FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OFFICERS

President, LOUIS MARSHALL.

Vice-Presidents

{ CYRUS ADLER.

{ JULIUS ROSENWALD.

Treasurer, ISAAC W. BERNHEIM.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MAYER SULZBERGER, Honorary Member ........ Philadelphia, Pa.

CYRUS ADLER (1925), Chairman .................... Philadelphia, Pa.

ISAAC W. BERNHEIM (1924) ....................... Louisville, Ky.

SAMUEL DORF (1924) ............................ New York, N. Y.

ABRAM I. ELKUS (1925) ....................... New York, N. Y.

ALBERT D. LASKER (1925) ......................... Chicago, Ill.

IRVING LEHMAN (1923) ............................. New York, N. Y.

LOUIS MARSHALL (1923) .......................... New York, N. Y.

A. C. RATSHESKY (1923) .......................... Boston, Mass.

JULIUS ROSENWALD (1924) .......................... Chicago, Ill.


OSCAR S. STRAUS (1924) .......................... New York, N. Y.

CYRUS L. SULZBERGER (1924) .......................... New York, N. Y.

ISAAC M. ULLMAN (1923) .......................... New Haven, Conn

A. LEO WEIL (1925) ............................ Pittsburgh, Pa.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN, 171 Madison Ave., N. E. Cor. 33rd St.,

New York City.

Cable Address, "WISCHCOM, New York."
MEMBERS AND DISTRICTS


Dist. II: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee. 3 members: Otto Marx, Birmingham, Ala. (1923); Levi Rothenberg, Meridian, Miss. (1925); Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn. (1923).

Dist. III: Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. 6 members: Max Heller, New Orleans, La. (1924); Ivan Grunfeld, Albuquerque, N. Mex. (1923); Marion M. Travis, Tulsa, Okla. (1922); J. K. Hexter, Dallas, Tex. (1923); Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, Tex. (1926).

Dist. IV: Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri. 6 members: Chas Jacobson, Little Rock, Ark. (1924); C. D. Spivak, Denver, Colo. (1923); Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kan. (1923); Alfred Benjamin, Kansas City, Mo. (1924); Harry Block, St. Joseph, Mo. (1922); Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo. (1926).

Dist. V: California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington. 8 members: Louis M. Cole, Los Angeles, Cal.(1923); Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal. (1926); Ben Selling, Portland, Ore. (1922); Daniel Alexander, Salt Lake City, Utah (1923); Emanuel Rosenberg, Seattle, Wash. (1924).

Dist. VI: Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming. 13 members: David A. Brown, Detroit, Mich. (1926); Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich. (1924); Meyer S. May, Grand Rapids, Mich. (1926); Isaac Summerfield, St. Paul, Minn. (1922); Victor Rosewater, Omaha, Neb. (1924); Nat. Stone, Milwaukee, Wis. (1922).

Dist. VII: Illinois. 8 members: A. G. Becker (1923); James Davis (1924); M. E. Greenbaum (1923); B. Horwich (1922); Julian W. Mack (1923); Julius Rosenwald (1925); Joseph Stolz (1924), Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill. (1926).

Dist. VIII: Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia. 11 members: Samuel E. Rauh, Indianapolis Ind., (1925); Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky. (1922); David Philipson, Cincinnati, O. (1924); Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, O. (1923); Sigmond Sanger, Toledo, O. (1923); Otto Kaufman, Youngstown, O. (1924); Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling, W. Va. (1925).

Dist. IX: City of Philadelphia. 6 members: Cyrus Adler (1923); Wm. Gerstley (1924); Ephraim Lederer (1922); B. L. Levinthal (1925); M. Rosenbaum (1925); Mayer Sulzberger (1923).

Dist. X: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia. 6 members: David Snellenburg, Wilmington, Del. (1924); Fulton Brylawski, Washington, D. C. (1925); Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md. (1925); Julius Levy, Baltimore, Md. (1926); Siegmund B. Sonneborn, Baltimore, Md. (1925); E. N. Calisch, Richmond, Va. (1922).
Dist. XI: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. 20 members: Louis M. Raffel, Waterbury, Conn. (1922); Chas. H. Shapiro, Bridgeport, Conn. (1926); Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn. (1926); Isidore Wise, Hartford, Conn. (1925); Jacob Asher, Worcester, Mass. (1926); Louis Baer, Boston, Mass. (1924); David A. Ellis, Boston, Mass. (1923); Lewis Goldberg, Boston, Mass. (1923); Henry Lasker, Springfield, Mass. (1922); David A. Lourie, Boston, Mass. (1926); A. C. Ratshesky, Boston, Mass. (1922); Felix Vorenberg, Boston, Mass. (1924).

Dist. XII: New York City. 32 members: Isaac Allen (1920); S. Benderly (1920); B. B. Berkwitz (1921); Louis Borgenicht (1920); Elias A. Cohen (1919); Isaac Cohen (1919); Julius J. Dukas (1919); H. J. Epstein (1921); William Fischman (1920); Henry M. Goldfogle (1921); Isidore Hershfield (1921); S. L. Hurwitz (1921); Jacob Kohn (1920); David Kornblueh (1920); Israel Lack (1921); Leo Lerner (1921); Adolph Lewisohn (1921); William Lieberman (1919); Judah L. Magnes (1921); Louis Marshall (1920); H. Masliansky (1921); Eugene Meyer, Jr. (1919); S. Neumann (1920); A. E. Rothstein (1919); S. Rottenberg (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).

Dist. XIII: New York (exclusive of the City). 8 members: Mortimer Adler, Rochester (1924); Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo (1925); Louis J. Kopald, Buffalo (1926); Benjamin Stolz, Syracuse (1924); Eugene Warner, Buffalo (1922); Horace J. Wolf, Rochester (1923).

Dist. XIV: New Jersey and Pennsylvania (exclusive of Philadelphia). 18 members: Milton M. Adler, Newark, N. J. (1922); Isaac Alpern, Perth Amboy, N. J. (1922); A. J. Dimond, East Orange, N. J. (1923); Sigmund Eisner, Red Bank, N. J. (1923); Felix Fuld, Newark, N. J. (1924); David Holzner, Trenton, N. J. (1925); Alexander Kaufman, Elizabeth, N. J. (1926); A. L. Luria, Reading, Pa. (1923); Wm. Newcorn, Plainfield, N. J. (1924); Joseph B. Perskie, Atlantic City, N. J. (1926); Lewis Straus, Newark, N. J. (1922); Isaac W. Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1922); Isaiah Scheeline, Altoona, Pa. (1924); Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa. (1926); A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1924).


* Successors to members whose terms expired in 1919, 1920, and 1921 have not been chosen, as no Convention of the Kehillah was held since.
DELEGATES FROM ORGANIZATIONS


Appointment of Committees

The President appointed the following Committee on Nominations: Messrs. Simon Fleischmann, Benjamin Stolz, and Herman Bernstein; and the following Auditing Committee: Messrs. Isaac W. Frank, Harry Fischel, and P. A. Siegelstein.
PRESENTATION OF ANNUAL REPORT

The Executive Committee presented its report for the past year. Upon motion, the report was received and ordered printed.

ELECTIONS

The Committee on Nominations made the following recommendations:
For Officers:
Vice-Presidents: Cyrus Adler and Julius Rosenwald.
Treasurer: Isaac W. Bernheim.
For Members of the Executive Committee to serve for three years from January 1, 1922:
Cyrus Adler
Abram I. Elkus
Albert D. Lasker
A. Leo Weil

TO FILL EXPIRED TERMS OR VACANCIES:

District I. Lionel Weil, Goldsboro, to be re-elected for term expiring 1926.
District III. Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, to be re-elected for term expiring 1926.
District IV. Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, to be re-elected for term expiring 1926.
District V. Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, to be re-elected for term expiring 1926.
District VI. David A. Brown, Detroit; Meyer S. May, Grand Rapids, to be re-elected for term expiring 1926.
District VII. W. B. Woolner, Peoria, to be re-elected for term expiring 1926.

District X. Julius Levy, Baltimore, to be re-elected for term expiring 1926.

District XI. Charles H. Shapiro, Bridgeport; Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven; Jacob Asher, Worcester; David A. Lourie, Boston, to be re-elected for term expiring 1926.

District XIII. Louis J. Kopald, Buffalo, to be re-elected for term expiring 1926.

District XIV. Joseph B. Perskie, Atlantic City; Alexander Kaufman, Elizabeth; Isador Sobel, Erie, to be re-elected for term expiring 1926.


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 to be correct.
AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

The Amendments to the By-Laws as proposed by the Executive Committee in its Report (see p. 371) were discussed and adopted.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN,
Assistant Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:

When the Committee met one year ago, our chief concern was what then appeared to be an organized, well-financed, and unscrupulous propaganda against the good name of the Jewish people. A large part of the time of the Fourteenth Annual Meeting was devoted to a discussion of this insidious agitation.

In their endeavors to foster their sinister creed in the more progressive countries of Western Europe and in the United States, these agitators found that they could no longer make use of those anti-Jewish accusations which had brought martyrdom to hosts of our people during the middle ages and even in the twentieth century in the Russia of the Czars.

Taking advantage of the passions and hatreds aroused by the World War which resulted in the abolition of privilege, the overthrow of thrones, and the dismemberment of empires, these discredited agitators attempted to satisfy the universal demand for a scapegoat by pointing to the
Jews as the "cause of world unrest," and from the rubbish heap of exploded libels and calumnies they evolved a stupid, inane, clumsy forgery and made of it the foundation of their malignant attack upon the Jewish people.

The past year saw the collapse of this dastardly agitation so far as our country is concerned. The appeal to the spirit of justice made to the American people by this Committee in conjunction with eight other national Jewish organizations met with a response which was most heartening in its enthusiasm. With one voice the press of the country disavowed and condemned the known and anonymous malcontents who had been instrumental in endeavoring to poison American life and institutions with race hatred and distrust. The Committee has collected thousands of newspaper editorials denouncing this agitation as dangerous to the wholesome development of American ideals.

The Church was not slow to follow the lead of the Press. The statement of the Jewish organizations was issued on December 1, 1920. Four days later there was held at Boston, Massachusetts, the quadrennial convention of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. At that meeting, attended by delegates representing thirty denominations and one hundred and fifty thousand churches, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, For some time past there have been in circulation in this country publications tending to create race prejudice and arouse animosity against our Jewish fellow-citizens and containing charges so preposterous as to be unworthy of credence, be it resolved that the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, impressed by the need at this period of our national existence for unity and brotherhood, deplores all such cruel and unwarranted attacks upon our Jewish brethren and in a spirit of good-will extends to them an expression of con-
fidence in their patriotism and their good citizenship and earnestly ad-
monishes our people to express disapproval of all actions which are con-
ducive to intolerance or tend to the destruction of our national unity
through arousing racial division in our body politic.

On the 24th of December the American Committee on
the Rights of Religious Minorities issued a similar protest.

On the 16th of January, the following protest, prepared
under the initiative of John Spargo, signed by one hundred
and nineteen distinguished American Christians from every
walk of life, was made public:

THE PERIL OF RACIAL PREJUDICE

A Statement to the Public

The undersigned citizens of Gentile birth and Christian
faith, view with profound regret and disapproval the ap-
pearance in this country of what is apparently an organized
campaign of anti-Semitism, conducted in close conformity
to and co-operation with similar campaigns in Europe. We
regret exceedingly the publication of a number of books,
pamphlets and newspaper articles designed to foster dis-
trust and suspicion of our fellow-citizens of Jewish ancestry
and faith—distrust and suspicion of their loyalty and their
patriotism.

These publications, to which wide circulation is being
given, are thus introducing into our national political life a
new and dangerous spirit, one that is wholly at variance
with our traditions and ideals and subversive of our system
of government. American citizenship and American democ-
racy are thus challenged and menaced. We protest against
this organized campaign of prejudice and hatred not only
because of its manifest injustice to those against whom it is
directed, but also, and especially, because we are convinced that it is wholly incompatible with loyal and intelligent American citizenship. The logical outcome of the success of such a campaign must necessarily be the division of our citizens along racial and religious lines, and, ultimately, the introduction of religious tests and qualifications to determine citizenship.

The loyalty and patriotism of our fellow citizens of the Jewish faith is equal to that of any part of our people, and requires no defense at our hands. From the foundation of this Republic down to the recent World War, men and women of Jewish ancestry and faith have taken an honorable part in building up this great nation and maintaining its prestige and honor among the nations of the world. There is not the slightest justification, therefore, for a campaign of anti-Semitism in this country.

Anti-Semitism is almost invariably associated with lawlessness and with brutality and injustice. It is also invariably found closely intertwined with other sinister forces, particularly those which are corrupt, reactionary and oppressive.

We believe it should not be left to men and women of Jewish faith to fight this evil, but that it is in a very special sense the duty of citizens who are not Jews by ancestry or faith. We therefore make earnest protest against this vicious propaganda, and call upon our fellow citizens of Gentile birth and Christian faith to unite their efforts to ours, to the end that it may be crushed. In particular, we call upon all those who are molders of public opinion—the clergy and ministers of all Christian churches, publicists, teachers, editors and statesmen—to strike at this un-American and un-Christian agitation.
Signed:

Woodrow Wilson.
William Howard Taft.
William Cardinal O'Connell.
Lyman Abbott, Editor The Outlook.
Jane Addams, Social Worker.
John G. Agar, Lawyer.
Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.
Ray Stannard Baker, Author.
Charles A. Beard, Author and Educator.
James M. Beck, Lawyer.
Bernard I. Bell, President St. Stephen’s College.
Arthur E. Bestor, President Chautauqua Institution.
Albert J. Beveridge, Former U. S. Senator.
W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor The Crisis.
Mabel T. Boardman, Commissioner D. of C.
Evangeline Booth, Commander Salvation Army.
Benjamin Brewster, Bishop of Maine.
Chauncey B. Brewster, Bishop of Connecticut.
Jeffrey R. Brackett, Social Worker.
Horace J. Bridges, Ethical Teacher.
William Jennings Bryan, Former U. S. Secretary of State.
Nicholas Murray Butler, President Columbia University.
Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State.
George W. Coleman, President National Council of Forums.
Alice B. Coleman (Mrs. George W.), Club Worker.
Paul D. Cravath, Lawyer.
George Creel, Former Chairman U. S. Committee on Public Information.
SAMUEL McCHORD CROTHERS, Clergyman.
R. Fulton Cutting, Financier.
Olive Tilford Dargan, Poet.
Clarence Darrow, Lawyer.
James R. Day, University Chancellor.
Henry S. Dennison, Manufacturer.
James Duncan, First Vice-President A. F. of L.
Robert Erksine Ely, Director Civic Forum.
Charles P. Fagnani, Theologian.
W. H. P. Faunce, President Brown University.
Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Novelist.
Irving Fisher, Economist.
John Ford, Jurist.
Raymond B. Fosdick, Lawyer.
Robert Frost, Poet.
James R. Garfield, Lawyer.
H. A. Garfield, President Williams College.
Lindley M. Garrison, Former U. S. Secretary of War.
John Palmer Gavit, Editor New York Evening Post.
Herbert Adams Gibbons, Historian.
Charles Dana Gibson, Artist.
Franklin H. Giddings, University Professor.
Martin H. Glynn, Former Governor New York.
George Gray, Jurist.
Edward Everett Hale, University Professor.
James Hartness, Governor of Vermont.
John Grier Hibben, President Princeton University.
John Haynes Holmes, Clergyman.
Jesse H. Holmes, President National Federation of Religious Liberals.
Hamilton Holt, Editor The Independent.
Ernest Martin Hopkins, President Dartmouth College.
Frederic C. Howe, Publicist.
Henry C. Ide, Diplomatist.
Inez Haynes Irwin, Author.
Will Irwin, Author.
George R. James, Capitalist.
David Starr Jordan, Scientist.
William W. Keen, Professor of Surgery.
Paul U. Kellogg, Editor The Survey.
William Sergeant Kendall, Artist.
George Kennan, Journalist.
Henry Churchill King, President Oberlin College.
Darwin P. Kingsley, President New York Life Insurance Company.
W. P. Ladd, Dean Berkeley Divinity School.
Ira Landrith, Prohibition Advocate.
Franklin K. Lane, Former U. S. Secretary of the Interior.
Robert Lansing, Former U. S. Secretary of State.
Julia C. Lathrop, Chief Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor.
Ben B. Lindsey, Juvenile Court Judge.
Charles H. Levermore, Peace Advocate.
Frederick Lynch, Clergyman.
Edwin Markham, Poet.
Mrs. Edwin Markham, Writer.
Daniel Gregory Mason, Musical Composer.
Joseph Ernest McAffee, Religious Publicist.
J. F. McElwain, Manufacturer.
Raymond McFarland, Principal Vermont Academy.
Alexander R. Merriam, Theologian.
E. T. Meredith, Secretary U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.
James E. Minturn, Judge.
William Fellowes Morgan, Financier.
Charles Clayton Morrison, Editor the Christian Century.
Philip Stafford Moxom, Clergyman.
Joseph Fort Newton, Clergyman.
D. J. O'Connell, Bishop of Richmond.
Mary Boyle O'Reilly, Publicist.
George Wharton Pepper, Lawyer.
Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, U. S.
Theodore Roosevelt, Member of New York Legislature.
Charles Edward Russell, Publicist.
Jacob Gould Schurman, Educator.
Vida D. Scudder, University Professor.
Samuel Seabury, Jurist.
Thomas J. Shahan, Rector of the Catholic University of America.
Charles M. Sheldon, Editor The Christian Herald.
Edwin E. Slosson, Associate Editor The Independent.
Preston Slosson, Journalist.
John Spargo, Author.
Robert E. Speer, President Federal Council of Churches.
Charles Stelzle, Religious Publicist.
Paul Moore Strayer, Clergyman.
Marion Talbot, University Dean.
Ida M. Tarbell, Author.
Harry F. Ward, Theological Professor.
Everett P. Wheeler, Lawyer.
Gaylord S. White, Social Worker.
George W. Wickersham, Former Attorney General of U. S.
CHARLES DAVID WILLIAMS, Bishop of Michigan.
CHARLES ZUEBLIN, Writer and Lecturer.

The Committee had printed a large edition of the Jewish address to the American people and sent copies to men and women in public life throughout the country. Hundreds of unsolicited responses were received, all of them, with insignificant exceptions, expressing sincere good will towards the Jewish people and confidence in their integrity.

A number of publications which have enlightened the American public as to the baselessness of the absurd accusations against the Jewish people, have aided in bringing about the collapse of the agitation. First, were the scholarly articles published in various British periodicals by Mr. Lucien Wolf, who traced the history of the absurd charge of a Jewish plot to overthrow civilization, proving conclusively that “the stupendous hallucination,” invented by Bourbon apologists at the time of the French Revolution and revived from time to time by the champions of reaction, is a “German anti-Semitic and Anglophobe myth, founded in malice and hysteria, built up by garbled history, and synthesized by impudent forgery.”

These essays were followed by the publication of “The Jew and American Ideals,” by Mr. John Spargo. After analyzing the various accusations directed against the Jews, Mr. Spargo makes an eloquent plea to the American people “for America’s safety and honor” to unite in suppressing anti-Semitism, “this sinister foe lurking within the gates, as against all other foes no matter under what flag they may be marshalled.”

At about the same time Mr. Israel Zangwill published “The Voice of Jerusalem,” a volume of essays and poems.
In a brilliant article entitled "The Legend of the Conquering Jew," Mr. Zangwill analyzes the pretended fear of modern Jew-baiters of a "Jewish peril" and the basic accusation that the Jews seek world domination, and skilfully multiplies the proofs of the utter falsity and ludicrousness of the fear and the accusation.

Shortly after Mr. Spargo's book appeared, Mr. Herman Bernstein, the well-known journalist and a member of this Committee, published "The History of a Lie," disclosing Russian documents found in the Congressional Library at Washington which demonstrate beyond the peradventure of a doubt that the author of the Protocols derived his inspiration from German anti-Semitic literature which had been translated into Russian in various forms, first in 1871 and later in 1891, which was used by the Russian Czarist police to incite pogroms against Jews. The London *Time's* articles about to be referred to subsequently made it clear from what source the German writings were derived.

A few months later, there appeared in a Russian newspaper, published in Paris under the auspices of leaders of the Constitutional Democratic Party, an article by M. A. du Chayla, a Frenchman by birth, who was a commander of Cossacks during the war. M. du Chayla stated that in 1909 he spent nine months at the Monastery where Sergei Nilus, who first published the Protocols of 1905, lived. According to M. du Chayla's statement, it would appear that the original manuscript of the Protocols was transmitted to Nilus by General Rachkovsky, one time head of the Russian political police in France, under whose inspiration the "document" was fabricated with a view to its use in inciting the Russian populace against the Jews at a time when
the security of the autocracy was threatened by revolution.

One of the most significant passages in M. du Chayla’s recital deals with the manner in which the Protocols were used. The first two editions attracted scarcely any attention in Russia. The first indication of public interest became apparent in 1918. “A new edition of the Protocols,” says M. du Chayla in the course of his remarkable statement, “was published by Ismailoff, a Moscow lawyer. The Sentinel, a publication marked for its constant pogrom agitation, was advertising the new edition. In February, 1919, however, the Diet of the Don ordered the suppression of this publication. The centre of anti-Semitic propaganda was then transferred to Rostoff, the seat of the Department of Propaganda for the army of General Denikine. From Rostoff the Protocols were sent out in great numbers and distributed among the units of the volunteers and among the Cossack troops at Kouban. They served as fuel to a violent agitation in favor of pogroms and brought lurid and pernicious results. This propaganda demoralized the troops and gave them a justification for the pillages which were a cause of their eventual defeat. A circular against this propaganda was sent to all the chaplains at the front by Arch-priest George Schavelsky, head of the military clergy, but the effects of this circular were paralyzed by the attitude of the commanding officers....Crimea, during the regime of General Wrangel, was especially noted for anti-Semitic propaganda based on the Protocols. Professor Malakhoff, the priest Vostokoff, and some journalists subsidized by the government announced at the top of their voices the danger of the Protocols and the universal Judeo-Masonic plot.”
The most interesting and conclusive proof of the falsity of the Protocols, however, came from an altogether unexpected source. When they first appeared in England in a volume entitled “The Jewish Peril,” *The Times* of London published in the guise of a book review, a long editorial article in which it professed to see in “some features of the would-be Jewish program” an “uncanny resemblance to situations and events now developing under our eyes,” and that “some of the passages assume the aspect of fulfilled prophecies unless one is inclined to attribute the prescience of the “Elders of Zion” to the fact that they really are the hidden instigators of these events.”

Again in its earlier articles *The Times* had asked: “Have we been struggling these tragic years to blow up and extirpate the secret organization of German world dominion only to find beneath it another more dangerous because more secret? Have we, by straining every fibre of our national body, escaped a ‘Pax Germanica’ only to fall into a ‘Pax Judæica?’” The ‘Elders of Zion,’ as represented in their ‘Protocols’, are by no means kinder taskmasters than William II and his henchmen would have been.” The broadside concluded with a recommendation for “an impartial investigation of these would-be documents” which “would appear, from internal evidence, to have been written by Jews for Jews.”

This outburst of *The Times*, still regarded by many people in English-speaking countries as “the Thunderer”, was eagerly welcomed by the disseminators of “The Protocols,” who gloated over the support given to their work by so powerful a public organ. But, *mirabile dictu*, it was *The Times* itself, which, in a series of articles contributed by its Con-
stantinople Correspondent and published on August 16, 17, and 18, 1921, incontrovertibly demonstrated that "The Protocols" consist in the main of "clumsy plagiarisms" from a French political pamphlet directed against Napoleon III and published in Brussels in 1865 by a French lawyer named Maurice Joly, and entitled "Dialogues in Hell between Machiavelli and Montesquieu." To use the language of a *Times* editorial, "the author of the Protocols simply copied a number of passages in which Machiavelli is made to enunciate the doctrines and tactics of despotism as they were at that time practised by Napoleon and put them into the mouth of an imaginary Jewish Elder. For many years there was a close connection between the Russian and the French police, and one of the confiscated copies of Joly's book may easily have fallen into the hands of a Russian agent—such as Rachkovsky, at Paris, to whom other and more clumsy forgeries have been traced—and may have inspired him to invent a weapon for use against Jewish revolutionaries. At any rate, the fact of the plagiarism has now been conclusively established and the legend may be allowed to pass into oblivion."

In many particulars, *The Times* exposure corroborated statements made by M. du Chayla in his article referred to above.

While the Protocols are so inherently absurd and preposterous that no intelligent person not blinded by hatred required these elaborate analyses to prove them to be spurious, yet there were many who were easily duped into giving them serious consideration, and it should be a source of gratitude to the Almighty that truth has again prevailed and that the world can see that "Israel has no secret protocols, no hidden designs. After all its tribulations, its
dream is still of peace, justice, and of human brotherhood. After all the centuries the word that came from Sinai and the message of the prophets of old are still enshrined in its heart."

The Committee conducted an investigation with a view to discovering the identity of those who instigated the attacks against the Jews of America. It was found that they consisted of a group of Russian emigrés who had wormed themselves into the confidence of some Americans who, in turn, had succeeded in securing the assistance of others whose co-operation was given either because they were gullible and believed the fantastic inventions of men schooled in intrigue in the Russian police system, or because they already cherished ill-will against Jews and were ready to assist in any movement through which they could satisfy real or fancied grudges. Happily, the Russian agitators have been deserted by most of their whilom friends, and the only group which does not appear to accept the overwhelming evidence of the falsity of the entire propaganda is Henry Ford and his hired "experts" who continue to publish "revelations" and "exposés" about the formidable "International Jew," in each issue of the Dearborn Independent, the Ford International Weekly. Each article surpasses its predecessor in exhibiting the ineptitude, the ignorance, and the malevolence of the "experts," who cannot conceal their wrath at the growing indifference which the public is manifesting towards their vicious lucubrations, and they have lashed themselves into a frenzy, because they have failed in their efforts to evoke a polemical campaign which they had hoped would secure for them publicity otherwise unattainable, and which is the very breath of their nostrils.
This fiasco as well as the recent exposure of the Ku Klux Klan, and the universal condemnation with which that organization has met in this country are significant indications that the American people will not long tolerate sinister movements which endanger national harmony, and that their good sense and their passion for justice may always be relied upon by those who have naught to fear from falsehood.

IMMIGRATION

One of the consequences of the war has been a tendency on the part of Chauvinists to arouse suspicion and racial and national antagonisms against foreigners, of which propagandists have not been slow to take advantage. Misstatements which have been sown broadcast throughout the country have not failed in some quarters to further mistrust of those who have come here from other lands. Economic conditions have likewise contributed to agitation against the maintenance of the policy of "the open door for immigration." Many recruits have thus been added to the ranks of those who for many years have been urging restriction of immigration, despite the signal proofs which were shown during the World War that immigrants are not lacking in patriotism and in their willingness to make any sacrifices in order to cherish that idealism for which America is a synonym everywhere. As a consequence a number of illiberal and unwise bills to bar immigrants have for the past two years been proposed in Congress. In 1920 this Committee appeared before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization in opposition to a restrictive immigration policy. The published report of the House Hearings will indicate the nature of the discussions.
On January 3, 1921, the United States Senate Committee on Immigration held a hearing on a bill which had passed the House and which provided for a total suspension of immigration for a limited period. This organization was represented before that Committee by your President, who discussed at length the many objections to this measure on the grounds not only of humanity but also of practicability and justice. We refer to the Hearings of the Senate Committee, to illustrate the range of the argument that it was found necessary to present to that body. The House bill was rejected. The Senate adopted a bill which in effect limited the number of immigrants of any nationality to be admitted in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, to three per cent of the number of foreign born persons of that nationality resident in the United States, as determined by the Census of 1910. As a result of a conference between the two Houses the Senate bill was passed shortly before the expiration of his term of office, and was presented to President Wilson for executive action. Your Committee submitted a brief in opposition to the measure. The last official act of the President was to administer a "pocket veto," three restrictive immigration bills having been disapproved by him during his term of office.

At the succeeding session of Congress a bill substantially in the same form as that vetoed was enacted by Congress and came before President Harding for action. It was found not practicable to afford an oral hearing to those opposing the legislation, but with executive consent this Committee submitted the following memorandum, which, however, failed of its object, the President affixing his signature to the bill as passed.
DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

With your kind permission I will briefly state on behalf of various organizations that I represent, including the American Jewish Committee, of which I am the President, reasons why H. R. Bill 4075, as passed by both Houses, should not become a law. In substance, the bill undertakes to restrict immigration so that the number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted under the immigration laws to the United States in any fiscal year shall be limited to three percentum of the number of foreign-born persons of such nationality resident in the United States as determined by the Census of 1910. The bill is to take effect fifteen days after its enactment and is to continue in force until June 30, 1922.

1) There is no existing emergency that calls for any further restriction upon immigration than that created under existing legislation.

The present law proceeds on a selective basis. It excludes all persons who are mentally, physically and morally unfit. It prohibits the entry of those who are likely to become a public charge. It declares as unfit those who are opposed to organized government, those who favor anarchism and polygamy, and likewise those who are illiterate. This law, if properly enforced by qualified inspectors, would eliminate all persons who are undesirable and admit only those who would become, as their precursors have been, valuable assets of the country. Efforts have been made from time to time, by special interests, to prohibit immigration absolutely or to restrict it in such manner as to be tantamount to a policy of exclusion. President Cleveland vetoed such a measure in 1897. President Roosevelt prevented the passage of a similar measure by his advocacy of a bill which was passed, providing for a thorough investigation of the entire subject of immigration by a Congressional committee. President Taft vetoed a restrictive measure in 1913. President Wilson vetoed three bills of like effect. The theory on which these bills were passed was that an excessive number of immigrants were coming to this country and that their presence here tended to injure our native-born population. The unsoundness of this contention is evidenced by the fact that, because of immigration, the development of our industries was greatly promoted and the shortage of man-power, which would
otherwise have limited our commercial, agricultural, and industrial progress, was curtailed.

During the war our foreign-born population and their children responded to the call to arms in hundreds of thousands of instances. Those who had not even become declarants became volunteers or waived their exemption from conscription, and rendered loyal service to our country, laying down their lives and sacrificing their health in its behalf. During that period nobody suggested that our foreign-born population was too large.

At the last session of Congress it was contended that an emergency existed which required the closing of our ports to immigration, that the number of immigrants was too great for absorption. The facts, however, demonstrated that there was no justification for such a contention, and the Senate Committee so reported. The total increase in our foreign population between 1910 and 1920 was 358,443, or an average of 35,844 per annum. In view of the fact that there had been years prior to 1910 when this country absorbed 1,000,000 of immigrants, the suggestion of the existence of an emergency is purely hysterical. From August 1, 1914, until the spring of 1920, there was but little immigration, due to the war, a large proportion of those coming to the United States during that period being Canadians and Mexicans. Excluding the latter, there has actually been a decrease in our foreign-born population during the last decade. That is due to the fact that many immigrants returned to their native lands, others went abroad with the American Expeditionary Force, and still others died in the natural course of events.

Covering even a longer period than the last decade, the movement of transatlantic passengers from and to Europe since 1893 shows that during twenty-seven years there was a net inward movement of about 7,700,000 or about 335,000 passengers per annum for the whole period, which, as we know, has been, industrially and commercially, the most active in our history. Since steamship transportation has again become active, namely, beginning with the spring of 1920, the records show that during that year the excess of immigration over emigration in the United States has amounted to 193,514. For the period beginning July 1, 1920, the net immigration has been somewhat larger, but, making all allowances, it cannot aggregate for the entire fiscal year ending June
30, 1921, to exceed 450,000. All these figures are to be found in the hearings before the Senate Committee on Immigration held during the last session.

These facts demonstrate that no emergency exists calling for the suspension of immigration, or for any change in the law imposing new restrictions upon immigration. Although there has been a temporary relaxation in production in some of our industries, in the early part of 1920, it was shown by the Inter-Racial Council, as the result of a careful survey, that there was a lack of man-power in our agricultural and industrial activities amounting to approximately 4,000,000. It is certain that in a very short time our industries will be speeded to such an extent in order to maintain adequate productivity, that a dearth of workmen will again be realized.

2) Independent of these considerations, a limitation of immigration based upon the nationality of the immigrants and of foreign-born persons of the same nationality resident in the United States is unsound.

Such a restriction does not proceed upon a selective basis. It is arbitrary. It is grounded upon mere accident. It is discriminatory. It is, in reality, a mere pretext for the introduction of a policy of exclusion which the propounders of this measure have not the hardihood to advocate. It is the theory of those who favor this measure that if immigration from the various countries should proceed along the three per cent basis, Western and Northern Europe would be entitled to 202,212 immigrants, and Southern and Eastern Europe to 153,249 immigrants, making a grand total of 355,461. Upon this basis the number of persons who could come into the United States from the various countries would be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>5,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>3,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>75,040</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
<td>12,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>19,956</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>77,206</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is to be noted that of our late companions in arms Belgium and France would be entitled to just 5,000. On the other hand, Germany our enemy, would be entitled to 75,000, provided Germany were to permit emigration, and provided further that the Germans felt inclined to migrate to the United States. The United Kingdom would be entitled to 77,206, although we know that for many years past emigration from there to this country has been quite limited.

On the same basis the number of immigrants who could be admitted to the United States from Southern and Eastern Europe would be as follows:

Austria-Hungary .............................................. 50,117
Bulgaria .......................................................... 345
Servia ............................................................ 139
Montenegro ....................................................... 161
Greece .............................................................. 3,038
Italy ................................................................. 40,294
Portugal ........................................................... 1,781
Roumania ......................................................... 1,978
Russia ............................................................. 51,974
Spain ............................................................... 663
Turkey-in-Europe .............................................. 967
Turkey-in-Asia .................................................. 1,792

It is understood that Italy has recently promulgated a law or entered into a treaty that is designed to cut off emigration. There is practically little migration from Russia. The manifest purpose, therefore, evident from these figures is not only to discriminate against Southern and Eastern Europe, but to shut off immigration altogether.

It is also significant that, although the figures of the Census of 1920 were accessible before the passage of this bill, it proceeds entirely upon the Census of 1910. It might as well have proceeded according to the Census of 1900. It would have been no more arbitrary.

3) Under existing conditions the entire scheme would either prove unworkable or would lead to grave injustice and inequality.

Since the Census of 1910 was taken the map of Europe has been greatly changed. Austria-Hungary has been partitioned and subdivided. A part of its territory has been annexed to Italy, another part has been
included in Czecho-Slovakia, and still another in the Croat-Serb-Slovene state, and a large section has been incorporated into Roumania. Galicia, together with other territory, has been made a part of Poland restored. Roumania has become greatly enlarged by the addition of Transylvania and Bessarabia. Russia has been carved up into new states, including Poland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Finland, and the Ukraine. Poland has been built up out of what was once a part of Russia and Austria, and has also acquired an important share of what was once German territory.

The bill refers to aliens of any nationality as determined by the United States Census of 1910. That census merely takes into account the several states into which Europe was then subdivided. Thus take the case of Austria-Hungary: The census merely shows an aggregate number of persons who came from some part of Austria-Hungary. It may have been from Bohemia, or Slovakia, or Transylvania, or Galicia, or Trentino, or Croatia, or Bosnia, or Herzegovina. The nationality of those who now come from the former territory of Austria-Hungary may be Polish or Bulgarian, or Roumanian, or Czecho-Slovakian, or Italian, or of the Croat-Serb-Slovene state. How would it be possible to determine whether or not a shipload of immigrants arriving here after this bill should become a law are entitled to be received? How would the mathematical problem created by this state of affairs be worked out? Are people to be turned back arbitrarily? Is the rule of thumb to prevail? Is a public officer to be permitted to guess or conjecture or to allow his imagination to take the place of statistics?

What is true of Austria-Hungary is equally true of Russia. A part of her territory has gone to Poland. Poland did not exist as a government in 1910. It now comprises a large population—approximately 30,000,000. Some of her citizens were in 1910 Russian subjects, some were Austrian, and others German. Who is to ascertain the basis on which the admission of those of present Polish nationality is to be computed? To what extent is the quota of Russia, Austria and Germany to be reduced? What are the data from which the quota of Poland is to be determined? There is nothing in our census returns that would throw any light upon the subject.

Again returning to Austria-Hungary, Hungary is now an independent republic entirely separated from the former state. How is the per-
percentage attributable to Austria-Hungary under the census of 1910 to be allocated?

It will be answered that the Act provides, by subdivision (c) of Section 2, that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor, jointly, shall as soon as feasible after enactment prepare a statement showing the number of persons of the various nationalities resident in the United States as determined by the United States Census of 1910, which statement shall be the population basis for the purposes of the Act. In case of changes in political boundaries in foreign countries occurring subsequent to 1910 and resulting (1) in the creation of new countries, the governments of which are recognized by the United States, or (2) in the transfer of territory from one country to another, such transfer being recognized by the United States, such officials jointly shall estimate the number of persons resident in the United States in 1910 who were born within the area included in such new countries or in such territory so transferred and revise the population basis as to each country involved in such change of political boundary. But where can one find the data controlling the statement thus to be prepared? It certainly is not intended to take a census of the foreign-born residing in the United States in 1910 for the purpose of determining from which of the new countries or from which of the transferred territories they came to the United States. Without such a census there would be no proper basis upon which an accurate, or even an approximate, calculation could be based.

So far as the Jews are concerned, they would be in even a worse plight than any other class of immigrants. They are not regarded as a nationality in the bill. They constitute a religious body, just as Protestants and Catholics. They live in all of the newly-created states. But it would be absolutely impossible to determine to what extent those of foreign birth and who are of their faith who resided in the United States in 1910 came from these several states. During the past forty years the principal Jewish migration to this country came from the various parts of Austria-Hungary, including Bohemia, Hungary, and Galicia; from Roumania, including not only Old Roumania, but also Bessarabia and Transylvania; from Russia, including Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and the Ukraine. It would be impossible, therefore, to determine to what extent, if any, the Jews would be admitted into this country.
That would necessarily mean that those who have suffered more from the war than any other people in Eastern Europe will be apt to find the doors of opportunity closed upon them should they seek to migrate to the United States. And yet those of their faith who were here in 1910 are to be classed among our most industrious, enterprising, thrifty, and useful citizens, men and women who have been self-supporting, whose children fought the battles of the Republic, and who have taken an active part in the educational, professional and industrial life of America.

4) *The injustice of this measure is further demonstrated by the fact that it makes no allowance for returning immigrants.*

According to the estimates of the Congressional committees, if every country that has been classified were to send its full quota of three percent to the United States the total number admitted annually would be 355,461. During the past twenty years the number of returning immigrants have amounted annually to approximately the same number. It is well known that a very large percentage of Italians and Austrians has returned annually to the lands from which they originated. If it is, therefore, intended to permit our foreign-born population to be increased to the extent of three per centum of the number of foreign-born persons resident in the United States as determined by the Census of 1910, why should not the Act have given credit for returning immigrants?

5) *The bill is further discriminatory because it excepts from its operation aliens who have resided continuously for at least one year immediately preceding the time of their admission to the United States in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Mexico, the countries of Central or South America, or adjacent islands.*

Does not that mean that certain interests in those states that border on Mexico or that are located in the vicinity of Cuba, or along our northern and eastern boundaries, are to have the benefit of the immigration of a certain class, whilst those whose industries depend on European labor are to be deprived of such advantage? Cuba would, of course, supply cigar-makers to shops at Key West and other parts of Florida. Mexico would, of course, provide agricultural laborers for Texas and adjoining states. The Dominion of Canada would, of course, supply laborers to the farmers and to the lumbermen of the Northwest. Although the operation of the literacy test would have excluded a large percentage of Mexicans who were needed upon the farms of Texas, New
Mexico, and Arizona, by an Executive edict the statute has from time to time been suspended to enable those who needed Mexican labor to have the benefit of it. Since when have Mexicans become more desirable than Italians and Poles?

Are our immigration laws to become the subject of favoritism? One would suppose from the text of this bill that such is the intention. If it is, then the bill is abhorrent to one's sense of right and justice—it becomes sectional, and not national, in its scope. This feature merely emphasizes that departure from genuine Americanism, evident from the beginning to the end of this piece of legislation.

6) The bill, as it passed the House, exempted from its limitation aliens residing in the United States who returned from a temporary visit abroad. That has been eliminated from the measure as it finally passed the Congress.

The aliens thus making visits abroad are such as may have left the country temporarily for business or family reasons; certainly for legitimate purposes, because their return is contemplated. Yet, although residents of the United States, they are nevertheless to be counted in making up the three per cent limit, thus excluding men and women who otherwise would have had an opportunity to make their homes here and to become useful members of the commonwealth.

7) The House provision permitting the re-admission to the United States of aliens who have been conscripted or who have volunteered for service with the military forces of the United States or cobelligerent forces, covered by the joint resolution of October 19, 1918, is likewise eliminated.

As a result of this interpretation men who went abroad under the flag of the Republic as volunteers or as conscripts, men who may be to-day members of our army of occupation, or who may have been detained in Europe by illness or other good causes, are to be subject to the percentage restriction. This is a most extraordinary exhibition of ingratitude and of indifference to the men who went forth at the behest of our country, even though they were not bound to do so and had the right to stand upon their statutory exemption. A man of this class might not be permitted to return with his mother or his sister, because he would have to be counted within the permissible percentage and thus if admitted might stand in the way of the admission of his nearest of kin.

8) Section 5 contains the astonishing provision that for the period between the date when the Act is to take effect and June 30, 1921, "the remaining
period of the current fiscal year," the number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted shall be limited in proportion to the number admissible during the fiscal year 1922.

This means that, although immigrants may be en route at the time when this bill goes into effect, if the number of immigrants admissible during the fiscal year 1920-1921 shall have already been reached, those unfortunates may be halted, in mid-ocean, as it were, and be prevented from entering the United States. This is practically retroactive legislation. Although it constitutes a complete reversal of existing law without giving adequate notice, by its operation thousands of human beings would be condemned to despair.

9) This legislation will tend to prevent the reuniting of families separated in consequence of the war.

To a considerable extent the immigrants during 1920 from Eastern Europe were the wives, children, brothers and sisters and parents of immigrants who had come to this country prior to the war for the purpose of becoming citizens here and, as soon as they were able to do so, of bringing to this country the members of their families whom they had left behind. The war made it impossible to carry out this purpose because of lack of transportation and of interference with communication. As soon as it became possible, however, to find these families, who in many instances had been driven from their homes, efforts were made to carry out the original design of those who had migrated to this country and gained an economic foothold here. This legislation will tend to interfere with this laudable purpose. While it is true that a proviso in the Act declares that, in its enforcement, preference shall be given so far as possible to the wives and minor children of aliens who are now in the United States and have applied for citizenship, nevertheless if, before these wives and minor children should arrive here, the quota for those of their nationality has been reached, they will be turned back and will be subjected to further agony and privation.

During the debate in the House on May 13, 1921, it was conceded that even the children of an American citizen who were abroad would be counted in order to ascertain whether or not a particular nationality has reached or exceeded its quota. One can scarcely believe that ideas so divergent from the humanitarianism constituting a part of our national character shall be permitted to obtain a foothold here.
10) This measure has been hastily drafted, without sufficient study of conditions, and without providing machinery adequate to put it into just working order.

There is no occasion for such haste, because it is now conceded that no emergency exists calling for precipitate action.

11) Finally, the underlying theory of this legislation is opposed to the historic policy of our country.

In the past we have welcomed the immigrant. We have made it possible to enlist him in the development of our resources and in the creation of our great industries, in the construction of our railroads and of our vast public works; to bring into our citizenship men and women of admirable qualities, who have known how to live and to die for the country of their adoption. This measure casts an undeserved slur upon our foreign-born citizens. It tells them that they are men and women of inferior race, that they are not assimilable, that they are undesirable, that even though they are citizens and have performed the duties of citizenship they are not wanted. This is an unfortunate manifestation of a spirit of arrogance and of racial prejudice that bodes ill for the future if it is to be at all encouraged. It tends to destroy that feeling of brotherhood and of equality which in the past constituted so valuable a force in the creation of unity and harmony of which America has hitherto been the embodiment.

Accompanying this memorandum is a copy of the hearing before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization held on April 22, 1920. On pages 4 to 65 my views on this subject are stated in detail.

Mr. President, those whom I represent most solemnly appeal to you to withhold your approval from this iniquitous measure.

Respectfully submitted,


The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

In the course of the passage of the Johnson-Dillingham Bill through Congress, an episode occurred which appeared
to warrant prompt action by this Committee. At the re-
quest of the Hon. Albert Johnson, Chairman of the Com-
mittee on Immigration of the House of Representatives,
there was prepared by the Director of the Consular Service
of the Department of State, what purported to be para-
phrases of statements in regard to intending immigrants,
sent to the State Department by representatives of the
United States abroad. This memorandum was sent to
Chairman Johnson on April 16, 1921, with a letter of trans-
mittal signed by the Secretary of State, and was given to
the press. Through some error, the Associated Press sent
out an abstract of the statement ascribing the opinions con-
tained in it to the Secretary of State, who was quoted as
saying, in substance, that our restrictions on immigration
should be so rigid that it would be impossible for Armenians,
Jews, Persians, and Russians to enter the United States.
The misunderstanding was soon cleared up by the Secretary
of State, who disclaimed any responsibility for the opinions
expressed in the document. Subsequently the Secretary's
attention was called by your President, in great detail, to the
many misstatements, exaggerations, and grave inaccuracies
contained in the document, and the position was taken that
the consular officers who rendered the reports which were
paraphrased had exceeded their jurisdiction in giving ex-
pression to the personal views or opinions derived from pre-
judiced sources therein contained, their authority being
limited to a mere statement of authenticated facts without
comment or recommendation. There is every reason to
believe that there will be no repetition of this offensive prac-
tice.
Office of Jewish War Records

During the past year the work which had been conducted by the Office of Jewish War Records of the Committee since 1917 was brought to an end, and the office was discontinued on the 31st of July last.

This action was taken by the Committee after consultation with the Jewish Welfare Board which had provided most of the funds. In the opinion of a well-known statistician whose advice was asked, further investigation along the lines hitherto followed would not bring results commensurate with the financial outlay involved in the maintenance of the office and in the work of securing the information. This statistician made the suggestion that the records which had been already filed should, if possible, be compared with the records of the War Department, with a view to supplementing the information which had been collected. It was found, however, upon investigation, that access to the files of the War Department could not be granted because the office of the Adjutant-General is now congested with a large staff of clerks and because if permission were granted to one organization to search the files, similar permission could not be withheld from other organizations. It was found also that even the government records are decidedly incomplete, and that definitive and authentic lists of those who served in the World War will not be available for many years.

Your Committee is unanimous in the belief that a most creditable piece of work has been done by the Office of Jewish War Records under the faithful and competent direction of Mr. Julian Leavitt, and that he has discharged his responsibility conscientiously and with great ability. We
wish to place on record the Committee's appreciation of his devotion to the task with which he was charged and for the efficiency with which he has conducted his office.

Arrangements have been made to have the records stored in such a manner that they will be easily accessible whenever it will be found useful to consult them or whenever it will be possible to revise and perfect them on the basis of official documents. Your Committee has directed Mr. Leavitt to prepare a complete report on the basis of the mass of information which he has succeeded in collecting. It is expected that this report will be ready in the near future.

The American Jewish Year Book

Volume 23 of the American Jewish Year Book for the year 5682 was prepared, as was the case with previous issues, since 1909, in the office of the Committee under the direction of the Assistant Secretary. The leading article in the present volume is a biographical sketch of the late Jacob H. Schiff, written by Doctor Cyrus Adler. Your Committee has arranged for the reprinting of this article in book-form, because it feels that Mr. Schiff's splendid services to the Committee make it fitting that his memory should be thus honored. The Year Book also contains an article on the late Israel Friedlaender, who was a member of this Committee, and on Professor Abram S. Isaacs, who also passed away during 5681. Doctor Charles S. Bernheimer has contributed an article on Jewish Americanization Agencies in which he gives a survey of those institutions which the Jews of the United States have established for the purpose of helping their immigrant co-religionists to adapt themselves to conditions here, to imbibe American
ideals, and to make their own contribution to those ideals. The account presented shows that the resources created for this purpose are numerous and varied, and are intelligently and efficiently administered.

As usual, the Year Book contains useful calendars, directories and lists and the Fourteenth Annual Report of the American Jewish Committee.

ORGANIZATION MATTERS

1. MEETINGS

Your Executive Committee has held meetings on the following dates: December 12, 1920, and January 9, February 13, March 13, April 17, May 8, October 9, and November 12, 1921.

2. DEATHS

Two members of the General Committee died during the past year: Mr. J. Walter Freiberg of Cincinnati, and Mr. I. D. Straus of Ligonier, Indiana. Your Executive Committee has adopted the following resolutions:

The Executive Committee has learned with sorrow of the death of J. Walter Freiberg, who had been an active and loyal member of the Committee, since its inception. He was always quick to answer calls made upon him for assistance and as the president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations he was ever ready to secure the cooperation of that body in any cause upon which this Committee entered. In his death this organization has lost a sincere friend and a valuable co-worker, and the Jewish community an energetic and unselfish leader.
The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee is grieved to learn of the death of Mr. I. D. Straus of Ligonier, Indiana, recently elected a member of the General Committee, and extends to the members of his family its sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

3. Membership

Your Committee begs leave to report that the following gentlemen, who were elected to membership at your last annual meeting, have agreed to serve:

District II. Levi Rothenberg, Meridian, Miss.
District VII. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.
District IX. B. L. Levinthal and M. Rosenbaum, Philadelphia, Pa.
District X. Fulton Brylawski, Washington, D. C.; Jacob H. Hollander and Siegmund B. Sonneborn, Baltimore, Md.
District XI. Isidore Wise, Hartford, Conn.
District XIII. Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo, N. Y.

Your Executive Committee has elected the following gentlemen to fill vacancies in the Committee:
District XIV. M. M. Adler, Newark, N. J.; Isaac Alpern, Perth Amboy, N. J.; William Newcorn, Plainfield, N. J.; David Holzner, Trenton, N. J.

The Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel appointed its Grand Master, Mr. Solon J. Liebeskind, as a delegate to the Committee.

The terms of the following members expire this year:

District I. Lionel Weil, Goldsboro, N. C.
District III. Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, Texas.
District IV. Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo.
District V. Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal.
District VII. W. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill.
District VIII. Isaac D. Straus, Ligonier, Ind. (deceased); J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, Ohio (deceased).
District X. Julius Levy, Baltimore, Md.
District XIII. Louis J. Kopald, Buffalo, N. Y.; Benjamin M. Marcus, Olean, N. Y.

Successors are also to be chosen at this meeting to the following members of the Executive Committee, whose terms expire on January 1, 1922:
Cyrus Adler, Abram I. Elkus, Albert D. Lasker, and A. Leo Weil.

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


You will recall that, in its report to you at your Fourteenth Annual Meeting, the Executive Committee made the following statement:

"Your Executive Committee has reached the conclusion that the present methods of electing members to the General Committee are no longer suited to our type of organization. It believes that in view of the fact that the Committee now has a considerable body of contributors, whose numbers are steadily increasing, these persons with the representatives of national organizations actually form the constituency of the organization and should have a voice in selecting members to the General Committee, whenever vacancies occur or terms expire. It is suggested that your committee be empowered to amend the By-Laws with a view to bringing about this change."

In accordance with this resolution your Committee respectfully submits the following amendments for approval,
copies of which have been mailed to the membership thirty days prior to this meeting, in accordance with the rules of the Committee.* It will be noted that provision has been made for enlarging the Executive Committee.

4. Finances

During the past fiscal year the Committee received contributions amounting to $30,189.25, as compared with $21,040.40, received during the year 1920. This increase is due to an attempt to secure new contributors to our funds, as a result of which $9,981.00 were collected from 406 persons who had not heretofore extended any financial support to us. A statement of receipts from the various Districts as compared with last year follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Contributions Received for Fiscal Year Ended Oct. 31, 1920</th>
<th>Contributions Received for Current Fiscal Year Ended Oct. 31, 1921</th>
</tr>
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<td>I</td>
<td>$315.00</td>
<td>$339.50</td>
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<td>II</td>
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<td>VII</td>
<td>3,093.00</td>
<td>5,644.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>940.00</td>
<td>1,758.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>1,385.50</td>
<td>2,422.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>670.00</td>
<td>957.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>582.00</td>
<td>1,480.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>10,168.00</td>
<td>12,291.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*To save space, these Amendments are omitted here. The revised By-Laws are given at the conclusion of this Report.
Contributions for Fiscal Year Ended Oct. 31, 1920

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Received For Fiscal Year Ended Oct. 31, 1920</th>
<th>Received For Current Fiscal Year Ended Oct. 31, 1921</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>473.00</td>
<td>619.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>XIV</td>
<td>829.50</td>
<td>1,711.00</td>
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<td>Alaska</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anonymous</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>$21,040.40</strong></td>
<td><strong>$30,189.25</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The report of the auditor of the Committee's accounts follows:

NEW YORK, November 7, 1921.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE,
171 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

GENTLEMEN:

We have examined the accounts of the American Jewish Committee for the fiscal year November 1, 1920, to October 31, 1921, and present herewith the results of our findings in the form of the following statements:

*Exhibit “A”—Balance Sheet—October 31, 1921.*

*Exhibit “B”—Statement of Income and Expense for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1921.*

*Exhibit “C”—Accounting for Special Publication Fund.*

We verified the cash on hand by actual count, the cash on deposit with the Fifth National Bank by direct correspondence, cash on deposit with the Union Exchange National Bank by reconcilement with their statements; verified the contributions received from various districts, list of which was prepared by your Assistant Secretary also verified the expense items by independent vouchers.

We hereby Certify that the balance sheet and accompanying statements of income and expenses are in agreement with the books and in
our opinion reflect the true financial condition of your Committee at October 31, 1921, and its activities for the fiscal year then ended.

Respectfully submitted,

ZABELLE & GOLINKO.

BY

MAXWELL ZABELLE,

Certified Public Accountant.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

BALANCE SHEET—OCTOBER 31, 1921

Exhibit "A"

ASSETS

CASH ON DEPOSIT:
Fifth National Bank .................. $9,954.74
Union Exchange National Bank .......... 2,181.45

$12,136.19

CASH ON HAND .......................... 325.00
OFFICE RENT PREPAID .................... 175.00
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES .............. 2,336.44
Less Accumulated Depreciation ......... 233.64

2,102.80

STATIONERY ON HAND .................. 125.00

Total Assets ........................ $14,863.99

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

LIABILITIES:
Fund Held for the Mendel Beilis Committee .... $1,331.73

SURPLUS:
Balance, November 1, 1920 ................ $9,724.22
Unexpended Income for Fiscal Year Ended 10/31/21 (See Exhibit "B") .... 3,808.04

Total Surplus 10/31/21 .................... $13,532.26

Total Liabilities and Capital ............ $14,863.99
### THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1921

*Exhibit "B"*

#### Income:

- From Contributions: $30,189.25

#### Maintenance Expenses:

- **Salaries:**
  - Secretarial and Office: $7,834.34
  - Temporary Help: 481.00

- **Total Salaries:** $8,315.34

- **Rent of Office:** $1,837.47
- **Printing 14th Annual Report:** 1,360.00
- **Printing and Mailing Letters Soliciting Funds:** 838.87
- **Clippings:** 300.60
- **Books, Periodicals, and Newspapers:** 223.49
- **Stationery and Supplies:** 510.35
- **Stationery and Supplies:** 790.95
- **Miscellaneous Expenses:** 430.49
- **Auditing Fees:** 125.00
- **General Meeting:** 630.90
- **Executive Meetings:** 20.00
- **Telephone and Telegraph:** 251.74
- **Transportation:** 175.00
- **Depreciation of Furniture and Fixtures:** 233.64
- **Storage of Office Records:** 125.00
- **Moving of Office:** 86.33

**Total Maintenance Expense:** $16,255.17

#### Income Available for Other Purposes:

$13,934.08
Brought forward—Income Available for Other Purposes... $13,934.08

Expenses for Other Purposes:

Preparation of American Jewish Year Book:
  Professional and Office Services $3,058.33
  Books, Periodicals, and Clippings 249.25
  Stationery, Postage, and Sundries 122.25

  3,429.83

Appropriations to Bureau of Jewish Social Research

  3,125.00

Advances for Account of Office of War Records

  1,017.93

Special Expenses—Combating Anti-Jewish Propaganda:
  Professional and Office Services 2,156.25
  Miscellaneous Expenses.......... 397.03

  2,553.28

Total Expenditures for Other Purposes.............. 10,126.04

Unexpended Income for the Fiscal Year Transferred to Surplus

  $3,808.04

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

SPECIAL PUBLICATION FUND

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
TO OCTOBER 31, 1921

Exhibit "C"

Income From:

American Jewish Committee—Emergency Trust Fund................. $15,000.00
Mr. Harry F. Guggenheim............ 250.00

Total Income........................................... $15,250.00
Brought forward—Total Income.......................... $15,250.00

EXPENSES:

The "Protocols, Bolshevism, and the Jews":
Printing................................. $4,743.96
Addressing and Postage........ 4,845.29
9,589.25

Booklets, etc.:
Purchases and Printing........ $2,385.83
Addressing and Postage..... 283.88
2,669.71

Literary and Other Professional Services....... 2,912.64

Total Expenses........................................ $15,171.60

Balance on Hand October 31, 1921............... $78.40

5. BUREAU OF JEWISH SOCIAL RESEARCH

The preparation of the material for the American Jewish Year Book has now been transferred to the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, under the directorship of Doctor H. S. Linfield, and is again to be edited by the Assistant Secretary of the Committee. The Committee has also increased its 1921 appropriation to the Bureau from $2,500 to $5,000.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
ACT OF INCORPORATION

LAWS OF NEW YORK OF 1911—CHAPTER 16

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

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

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

Sec. 2. The objects of this corporation shall be, to prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of Jews, in any part of the world; to render all lawful assistance and to take appropriate remedial action in the event of threatened or actual invasion or restriction of such rights, or of unfavorable discrimination with respect thereto; to secure for Jews equality, of
economic, social and educational opportunity; to alleviate the consequences of persecution and to afford relief from calamities affecting Jews, wherever they may occur; and to compass these ends to administer any relief fund which shall come into its possession or which may be received by it, in trust or otherwise, for any of the aforesaid objects or for purposes comprehended therein.

Sec. 3. The business and affairs of said corporation shall be conducted by a board of not less than thirteen or more than twenty-one, to be known as the Executive Committee, and the persons named in the first section of this act as incorporators, shall constitute the first Executive Committee of said corporation. At the first meeting of said Executive Committee held after the passage of this act, the members thereof shall be divided into three classes, the first of which shall hold office until January first, nineteen hundred and twelve, the second for one year thereafter, and the third for two years thereafter, and such members of said Executive Committee as may be thereafter added to said Committee shall in like manner be apportioned to said three classes. At the expiration of the term of any member of the Executive Committee his successor shall be elected for the term of three years. All vacancies which may occur in said Committee shall be filled until the ensuing election by said Committee. An annual election for the members of said Executive Committee shall be held at such time and in such manner as shall be fixed by the By-Laws to be adopted by said Executive Committee. At all meetings of the Executive Committee one-third of said Committee shall
constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no By-Laws shall be adopted, amended or repealed without the presence of a majority of the members of said Committee for the time being; provided, however, that the By-Laws with respect to membership in the corporation shall not be altered, revised or amended except as provided in Section 4 of this act.

Sec. 4. The members of said corporation shall consist of the persons who shall be designated and chosen for membership by such method or methods and by such organizations, societies and nominating bodies as shall be provided in By-Laws to be adopted for that purpose by the Executive Committee, such By-Laws being however, subject to alteration, revision or amendment at any regular meeting of the members of the corporation or at a meeting called for such purpose; provided that thirty days' notice be given of the proposed change and that such alteration, revision or amendment shall be carried by a majority of at least twenty votes; and not otherwise.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

BY-LAWS

I. Members of the General Committee

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

Class A. District Members.
Class B. Delegates from National Jewish organizations.
Class C. Members-at-large.
II. Sustaining Members

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

III. Members of Class A

1. District Members shall be chosen from the several Districts hereinafter enumerated and described as follows:

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

2. District Members shall be apportioned in accordance with the Jewish population of the various cities and states of the country as estimated from time to time by the Bureau of Jewish Social Research and shall be elected by the Sustaining Members residing in the respective Districts, in the manner described in Section 3 of this Article, provided, however, that the existing membership of the Committee be not affected until the terms for which they have been elected shall have expired.

3. District Members to fill vacancies or to succeed Members whose terms expire upon the date of the ensuing Annual Meeting shall be elected in the following manner: The Executive Committee shall appoint a Nominating Committee of fourteen corporate members, one from each District. Not later than the first of May of each year, the Nominating Committee shall, by mail, notify Sustaining Members that nominations are in order, submitting lists of the existing or prospective vacancies, together with a list of persons whom it nominates to fill such vacancies. The Sustaining Members shall be invited to make nominations in their respective districts, other than those proposed by the Nominating Committee, each nominee to be seconded by at least two members resident in the District. After the willingness of the nominees to serve has been ascertained, a ballot for each District, bearing the names of all nominees who have accepted the nomination, shall be sent by mail not later than October 1, to each Sustaining Member, who
shall be invited to indicate his preference and to return the ballot to the office of the Committee. The ballot shall indicate which nominees have been selected by the Nominating Committee and which by independent nomination and shall be returned by the voter in a sealed envelope marked "BALLOT cast by ........................................ from District No. .............................." The polls shall be closed at 10 A.M. on the day of the Annual Meeting, when the envelopes shall be opened and the ballots canvassed publicly by tellers appointed by the presiding officer. The person receiving a plurality of the votes cast for a District Membership shall be declared elected. In case of a tie between two or more candidates, the annual meeting shall elect one from among the persons so tied.

IV. Members of Class B.

Members of Class B shall be chosen by the National Jewish organizations for one year or until their successors are chosen in such manner as the organizations shall determine and to such number as is set forth in detail in the report adopted on November 12, 1916, it being recommended that all selections for membership in the American Jewish Committee made by the national organizations be ratified at the next following general meeting of such organizations.

V. Members of Class C.

Members of Class C shall be elected for one year at the annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee upon nomination of the Executive Committee thereof. This Class shall at no time exceed twenty in number.
VI. Officers.

The Officers of the General Committee shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents and a Treasurer, elected from among and by the Corporate members, and a Secretary who need not be a member of the General Committee, and who shall be elected by the Executive Committee, unless otherwise ordered. The officers shall serve for one year or until their successors are elected.

VII. Executive Committee.

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

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

VIII. Meetings.

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

2. Regular meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held at least once every month, except during the months of June, July, August, and September. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be held at the instance of the chairman or at the request of three members of that committee.

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

IX. Offices.

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

X. Amendments.

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