SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

President, LOUIS MARSHALL

Vice-Presidents { CYRUS ADLER
{ JULIUS ROSENWALD

Treasurer, ISAAC M. ULLMAN

Executive Committee

JAMES BECKER (1925) ........................................... Chicago, Ill.
LEO M. BROWN (1926) ........................................... Mobile, Ala.
ABEL DAVIS (1926) ............................................... Chicago, Ill.
ABRAM I. ELKUS (1925) .......................................... New York, N. Y.
PAUL L. FEISS (1927) ............................................. Cleveland, O.
ELI FRANK (1925) ................................................ Baltimore, Md.
FELIX FULD (1927) ................................................. Newark, N. J.
ALBERT D. LASKER (1925) ...................................... Chicago, Ill.
IRVING LEHMAN (1926) .......................................... New York, N. Y.
LOUIS MARSHALL (1926) ......................................... New York, N. Y.
A. C. RATSHESKY (1926) ......................................... Boston, Mass.
MILTON J. ROSENAU (1926) ..................................... Boston, Mass.
JULIUS ROSENWALD (1927) ...................................... Chicago, Ill.
OSCAR S. STRAUS (1927) .......................................... New York, N. Y.
LEWIS L. STRAUSS, Jr. (1927) .................................. New York, N.Y.
CYRUS L. SULZBERGER (1927) .................................. New York, N. Y.
ISAAC M. ULLMAN (1926) ........................................ 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, “WISHCOM, New York.”
MEMBERS AND DISTRICTS


Dist. II: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee. 3 members: Moses V. Joseph, Birmingham, Ala. (1928); Levi Rothenberg, Meridian, Miss. (1925); Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn. (1928).

Dist. III: Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. 6 members: Max Heller, New Orleans, La. (1924); Ivan Grunsfeld, Albuquerque, N. Mex. (1928); Marion M. Travis, Tulsa, Okla. (1927); J. K. Hexter, Dallas, Tex. (1928); 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. (1928); Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kan. (1928); Simon Binswanger, St. Joseph, Mo. (1927); Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo. (1926).

Dist. V: California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington. 8 members: Louis M. Cole, Los Angeles, Cal. (1928); Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal. (1926); Ben Selling, Portland, Ore. (1927); Daniel Alexander, Salt Lake City, Utah (1928); 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); Joseph H. Schaneld, Minneapolis, Minn. (1925); Isaac Summerfield, St. Paul, Minn. (1927); Victor Rosewater, Omaha, Neb. (1924); D. M. Naftalin, Fargo, N. Dak. (1924); David B. Eisendrath, Racine, Wis. (1928); Nat. Stone, Milwaukee, Wis. (1927).

Dist. VII: Illinois. 8 members: A. G. Becker (1928); James Davis (1924); M. E. Greenebaum (1928); B. Horwich (1927); Julian W. Mack (1928); 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); Sol. S. Kiser, Indianapolis,
Ind. (1924); Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky. (1927); David Philipson, Cincinnati, O. (1924); Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, O. (1928); Paul L. Feiss, Cleveland, O. (1927); D. A. Heubsch, Cleveland, O. (1926); Sigmond Sanger, Toledo, O. (1928); Otto Kaufman, Youngstown, O. (1924); Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling, W. Va. (1925).

Dist. IX: City of Philadelphia. 6 members: Cyrus Adler (1928); Wm. Gerstley (1924); Ephraim Lederer (1927); B. L. Levinthal (1925); M. Rosenbaum (1925); Morris Wolf, (1928).

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. (1927).


Dist. XII: New York City. 31 members: Isaac Allen (1926); Benjamin Altheimer (1924); Herman Bernstein (1926); Nathan Bijur (1925); David M. Bresser (1928); Elias A. Cohen (1927); Abram I. Elkus (1925); H. G. Enelow (1925); William Fischman (1925); Lee K. Frankel (1928); Henry M. Goldfogle (1924); Maurice H. Harris (1928); Max J. Kohler (1924); Jacob Kohn (1926); Irving Lehman (1927); Adolph Lewisohn (1925); William Liebermann (1924); Judah L. Magnes (1925); Louis Marshall (1925); Alexander Marx (1926); Edgar J. Nathan (1928); A. E. Rothstein (1926); S. Rottenberg (1924); Bernard Semel (1924); Joseph Silverman (1927); I. M. Stettenheim (1927); Oscar S.
Straus (1924); Lewis L. Strauss, Jr. (1927); Cyrus L. Sulzberger (1926); Israel Unterberg (1928); Felix M. Warburg (1928).

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); Frederic Ullman, Buffalo (1928); Eugene Warner, Buffalo (1927); Horace J. Wolf, Rochester (1928).


DELEGATES FROM NATIONAL JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

American Jewish Historical Society, A. S. W. Rosenbach; Council of Jewish Women, Miss Rose Brenner and Mrs. Harry Sternberger; Hadassah, Miss Alice L. Seligsberg; Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, John L. Bernstein, Harry Fischel, Leon Kamaiky, Jacob Massel, and Leon Sanders; Independent Order Brith Sholom, Sol. C. Kraus and Martin O. Levy; Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, Solon J. Liebeskind; Independent Western Star Order, Max Levy; National Conference of Jewish Social Work, Fred. M. Butzel; Order Brith Abraham, John Affenkraut, Leon B. Ginsburg and Morris M. Green; Order of the
United Hebrew Brothers, Meyer Greenberg; Progressive Order of the West, Samuel Epstein; Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Mordecai M. Kaplan; United Synagogue of America, Samuel C. Lamport; Women’s League of the United Synagogue of America, Mrs. Charles I. Hoffman.
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

November 18, 1923

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Sunday, November 18, 1923. Louis Marshall, Esq., presided, and the following members were present:

DISTRICT

I. Lionel Weil, Goldsboro.

II. Moses V. Joseph, Birmingham.

VI. Victor Rosewater, Omaha; Nat Stone, Milwaukee.

VII. Bernard Horwich, Julian W. Mack, Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago.


X. Edward N. Calisch, Richmond; Sigmund B. Sonneborn, Baltimore.


XIII. Benjamin Stolz, Syracuse.

Members-At-Large: Horace Stern, Herbert Friedenwald.

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America: John L. Bernstein, Harry Fischel, Leon Kamaiky and Jacob Massel, New York City.

Independent Order Free Sons of Israel: Solon J. Liebeskind, New York City.

Order Brith Abraham: Leon B. Ginsburg and Morris M. Green, New York City.

Women's League of the United Synagogue of America: Mrs. Charles I. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.

**Appointment of Committees**

The President appointed the following Committees: On Nominations—Messrs. Nathan Bijur and Benjamin Stolz; On Auditing the Accounts of the Treasurer—Isaac W. Frank and Elias A. Cohen; On Press—Ephraim Lederer and Herman Bernstein; Tellers—Edward M. Chase and William Liebermann.

**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 M. Ullman.

For Members of the Executive Committee to serve for one year from January 1, 1924:
James Becker
Eli Frank

For Members of the Executive Committee to serve for two years from January 1, 1924:
Leo M. Brown
Abel Davis
Milton J. Rosenau

For Members of the Executive Committee to serve for three years from January 1, 1924:
Paul L. Feiss    Oscar S. Straus
Felix Fuld      Horace Stern
Julius Rosenwald Lewis L. Strauss

Cyrus L. Sulzberger

For District Representatives, to fill expired terms or vacancies:

DISTRICT

I. August Kohn, Columbia, S. C., to succeed Montague Triest, for term expiring 1928.
II. Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn., to be re-elected for term expiring 1928.
III. J. K. Hexter, Dallas, Texas, to be re-elected for term expiring 1928.

IV. C. D. Spivak, Denver, Colo., to be re-elected for term expiring 1928.

V. Louis M. Cole, Los Angeles, Cal., and Daniel Alexander, Salt Lake City, Utah, to be re-elected for terms expiring 1928.

VI. Joseph H. Schanfeld, Minneapolis, Minn., to fill existing vacancy, for term expiring 1925, and David B. Eisendrath, Racine, Wis., to fill existing vacancy, for term expiring 1928.

VII. A. G. Becker, M. E. Greenebaum and Julian W. Mack, of Chicago, Ill., to be re-elected for terms expiring 1928.

VIII. Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, O., and Sigmund Sanger, Toledo, O., to be re-elected for terms expiring 1928.

IX. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa., to be re-elected for term expiring 1928, and Morris Wolf, to fill vacancy, for term expiring 1928.

XI. David A. Ellis and Lewis Goldberg, of Boston, Mass., to be re-elected for terms expiring 1928; Nestor Dreyfus, New London, Conn., to fill existing vacancy, for term expiring 1926; Gordon F. Gallert, Augusta, Me., to fill existing vacancy, for term expiring 1926, and Barnett Frank, Burlington, Vt., to fill existing vacancy, for term expiring 1926.

XII. David M. Bressler, Lee K. Frankel, Maurice H. Harris, Edgar J. Nathan, Israel Unterberg and
Felix M. Warburg, of New York City, to be re-elected for terms expiring 1928.

XIII. Horace J. Wolf, Rochester, N. Y., to be re-elected for term expiring 1928, and Frederic Ullman, Buffalo, N. Y., to fill existing vacancy, for term expiring 1928.

XIV. A. J. Dimond, East Orange, N. J., Sigmund Eisner, Red Bank, N. J., and Frederick Jay, Newark, N. J., to be re-elected for term expiring 1928; A. L. Luria, Reading, Pa., to be re-elected for term expiring 1928, and William Harris, Allentown, Pa., to fill existing vacancy, 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.

REPORT OF TELLERS

The tellers reported that they had canvassed the ballots cast for District Members in Districts II, III, IV, and XIV and that the following received a plurality of the votes cast:

DISTRICT

II. Moses V. Joseph, Birmingham, Ala.

III. Ivan Grunsfeld, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

IV. Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kansas.


The Committee on Auditing the Accounts of the Treasurer reported that it had duly audited these accounts and found them to be correct.
REPORT OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

DEPORTATION OF IMMIGRANTS

Mr. John L. Bernstein called attention to the fact that a large number of immigrants are now being held at Ellis Island, N. Y., for deportation to the countries from which they came, on the ground that they are in excess of the national quotas, and that in many cases the deportation of these immigrants would entail considerable hardship and suffering. Mr. Bernstein suggested that the Committee endeavor to take steps to make suitable representations to the President of the United States with a view to having such immigrants temporarily admitted under bond, subject to the ratification of such action by suitable legislation by Congress. Upon motion, the subject was referred to the Executive Committee with power to take such steps as may be deemed advisable.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN,
Assistant Secretary

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

Before submitting a summary of the matters which engaged its attention during the past year, your Executive Committee deems it fitting to refer to the lamented death of one of the founders and, for the first six years of its existence, the President of this Committee,—Mayer Sulzberger, who died on April 20, 1923. Your Executive Committee gave expression, all too inadequate, of
its sense of bereavement, in the following resolution adopted at its meeting on May 27, 1923:

The American Jewish Committee mourns the death of Mayer Sulzberger, President of the Committee from its organization in 1906 until 1912, and a member of the Executive Committee until the time of his death.

Judge Sulzberger was passionately devoted to the rights of man. He loved justice and hated oppression and persecution wherever manifested. It was but natural that he should be deeply moved by the inhumanity with which his co-religionists were treated in various parts of the world. As a young man he was interested in the work of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites and when a new agency was required to defend the rights of the Jews and to secure for them equality before the law he heartily joined in the movement.

He presided over the conferences which brought this Committee into existence and upon its organization he reluctantly yielded to the unanimous sentiment which made him its President, this being the only national organization of which he ever accepted the presidency. He was most energetic in fulfilling the duties of the office and took many steps in behalf of his oppressed brethren in many lands. Most noteworthy was his presentation of the condition of the Jews in Russia and of the inequality suffered by American Jews in advocacy of the resolution introduced in Congress to abrogate the Treaty of 1832 with Russia under which the Russian Government
claimed the right to withhold its visa from passports issued by our Government to American citizens of the Jewish faith. His argument before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives was a masterpiece, disclosing intimate knowledge of European diplomacy and exhibiting deep feeling.

It is not within the province of this Committee to record the manifold activities of Judge Sulzberger during his long and useful career. He was an eminent lawyer and jurist; a distinguished scholar and promoter of Jewish learning; a great citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States. He repeatedly declined high office both from the State and from the Federal Government; yet he never wearied in aiding movements for the public good. He gave himself whole-heartedly to all causes for the betterment of his fellow-citizens and devoted himself untiringly to the welfare of the Jews here and abroad. He was at once wise in counsel and forceful in action; entirely devoid of personal ambition and free from all thought of self.

The American Jewish Committee has been singularly honored by his leadership and his unfailing interest in all of its activities, and can find no more worthy method of cherishing his memory than by striving to live up to the high ideals which he exemplified and to perpetuate them.

On May 30th your Committee joined with the representatives of other bodies in a memorial meeting held in Philadelphia at which addresses were delivered by the
Honorable Roland Morris, Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, and the President, Mr. Louis Marshall.

Death has deprived our organization of Samuel Dorf, another loyal friend, a member of the Committee and of the Executive Committee since 1909. Your Committee adopted the following tribute to the memory of Mr. Dorf who died on February 25, 1923:

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee profoundly laments the death of their colleague, SAMUEL DORF, of New York City, a member of the Committee and of its Executive Committee since 1909. He was faithful in his attendance at meetings of the Committee, helpful in its deliberations, and a loyal worker in carrying out its decisions. A popular leader for an entire generation of a great Jewish fraternal order, he was yet a man of great modesty, and never sought to claim for his views any special precedence or importance because of the great influence he wielded. He was always ready and willing to exert the full weight of this influence in support of any public causes, Jewish as well as non-Jewish, which promoted the ideals and upheld the principles of America. He will long be remembered for his energy, fidelity and loyalty.

Two members of the General Committee have also been taken from us, Charles Eisenman, of Cleveland, Ohio, a member-at-large, who died on March 9, 1923, and Alfred Benjamin, of Kansas City, a District Representative, who died on July 18, 1923. The following minutes respecting these deceased members were adopted by the Executive Committee:
It is with deep sorrow that the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee has learned of the untimely death of Charles Eisenman, of Cleveland, Ohio, a member of the General Committee. A man of many fine qualities and of personal charm, he was noted for his devotion to the public welfare and as a power for good not only in his own community, but wherever he came in contact with State and National movements. He was especially loyal to the cause of Jewish philanthropy and to our faith. In his passing a great void will be left in our ranks.

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee has learned with great regret of the death of Alfred Benjamin, of Kansas City, Mo., a member of the General Committee. Mr. Benjamin always responded to whatever calls were made upon him for advice and assistance in connection with the work of this Committee and was ever ready in his support of forward movements in his own community in which he was beloved and esteemed. The Committee has lost a sincere and generous supporter and a loyal friend.

The most important of the matters to which your Executive Committee gave consideration during the past year will now be reported.

A. DOMESTIC MATTERS

1. ANTI-JEWISH PROPAGANDA

Save for a few exceptions, the past year like that preceding it, witnessed a continuing decline of the anti-Jewish propaganda, so foreign to the spirit of our coun-
try, which was sought to be transplanted to its soil from abroad, five years ago. One of the exceptional instances referred to was the issuance first in the form of magazine articles later gathered in book form of what was pretended to be a scientific study of the Jews in America,—but what was in reality a worthless mixture of garbled history, spurious anthropology and reckless assertions to support a virulent attack upon the Jews of Eastern Europe who were characterized as being a mixed racial stock inferior to that of the Jews of Western Europe, and of whom it was asserted, "as candidates for assimilation these Jews, as they land at Ellis Island, are about as promising as a similarly inflowing stream of Hindus or Syrian Druses."

That these sensational articles were being published with an eye toward the possible increase in the circulation of the World's Work, by which they were sponsored, was made evident by the nature of the circular letters and newspaper advertisements which accompanied their appearance. When this publicity came to the attention of your President he entered the following courteous remonstrance, believing that the publishers, Messrs. Doubleday, Page and Company, were not cognizant of the steps that had been taken to exploit the Jews for commercial purposes:

January 26, 1923.

Gentlemen:

My attention has been called to a circular letter issued by you, bearing date January 11, 1923. I thoroughly appreciate that in issuing it you had not the slightest desire to intimate any but a friendly interest in the Jews of this country. Nevertheless,
on re-reading the first paragraph of the circular, I cannot escape an unpleasant sensation. It suggests, what I am convinced is not intended to be intimated, that there is an increase of ill-feeling against the Jews in this country, that there is a sentiment which, though it cannot be proven, is to the effect that the Jews are organized for the overthrow of other races, and that they are planning world dominance.

I have found that just such forms of expression constitute the most subtle method of conveying false impressions and of creating a state of mind which stimulates misconceptions and misunderstandings. Of course, nobody can prove that the Jews are organized for the overthrow of other races or that they are planning world dominance. It is not true. It is a monstrous conception. To say, however, that it cannot be proven, but that at the same time people feel that such is the case, is tantamount to a declaration that the negative should be proven by those who question the statement. According to this method of reasoning, if one says "I cannot prove it, but people feel that Mr. Jones is a thief," Mr. Jones has imposed upon him the burden of proving that he is not a thief; otherwise people will continue to feel that, although it cannot be proven that he is, he is nevertheless a thief.

The idea that the Jews are organized for the overthrow of other races and for world dominance, was sought to be established by the so-called Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion. Fortunately it has been demonstrated that that document was a clumsy
forgery. And yet responsible publishers in this country were not averse to issuing this palpable fabrication over their imprint.

It is needless for me to say that I have not the slightest suspicion that you are seeking to intimate that what you have said people feel (which is not true of the vast majority of the American people) is true, but the way in which you have expressed yourself would lead even intelligent men and women to believe that there is some mysterious basis for the feeling.

I therefore most earnestly request the recalling of these circulars and the substitution for them of another which cannot possibly be misinterpreted.

Very cordially yours,

Louis Marshall,
President, American Jewish Committee.

Doubleday, Page & Company,
Garden City, New York.

This letter, addressed to the publishers, brought the following unsatisfactory reply from the author of the circular letter complained of:

January 29, 1923.

Mr. Louis Marshall, President,
American Jewish Committee,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Acknowledging your letter of January 26th, you are entirely correct in your assumption that it was
not our intention to malign the Jews or engage in controversy and if you will read the opening paragraph of Mr. Hendrick's article in the December issue of The World's Work, I am sure that you will get our point of view.

The current issue concludes this series. There will be no more circulars descriptive of it distributed.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature illegible]
Mgr. Circulation Dept.

In the meantime, other articles had appeared and the series had been advertised in the daily press in a sensational manner. Your President thereupon addressed the following letter to the head of the publishing firm:

February 8, 1923.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I recently wrote to your company regarding a circular issued by it under date of January 11, 1923. In reply I received an answer from your Circulation Manager which was quite unsatisfactory. He indicated that you were no longer using the circular. The mischief, however, had been done. For that reason I deem it to be my duty to lay these facts before you, in order that you may do whatever is in your power to alleviate the situation. I am quite sure that you would not personally approve of the circulation by your house of a document which contains the insinuations with which this circular bristles.

I also find another circular issued by The World’s
Work, of which your company is the publisher, which I regard as objectionable. It relates to Mr. Hendrick's article entitled "The Jews in America," and treats the Jew as if he were a deleterious germ. You advertise a wave of anti-Semitism as "sweeping over the world since the ending of the World War," and say that it has apparently reached the United States. By hypnotic suggestion you are thus helping to stimulate the very thing that the anti-Semites are seeking to accomplish, by giving them the advertising which is the breath of their nostrils. You say that it is not surprising "that anti-Semitism should prevail in Russia, Germany, France, indeed in the whole continent of Europe." That would indicate to the average reader that you are intimating that there must be a cause for anti-Semitism in those countries. You likewise state that Congress has passed and the President has signed an immigration law chiefly intended to restrict the entrance of Jews from Eastern Europe. There is no justification for that statement, as to which you say that "it is just as well to be frank about the matter." The immigration law to which you refer was general in its terms and related to all immigrants. Its chief purpose was, not to restrict the entrance of Jews from Eastern Europe, but to limit immigration likely to come to this country from any part of Europe.

In the same circular, after referring to the dreadful fact that every day in their lives your readers "have some contact with Jews, often unknowingly," and that Jews intermarry and change their religion,
you add "yet we still think of them as Jews: Jews first, and musicians, Americans, Episcopalians or what not, secondarily." Evidently this is intended to reflect upon the Jews. It occurs to me, however, that it may reflect upon those to whom you refer as "we". Would it not perhaps be just as important to analyze their state of mind and their stigmata, rather than to specialize upon the Jews?

Such reflections as you have made upon the Jews may possibly increase the circulation of your magazine, but you will permit me to say that I do not regard the methods employed as worthy of a firm which had in its membership the late Walter H. Page.

On some future occasion I may express my views with regard to the articles written by Mr. Hendrick on "The Jews in America." For the present I refrain from doing so, because I desire to confine myself to the two circulars which I have discussed.

You will, of course, understand that I am not writing in any spirit of hostility, but solely in the interest of justice and fair play and in the hope of stimulating peace and good-will among men by the removal of the stumbling blocks created by appeals to passion, prejudice, hatred and suspicion against any part of the population of our country.

Very truly yours,

(signed) LOUIS MARSHALL

President, American Jewish Committee.
Frank N. Doubleday, Esq.,
President, Doubleday, Page & Company,
120 West 32nd Street, New York City.

The foregoing communication brought only a curt reply, to which your President responded with the following:

February 21, 1923.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your of the 12th instant, in answer to my letter of the 8th concerning a circular letter issued by your company in which, as I sought to point out, reflections were made upon the Jews which I regarded as unjustified and injurious to good order. You answer that you do not feel competent to discuss the subject and that if you attempted to do so "we would get nowhere." You therefore brush aside what I have said and ask to be excused from going into details.

In writing to you I did so in the belief that, as the head of an important publishing house, you recognized the fact that you were exercising an office of great responsibility; that the literature which you were disseminating and, especially, the circulars which you were issuing for the purpose of promoting your business were intended for public consumption and that you appreciated the dangers that might lurk in publications of utterances that might arouse racial and religious hatreds and animosities. Apparently, however, I have been mistaken.

The cavalier manner in which you seek to dismiss
my courteous communication on a subject of vital importance, tends to show that you recognize no responsibility, and that the only thing that interests you is the sale of your goods. It is the same state of mind which prompts some merchants to sell adulterated wares, however, deleterious they may be; which leads some druggists to sell dangerous narcotics to those who have formed the habit of using them, or to stimulate such a habit. I had entertained a different opinion of you and your house.

I have before me an advertisement which The World's Work has recently published in various newspapers, which, in great headlines, asks: "Is the Polish Jew a Menace?" and with some lack of modesty it is asserted that all New York is arguing about Mr. Hendrick's article bearing that name. Here, again there is evidence that you are proceeding entirely on "commercial" lines, without the slightest sense of responsibility.

Since writing to you I have read Mr. Hendrick's article which you are thus advertising and with every desire to exercise self-restraint I state, and am ready to take the responsibility for what I am saying, that it is a dangerous and mischievous production and that it is unfair and bristles with falsehoods. It inflicts a grave injustice upon a large body of industrious and conscientious men and women whom it either maliciously or ignorantly maligns. For some of the statements which it contains there is absolutely no excuse, because I happen to know, that, before he wrote these articles he was informed au-
thoritatively that the facts were just contrary of what he asserts them to be. Selecting at random two sentences from page 368 of the article we read:

“He [the Orthodox Jew of Poland] treats his womankind in a way that suggests his Asiatic origin. ‘Thank God I am not a dog, a woman, or a Christian,’ is the prayer of thanksgiving with which he begins his day.”

It is absolutely untrue that the Polish Jew treats his womankind in the manner in which Mr. Hendrick suggests. Those who know can tell him that in the Orthodox Jewish household woman reigns supreme and is respected and honored by every member of the family. The alleged prayer is an infamous misrepresentation. The Orthodox Jew never prayed in the sense in which Mr. Hendrick suggests. The Orthodox Jew thanks God that he is not a woman for just one reason, not because he condemned woman, but because the obligation to perform various religious functions was imposed upon man, and he thanks God because he has the privilege of performing those functions. He never gave thanks that he was not a Christian. His thanks were given because he was not created a heathen, a prayer in which doubtless millions of Christians daily unite, otherwise they would not be so concerned, as they appear to be, in the conversion of the heathen to Christianity. Mr. Hendrick was told all this before he wrote that article. What is, therefore, to be inferred from the fact that he has ventured to publish these strictures?

This is but one of many illustrations of statements,
calculated to place the Polish and Russian Jews of America in a false light, with which the article abounds. But apparently you are not interested in what becomes of the dynamite that you are distributing. It is a matter of indifference to you whether it results in lasting injury to your fellow-man. It is evident that the business end of your enterprise is the only thing that gives you concern. You absolve yourself from considering the higher and more important phases, by saying that you do not feel competent to discuss them. I am quite sure that Mr. Page would not have taken such a position.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Louis Marshall,
President, American Jewish Committee.

F. N. Doubleday, Esq,
President, Doubleday, Page & Co.,
Garden City, New York.

When, several months later, the articles, retaining in substance the glaring errors which had been called to the attention of the publishers, were published in book form with a "jacket" on which were printed the rhetorical questions: "Are the Polish Jews a Menace?" and "With their un-American creed will they ever be absorbed into the American commonwealth?", your President was again moved to remonstrate in the following terms:

June 23, 1923.

Dear Sir:

Although my letters addressed to you on January 26th, February 8th and February 21st, 1923, called
your attention to a number of circulars and advertisements issued by your firm relating to a series of articles published in the *World's Work* written by Mr. Burton J. Hendrick and entitled "The Jews in America," and in which I tried to show that they contained covert charges against the Jews which were absolutely false and which were certain to be mischievous, the only answer which I have thus far received from you has been a statement that you do not feel competent to discuss the subject and that if you attempted to do so "we would get nowhere." My letters were couched in courteous terms. They sought to prove to you, as they would to any fair-minded man, how unwarranted your insinuations were, and to demonstrate the injustice done to a large body of industrious and conscientious men and women who were maliciously or ignorantly maligned.

Instead of being deterred from continuing your objectionable methods of advertising these articles, you have just published them in book form, and to aggravate the offense against good taste and decency the jacket in which the book is sold, referring to the Polish Jews of this country, contains this query: "With their un-American creed, will they ever be absorbed into the American commonwealth?"

This interrogation emanates from the publishers. It is intended to bait the hook with which to catch gudgeons. It is Iago-like in its sinfulness and in its purpose to inspire the feeling of hatred among those who harken to your words.

What do you mean when you refer to their "un-
American creed?" How long is it that, under our form of government one citizen may hold up to contumely the creed of another, or question his liberty of conscience or the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship? I have carefully read the book to ascertain what there is in the creed of the Polish Jew that is un-American, and I find that it is that the Orthodox Jew of Eastern Europe regards Saturday as his Sabbath, while American industry recognizes Sunday as the day of rest; that he is perhaps the most prayerful person in the world; that he accompanies practically every act with a fixed ritual; that almost every hour of the day has its religious observances; that he is in almost continuous communion with the Almighty; that he observes his dietary laws, and that in the slaughtering of cattle for consumption he likewise observes an ancient tradition which prohibits him from eating blood; that he reads newspapers printed in Hebrew characters, and that on religious holidays his children absent themselves from school in order to observe the tenets of their faith.

Conceding the charges to be true, that these people observe the principles laid down in the Old Testament and in the Talmud, that they regard their religion as a part of their lives, that they are in constant communion with their Creator, is it becoming in those who have always regarded the Puritans as the backbone of the American Commonwealth, as the men and the women who have imparted to it high ideals and noble concepts, to cast
obloquy upon the Orthodox Jew for evincing the very spirit which made the Puritan so powerful an instrument in the shaping of the American Commonwealth? If this creed of the Orthodox Jew is un-American, then it will become necessary for all of us to revise our estimate of those whom in the past we have regarded as the paragons of good citizenship.

But there is a further count in the indictment framed by Mr. Hendrick, one to which I have referred in one of my previous letters to you. Speaking of the Orthodox Jew, he says: "He treats his womankind in a way that suggests his Asiatic origin. 'Thank God I am not a woman, thank God I am not a Goy,' is the prayer of thanksgiving with which he begins his day." And with a pretense of learning which he does not possess, in a footnote this pundit informs us that the world "Goy" is Hebrew for non-Jew and that it is translated as "gentile," "stranger," or—in a free sense—"Christian." What Mr. Hendrick seeks to insinuate is, that the Orthodox Jew is a brute toward womankind and that he has a hatred of Christians.

Let me demonstrate to you, or to any other fair-minded person, what a venomous and wilful misrepresentation this is. The Daily Prayer Book of the Orthodox Jew, of which Mr. Hendrick was aware when he wrote his article, shows beyond the possibility of misconception how the Orthodox Jew begins his day. At the beginning of the morning service which he recites, he reads the following excerpt from the Talmud: "These are the things, the fruits
of which man enjoys in this world, while the stock remains for him for the world to come: viz., honoring father and mother, the practice of charity, timely attendance at the house of study, morning and evening, hospitality to wayfarers, visiting the sick, dowering the bride, attending the dead to the grave, devotion in prayer, and making peace between man and his fellow; but the study of the Law is equal to them all.” This is followed by the so-called blessings which are recited by the devout Orthodox Jew. The first of them, which has been so malignantly misstated, reads: “Blessed art Thou, O Lord our God, King of the Universe, who hast not made me a heathen.”

The original Hebrew does not contain the word “Goy.” It speaks of the “Nochri”—the accurate translation of which is “a heathen.” So long as our Christian friends maintain their foreign missions for the purpose of converting the heathen to their faith, I do not assume that it is for them to find fault with one who thanks God that he has not been made a heathen.

The next subject of thanks is that he who offers the prayer has not been made a bondman, and the Orthodox man gives thanks that he has not been made a woman, while the woman gives thanks that she has been made according to the will of God. Those who understand the Jewish point of view cannot fail to appreciate that the prayer of the man is based upon the idea that he has imposed upon him the obligation to perform various religious duties,
and he gives thanks because he has been accorded the privilege of performing those duties. It is quite possible that there are those who do not regard the performance of a religious duty, or even a civic duty, as a sacred obligation. The Orthodox Jew does not share that point of view. Far from treating woman-kind as inferior to man, the Jewess has in Orthodox families always occupied the post of honor. Nobody can read the Old Testament without being impressed with the thought that Sarah, Rebekah, Rachel, Leah, Miriam, Hannah, Esther and Ruth were regarded as on an equality with the patriarchs and the sons of Israel.

Let me pursue my statement as to the contents of the morning prayer which you would have your customers regard as an un-American creed. The prayer of thanks continues by blessing God for opening the eyes of the blind, for clothing the naked, for loosing them that are bound, for raising up them that are bowed down, for spreading forth the earth above the waters, for supplying every want, for making firm the steps of man, for girding Israel with might and crowning it with glory, for giving strength to the weary, and for removing sleep from the eyes and slumber from the eye-lids. And the Almighty is then asked "to make us all familiar with Thy Law and to make us cleave to Thy Commandments." And He is then importuned "to lead us not into the power of sin, or of transgression or iniquity, or of temptation, or of scorn; to let not the evil inclination have sway over us, to keep us far
from a bad man and a bad companion, to make us cleave to the good inclination and good works, to subdue our inclination so that it may submit itself unto Him,” and “to let us obtain this day and every day grace, favor and mercy in Thine eyes and in the eyes of all who behold is; and bestow loving kindness upon us.”

Do you believe in your heart that a people which for more than twenty centuries has directed these prayers to the God of the Universe are entertaining an un-American creed? Do you really doubt that men and women endowed with these ideals can be absorbed into the American commonwealth? Do you believe that the fact that you submit yourself to be incompetent to discuss this subject can be looked upon by any honest or enlightened man even as a palliation for the criminal libel to which you have given circulation, and with no other motive than that, regardless of consequences, you may put money in your purse? I can pray even for such as you. May the Almighty in His great mercy forgive you!

Yours truly,
(Signed) Louis Marshall,

F. N. Doubleday, Esq.,
Garden City, New York.

To this the publishers made no reply. Apparently they are contented with the financial return which they have derived from the humiliating sale of their honor and from the stain which they have affixed upon their reputation.
Recently, the same publishers have begun the printing in their magazine of a new series of articles bearing the suggestive title, "The Immigration Peril," by one Gino C. Speranza, a son of Italian immigrants, who, the editors assert, "clearly diagnoses the most serious disease of the American body politic and suggests practical remedies."

The thesis of these articles is that "the most serious disease of the American body politic" appears to be that the influx of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe is tending to destroy the national homogeneity and that instead of becoming Americanized these immigrants are so to speak de-Americanizing our democracy, the basis of which was already established in 1790 as "distinctly Anglo-Saxon" and "distinctly Christian and specifically Protestant."

The "practical remedies" which the author of these articles is likely to suggest are foreshadowed by the following statement of the editor: "Good immigration laws are those that admit the largest number of Northwestern Europeans. Bad immigration laws are those that permit an indiscriminate influx from Eastern and Mediterranean Europe."

The writer pretends to see as evidence of the presence in America of "huge masses of non-American-minded individuals," the existence of newspapers printed in foreign languages and the use of languages other than English in Divine Worship; he instances as an obvious fault of the American immigration policy that "during five years...enough Jews passed through Ellis Island to outnumber all the communicants of the Protestant churches in Greater New York;" he refers to the rise
of what he calls the "Jewish vote" in New York, saying that "from a humility that was almost abject, years ago when Jews were few in number and weak in leadership, they have developed to a point where they are the most self-assertive element in the political life of the city."

As a member of the New York State Immigration Commission appointed by Governor Hughes in 1908, and of which your President was the Chairman, Mr. Speranza expressed entirely opposite views. Then while acting under the obligation of his oath of office, he joined in praise of the immigrants who had come to this country and looked upon them as valuable economic and spiritual assets and approved of the measures that were recommended to protect them from exploitation. He now alleges that "long study, observation, and thought have wholly changed my (his) views." What can have occurred in the interval to produce so striking a change? During six years of that period far more immigrants returned to their native lands than arrived in this country, without referring to those who went abroad in the armies of the republic to fight the battles of democracy.

Your Committee has also remonstrated with the Encyclopedia Britannica Corporation for the gross unfairness of the treatment of the Polish-Jewish question in the article on Poland in Volume 32, one of the three "new volumes" covering the decade 1910-1920, and published in 1922. The discussion of recent Polish-Jewish relations is one-sided and oblivious of the facts. It is in effect a defense of the attitude of the extreme anti-Semites in Poland. The writer of the article, as is clearly demonstrated by the text, relied altogether upon the
report of a single individual, one Captain Peter Wright, who could not possibly have spoken with authority because at the most he had been in Poland only three months, and that at a time when post-war turmoil and confusion were prevalent and when blind partisanship was at its worst. The admirable diary of Captain Arthur Goodhart, who sojourned in Poland during this period, as a dispassionate observer in the service of our Government, convincingly establishes the injustice and the libellous character of the article. Unfortunately, this great error in an important work of reference upon which many rely was not and in all probability could not have been discovered before the volumes were published and distributed, and, therefore, no adequate correction has thus far been found practicable. The subject was, however, taken up with the publishers, by your Committee with the view of mitigating the evil, but thus far no satisfactory result has been accomplished.

As usual, the Committee has kept informed of other attempts to spread ill-feeling against Jews and whenever it has been considered helpful, the attention of writers and publishers of this kind of literature has been directed to its significance and gravity. Your Committee is happy to report that there has been a decided recession in the number of such attempts, even though the Dearborn Independent occasionally reverts to its pet obsession, and the Dearborn Publishing Company is continuing in America the circulation in pamphlet form of the libellous anti-Jewish articles which have appeared in its columns from time to time. Translations of these pamphlets in various European languages have also been widely circulated.
in those countries where anti-Semitism is at its worst, with whose funds, is not positively known, though it may be surmised. What a noble contribution to literature, to world peace and to the cause of humanity!

2. **The "Jewish Vote"**

On October 14th last, in the course of an address to the American Jewish Congress, Mr. Israel Zangwill, the eminent author and publicist said:

“All religious bodies have organizations for protection and self-expression, with annual congresses under whatever name... Every spiritual movement must in fact touch the political both by its concrete incarnation, and by its objects.... So long as the political ends sought are within the State, and not subversive of it, it is the positive duty of the religious body to seek political ends.... If there is no Jewish vote today—and by a Jewish vote, I do not mean a vote for Jews—it is a disgrace, not a policy to be commended. If Jews will neither use their vote to protect themselves nor to express their ethical conceptions, then they do but cumber the ground.”

This was widely interpreted in the press and by the American public as meaning that occasion may arise when it would be advisable for Jews to vote as a body. Convinced of the fallacy as well as of the inherent danger lurking in such a doctrine and that the spread of the idea that Jews held to it would lead to serious misunderstanding of their true attitude, your President regarded it as
his duty to disavow the imputation by means of the following statement issued to the press:

"My attention has been called to a statement made by Mr. Zangwill in his address at Carnegie Hall on October 14, 1923, which has been made the subject of editorial comment by the Christian Science Monitor. I disagree totally with Mr. Zangwill's intimation that the Jews of this country should unite for political action, or that there should be such a thing as a Jewish vote in the United States. The thought cannot be tolerated that the citizens of this country shall form racial or religious groups in the exercise of their civic and political functions. The citizens of the United States constitute one people and there can be no divergent interests among them so far as government is concerned. For years the leaders of Jewish thought in this country have with emphasis decried the intimation, emanating from those who do not understand the genius of American institutions, that recognition should be given to an Irish, a German, a Jewish, or a British vote. In like manner, the idea that there should be a Jewish Republican or a Jewish Democratic, or an Irish Republican or an Irish Democratic, political club has been justly deprecated. It is the glory of our country that before the law all men are equal, that every member of the state owes unqualified loyalty to it, that its laws must be free from discrimination, and apply equally to all citizens. Hence every citizen, regardless of origin, creed or color, is equally bound to observe the laws that are
enacted by the Congress and by the State Legislatures, as interpreted by the courts. It is, therefore, inconceivable that a government of laws and not of men, such as ours is, can exist if the electorate is divided and sub-divided into a multitude of segments or blocs, each considering merely its own special interests. I am confident that there is no part of the population of this country which would with greater determination oppose such an idea of political segregation as the Jews. For centuries their ancestors in foreign lands suffered from the consequences of an enforced segregation of this character, and they would not be so fatuous as to create voluntarily a condition which in effect would establish an American ghetto. Our fellow-citizens need not fear that Mr. Zangwill’s views on this subject are shared by the Jews of the United States. The spontaneous protest which they have voiced is sufficient evidence of that fact.”

3. **The Ku Klux Klan**

For several years past, the Executive Committee has observed and studied the organization and the activities of the Ku Klux Klan, one of the tenets of which is that Negroes, Jews and Catholics are not now and can never become “one hundred per cent American.” Hitherto the committee has not deemed it consonant with a proper sense of dignity to notice the propaganda of this organization and has consistently advised other Jewish organizations to take the same attitude, because of the conviction that, inasmuch as the Ku Klux Klan pretends
to be an organization of Protestant Christian citizens, it was the duty of the American people as a whole and of the Protestant churches in particular to counteract the mischiefs sought to be wrought by the Ku Klux Klan. This attitude was recently publicly formulated by your President when he was requested by the New York World to make a statement on the subject, on the occasion of the first detailed official announcement made by the "Imperial Wizard" of the Klan with regard to its attitude toward Negroes, Jews and Catholics. The statement of Mr. Marshall follows:

"Hitherto I have regarded the Ku Klux Klan movement as so utterly ridiculous as to be undeserving of serious consideration. Now that the Imperial Wizard has openly defined its program, it may perhaps be permissible to comment upon it. In substance it is, that the right to live in this country is to be confined to those who are white and Anglo-Saxon and Protestant. Negroes are to be excluded because of their color, although their African ancestors were forcibly brought to this country in shackles, by Anglo-Saxon slave-dealers. They may be Protestant, and yet the ten millions of them born in this country, whose forebears had no choice as to their coming here, must disappear. The Jews are given notice to quit, because it is said that 'patriotism as the Anglo-Saxon feels it is to them impossible.' Yet they have served in all the armies of the Republic, have contributed liberally to the support of the Government, have known how to live and to die for the country, and have participated in its
moral, intellectual, industrial and commercial advancement. It is difficult to know what Anglo-Saxon patriotism means. The Irish, the Scotch, the French, the Scandinavians, the Italians, must be excluded, because they are not Anglo-Saxons; and yet it has been generally believed that they are intensely patriotic. The recorded history of the Jews is an inspiring narrative of unrivaled patriotism. Without detracting from the patriotism of a large part of so-called Anglo-Saxons those of other origins have equally proven their loyalty to this country, and none to a greater degree that the Jew. He certainly, in common with all good citizens, reveres the Constitution of the United States, loves the institutions of this country, and feels a deep sense of gratitude for the rights which have been accorded to him here. The Imperial Wizard, however, preaches a violation of the Constitution. Apparently he is seeking to impose a religious test, to establish Protestantism as the State religion; to prohibit the free exercise of any other religion; to abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, to deny to those within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws, to nullify the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Does this represent 'patriotism' as the Anglo-Saxon feels it? To me it sounds suspiciously like treason against the Republic.

Roman and Greek Catholics are likewise to be excluded from American life, because they are of a faith different from that approved by the Imperial Wizard and his masked cohorts. Although Catho-
lies were the first settlers in our territory, although they are white, and many of them of what is classified as Anglo-Saxon blood, yet, because they cannot meet the religious test sought to be imposed upon them, their name is anathema. It matters not how conscientious they are in the performance of all of their civic duties, how high their standard of moral and ethical conduct, how ready they have been and are to make sacrifices for the land which they love, yet, because they are 'other-minded,' and do not fit into the Procrustean bed of the Ku Klux Klan, they are condemned to exile.

To do more than to state the proposition is to question the honor and the integrity of the American people. It is not for the Negro or the Jew or the Catholic to join issue with any organization that entertains such abominable theories. It is for the American people as a whole, it is for the Protestant churches, as many of them have spontaneously done, to repudiate doctrines so iniquitous in their consequences. It is an insult to those of our citizens who are loyal to the fundamental principles of our Government to contemplate that a dogma of so monstrous a nature can be regarded by them otherwise than with detestation and contempt. I have such confidence in their sense of justice and fairness and in their genuine patriotism, that I feel it to be entirely appropriate to resume my former attitude of indifference toward the Ku Klux Klan and all its works.”
4. "Israel und die Voelker"

About a year ago, the late Doctor Joseph Bloch of Vienna, a noted publicist in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, in the Parliament of which he served with distinction for seventeen years, published a book entitled "Israel und die Voelker, nach Juedischer Lehre." Doctor Bloch wrote this book in compliance with the suggestion made to him twenty years before by Doctor Adolph Jellinek who, referring to Bloch as "the Hercules of the anti-Semitic Augean stables," pointed out the need of a scholarly work to meet the requirements of Jews and non-Jews, especially those unfamiliar with Jewish religious literature, who might have occasion to have accessible a ready answer to anti-Semitic libels, many of which are based on perverted translations or misinterpretations of passages in the Talmud, Zohar, Shulhan Aruk and other sources. Doctor Bloch's book is a complete compendium of the various accusations from time to time directed against the Jewish people and supplies a most thorough antidote, demonstrating their falsity and the malice which permeates these vicious concoctions. The basis of his work is found in the authoritative opinions rendered, in the course of a judicial investigation, by two distinguished Christian scholars designated as official experts by an Austrian tribunal, Professor Dr. Theodor Noeldecke of the University of Strasburg and Dr. August Wuensche of Dresden.

Your Committee purchased five hundred copies of the work for presentation to leading public libraries and to the collections of the principal colleges, universities and
theological schools in the United States. An English translation of the book is to be published shortly.

5. The American Peace Award

Your Committee has been invited to be represented in the Co-operating Council of national organizations in connection with the prize offered by Mr. Edward Bok for "the best practicable plan by which the United States may co-operate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world." The terms of the award have been distributed to all our members and contributors, and the Committee will also co-operate in giving the widest possible circulation to the winning plan and in securing by means of a referendum the expression of the views of as many citizens as possible regarding it.

6. Immigration

The existing immigration law restricting the number of immigrants from any one country to three percentum of the natives of that country in the United States at the time of the 1910 census, is to remain in force until June 30, 1924, according to the policy which prevailed in Congress in the spring of 1922. Aside from the fact that the law is unscientific and arbitrary, it places upon immigrants the burden of keeping informed of the state of the quotas allowed to each country so as to avoid the tragic consequences of arriving here after the monthly or the annual quotas have been exhausted even though at the time of their embarkation they held passports bearing the visa of American consular officers and looked
upon their documents as a guarantee of the right to enter if otherwise admissible under the law. Unfortunately it frequently happens that at the moment of landing the quotas have been exhausted, often but a fraction of an hour and in one instance only the fraction of a minute before, with the result that many otherwise admissible aliens are denied entrance and are sent back whence they came, where their reception is often problematical. The quota law also leads to a rush of immigrants at the beginning of each month, and during the early months of the year, making the administration of the law difficult and creating congestion at receiving stations, resulting in such unfavorable conditions there as to call forth criticism from many observers.

All these difficulties and injustices came into public notice during the past year, largely because the dearth of man-power in many industries focussed attention upon the immigration question, and especially its economic aspects. All who have studied the subject from an industrial angle concur in the conclusion that a percentum restriction law is altogether arbitrary, and such important organizations as the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of American Manufacturers have urged the adoption of a more flexible law, as one subserving the best interests of the country.

Doctrinaire restrictionists, however, are satisfied that the quota law has achieved the result desired by them, namely, the restriction of immigration in general, and the limitation of the number of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe in particular. Having succeeded in procuring the enactment of the present law they are now
preparing to go further and are contemplating a reduction of the norm from three to two percentum, and of establishing as the basis, not the census of 1920 nor that of 1910, but that of 1890, simply because according to the latter a much smaller number of residents in the United States is shown to have come from Southern and Eastern Europe. By the same token the statistics of 1790 might prove even more agreeable to those whose wish it is, to make of this a nation of mythical “nordics,” whatever they may be. There has also been agitation for the enactment of a law requiring the registering of aliens, involving periodic appearances before Government officials, the payment of special fees until such aliens become naturalized citizens, the most serious difficulties in changing their places of residences and constant police espionage. The ostensible purpose of this proposed measure is to prepare these aliens for citizenship by affording them educational opportunities, which judging from experience will be entirely negligible, but its practical effect will be to introduce in the United States a bureaucratic system of passports and of Government surveillance with all their implications and which are conducive to oppression and extortion and which, it is unnecessary to add, are utterly abhorrent to the principle of personal liberty upon which the Republic has hitherto rested.

These proposals vividly reveal the vice of arbitrary restrictive measures, and justify the attitude of this Committee during the past seventeen years in constantly opposing what it believes to be the evils of the policy of restrictive immigration based on any theory other than the exclusion of those mentally, morally and physically unfit
and of those opposed to organized government. Once admitted, the extremes to which a general restrictive policy may be carried cannot be foreseen. The entering wedge was the literacy test. After its enactment, it was not difficult for those who pretend to look upon immigration in, and of itself to be obnoxious, to secure the passage of the present quota law. Now, there is serious advocacy of a lower percentage rate, of alien registration, of examinations abroad, of the selection of immigrants, and of other like schemes, all looking to the exclusion of newcomers and all unmistakably opposed to the historic policy under which our country grew from strength to strength and became happy and prosperous.

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 make every sacrifice of love and devotion for the country of their adoption. Most of the measures now being proposed cast an undeserved slur upon our foreign-born citizens. They are virtually told that they are men and women of inferior race, that they are not assimilable, that they are undesirable, that even though they be citizens and have faithfully performed the duties of citizenship they are not wanted. The gross injustice of this attitude is aggravated by the fact that the most chauvinistic of the restrictionists have either themselves immigrated to this country or their parents came here as immigrants. This is an unfortunate manifestation of a
spirit of arrogance, of selfishness and of racial prejudice that bodes ill for the future if it is 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 that sense of unity and harmony of which America has hitherto been the embodiment.

7. The Bureau of Jewish Social Research

The arrangement entered into in 1919 under which this Committee has been contributing toward the support of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, which has undertaken to do the statistical and information work, formerly conducted in the office of the Committee's own Bureau of Statistics has been continued during the past year. The Summary of Events of Jewish Interest, publication of which began in September, 1921, has been appearing regularly since then and has come to be highly regarded as an accurate and faithful record of the most important items of news of Jewish interest appearing in the press of almost every country.

Much of the statistical material published in Volume 25 of the American Jewish Year Book was compiled by this Bureau, under the direction of Dr. H. S. Linfield, in charge of its Department of Information and Statistics.

8. The American Jewish Year Book

The current volume of this publication, number twenty-five of the series, all but nine of which were compiled under the supervision of your Committee in conjunction with the Jewish Publication Society, was prepared under the editorship of the assistant-secretary of your
Committee. This volume contains five special features of interest. These are (1) an article by Miss Hannah London on Portraits of Jews of Early American Painters, throwing interesting light on the position of honor and usefulness occupied by many Jews in the Colonial period of American history, and showing that our brethren in those days were among those who gave encouragement to the development of the fine arts in the early years of our national existence; (2) the address on the Jewish method of slaughtering animals delivered by Dr. Moses Hyamson, on behalf of this Committee before the Forty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Humane Association, at St. Paul, Minnesota, which was reported upon at our meeting a year ago; (3) an article by Dr. Israel Davidson on Kol Nidre, the ancient prayer, whose origin is shrouded in mystery, and which has been the occasion of much misunderstanding and misrepresentation; (4) an article by Dr. Benjamin Harrow on nine Jews who have won Nobel prizes; and (5) a classified list of standard books in English on Jewish subjects, compiled by Mr. I. George Dobsevage. It also contains a translation of the Responsum by Professor Louis Ginzberg to the question as to whether unfermented wine may be used in Jewish ceremonies.

It may be noted, in connection with Dr. Hyamson's article on Shehitah that it was reprinted and widely distributed by the Board of Deputies of British Jews in the early months of the present year when attacks were made upon the Jewish method of slaughtering animals and legislation was introduced in Parliament which might have led to the prohibition of the Shehitah.
B. CONDITIONS OF JEWS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

There has been but little change except for the better in the condition of our brethren overseas, during the past year. Various facts indicating the trend of events will be briefly enumerated. In a general way, it may be said that there has been a steady improvement except in Germany where an alarming increase in anti-Jewish agitation has taken place.

I. ANTI-JEWISH AGITATION

While there has not been any appreciable decline in agitation against Jews in the few countries where it is still prevalent, yet there has not been any notable increase in its virulence or spread, save as already said, in Germany. The wave of anti-Semitism which swept through the universities of Central and Southern Europe during the fall and winter of 1922, and which for some time appeared to be assuming disquieting proportions has since receded considerably. In Germany, agitators who were in every case affiliated with the reactionary parties which are seeking to overthrow the Republican Government and to re-establish a monarchy, continued their attempts to lay at the door of the Jews responsibility for Germany's unhappy situation, without the slightest shred of justification, charging them with having conspired to ruin the Fatherland, and with having brought upon it all its present ills. In view of the fact that they constitute scarcely one per cent of the population and that reliable statistics have shown that practically every able-bodied Jew was under arms during the war, in which over 80,000
of the aggregate Jewish population of 600,000 saw service at the front, 12,000 laying down their lives in the struggle, while 35,000 were decorated and 23,000 promoted, the wicked untruthfulness of this charge is at once revealed. And yet the Deutschvoelkische Freiheits Partei has demanded that the Jews be subjected to special laws as aliens and that they be prohibited from acquiring real property. Bavarian anti-Semites have urged the internment of Jews and the seizure of men of prominence to be held as hostages, until the Allied forces shall evacuate the Rhineland. The notorious Count Reventlow has even made the fantastic proposal that the communists in Germany unite with the "nationalists" in order to overthrow the government and to set up a new order which shall be purely German, which means anti-Jewish. In spite of the high cost of paper and printing, a mass of incendiary literature of a most hateful, lurid and inflammatory character has been published and circulated and even bank-notes have had anti-Jewish inscriptions imprinted upon or affixed to them. In Upper Silesia and in Bavaria, Jews have been attacked in the streets, and in the latter state, which is the hot-bed of Kaiserism and the habitat of the "grey shirts" of Hitler, Jews who are not native born citizens of the state, even though they may be citizens of the Reich have been summarily expelled. Recently this anti-Jewish propaganda has been deliberately spread among the working classes and the attempt has been shamelessly made, in spite of its absurdity, to link up the Jews with the Ruhr occupations and with the decline in the value of the mark, when in reality it has led to their financial ruin.
True to Russian precedents, the Jew has been made the scapegoat for the evils brought upon Germany by the monarchists, and, not unlike the result of Russian tactics, the German agitation recently culminated in a riot in the Jewish quarter of Berlin, in the course of which shops were gutted, homes looted, and acts of personal violence committed. Reports of this shameful occurrence agree in stating that it was not a spontaneous outburst, but that groups of agitators incited crowds of the disgruntled unemployed to vent their wrath in attacking the Jews.

It appears that the civil and military authorities were taken by surprise by the outbreak and that considerable time elapsed before they mastered the situation. It is understood that the Berlin Government is taking steps to pursue the instigators, and that an investigation has been begun with a view to indemnifying the injured, but the sad fact remains that the German capital has witnessed so disgraceful an outrage against civilization.

That the mass of the German people do not sympathize with the anti-Semitic agitation has just been shown by the ludicrous dégringolade of what will go down into history as the "Beer-Hall Revolution," staged by the arch-monarchists and irreconcilable anti-Semites Hitler and Ludendorff. The situation is not free from alarm. Events will be anxiously watched.

The recrudescence of hyper-nationalism to which this agitation is largely traceable, was also responsible for the anti-Jewish outbreak in the German University at Prague where so-called deutschnational students demanded the resignation of the rector, a Jew, on the
alleged ground that his appointment was a stain upon the "true German character" of the University. Inasmuch as 38 per cent of the students were Jews and as many of the Christian students refused to join the extreme nationalists, the agitation of the latter gained little headway in Czecho-Slovakia, where the government maintained a firm stand. But this outbreak led to disorders in the universities of other countries, where demands were made by the Christian students for the exclusion or the restriction of the enrolment of Jews. This agitation spread to Austria, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Roumania. In the latter country, the disorders were intense and led to such outbreaks of violence that the government was compelled to order the temporary closing of the universities in a number of centers, to the detriment, incidentally, of the Jewish students who comprised a large part of the student bodies there. It is only in Roumania that the student agitation appears to have had any lasting influence. The Constitution accords equality to all citizens, irrespective of race or creed, but there are many local officials who are permitting discrimination against Jewish students by resorting to administrative subterfuges, such as the requirement of a perfect knowledge of the Roumanian language for admission. In Austria, the faculty of the Vienna Technicum has set up a norm of ten per cent for foreign Jews.

The financial necessities of Hungary appear to have dictated an attempt at a modification of the "Christian policy" of the government with the result that somewhat firmer steps have been taken to suppress anti-Jewish agitation, but the numerus clausus for Jewish students re-
mains in force, the Parliament having decided in January last, by a vote of 83 to 38 against the repeal of this law.

In Poland, the proposal for a percentage restriction of the enrolment of Jews, was supported by the government, but due to the protest of liberal public opinion in Polish academic circles, but more especially in France, where the League for the Rights of Man vigorously condemned the suggestion, it is likely that such a measure will not be enacted, although here too the Minister of Education is attempting to achieve the same result by indirection.

The iniquitous idea of an economic boycott, which was so ardently advocated in Poland by Roman Dmowski, now Minister for Foreign Affairs in that country, appears to have spread to other parts, and during the past year there was agitation for it in Latvia, Danzig, Austria, Bukowina, and in parts of Germany. In several countries, notably Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Roumania, complaints of government discrimination against Jews in the civil service have been heard and the charge of the illegal requisitioning of synagogues and other institutional buildings by local Polish officials has also been made.

There were no pogroms in Europe during the past year, although cases of the physical maltreatment of Jews were not rare. Anti-Jewish disorders occurred in Warsaw following the execution of a Roman Catholic church dignitary by the Russian government, while in Roumania rioting occurred during the consideration by Parliament of the new constitution in which in accordance with her treaty obligation, Roumania guarantees civil and political equality to all citizens. The Jewish press charged that these manifestations were inspired by those elements
which desired to create the impression that public opinion was opposed to the emancipation of the Jews. Sporadic riots occurred also in Hungary and in Austria.

It would be not only a grievous error but also a great injustice to the Jews of Central and Eastern Europe to assume that these intermittent outbreaks and manifestations of hatred, are due to the natural play of cause and effect. To quote the words of Dr. Paul Nathan, the veteran German-Jewish leader: "Anti-Semitism with us is an artificial product; it is a means for keeping reaction alive and to lead it to victory... Reaction in Europe when thrown on its own resources is quite feeble.... At a time when universal, direct, and secret suffrage is the rule in practically every country, it is unable to attract and hold the masses. How could it be otherwise, when the reactionary classes seek control of the people in order to exploit them economically?... The only way, therefore, in which the reactionary elements can attain political power, the only way in which they can secure popular support is to deceive the people as to their true interests, by embarking upon a gigantic scheme of deluding and misleading the populace, and that is exactly what they seek to accomplish by Jew-baiting."

There is sound basis for the hope that with the cessation of present unsettled economic conditions, the reactionary agitators who, in order to promote their cause, endeavor to make the Jews the scapegoat for these conditions, will not have even the small following which they have at this moment. All efforts, therefore, which tend to restore normal economic conditions in the world will indirectly lead to the reduction and disappearance of
racial and religious animosities in general, and anti-Semitism in particular.

2. THE PERSECUTION OF RELIGION IN RUSSIA

Along with the rest of the population of Russia, the Jews have continued to suffer from attempts on the part of the Communists, to suppress religious observances, although the anti-religious agitation appears to have assumed a somewhat milder and less insolent character than formerly. Whereas then the burlesquing of religious rites was openly indulged in by the Communists during the Jewish festivals and at Easter and Christmas, open-air demonstrations have been frowned upon during the past year, although Jewish communists continued to hold forth in the courtyards of synagogues and in the streets. In addition many churches and synagogues were confiscated by the government and were closed or transformed into centers for Communist propaganda.

The most serious blow against religion, however, was the promulgation of the decree of August 3, 1922, which prohibits the teaching of religion in schools to children under eighteen years of age. Pursuant to it local Soviets have ordered the closing of hedarim (Jewish elementary schools) and yeshivoth (seminaries). The decree of the Odessa Soviet is typical. It is in substance: "All Jewish schools in Odessa which have a religious character are hereby suppressed. It is forbidden to give religious instruction to persons under eighteen years. In teaching Hebrew, it is forbidden to make use of the Hebrew Bible or other religious books." The closing of the hedarim was accompanied by the arrest of many rabbis, sextons,
teachers, etc., most of them on the charge of violating the decree against religious instruction.

These reprehensible measures to suppress all religions, culminated in the trial last March of a Roman Catholic bishop and sixteen priests on the alleged charge of resisting the execution of the decree for the separation of Church and State. This trial was followed by the execution of the Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia. That the Communists have begun to realize the egregious folly of their action is indicated by the recent decree of the Soviet of the Caucasus Republic forbidding the commission of acts which might violate the religious sensibilities of believers, and interference with religious observance. During the recent Jewish high holidays, the Jewish communists abstained from street demonstrations. The Soviet Government of White Russia recently issued a decree permitting the re-opening of hedarim and talmud toroth, with the proviso that a hedar must not have more than six pupils and that two-thirds of the school time must be devoted to secular studies.

In this connection it should be borne in mind that while the laws against the teaching of the young and such actions as the confiscation of synagogues have seriously affected Jewish religious life in Russia, the burlesquing of the Jewish ritual and ceremonials has had but little effect because of the fact that of the three and one-half million Jews in Russia only about 4,000 are members of the Communist party which numbers a total of over 450,000. Furthermore, not all the Jewish communists have so debased themselves as publicly to hold
up to ridicule the religion for which their fathers lived and died.

3. Educational Progress

Development of educational facilities has followed the general trend toward modernization noted in last year's review. A large proportion of Jewish children in Eastern Europe as well as in other parts of the world attend public schools. The number of Jewish technical schools is slowly increasing, while the ratio of Jews in the higher institutions of learning continues to be proportionately higher than the ratio of the Jewish to the total population, except in Hungary, where the *numerus clausus* is in force. A great deal of the educational progress among the Jews of Central and Eastern Europe is traceable to the encouragement of and the funds contributed by the Jews of the United States, administered by the Joint Distribution Committee.

4. Political Conditions

During the past year the political conditions of the Jews in Eastern Europe has become more satisfactory, but few complaints of the infraction of their rights as a religious minority having been noted. The status of Jews who are natives of parts of the former Austro-Hungarian empire, but who now live in Austria and desire to become citizens of that country remains unsettled, Austria persisting in her unfair interpretation of the relevant clause in her treaty with the Allied Powers.

The right to use Yiddish has been interfered with in Poland, where it is prohibited in telegraphic communica-
tions. In Roumania steps were taken to make Roumanian the language of instruction in all schools including Jewish schools. Poland, Latvia and Roumania have also attempted in other ways to discourage the establishment and the maintenance of Jewish schools. Poland and Roumania appear to have embarked on a policy of attempting the rapid and forced obliteration of the racial, religious and linguistic minorities.

All these matters are receiving the attention of the political representatives of the Jewish populations in the Parliaments of their respective countries.

5. PALESTINE

The past year saw no change in the status of the Jews in Palestine. Pressure upon the British government to abandon the policy laid down in the Balfour Declaration and in the Mandate of encouraging the development of a Jewish center in Palestine, continued to meet with failure. Although this agitation has militated against maximum Jewish progress, notable advances have been made.

The recent census showed a total population of 755,600, of whom 590,000 are Muslims, 84,000 are Jews, and 73,000 are Christians. While constituting 11 per cent of the total population of the country, the Jews comprise 25 per cent of the urban population and are in the majority in Jerusalem, Tiberias and Safed, and have a plurality in Jaffa. About one-eighth of the land under cultivation is being worked by Jews. Part of the project of Pinchas Ruthenberg for generating hydraulic electric power has been successfully completed, and progress has been made in various industrial enterprises, while educational facilities
have increased, and sanitary conditions have improved to a considerable extent.

ORGANIZATION MATTERS

1. MEETINGS

Your Committee has held meetings on the following dates: December 10, 1922, and February 4th, March 11th, May 27th, and November 17th, 1923.

2. 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. Moses V. Joseph, Birmingham, Ala.

District III. Marion M. Travis, Tulsa, Okla.

District IV. Simon Binswanger, St. Joseph, Mo.; Louis Witt, St. Louis, Mo.

District V. Ben Selling, Portland, Ore.


District VII. B. Horwich, Chicago, Ill.


District IX. Ephraim Lederer, Philadelphia, Pa.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>XIII.</td>
<td>Eugene Warner, Buffalo, N. Y.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The terms of the following members expire this year:

District I. Montague Triest, Charleston.
District II. Moses V. Joseph, Birmingham; Nathan Cohn, Nashville.
District III. Ivan Grunsfeld, Albuquerque, J. K. Hexter, Dallas.
District IV. C. D. Spivak, Denver; Henry Wallenstein, Wichita.
District V. Louis E. Cole, Los Angeles; Daniel Alexander, Salt Lake City.
District VII. A. G. Becker, Chicago; M. E. Greenebaum, Chicago; Julian W. Mack, Chicago.
District VIII. Edward M. Baker, Cleveland; Sigmond Sanger, Toledo.
District IX. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia.
District XI. David A. Ellis, Boston; Lewis Goldberg, Boston.
District XIII. Horace J. Wolf, Rochester.
District XIV. A. J. Dimond, East Orange; Sigmund Eisner, Red Bank; Frederick Jay, Newark; A. L. Luria, Reading.
You will recall that amendments to the By-Laws were adopted which made provision for the nomination and election of District Representatives by the persons designated as Sustaining Members, who contribute annually to the funds of the Committee the sum of five dollars or over. In accordance with this provision the President appointed the following Nominating Committee which was asked to make nominations for Representatives to succeed those members whose terms expire today and wherever vacancies exist:

District I. Leonard Haas, Atlanta.
District II. Nathan Cohn, Nashville.
District III. Rabbi Max Heller, New Orleans.
District IV. Charles Jacobson, Little Rock.
District V. M. C. Sloss, San Francisco.
District VI. Henry M. Butzel, Detroit.
District VII. James Davis, Chicago.
District VIII. David Philipson, Cincinnati.
District IX. William Gerstley, Philadelphia.
District X. Fulton Brylawski, Washington.
District XI. Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven.
District XII. C. L. Sulzberger, New York City (Chairman).
District XIII. Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo.
District XIV. Felix Fuld, Newark.

Following is a list of the nominees suggested by this Committee, and who agreed to serve if elected:
District II. Moses V. Joseph, Birmingham, and Nathan Cohn, Nashville to be re-elected for term expiring 1928.

District III. Ivan Grunsfeld, Albuquerque, and J. K. Hexter, Dallas, to be re-elected for term expiring 1928.

District IV. C. D. Spivak, Denver, and Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, to be re-elected for term expiring 1928.

District VI. Joseph H. Schanfeld, St. Paul, to fill existing vacancy in the State of Minnesota; David Eisendrath, Racine, to fill existing vacancy in the State of Wisconsin.

District VII. A. G. Becker, M. E. Greenebaum, and Julian W. Mack, Chicago, to be re-elected for term expiring 1928.

District VIII. Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, and Sigmund Sanger, Toledo, to be re-elected for term expiring 1928.

District IX. Morris Wolf, Philadelphia, to fill existing vacancy in Philadelphia, caused by the death of Mayer Sulzberger; Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, to be re-elected for term expiring 1928.

District XI. Nestor Dreyfus, New London, to fill existing vacancy in the State of Connecticut; Gordon F. Gallert, Augusta, to fill existing vacancy in the State of Maine; Barnett Frank, Burlington, to fill existing vacancy in the State of
Vermont; David A. Ellis and Lewis Goldberg, Boston, to be re-elected for term expiring 1928.

District XII. David M. Bressler, Lee K. Frankel, Maurice H. Harris, Edgar J. Nathan, Israel Unterberg and Felix M. Warburg, New York City, to be re-elected for term expiring 1928.

District XIII. Frederic Ullman, Buffalo, to fill existing vacancy in the State of New York (exclusive of New York City), Horace J. Wolf, Rochester, to be re-elected for term expiring 1928.

District XIV. Irvin F. Lehman, Pittsburgh, and William Harris, Allentown, to fill existing vacancy in the State of Pennsylvania (exclusive of Philadelphia); A. J. Dimond, East Orange; Sigmund Eisner, Red Bank; Frederick Jay, Newark, and A. L. Luria, Reading, to be re-elected for term expiring 1928.

These nominations were submitted to the Sustaining Members who were asked to make independent nominations if they chose to do so. The list of independent nominees who agreed to serve if elected follows:

District II. Leon Schwarz, Mobile, Ala., to succeed Moses V. Joseph, whose term expires today.

District III. Max Nordhaus, Albuquerque, N. Mex., to succeed Ivan Grunsfeld, whose term expires today.
District IV. Chas. H. Friedberg, Leavenworth, Kans., to succeed Henry Wallenstein, whose term expires today.

District XIV. A. J. Sunstein, Pittsburgh, Pa., to fill existing vacancy in Pennsylvania.

In those districts where there were both Official and Independent nominations, ballots were prepared which will be canvassed today and the results reported by the tellers appointed by the President, in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws.

Successors are to be chosen at this meeting to the following members of the Executive Committee, whose terms expire on January 1, 1924: Samuel Dorf (Deceased), Felix Fuld, Julius Rosenwald, Horace Stern, Oscar S. Straus, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger.

Since the last Annual Meeting, the Executive Committee has added to its membership Messrs. Abel Davis of Chicago, Paul L. Feiss of Cleveland, and Lewis L. Strauss, of New York City.

Your Committee recommends the election of the following to membership at large: Abel Davis, Chicago; S. Marcus Fechheimer, Cincinnati; Herbert Friedenwald, Washington; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston; Albert D. Lasker, Chicago; Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago; Jules E. Mastbaum, Philadelphia; Henry Sachs, Colorado Springs; Horace Stern, Philadelphia; Frederick W. Wile, Washington; James Becker, Chicago; Eli Frank, Baltimore; Milton J. Rosenau, Boston; Leo M. Brown, Mobile, and Louis Witt, St. Louis.

3. FINANCES

A statement of receipts from the various districts follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Contributions Received for Fiscal Year Ended Oct. 31, 1922</th>
<th>Contributions Received for Current Fiscal Year Ended Oct. 31, 1923</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina.</td>
<td>$228.50</td>
<td>$288.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee</td>
<td>431.00</td>
<td>202.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas</td>
<td>490.50</td>
<td>595.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri</td>
<td>856.50</td>
<td>883.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington</td>
<td>627.00</td>
<td>827.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, N. Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming</td>
<td>715.50</td>
<td>709.50</td>
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<td>VII.</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>3,023.50</td>
<td>4,156.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIII.</td>
<td>Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia</td>
<td>1,192.00</td>
<td>1,584.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX.</td>
<td>City of Philadelphia</td>
<td>2,271.50</td>
<td>2,340.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.</td>
<td>Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia</td>
<td>955.50</td>
<td>886.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI.</td>
<td>Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont</td>
<td>893.50</td>
<td>1,099.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII.</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>9,177.00</td>
<td>9,831.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII.</td>
<td>New York (exclusive of the City)</td>
<td>726.00</td>
<td>872.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV.</td>
<td>New Jersey, Pennsylvania (exclusive of Phila.)</td>
<td>1,229.00</td>
<td>1,862.50</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$22,817.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$26,147.29</strong></td>
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</table>
The report of the auditor of the Committee's accounts follows:

November 9, 1923.

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

In accordance with your instructions, I have examined the books and accounts of the American Jewish Committee for the fiscal year from November 1, 1922, to October 31, 1923.

The results of this work are presented in the accompanying Exhibits, as follows:

EXHIBIT "A"—Balance Sheet, as at October 31, 1923.

EXHIBIT "B"—Statement of Income & Expenses, Fiscal Year ended October 31, 1923.

The cash on hand was verified by actual count, the cash in deposit with the Fifth National Bank and Chatham & Phoenix National Bank was confirmed by direct correspondence with the respective banks and cash receipts and disbursements were verified with vouchers submitted.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the Balance Sheet, marked Exhibit "A", and the accompanying Statement of Income and Expenses, marked Exhibit "B," are in agreement with the books, and in my opinion, are properly drawn so as to reflect the true financial condition of the Committee as at October 31, 1923, and its activities for the fiscal year then ended.

Respectfully submitted,

M. PARMET,
Certified Public Accountant.
BALANCE SHEET AS AT OCTOBER 31, 1923

Exhibit "A"

Assets

CASH ON DEPOSIT:

- Fifth National Bank $8,915.10
- Chatham & Phoenix National Bank 1,209.20

Total Cash on Deposit $10,124.30

CASH ON HAND:

- Petty Cash Fund 50.00
- Undeposited Funds 102.85

Total Cash on Hand 152.85

Furniture and Fixtures 3,783.00
Less Reserve for Depreciation 932.53
Net. Book Value 2,850.47

BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER ON HAND (as submitted):

- Stationery and Printing 120.00
- Autobiography of Jacob H. Schiff 233.97
- "A Jewish Chaplain in France" 50.00
- Postage 2.88

Total Inventories 406.85

PREPAID CHARGES:

- Rent of Office 175.00
- Storage of Office Records 24.75
- Insurance Unexpired 8.30

Total Prepaid Charges 208.05

TOTAL ASSETS $13,742.52

LIABILITIES

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE:

- Due for Printing Sixteenth Annual Report $889.00
GENERAL FUND SURPLUS

Balance—November 1, 1922............. 11,201.44
Add:
Excess of Income over Expenses for
Fiscal Year ended October 31, 1923, as
per Exhibit "B"..................... 1,652.08

GENERAL FUND SURPLUS—October 31, 1923............ $12,853.52

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1923

Exhibit "B"

Income

INCOME FROM MEMBERS:
Sustaining Members........ $25,425.29

INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES:
Contributing Members..... 722.00

Total Income from Members.... $26,147.29

INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES:
Interest on Bank Balances. 154.55
Sale of Furniture — Office
of War Records ........... 85.00

Total Income from Other Sources 239.55

TOTAL INCOME.......................... $26,386.84

Expenses

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE:
Salaries:
Secretarial and
Official......... $8,188.00
Temporary Help 601.30

$8,789.30
Rent of Office............. 2,100.00
Postage.................. 394.96
Printing & Mailing Sixteenth Annual Report .............. 969.00
Stationery and Printing ....... 448.90
Telephone and Telegraph ....... 179.32
Clippings .................. 430.50
Books and Periodicals ........ 254.55
Transportation ............... 94.00
Sixteenth Annual Meeting ... 350.20
Auditing and Legal ......... 110.00
Rental of Safe Deposit ....... 30.00
Office Expense ........... 46.83
Repairing and Maintaining Office Equipment ........ 119.32
Insurance ................ 7.32
Storage and Cartage of Office Records .......... 216.00
Miscellaneous Expenses ....... 280.15
Depreciation of Furniture and Fixtures .......... 378.30

TOTAL INCOME—(carried Forward) .................. $26,386.84
Translation Service .......... 300.00
Legislative Reporting Service 120.00
Postage "Israel und die Voelker" .......... 97.75

TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE EXPENSE ............... $15,716.40

EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PURPOSES:
Appropriations to Bureau of Jewish Social Research 8,500.01
Editorial Expenses in Connection with The American Jewish Year Book .... 518.35

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PURPOSES .......... $9,018.36

TOTAL EXPENSES ........................................ $24,734.76

EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSES—Exhibit "A" ...... $1,652.08
In closing this report, your Executive Committee begs leave to call your attention to the fact that on several occasions it has been unable to undertake matters of importance because of the lack of funds. The facts presented in the first part of this report serve to show that for a number of years to come, this Committee will have abundant occasion to render useful service in pursuit of its objects. To do so adequately and effectively requires the co-operation of the public not only by means of its moral support but also with reasonable financial assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.