at the same time to the objections heretofore urged to other features of the bill.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS MARSHALL.

New York, January 25, 1919.
SECOND REPORT OF THE OFFICE OF JEWISH WAR RECORDS

October 19, 1919.

Dr. CYRUS ADLER, Chairman,
Executive Committee,
American Jewish Committee,
New York.

Sir:
I have the honor to submit herewith the second annual report of the Office of Jewish War Records.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The wisdom of the American Jewish Committee in determining upon the collection and publication of an authentic war record of American Jews has been fully confirmed by the events of the past two years. The remarkable record of Jewish service, as exhibited in the First Report of this office, not only received widespread, and exceptionally favorable, publicity in the public press, but was also welcomed by historians and scholars, Jewish and non-Jewish, as the first instalment of a valuable contribution to American and Jewish history. In brief, it may well be said that during the war this work served as a solvent of anti-Jewish prejudice among non-Jews, and as a binding force among the diverse elements of American Jewry itself; while in the immediate future, and for generations to come, it will prove invaluable as a source book of American Jewish history and demography.

CURRENT ACCESSIONS

The progress of the Office of War Records in the course of the past year has been marked by a thorough consolidation of
all the work in hand, by an extension of its researches into fields hitherto inaccessible, by a systematic accumulation of records, which now amount to 150,000, and by a steady increase in co-operative effort among Jewish and non-Jewish institutions and organizations, particularly with the Jewish Welfare Board, whose magnificent support and cooperation is making this work possible.

The volume of current accessions during the year has been enormous. On November 10, 1918 (the date of the last report) the Office of War Records had in its files some 65,000 records. In the eleven months following the office received, all told, no less than 250,000 individual records. More than two-thirds of these, however, were found, upon examination, to be duplicates, and were consequently rejected, thus leaving, as the net accessions for this period, approximately 80,000 records.

At the present time there are on hand about 175,000 records, of which 142,000 have been carefully searched, and freed, as far as possible, of duplicates. The 35,000 remaining to be searched will probably net at least 10,000. It is therefore proper to state that the office now possesses at least 150,000 individual records, net.

The detailed figures showing the distribution by states and cities, by branches of service, and by rank, are submitted in the four tables attached. As may be seen from these tables, New York leads with about 50,000, and Pennsylvania follows with about 14,000. The Army is represented by 114,278 men, the Navy by 13,386, and the Marine Corps by 2,160. The total number of commissioned officers listed to date is 8,005, including, in the Army, 69 Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, 370 Majors, 1,263 Captains, and 5,524 Lieutenants; in the Navy,
one Rear-Admiral, five commanders, twelve Lieutenant-Commanders; in the Marine Corps, one Brigadier-General.

**WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS**

The last report of this office pointed out the remarkable significance of the figures then available—first, that the Jews, on the basis of population, had contributed at least thirty-three per cent more than their quota; second, that, in proportion to their numbers, they had excelled in the combatant, rather than in the non-combatant, branches of the services; and third, that their percentage of casualties and citations was above that of the American Expeditionary Forces in general.

The more complete figures now available tend to amplify and confirm, in a striking manner, the statements made in the First Report. On Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, the forces of the United States numbered approximately 4,800,000 men. The Jews of America, constituting, as they do, about three per cent of the population, should have contributed about 132,000 men to these forces; but the Office of War Records already has 150,000 individual Jewish soldiers, sailors and marines listed; and its work is but two-thirds done. From present indications it may therefore be predicted that the final figures will reach a total of from 200,000 to 250,000, or from four to five per cent of the total American forces. In other words, the present figures tend strongly to confirm the estimate made a year ago—that the Jews of America have probably contributed, numerically, from thirty-three to fifty per cent more than their quota.

The predominance of Jews among the combatant branches may be demonstrated from the fact that while the combatant branches of the American Expeditionary Forces—Infantry,
Artillery, Cavalry, Engineers, and Signal-Aviation—constituted 60 per cent of the total, among the 114,000 records of Jewish soldiers in our possession the distribution among these combatant branches is fully 75 per cent. The Infantry branch constituted 26.6 per cent of the entire army, while among the Jewish records it constituted 48 per cent. Artillery was 14 per cent of the United States army, 8 per cent of the Jewish total. In cavalry the rate for the entire army was 2 per cent, for the Jews only 1.3 per cent. The engineer corps contributed 11 per cent of the army strength, and but 3 per cent among the Jewish records. The signal and aviation corps represented 7 per cent of the United States total, and 15 per cent of the Jewish total. The medical corps was 8 per cent of the army total, 9 per cent of the Jewish total. Ordnance was 1.7 per cent of the army total, and 1.5 of the Jewish total. The quartermaster corps was 6.2 per cent of the army total and 5.9 per cent of the Jewish total.

If additional evidence be needed to demonstrate the high quality of Jewish service in the war, it is to be found in the official citations for gallantry in action issued by the various Allied commands. Of such honors there are so far recorded some six hundred to the credit of American Jews, of which 378 were conferred by the American command, 162 by the French command, and the remainder by other Allied commands. What proportion these six hundred bear to the total of such honors conferred it is, as yet, impossible to estimate with exactness, but all available data would seem to indicate that these greatly exceed the proportion of Jews in the service.

Of the rare Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest distinction awarded by the United States, of which only 78 have been conferred to date, the Jews have at least three to their
credit—Sergeant Sydney G. Gumpertz, of Chicago and Sergeant Benjamin Kaufman, of New York—both of whom are still living—and Private Jacob L. Sawelson, who was killed in action.

The total casualties recorded to date is 2,200 deaths, and 7,000 wounded. These lists, however, are known to be far from complete. It is estimated that probably 1,000 additional names of casualties (deaths) and 4,000 wounded will be located—making the total of Jews who have either given their lives in the defence of the American cause, or incurred wounds serious enough to be recorded in the casualty lists, aggregate from 14,000 to 15,000.

**STATUS OF WORK**

From these preliminary figures it will be clear that the work which the Office of War Records has undertaken is well under way, and that it depends, for its early conclusion, solely upon a grant of adequate funds. The magnitude of the project should by this time be fully apparent. As a historical enterprise it may well compare, in the complex and arduous character of the researches involved, with the foremost historical works of our time. It is estimated that the completed work will cover approximately 200,000 records. When ready for publication the War Record of American Jews will probably comprise one volume of historical text, one volume of local and special studies, one volume of statistical tables and charts, and from twelve to fifteen volumes, of 1,000 pages each, of individual war records.

The problem of completing this monumental work resolves itself into several distinct processes:
1. Collection of Material.—It has already been estimated that the total number of Jews in the service will probably be found to aggregate from 200,000 to 250,000. This estimate is based upon several independent calculations which tend strongly to confirm one another. The 150,000 records that have been collected to this date have been gathered by extensive rather than by intensive methods, for practical reasons that need not be entered into at this point. These 150,000 records represent, therefore, only the first pick. Thus it has been found that in several towns where, for exceptional reasons, an intensive survey was made, at least fifty per cent of new names were added to the collection. Should this average increment prevail for the country at large, it would add 75,000 names to our present figures, thereby bringing the total to 225,000. In addition to this, New York, in particular, is at present grossly under-represented. When thoroughly surveyed it will probably add 25,000 more records to the present total, bringing it up to 250,000.

According to this calculation, therefore, there are still from 50,000 to 100,000 records to collect. What proportion of these records may ultimately be collected it is now impossible to predict, but the obvious duty is to cover the ground as thoroughly as conditions will permit.

Community Surveys.—In order to achieve the maximum in this respect it will be necessary, first, to organize a system of community surveys that shall cover every important center of Jewish population in the country. By the organization of local War Record Committees, representing, as far as possible, all elements of local Jewry, it should be possible to comb out nearly every Jewish record. Such an organization was attempted in the spring of this year, but was abandoned, with
great regret, because of lack of funds. It is therefore recom-
mended that an adequate fund be provided wherewith to resume this necessary work at the earliest moment possible.

2. Civilian War Service.—The office at present has a con-
siderable collection of records of civilian service during the war. These were not gathered systematically, however, nor has any attempt been made to complete them. In fact, the problem of establishing an authentic record of civilian war service has yet received no adequate attention, partly because of the pressure of work necessitated by the immense volume of strictly military and naval records, and partly because of the great increase in cost that such an undertaking would involve. The Jewish Welfare Board, however, by resolutions of January 28 and March 26, proposed to enlarge the scope of the war records work to include all civilian and military activities of American Jews in connection with every phase of the World War since August 1, 1914. It is therefore recommended that if the available funds permit, provision be now made to organize a comprehensive civilian war record.

3. Verification. Search of Official Records in Washington.—As already reported, the records hitherto have been gathered from every possible quarter—from the Jewish Welfare Board; from local congregations, Talmud Torahs, Zionist Organizations, fraternal associations, labor unions, etc.; from the soldiers, sailors and marines, or their friends and relatives; from a search of miscellaneous lists issued by the War Department, etc. It is obvious that while these lists are in the main reasonably accurate, their publication in final form would be most inadvisable without verification—first, as to their Jewish origin; and, second, as to the entire accuracy of the military record—for it occasionally happens, on the one hand,
that names sent in good faith as Jewish prove, upon investiga-
tion, to be those of non-Jews; while, on the other hand, records
sent in by the men themselves are not always complete on the
military side. The methods of verification now being developed
systematically from experience will, it is believed, serve to
reduce all such errors to a minimum. But a final re-check
of all official records in Washington would seem to be
indispensable.

4. Editing.—The enormous amount of work involved in the
editing and final preparation of copy for the fifteen to twenty
volumes of records is too obvious for detailed discussion at this
point. It is proposed to reduce this work, to some extent, by
circulating proof sheets of local records throughout the country
for close revision by persons directly on the ground and
acquainted with the facts at first hand.

Miscellaneous Activities

The character of the routine work of the office has already
been suggested indirectly in this report. It may not be out of
place, however, to review several of the more important
activities of the past year that have not been described.

Distribution of First Report.—About eight thousand copies
of the report of this office, published in January, 1919, have
been distributed in the course of the year among the leading
newspapers, the leading public and university libraries of the
country, all state and historical libraries, war history com-
misions, etc. It is apparent, from the acknowledgments
and inquiries that have been received, that this report has
made a most profound impression. Practically all the higher
institutions of learning in the country have made application
to be placed on a mailing list in order to receive future publi-
cations of this office; while the majority of state war history commissions have volunteered to exchange information, and such exchanges are now under way. In fact, the response from this quarter has been so cordial, and the co-operation effected thereby has been so close, that it will not only serve to increase the immediate effectiveness of the work of the office, but will also tend to secure better recognition for the service of local Jewish communities in the many official state histories that are now in process of compilation throughout the country.

Information Furnished.—In addition to the circularization of the First Report, specific information has been furnished to many Jewish communities which requested literature to offset hostile local tendencies; also to relief organizations for use in local campaigns; to press services, lecturers, etc. The Office of War Records has, in fact, become a clearing house for all information relating, directly or indirectly, to Jewish participation in the war.

Circularization.—Sixteen thousand questionnaires have been sent out to Commissioned Officers, Citations, Casualties (wounded), and to the next of kin of those who died in the war—resulting in the receipt of five thousand replies to date, which furnish not only complete biographical data as to the subjects themselves, but also the names of about 15,000 other men known to these subjects, many of which were new to the files.

Two hundred and fifty thousand war record cards have been sent to men overseas, and to their relatives, friends, employers, etc., resulting in a considerable body of first-hand information as to the men in the A. E. F.

Directory of Small Towns and Villages.—A directory of over 4,000 towns and villages where Jews are known to reside,
including the name of the leading Jew in each community has been compiled from various lists, and a local roster sent to each town, resulting in the gathering of thousands of new records, and in the correction and revision of old records that were deficient in some respects.

Directory of Correspondents.—A complete list of active Jewish leaders in each large community, carefully selected from lists furnished by the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Relief Committee, Jewish Publication Society, Zionist Organization, Central Relief Committee, People's Relief Committee, etc., has been compiled and their active co-operation enlisted in the tracing of local service men whom we have not otherwise been able to locate or identify. The indefatigable service of these busy men of affairs in the tracing of obscure names has already proven of incalculable value to the work. Incidentally, it indicates, better than mere reports may show, the grave importance with which they themselves view this great undertaking.

Hall of Records

In addition to the 150,000 records in the files, the office is in possession of a tremendous mass of historical material of the greatest possible usefulness to the Jews of America for generations to come. Among this material may be mentioned.

Twenty-five thousand press clippings, in English and Yiddish, covering every phase of Jewish participation.

Five thousand questionnaires, filled out by officers and privates, furnishing details not only of their war records, but also of their civilian careers.

Numerous photographs, diaries, letters from the trenches, and other valuable documents.
This material is now being augmented rapidly, as the men of the American Expeditionary Forces learn of the record and contribute their mementos thereto. It is therefore suggested that steps be taken, in co-operation with the American Jewish Historical Society and the Jewish Welfare Board, to house these collections in permanent quarters. Perhaps no more fitting memorial to our dead could be designed than a historical building where the record of their devotion and sacrifice may be forever preserved.

Board of Army and Navy Officers

In the process of editing the great work many questions arise upon which it would be advisable to have the guidance and counsel of Jewish officers who have been overseas and who possess first-hand knowledge of the facts. Hitherto the friendly services of the War Department News Bureau and of the Historical Section of the Army War College have been utilized, but it would be of great advantage to the work to have a consultative body of Jewish army and navy officers of high rank, competent to advise particularly upon all phases of Jewish participation. It is therefore recommended that such a body be organized at an early date.

Respectfully submitted,

Julian Leavitt, Director.
TABLE 1
PRELIMINARY COUNT OF JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
AND NAVY FROM EACH STATE OF THE UNION AND
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>2,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>1,025</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>2,706</td>
</tr>
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<td>Delaware</td>
<td>158</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dist. of Columbia</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>195</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>6,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>957</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>375</td>
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<td>1,761</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5,761</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>443</td>
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<td>Missouri</td>
<td>2,205</td>
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<td>Michigan</td>
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<td>Nevada</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Portland</td>
<td>478</td>
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<td>443</td>
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<tr>
<td>Army</td>
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<tr>
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<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coast</td>
<td>155</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>283</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Signal</td>
<td>261</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aviation</td>
<td>312</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quartermaster</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Total</td>
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| Service Unknown (including miscellaneous, Jewish Legion, etc.) |       |       | 12,523 | 12,523 |

<p>| Total          | 8,005        | 11,355  | 122,987| 142,347|</p>
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<th>Majors</th>
<th>Captains</th>
<th>1st Lts.</th>
<th>2d Lts.</th>
<th>Lieutenants grade unknown</th>
<th>Commissioned Officers grade unknown</th>
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<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>61</td>
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<td>172</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>966</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>52</td>
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<td>71</td>
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<td>102</td>
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<tr>
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<td>220</td>
<td>225</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>1,263</td>
<td>2,047</td>
<td>1,586</td>
<td>1,891</td>
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Grand total ................................................................. 7,446

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<tr>
<th>MARINE CORPS (HIGHER OFFICERS)</th>
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<th>NAVY (HIGHER OFFICERS)</th>
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<td>Lt. Commanders</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Captains</td>
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</table>
REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF JEWISH SOCIAL RESEARCH

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the agreement entered into by the Executive Boards of the Bureau of Philanthropic Research, the Field Bureau of the National Conference of Jewish Charities and the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research of the American Jewish Committee, a merger of these three bodies was effected at the beginning of the present year and the Bureau of Jewish Social Research created as the organization to perform all the functions previously distributed among the organizations above mentioned.

Due to the time element incident to organization, the Bureau of Jewish Social Research did not begin actual work until April. In order to prevent delay in the publication of the American Jewish Year Book 5680, on which considerable work had already been done by the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research, it was decided that this task be continued independently by the staff of the latter Bureau under the direction of Mr. Harry Schneiderman. The preparation of material for the Year Book was completed the first week in August. On September 1 with the return from their vacations, of the workers of the former Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research, the Department of Information and Statistics was organized as a definite division of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research.

A plan for the operation of this Department was drawn up and submitted to Dr. Cyrus Adler and to the members of the Advisory Committee of the Bureau. The plan in its main features comprises the following:
1. Preparing material for the American Jewish Year Book.
2. Keeping in touch with current events of interest to Jewry, through the medium of the press and through the possible development of a correspondence system.
3. Making basic statistical studies of Jewish population, in America, and undertaking such special statistical inquiries as may be deemed important.
4. Compiling directories of Jewish communal organizations and lists of such groups of individuals as would be of interest to Jewry.
5. Serving as a central source of information upon social and communal questions pertaining to Jewry.
6. Making abstracts from all sources of significant facts of Jewish sociological interest.
7. Preparing bulletins on Jewish questions of moment, for the enlightenment of public opinion.
8. Providing important bibliographical service, reviewing books, and compiling reference lists of current articles of value in the interpretation of Jewish problems.

It is recognized that the full development of the program outlined is far beyond the resources of the Bureau at this time. The work has therefore been organized on a much more modest scale, so that it can be performed by the staff at present available. Prime emphasis will be placed on the preparation of material for the American Jewish Year Book.

The Department of Information and Statistics has now been in operation but six weeks, and in this period is included the Jewish holiday season. The work to date may be thus summarized:

1. *The routine reading* of thirty odd English-Jewish papers and periodicals for notation of important matter to be incorporated in the American Jewish Year Book has been continued.
2. Lists have been prepared of indices, information bureaus, year books, directories, representative foreign newspapers, magazines of particular interest, etc.

3. The reference catalogues at the Russell Sage Foundation Library, Columbia Library and the New York Central Library were carefully perused in order to learn the character and quantity of material relating to Jews available at these important libraries. Interviews were held with the librarian of the Jewish Theological Seminary for the same purpose.

4. The census reports issued by the various European countries are now being carefully read, with a view of determining the character of statistical material pertaining to Jews available in these reports.

5. A study was made of library methods of housing pamphlets and clipping material, to decide upon the best plan for handling such material. A memorandum was prepared on this subject.

6. The reports and publications bearing upon Jewish organizations in the United States, and collected by the Bureau of Philanthropic Research, the Field Bureau of the National Conference of Jewish Charities and the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research have been consolidated, listed and indexed. Letters are now being sent to all Jewish institutions throughout the country requesting that they send us their latest reports and place the Bureau on their mailing lists.

7. One of the interesting tasks of the year will be the compilation of a directory of South American Jewish Communal organizations. Plans are now being made for this task.

8. Through the medium of foreign directories, the beginning of a list of Jewish organizations in European countries has been made. An attempt will now be made to compile fairly complete lists of more important Jewish organizations in various countries of Europe.

9. Requests for information upon Jewish organizations and other general inquiries are now handled by this Department. Four agencies have been reported on and four other inquiries have been answered.
10. All the more important periodicals of sociological and philanthropic interest, for the months of August and September have been read and significant articles noted. This reading of current sociological magazines and compilation of bibliographical lists will be continued as a routine function with a view to keeping the various workers of the Bureau in touch with the most recent thought in their respective fields.

It is apparent from the foregoing statement that emphasis has thus far been placed in laying the foundation for the future work of this Department. With the holiday season now terminated, the work will be effectively prosecuted, as far as practicable, along the lines indicated in the plan.

The staff assigned to the Department of Information and Statistics consists of three workers: Miss Rose A. Herzog, who is occupied exclusively with the reading of English-Jewish papers and periodicals to secure material for the American Jewish Year Book; Miss Bertha Sherline, who is being used at present in bibliographical research; and Miss Ada Aneckstein, who is mainly serving in a secretarial capacity, and is also assigned to general information work. The Department is proceeding under the general direction of Mr. Hyman Kaplan.

Respectfully submitted,

LUDWIG B. BERNSTEIN,
Executive Director.
REPORT OF THE KEHILLAH (JEWISH COMMUNITY) OF NEW YORK CITY

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:

I beg leave to submit herewith on behalf of the Kehillah (the Jewish Community) of New York City, reports of the activities of the various departments which are affiliated with the Kehillah.

Very respectfully yours,

J. L. MAGNES,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

I. REPORT OF COUNSEL

Submitted by William Liebermann

_Five-Day Week._—During the 1919 session of the New York State Legislature, the Kehillah successfully opposed several bills which, by penalizing overtime work beyond eight hours, would have interfered with the five-day working week of 44 hours under which Jewish working men in several important industries are now enabled to observe the Sabbath.

_Use of Foreign Languages._—By inviting the attention of the Federal authorities to the injury to the Victory Loan campaign which would result from the passing of ordinances by the New York Board of Aldermen to prohibit the use of any language other than English at public gatherings, the Kehillah was instrumental in securing the withdrawal of the proposed measures.

_Polish Boycott._—A boycott movement among the Poles of Greater New York against Jewish storekeepers was suppressed by enlisting the newspapers and the public authorities in an energetic campaign, and in securing convictions through the
courts. The Kehillah also helped to prevent a proposed counter-boycott of Polish retail storekeepers by Jewish wholesale merchants.

**Hotel Advertisements.**—The publishers of several important newspapers, having been informed of "Christians only" advertisements of summer hotels in their papers, sent apologies and promised a stricter censorship in future.

**Meat Strikes.**—Consumers' strikes against the kosher butchers of Harlem and Yorkville were settled by working out a scale of prices and the appointment of a permanent arbitrator.

**Discrimination in Employment.**—Several cases of discrimination in employment were handled with satisfactory results.

**Arbitration.**—A system of arbitration worked out by the Kehillah is being tested in the Yorkville Kehillah District, which has installed a court of arbitration for the District, and also a Beth Din, so that litigants may have the choice of either the civil or the religious form of procedure.

**Child Welfare Cases.**—Appeals have been received and cared for looking to the discharge of Jewish children from institutions after their parents have proved their competency to care for them properly.

**Jewish University Students.**—Conferences with the heads of a leading university with regard to discrimination against Jewish students give reason to hope for a better understanding and more harmonious relations in the future.

## II. Bureau of Industry

*Submitted by Dr. Paul Abelson, Director*

The Kehillah, through its Committee on Industrial Relations, concerns itself with the problem of furthering satisfac-
tory relations between Jewish employers and employees, especially in the needle trades.

The Committee functions through the Bureau of Industry. The Bureau of Industry at the present time is carrying on the following lines of work:

1. It keeps in touch with the problems of employers and employees in the needle trades.
2. It fosters and encourages the making of collective agreements between associations of employers and the unions.
3. It furnishes impartial arbitrators and administrators for the adjustment of industrial disputes by collective agreements in lieu of strikes, these collective agreements being negotiated through the efforts of the Bureau of Industry.

The success of the Bureau is illustrated in the work that it has been doing in the fur industry and in the millinery trade. In the fur industry, the relations between the organized employers and the organized workers have been so satisfactory that there has been no general conflict during the past seven years.

In the ladies' machine-made millinery trade there has been but one conflict in a period of five years. These two industries hold the record for reasonable industrial peace in the needle trades in the City of New York.

The Committee on Industry also functions as occasional arbitrator in specific disputes where an individual employer and the workers of the union agree to arbitrate the dispute or difference.

III. REPORT OF THE MILAH BOARD

Submitted by Dr. M. Hyamson, Chairman

The Board consists of three Rabbis: Rabbi Guth, Rabbi Dr. Philip Klein and Rabbi M. Z. Margolies; Dr. Abraham L.
Wolbarst, representing the Medical Department, and three representatives of the Agudath Ha-Mohelim. The Board has now been in existence for five years, during which it has performed a useful and necessary work quietly and successfully, by the certification of competent Mohelim and so preventing Chilul Hashem and possibly saving human life.

The present number of certified Mohelim is 41. These have satisfied the Rabbis of the Board as to their religious and moral character, and as to their adequate knowledge of the laws of Milah. They have been instructed in the hygienic rules that should be observed in circumcision. Their mode of performing the operation has been witnessed and the results inspected by physicians appointed by the Medical Department of the Board. Only after passing all these tests satisfactorily, have certificates been granted to them. Their names and addresses are regularly advertised in the Jewish press—Yiddish and English. With the certification of an increasing number of such Mohelim, New York will not need to fear the disease and death that have too often overtaken Jewish babes because of the uncleanly and unhygienic procedure of inexpert, careless, or incompetent Mohelim.

The Board of Health of the City is deeply interested in our efforts in this direction, and has endorsed the "Manual of Instruction for Mohelim," prepared and issued by the Board.

The arrangement of a rota of certified Mohelim at the Beth Israel Hospital has been in force for three years and works well. The Lebanon Hospital has also appointed a staff of Mohelim, all of whom have to be certified by the Milah Board.

At the Gouveneur Hospital, Mohelim certified by the Board have the privilege of entry. The authorities at the Fordham Hospital have appointed our certified Mohelim to perform circumcision in its wards.
It is hoped that in course of time, all hospitals in the city will be opened to our certified Mohelim, that all the competent Mohelim in the city will be enrolled on our list, and that the Jewish public will be careful to employ only such Mohelim as are certified to be fully competent. To attain so desirable a result, publicity is requisite, and to meet the cost of this, increased monetary support is solicited.

REPORT OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF PHILADELPHIA

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:

Gentlemen:

The following summary of the activities of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia for the past year is respectfully submitted.

The last annual meeting of the Committee was not held until January 26, 1919, at which a detailed report for the year then ending was submitted by the late President, Mr. Louis Edward Levy. The postponement of the annual meeting enabled Mr. Levy to report that he had appeared before the Committee on Immigration of the House of Representatives in Washington on January 21, 1919, and presented a protest on behalf of this Community against the very stringent immigration bill then under consideration. Mr. Levy, who had spent almost a life time in the interest of liberal immigration, was able to present the opposition to the proposed legislation with great force and intelligence, because of his thorough knowledge of the subject. Mr. Levy stated in his annual report that acknowledgment was due to Congressman J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia, and to Congressman Isaac Siegel of New
York, the latter being a member of the Immigration Committee, for their good offices in obtaining for him, a hearing before the Committee.

It is with the profoundest regret that the death of Mr. Levy on February 16, 1919, is reported.

At a special meeting of the Executive Council held on February 23, 1919, suitable resolutions of sympathy were adopted, published and sent to Mr. Levy’s family.

The following excerpts therefrom may be quoted:

He gave of himself freely, enthusiastically and without limit to serve his Jewish brethren. With his broad vision, born of a philosophic attitude toward history, his interests had no narrow limitations. At the same time, no phase of human distress was too trivial to receive his individual attention. Not only did general Jewish movements find in him a discriminating participant, but every local Jewish activity was also sure to enlist his sympathetic interest.

In his death, the Jewish Community has lost one of its most ardent and useful workers, and we, the Members of the Council will miss the presence of a lovable and inspiring associate.

At a special meeting of the Executive Council the undersigned was elected President of the Community to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Levy.

On March 23, 1919, a Memorial Service in memory of the late President of the Community was held at the Broad Street Theatre. The President of the Community made an address and acted as Chairman of the meeting. Prayer was offered by Rev. Leon H. Elmaleh and addresses were also delivered by Jonathan L. Bernstein of New York, Joseph Gross, Esq., Bernard Harris, Esq., and Dr. A. Neuman.

The attention of the Community was called to an objectionable story published in the Saturday Evening Post of March
22, 1919, entitled "The Best Laid Plan," reflecting very much against Jews. The President of the Community in a letter to the *Post* took exception to the publication, in reply to which the Editor of the *Post* wrote a disclaimer of any intention to print anything anti-Semitic in that publication.

In the issue of June 5, 1919, of the *Public Ledger* there was published a copy of a letter of one G. J. Sosnowsky, 59 Wall Street, New York, addressed to "Hon. Nathan Straus, and to leaders of International Jewry, New York City." The published communication contained so many slanderous and vile references to the Jewish people that the undersigned as President of the Community wrote a strong rejoinder thereto which was given the same publicity by the *Public Ledger* in its issue of June 12, 1919.

Dr. Cyrus Adler called the attention of the President of the Community to a circular notice issued by the Department of Public Instruction of the State of Pennsylvania fixing Saturday, October 11, as the date for competitive examinations for state scholarships. The matter was taken up promptly with Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, the State Superintendent, who agreed to make special arrangements for Jewish applicants this year, and in subsequent years to fix a date for such examinations which would not be objectionable to any religious group.

A committee of the Executive Council continued during the year to co-operate in the social and religious work in behalf of the Jewish inmates of Penal Institutions in and around Philadelphia.

As in previous years requests were made of Federal, State and City authorities and of Public Service Corporations to grant leaves of absence to Jewish employees for the High Holidays. These requests were generally complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH L. KUN,

President.