TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

President, CYRUS ADLER
JULIUS ROSENWALD
IRVING LEHMAN

Vice-Presidents

Executive Committee

JAMES H. BECKER (1931) ...................................... Chicago, Ill.
DAVID M. BRESSLER (1931) ..................................... New York, N. Y.
LEO M. BROWN (1932) ........................................ Mobile, Ala.
FRED N. BUTZEL (1932) ......................................... Detroit, Mich.
BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO (1933) .................................. New York, N. Y.
JAMES DAVIS (1932) ............................................ Chicago, Ill.
ABRAM I. ELKUS (1930) .......................................... New York, N. Y.
ELI FRANK (1931) .............................................. Baltimore, Md.
HENRY ITTELSON (1931) ......................................... New York, N. Y.
LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN (1931) ...................................... Boston, Mass.
MAX J. KOHLER (1932) ........................................... New York, N. Y.
HERBERT H. LEHMAN (1933) .................................... New York, N. Y.
IRVING LEHMAN (1932) .......................................... New York, N. Y.
JAMES MARSHALL (1933) ........................................ New York, N. Y.
JULIUS ROSENWALD (1933) ..................................... Chicago, Ill.
LEWIS L. STRAUSS (1933) ........................................ New York, N. Y.
SOL M. STROOCK (1931) ......................................... New York, N. Y.
CYRUS L. SULZBERGER (1933) .................................. New York, N. Y.
FELIX M. WARBURG (1933) ...................................... New York, N. Y.
MORRIS WOLF (1933) ............................................. Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary
MORRIS D. WALDMAN

Assistant Secretary
HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN

171 Madison Avenue, N. E. Cor. 33rd Street,
New York City
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TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 10, 1929

The Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Sunday, November 10, 1929. Doctor Cyrus Adler, Vice-President and Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, stating that he had been requested by the Executive Committee to preside, owing to the death of the President, Louis Marshall.

The following members were present:

District

II. Nathan Cohn, Nashville.

VII. James Davis, Bernard Horwich, Julian W. Mack, Julius Rosenwald, Chicago.

IX. Cyrus Adler, B. L. Levinthal, Morris Rosenbaum, Horace Stern, Philadelphia.

X. Albert Berney, Baltimore.

XI. David A. Lourie, A. C. Ratshesky, Felix Vorenberg, Boston; Henry Lasker, Springfield; Isidore Wise, Hartford; Edward M. Chase, Manchester; Archibald Silverman, Providence; Nestor Dreyfus, New London.


XIII. Moses F. Aufsesser, Albany; Joseph L. Fink, Eugene Warner, Herman Wile, Buffalo; Henry M. Stern, Rochester; Benjamin Stolz, Syracuse.

Members-at-Large: Louis Bamberger, Newark; James H. Becker, Chicago; David A. Brown, Stanley M. Isaacs, New York City; Eli Frank, Baltimore; Louis Kirstein, Milton J. Rosenau, Boston; Victor Rosewater, Philadelphia; Frederic W. Wile, Washington, D. C.

Delegates from Organizations:
Hadassah: Miss Emily Solis-Cohen, New York City.
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America: John L. Bernstein, Harry Fischel, Abraham Herman, Jacob Massel, Albert Rosenblatt, New York City.
Independent Order Brith Abraham: Max L. Hollander, Nathan D. Perlman, Max Silverstein, New York City.
Independent Order Free Sons of Israel: Solon J. Liebeskind, New York City.
United Roumanian Jews of America: Bennett E. Siegelstein, Herman Speier, New York City.
Women's League of the United Synagogue of America: Mrs. Samuel Spiegel, New York City.
Zionist Organization of America: Philip Wattenberg, New York City.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

The President appointed the following Committees:
On Auditing the Accounts of the Treasurer, Morris Rosenbaum and Bernard Horwich.
On Canvassing the Ballots for District Members, Victor Rosewater and Archibald Silverman.
On Nominations, David M. Bressler, Chairman; Lewis L. Strauss, Eli Frank, David A. Lourie and James H. Becker.

PRESENTATION OF ANNUAL REPORT

The Executive Committee presented its report for the past year.
Mr. Rosenwald expressed the opinion that that part of the report dealing with Palestine, in the section devoted to a review of the condition of Jews abroad, was disproportionately long.

Mr. Rosewater moved that the report be accepted and approved, subject to revision by the Chairman.

Mr. Ittleson moved an amendment that revision be made by the Executive Committee.

Discussion on the motion and amendment was participated in by Messrs. Sulzberger, Warburg, William M. Lewis, Irving Lehman, Mack, Perskie, Archibald Silverman and Frederic William Wile. After discussion, the motion as amended was carried.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Mr. William Liebermann called attention to a statement on the subject of immigrant identification cards which appears on pages 19 to 24 of the printed report of the Twenty-second Annual Meeting of the Committee, in which the fear was expressed that the order for the issuance of such cards “may lead to further encroachment not only upon the rights of immigrants but also of naturalized and possibly native-born citizens,” because it may be an opening wedge for the introduction of a general registration of aliens. Mr. Liebermann stated that when the identification card system went into effect on July 1, 1928, he wrote a letter regarding it to the Honorable Ogden L. Mills, Under-Secretary of the Treasury. Thereupon the Honorable James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, in a letter to Mr. Mills dated July 6, 1928, denied that the identification card plan has any of the features of a registration scheme, and that the plan was intended to benefit immigrants by facilitating the production of proof of their legal admission.

Mr. Max J. Kohler stated that he prepared the statement on the subject of identification cards in last year’s annual report and that he knows that immigrants who arrived in the United States since July 1, 1929, are required to keep these cards and that failure to produce them when asked to do so by immigration officials places upon the immigrants the burden of proving their legal admission.
It was suggested that the matter be looked into further by the Executive Committee.

**Conditions in Roumania**

Mr. Siegelstein, a delegate from the United Roumanian Jews of America, of which he is president, stated that he wished to report regarding the relations between that body and Mr. Charles A. Davila, the new Roumanian Minister to the United States. Upon the arrival of the Minister, on October 23rd, the United Roumanian Jews of America presented to him an address regarding anti-Jewish excesses which had recently been reported in the press. A committee of the organization which called upon Mr. Davila at his request was assured by him that the Roumanian Government would punish those responsible for the alleged excesses and do everything possible to prevent any recurrence of them. In anticipation of the meeting of the American Jewish Committee, Mr. Siegelstein communicated with the Roumanian Legation, asking for a message which he could submit to the Committee and he received, yesterday, a telegram from the counsellor of the Legation, transmitting a statement of the Minister to the effect that he had requested the government to inquire further into the matter of the excesses, and assuring the Jews of America that they may have confidence that such occurrences will not remain unpunished, and that in spite of great difficulties with which the government had to contend, the Roumanian Premier will know how to deal with the situation so that similar incidents are not repeated. Mr. Siegelstein concluded by stating that this morning he received word from Premier Maniu containing reassurances that those responsible for the excesses would be punished, and that a special committee had been appointed to exercise surveillance over those who are believed to have instigated the excesses, especially Professor Cuza.

**Elections**

The Committee on Nominations recommended the election of the following:
For Officers:
President: Cyrus Adler.
Vice-Presidents: Julius Rosenwald and Irving Lehman.

For members of the Executive Committee to serve for three years from January 1, 1930:
Julius Rosenwald   Horace Stern
Lewis L. Strauss   Cyrus L. Sulzberger

Doctor Adler requested Mr. Rosenwald to take the chair. Mr. Rosenwald said:

"You have heard the report of the Nominating Committee. The Chairman would like to ask the privilege of seconding the nomination of Doctor Cyrus Adler as President. This is one time when I regret the extreme limits of my ability to say what I would like to say. I think every member here will agree with me that we are extremely fortunate in having Doctor Cyrus Adler to take the helm of this organization at this critical time. He is a man who has been connected with the organization from its inception, and not only has he been tremendously interested in it, but he was the right-hand man of our departed leader. He has served as Chairman of the Executive Committee for many years and you all know how ably he has served. In the great event that took place in Paris when Mr. Marshall, Judge Mack and Doctor Adler and others were in Europe, he represented the American Jewish Committee in the principal work that the American Jewish Committee has ever done. I say that, with due regard for the many good things that the Committee has done. He did one of the greatest services to the Jews of the world in representing this Committee and in helping to have adopted the Minority Treaties, which are serving the world so well. Therefore, I take the greatest pleasure in seconding the nomination of Doctor Cyrus Adler."

It was regularly moved and seconded that the Secretary be requested to cast one ballot for the nominees of the Committee on Nominations, which he did, and announced the election of the several nominees.

Doctor Adler said:

"I am very much moved by the unanimity of your action. I can only think that you have done the regular thing. Mr. Rosenwald's remarks will not make me think that I did so many of the important things that he said. I only tried to do things in a very modest way. I have no illusion as to my capacity to do anything like that which Mr. Marshall did for this Committee, but if I can in any way—in any slight way—carry on his work, I shall be more than grateful. But I do want to say this to you, that I shall not even attempt to do the many things for this Committee that he did. I shall count upon not only the members of the Executive Committee, but every mem-
ber of the General Committee doing a great deal more than they have done in the past. Each one should regard himself as free to furnish to the office of this Committee such information as he thinks we require, and should always feel free to criticize any acts of the Committee or of its officers. Moreover, the Executive Committee itself shall agree to do a very considerable part of the work which heretofore fell to the President. I know, probably better than anybody, how many things we allowed Mr. Marshall to do that a good many of us ought to have done ourselves; he was always so ready that we stood aside. Recognizing the great responsibility which you have placed upon me, I accept it for a year, feeling sure that I can count upon your undivided support.

The Secretary was requested to cast one ballot for the nominees for membership-at-large, suggested by the Executive Committee in its annual report, 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, and that the candidates of the Committee appointed to nominate persons to fill existing vacancies, or to succeed members whose terms had expired, had received a plurality of the votes cast, and were, therefore, elected to membership. (For the names of those members elected see page 325).

Report of Auditing Committee

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

Memorial Services in Honor of Louis Marshall

The President announced that memorial services in honor of the late President of the Committee had been arranged jointly by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Congregation Emanu-El of New York City, and the American Jewish Committee, of which organizations he had been president during his lifetime. The memorial services are to be held at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon, at Temple Emanu-El, 1 East 65th Street, New York. The President said that many of those who are taking part in the services felt that they will be a very imperfect memorial to Mr.
Marshall, and will certainly not be the only memorial they hope to create. Mr. Marshall had a great many things close to his heart; he did a great deal of public work, as everyone knows. But during the past fifteen, or perhaps twenty, years of his life, there was probably nothing to which he gave more time or more of himself than the work of this Committee; and during these years, he applied, as it were, every bit of knowledge, every bit of power, every bit of influence that he acquired in the practice of his profession, and the standing that he secured, to the work of the Committee for the benefit of the Jewish people. There was probably only one thing that had a higher place in his affections, and that was a dream that he had of uniting the Jewish people everywhere for one common cause, namely, the preservation of Judaism.*

At the suggestion of Mr. Bressler, the President directed the Secretary to send a communication of good-will and friendship, and hope for a speedy recovery, to the Treasurer of the Committee, Colonel Isaac M. Ullman,** who has been seriously ill.

Upon motion, adjourned.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

We are meeting today in the shadow of a great loss. Louis Marshall, the leader of your Committee, has been translated to the Academy on High.

He went to Europe on August 2nd, proceeded to Zurich, and in cooperation with others, succeeded in achieving an aim for which he had striven a number of years, the consummation of the enlarged Jewish Agency for Palestine. Throughout the journey and the meetings, he exhibited his customary health and vigor. The ovation accorded him when he appended his signature to the Constitution of the

*The program of the memorial services at Temple Emanu-El, New York City, and the text of the addresses delivered, as also the address of Judge Horace Stern at memorial exercises held in Philadelphia on December 15, 1929, will be found on pp. 85-120 of the 23rd Annual Report of the Committee.

**Colonel Ullman died on January 28, 1930.
Agency was a deserved tribute to the forcefulness and wisdom of his leadership. Less than thirty-six hours after this dramatic event, he fell ill and, in spite of the highest medical and surgical skill and the cooperation of his own courageous spirit, he succumbed on September 11th.

On Sunday, September 15th, your Executive Committee convened in extraordinary session and adopted the following minute:

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee records, with profound sorrow and a sense of irreparable loss, the death on Wednesday, September 11, 1929, at Zurich, Switzerland, of its President, Louis Marshall. He had a great career at the Bar. He was one of the foremost constitutional lawyers of his time. On difficult and intricate questions involving interpretation of the Constitution of the United States and of various of the States his advice was frequently sought by legislators and by jurists. He argued hundreds of leading cases, many of them bearing upon the constitutionality of important laws, such as those concerning legislative price-fixing, bonuses for war veterans, inheritance and special franchise taxes, compensation for injuries in industry, regulation of private banks, alien immigration, the ownership of land by Japanese, the segregation of negroes, the naturalization of Asians, the abolition of private and parochial schools. A number of these involving great time, labor and expenditure of money on his part, he took up as a matter of justice and without remuneration from his clients.

He sat in three consecutive Conventions for the Revision of the Constitution of the State of New York, being elected a delegate in 1890, 1894 and in 1913. He was named by Governor Charles E. Hughes in 1908 Chairman of the State Immigration Commission, whose findings resulted in substantial protection against the exploitation of immigrants. For over twenty years he was Chairman of the Committee on Amendments of the Law of the New York City Bar Association.

When the difficulties between labor and capital became acute he was requested by both sides to adjust them. He was the mediator in the cloakmakers' strike in New York in 1910 and prepared a protocol which was the basis of many subsequent strike settlements. He was a member of the arbitration committee which settled the New York clothing workers' strike in 1919, Chairman of the Committee to fix the price of bread, and rendered other like public services.

He was ardently devoted to Judaism, of a deeply religious nature, and held an earnest belief, which he constantly translated into action, that Jewish education in all its aspects, from the elementary religious and Hebrew school to the higher institutions of learning, was essential in the life of the Jewish people. He supported all movements for religious education, and was especially devoted to the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in New York, of whose
Board of Directors he was Chairman, and to Temple Emanu-El, of which he was President. As he thought that the religious education of Jewish girls had been neglected he especially interested himself in this, and upon the death of his beloved wife he established a fund in her memory to be used for the religious education of Jewish girls. He attributed great importance to all efforts for the upbuilding of the character of Jewish youth and generously gave of himself and his means to institutions engaged in this work, notably the Jewish Welfare Board, which he helped to create.

His private life and tastes cannot here be recorded in detail. He lived simply, devoted to his family. He had a rigorous sense of duty to every obligation he assumed. He had great intellectual power, which exhibited itself not only in his professional life and in his public work, but in his wide reading which, with his power of absorption and retentive memory, formed the background of much of his thinking. He was a lover of all nature, but particularly devoted to trees, and greatly aided all movements for the preservation of the Adirondack forests. He was a generous and discriminating patron of the best of America's landscape artists.

Such an active life and broad culture might well have filled the career of one man, but his colleagues on this Committee know that for nearly a quarter of a century he was devoted to its work and for the best part of the last two decades its unquestioned leader. Louis Marshall, imbued with the ideals of American liberty and the rights of man, constantly pleaded and labored for these wherever he saw injustice or persecution. As a loyal son of the Jewish people he realized that they were especially subject to disabilities and devoted himself to defending them from any infractions of their civil and religious rights and to averting acts which might lead to such infraction, and to this the best part of his thinking, his ability and his boundless energy was consecrated. He was one of the founders of this Committee in 1906 and from that moment until the end he was always at its service. Louis Marshall could follow as well as lead. In the early years of the Committee he was the constant advisor and aide to its then President, Mayer Sulzberger. His first important service on this Committee was in connection with the passport question involving the discrimination principally directed against American citizens of the Jewish faith, but also against others, whereby the Russian Government refused to grant visas to such persons to visit Russia. He began these protests first to the Secretary of State in 1908, and when it appeared, in the course of some years, that by diplomatic action and protest nothing could be accomplished, he joined earnestly in the effort looking to the denunciation of the Treaty of 1832 with Russia under which the Czarist regime claimed the right to make such discrimination. He was influential in creating a public opinion to this end by his powerful address delivered before a meeting of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and upon other platforms.

In 1911, this Committee having reached the conclusion that the only way in which the last vestige of discrimination against American citizens of the Jewish faith could be removed was by the
abrogation of the Treaty, requested the introduction in Congress of a joint resolution providing for its denunciation. His presentation as representative of this Committee before the House and Senate Committee in which he displayed rare mastery of the history of American treaties and the practices of international law, astonishing to his hearers, powerfully aided in securing the abrogation of that treaty.

In the following year at the annual meeting on November 10, 1912, he accepted the Presidency of the American Jewish Committee, at the retirement of Judge Sulzberger, who had then reached his seventieth year. Thereafter, he was ever watchful of the interests which had been committed to its care. At the close of the Balkan Wars, in 1913, he took steps to endeavor to safeguard the position of the Jews who had been transferred from the Ottoman Empire to other Balkan countries and particularly to Roumania. By pen and by word, to the Presidents of the United States, to the Committees of Congress and to the public at large, he strove for a liberal and humane immigration and naturalization policy, and, while this may have been conditioned somewhat by sympathy with his co-religionists, it was largely determined by his belief in the right of men to move whithersoever they would.

It was to him as President of this Committee that the first request for relief at the outbreak of the World War came, this request being in behalf of the Jews in Palestine, and his action upon that occasion in conjunction with Jacob H. Schiff resulted in the formation of the American Jewish Relief Committee, of which he became President, and with other cooperating Committees, and of the Joint Distribution Committee, of which he was an indefatigable member.

As early as 1915, in looking to the conclusion of the War and in the hope that through it the position of the Jews of Eastern Europe might be improved, he agreed to a formula to be presented to a future Peace Conference: "Full rights for the Jews in all lands, and the abrogation of all laws discriminating against them."

In the early spring of 1919, he proceeded to Paris for the purpose of securing in the Treaties to be entered into clauses to protect the rights of the minorities. Sea travel was to him a great hardship. The residence abroad for nearly five months was a real sacrifice but he was busy from early morning, often through the night, in shaping action which resulted in the inclusion of clauses in the treaties with Germany, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, Greece, Austria and Bulgaria, and in the requirement to place in their own constitutions clauses for the protection of the rights of all persons "who differ from the majority of the population in race, language, or religion." It was for this broad idea that he labored and this he accomplished. He did not simply seek to protect the Jews, but all men who might as a minority suffer deprivation of their rights because of the arbitrary act of the majority. His labors have already benefited the Jewish people; but Protestants in Catholic countries, Catholics in Protestant countries, German-speaking people in a Slavic country, or Russians in Roumania have equally profited. He asked nothing for the Jews which he did not
seek for every other minority. It was a great conception on behalf of the rights of man and to it he applied all of the knowledge, intelligence, ability and energy which he possessed. And in after years he followed up this first great act by carefully watching the carrying out of these provisions through the Section on Minorities of the Council of the League of Nations and made frequent suggestions to eminent men of the League for strengthening and improving this beneficent act in behalf of the rights of man.

On innumerable occasions and in ways which could not be recorded in this minute he championed greater and lesser causes in which the Jews suffered the deprivation of their rights. He labored indefatigably on behalf of the Jews of Roumania, and of Poland, and was equally emphatic in taking up any cause whether in behalf of college students who were discriminated against, or refugees in ports of Europe, or a single case of an immigrant who was excluded or an alien who was threatened with denial of naturalization.

His last great contribution to the Jewish cause was in connection with Palestine. Always cherishing a deep sentiment for the Holy Land, he had not, until the time of the Balfour declaration in 1917, been convinced that the movement for the resettlement of Palestine held within itself the promise of any great practical result. When, however, Great Britain pledged itself to facilitate the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people, he thought that the undertaking came within the realm of practicability and he advised the American Jewish Committee to give it cordial recognition. Thereafter, in cooperation with the World Zionist Organization, he took careful and methodical steps, first, through the appointment of a Commission with which he ardently labored, and later through the negotiations for the establishment of a body which, joined with the Zionist Organization, would be representative of the Jewish communities of the entire world, to unite them in the upbuilding of Palestine both as a safe and pleasant country in which to dwell and as a center of Jewish cultural and religious renaissance. The last public act of this great life was to append his name to the constitution of the enlarged Jewish Agency which to him meant not only the prospect of the rehabilitation of Palestine, but a united effort of the Jews of the world in the carrying on of all worthy Jewish projects. He was happy in this accomplishment and in the midst of our sorrow we have a feeling of gratitude and exaltation that he was permitted to see that day.

The members of this Committee are deeply sensible of the privilege which they had in being associated with Louis Marshall. Except in the case of a sudden emergency, he always submitted his views to his colleagues; he was a man of strong opinions but he accepted the advice and opinions of others. He encouraged the fullest freedom of opinion and speech among his associates, and, during the many years that he presided over this Committee, he was never known to invoke parliamentary law or to close off discussion until each one had had the opportunity to express himself. But we all recognized that his information on the state of the Jewish world was so wide and so exact, that his views were so fair, and his judg-
ment was so sound that we were proud as colleagues to acknowledge him as leader and to follow him.

We tender to his family our profound and heartfelt sympathy in the great loss which has befallen them and we pray that they will find comfort in the thought that Louis Marshall left behind him an imperishable name, that his deeds are acclaimed by millions the world over and that for many years to come his memory will be enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people.

As the public has already been informed through the press, Mr. Marshall bequeathed a tithe of his estate to a number of institutions, among which he included the American Jewish Committee.

Acting in response to a widespread desire that some public expression be given to the esteem in which Mr. Marshall was held, the Committee joined two other organizations of which he was President—Congregation Emanu-El and the Jewish Theological Seminary of America—in arranging Memorial Services to be held today, after this meeting adjourns. To this all of the organizations with which Mr. Marshall was connected were invited to send representatives.

Your Executive Committee suffered another great loss during the year in the death of Felix Fuld, a member of the Committee for the past thirteen years, and of the Executive Committee since 1922. Mr. Fuld's interest in our work was keen and unflagging. Not only did he himself give generously to our funds, but he also made successful efforts to enlist the support of many others. Following is a minute adopted by your Executive Committee, at its meeting of February 10, 1929, expressing its sorrow over the loss of this friend and co-worker:

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee record with profound sorrow the death, on January 27, 1929, of their colleague and friend, Felix Fuld, of Newark, N. J. A leading merchant, Mr. Fuld was distinguished not only for his integrity, acumen, and vision, but also for his great-hearted attitude towards the thousands of men and women in his employ, to whom he endeared himself. In the midst of his many business activities, he found time to devote his attention to civic affairs, and by his services to the city in which he made his home, and in whose growth and upbuilding he manifested a lively interest, he earned the respect and gratitude of his fellow-citizens, who were deeply saddened by his death. His philanthropic activities were numerous, and his generosity recognized no bounds of race or creed.

As a Jew, the help and guidance he gave to all communal causes were at once wise and generous. He was one of the leaders of his
local community, and those who engaged in nation-wide labors for the benefit of the Jewish people, at home and abroad, always found him ready, by his noble example, to influence that community to assume its proper share of the common burden.

He was especially interested in promoting the physical, intellectual, moral and religious welfare of the Jewish youth, and was notably active in supporting the Young Men's and Women's Hebrew Association movement and the Jewish Welfare Board.

As a member of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee, he displayed a keen interest in all the activities of the Committee, cheerfully rendering personal service and giving liberally of his means to further its objects.

With his bereaved family, his many friends, and his fellow-citizens, we mourn the great loss which all have suffered in the death of this gracious gentleman and noble humanitarian.

Your Committee must also record with sorrow the death of the following Distinct Members:

Harry S. Binswanger, Richmond, Va.
Simon Binswanger, St. Joseph, Mo.
Samuel Deutsch, Chicago, Ill.
Henry M. Goldfogle, New York City.
Dr. Maximillian Heller, New Orleans, La.
Moses V. Joseph, Birmingham, Ala.

The following minutes expressive of the Committee's sense of loss were adopted by your Executive Committee:

Henry M. Goldfogle of New York

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee has learned with deep sorrow of the death, on June 1, 1929, of Henry M. Goldfogle of New York, a member of the Committee since 1915. Mr. Goldfogle achieved no ordinary success in his chosen field of politics. As a jurist he was known for his perspicacity and impartiality. As a member of the Congress of the United States, for sixteen years, he showed energy and qualities of leadership. He was active and tireless in championing the sanctity of the American passport, dishonored for decades by the Tsarist Government of Russia, and was energetic in supporting the movement initiated by the Committee for the abrogation of the treaty with Russia of 1932. The Committee extends to his family its profound sympathy.
Maximillian Heller of New Orleans

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee has learned with profound sorrow of the death, on March 30, 1929, of the Reverend Dr. Maximillian Heller of New Orleans, La., a member of the Committee since 1919. During his long and active career in the pulpit and in public life, Doctor Heller represented the finest ideals and influenced religious thought through his cultivated intelligence and his uniform toleration for the views of others. He wielded a facile pen and not only possessed a virile style, but what he said was illuminated by scholarly thought, good taste, and sound sense. His interest in everything that pertained to the advancement of the Jewish people was deep and sincere. His death deprives the American Jewish Committee of a staunch and loyal supporter, and the Jewish community of the United States of one of its great spiritual and religious leaders. The Committee extends to his kin its profound sympathy in their bereavement.

Edgar J. Nathan of New York

The Committee has learned with keen sorrow of the death, on June 18, 1929, of Edgar J. Nathan of New York, a member of the Committee since 1922. Mr. Nathan was a leading member of the Bar of the City of New York and was highly respected and admired by his colleagues and by the jurists before whom he appeared in the course of his legal practise. He belonged to the old Sephardic stock and never wavered in his attachment to the Synagogue and its traditions. He was active in philanthropic work in New York City and was beloved by the many co-workers who were charmed by his clear and inspiring intellect and by his genial and friendly nature. Mr. Nathan always maintained a deep interest in the affairs of the American Jewish Committee which has lost in him a faithful supporter. The Committee extends to his widow and children its profound sympathy in their bereavement.

Moses V. Joseph of Birmingham

The Committee has learned with deep sorrow of the death, on May 4, 1929, of Moses V. Joseph of Birmingham,
Mr. JOSEPH was a leading merchant in his state and held many positions of trust in the business life of his city. At the same time he took an active part in civic life and in the religious activities of the Jewish community of Birmingham. He followed closely the work of the American Jewish Committee and always responded readily to calls made upon him for cooperation. The Committee extends to his widow and other surviving relatives its sincere condolences in their bereavement.

SIMON BINSWANGER OF ST. JOSEPH

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee has learned with deep sorrow of the death of SIMON BINSWANGER of St. Joseph, Mo., who was a member of the General Committee for only a brief time. In his passing, the community in which he lived and of which he was an outstanding citizen, has suffered a severe loss. The Committee extends to his family its profound sympathy.

HARRY S. BINSWANGER OF RICHMOND

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee has learned with deep sorrow of the death of Harry S. BINSWANGER of Richmond, Va., who was a member of the General Committee for only a brief time before his death. In his passing, the community in which he lived has suffered a severe loss. The Committee extends to his family its profound sympathy.

SAMUEL DEUTSCH OF CHICAGO

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee has learned with deep sorrow of the death, on February 6, 1929, of SAMUEL DEUTSCH of Chicago, Ill., who only a few months since had been chosen to membership in the Committee. Knowing of his great attachment to constructive Jewish causes, the Committee expected much from his cooperation. MR. DEUTSCH'S death was a grievous blow to the many Jewish organizations in his city which has benefited for many years from his leadership and generosity.
The Committee extends to his widow and his children its heartfelt sympathy.

ALFRED W. FLEISHER OF PHILADELPHIA

ALFRED W. FLEISHER, a member of the Committee representing the Philadelphia district, passed away in his fiftieth year on December 25, 1928. He had an honorable and distinguished standing in the business community of Philadelphia, his native city, and was prominently associated with and a generous contributor to the numerous charitable and philanthropic organizations of the city, as well as serving many national causes. He was particularly devoted to the Federation of Jewish Charities of Philadelphia and to the work of the American Jewish Relief Committee.

His most important labors for his City and State were in connection with the government of prisons and prison reform. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, gave unremitting attention to its government and to its improvement, furnished aid to the prisoners upon their discharge, helped to supply their wants and needs while in confinement, and was instrumental, with the aid of the Governor and the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in the creation of a new and better prison building to take the place of the present one.

These unselfish labors of MR. FLEISHER made him known throughout the City and State for his devotion to this important public cause.

He was a loyal member of the American Jewish Committee and readily responded to any call that was made upon his time or his purse.

The Committee laments the passing away of one of its valued members at so early an age and extends its deepest sympathy to his widow and children in their great bereavement.

Following is a brief account of the most important of the matters to which your Committee has devoted attention during the past year:
A. DOMESTIC MATTERS

1. IMMIGRATION

As in preceding years, your Committee watched with keen attention the course of immigration legislation in the Congress of the United States. We believe that a great step forward was taken with the passage of a bill, enacted March 2, 1929 (U. S. Statutes at Large 1512) introduced in the Senate by the Honorable Royal S. Copeland of New York, which legalized the admission of all aliens who had arrived in the country before June 3, 1921, but who had no proof of legal admission, upon the production of proof of entry prior to that date, continuous residence in the United States, good moral character, and not being subject to deportation. This was a step in the direction of fairness and justice toward a large number of aliens who, though no longer subject to deportation because of the five-year limitation on deportation for illegal entry, were, nevertheless, prevented from securing naturalization, because they were unable to produce written evidence of their legal admission, often through no fault of their own.

In our report of last year, we referred to the National Origins provision of the Immigration Law of 1924, a measure which your Committee had opposed as part of the whole quota system, when it was under consideration in Congress. In spite of the fact that President Hoover had definitely expressed his disapproval of this provision, and favored its repeal, resolutions introduced in both Houses of Congress for the repeal of the provision failed of passage.

Mr. Max J. Kohler, Chairman of the Sub-committee on Immigration of this organization, with Mr. Marshall's approval, helped during the current year to devise and to further a plan of some importance for the promotion of naturalization and Americanization in Greater New York, which was sponsored by the “Council on Adult Education for the Foreign Born,” of which Dr. John H. Finley is president. Pursuant to this system, the names, addresses and other particulars as to applicants for first papers under the Naturalization Law in Greater New York aggregating about 60,000 per annum, were promptly secured after filing on behalf of the City's educational system, and applicants
were promptly communicating with in English and their
own tongue, advising them of the nearest day and night
school where they could learn English and related subjects.
Further details need not be gone into here. The purpose
was to induce them to study the English vernacular then,
and not wait till final papers were applied for years later,
avoiding superficial attempted cramming at the eleventh
hour, and making them more useful at an early day as
breadwinners and members of society. The Federation of
Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, generously
and with broad vision, became one of several organizations
to subsidize this plan, and it is intended to introduce it in
other sections of the country.

2. RELIGIOUS AND RACIAL INTOLERANCE

There were few instances in this country of religious and
racial intolerance brought to the attention of your Com-
mittee during the past year. The Committee felt impelled,
however, to register a protest against a theatrical producer
who, in the Spring of 1929, announced the forthcoming
production in New York City of the Freiburg Passion Play.
The President of your Committee addressed a letter of
protest to him.

Mr. Marshall's protest was echoed in the Jewish press
and pulpit, and a number of Christian clergymen also
deplored the production. The Passion Play, however, did
not become the public sensation which its producer had
expected, and it was taken off the boards long before the
announced termination of its "run."

In March last, your Committee's attention was called
to an address which had been delivered by a real estate
dealer and director of several large corporations in New
York City, which was being circulated in pamphlet form.
In this address, the speaker referred in a derogatory manner
to the growing interest of persons of foreign extraction in the
real estate business, and the tendency of some of these
persons to change their names because they found those
they bear detrimental to them in business. It was obvious
that these remarks were directed principally at Jews. Mr.
Marshall indicated our resentment of this offensive state-
ment in a letter, of which copies were sent to all the members of the Committee.

Toward the middle of April last, your Committee received a telegram from the President of the Jewish Congregation in Brunswick, Ga., stating that he had been informed that in an advertisement which was then about to appear in connection with a new real estate development, an announcement was to be included to the effect that no property in this tract would be sold to Jews. Mr. Marshall at once telegraphed to the company in question and was informed in reply that the report was wholly unfounded. The President of the Congregation, however, persisted in asserting that it is the company's policy not to sell land in this development to Jews. At that time, Mr. Marshall was also engaged on an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States involving the question of discrimination in deeds to property on account of race and color, in the District of Columbia, but that court declined to review the decision of a lower tribunal.

Toward the end of May, the Committee on Good-will Between Jews and Christians of the Federated Council of Churches of Christ in America issued an announcement of its plans for future work and a restatement of its principles. Shortly thereafter, the Reverend Doctor Alfred Williams Anthony, a member of that committee, addressed a communication to Mr. Marshall, asking him whether it was true, as had been stated, that he had expressed the opinion that the Committee on Good-will "had the ulterior motive of converting the Jews." This inquiry was followed by correspondence between Mr. Marshall and Dr. Anthony, in which the latter defended the efforts of Christian churches to convert Jews to Christianity. Mr. Marshall took the position that attempts on the part of the churches to persuade Jews to apostasize could only impair the good faith of the Committee on Good-will. He ended his letter by saying that if efforts were concentrated on making Christians better Christians and Jews better Jews, genuine good-will would be ushered into existence automatically. This correspondence was made public and aroused a great deal of discussion in the Jewish and general press. Subsequently, the Committee on Good-will issued a statement
to the effect that it does not favor conversionist efforts by Christian churches, and Dr. Anthony also publicly denied that such was his motive in supporting the Good-will movement.

3. **Jewish Fraternities at Universities and Colleges**

You will recall that, at your last annual meeting, your Committee referred, in its report, to the correspondence between Mr. Marshall and Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, at that time President of Brown University, on the subject of the establishment of Jewish fraternities at universities and colleges. The Committee had been informed that the University authorities had persistently refused to permit the organization of any Jewish fraternities, even though such fraternities as already existed did not admit Jews to membership. The position of the authorities, as expressed by Dr. Faunce at that time, was that "the establishment of a Jewish fraternity, frankly founded on racial and religious lines, would be of damage to the University itself and a still greater damage to the Jewish students" and "kindle the fires of racial antagonism." Publication of the correspondence between Mr. Marshall and Dr. Faunce stimulated public discussion. Eventually, the Executive Committee of the Corporation of the University adopted a resolution enunciating a policy by which permission was granted for the existence of chapters of national or international fraternities having no racial or sectarian restrictions "even though in fact the majority of the members of such fraternity are of one faith or race."

4. **Calendar Reform**

Your Committee is closely following the progress of the movement to bring about the reform or simplification of the existing Gregorian calendar. This movement was again brought to public attention through the introduction by the Honorable Stephen G. Porter of Pennsylvania, in the United States House of Representatives, during the last session of the 70th Congress, of a Joint Resolution requesting the President to call, or to send representatives to, an international conference on the simplification of the calen-
This resolution opened with a preamble which, had the resolution been adopted, would have committed the representatives of the United States to such a conference, were one to be called, to sponsoring a scheme of reform under which it was proposed that the year be divided into 13 months of 28 days each, a total of 364 days, plus one "blank" day, which was not to be given the name of any day of the ordinary week, or any date. If adopted, this device would destroy the existing and immemorially fixed periodicity of the Jewish Sabbath by causing it to fall on different days from year to year. It was against this proposal that leading European rabbis had protested in 1925 before the Special Committee of Inquiry on the Reform for the Calendar, appointed by the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit of the League of Nations. The Porter Resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, which held hearings at which several rabbis and spokesmen for several Christian denominations appeared and protested against the "blank" day feature in the proposed scheme of calendar reform, on the ground that its adoption would confront observers of the Seventh-Day Sabbath all over the world with the dilemma either of keeping the Sabbath on different days of the week from year to year and thus suffering material losses or of refraining from keeping the Sabbath, thereby violating their conscience—a situation which, it was feared, would result in the virtual destruction of the Sabbath. The rabbis who appeared at the hearings insisted that the resolution be so amended as (1) to eliminate that part of the preamble which favored a 13 month 28 day plan, and, (2) to provide that the American representatives to an international conference, should one be held, be instructed not to favor any simplification employing the "blank" day device. The Honorable Sol Bloom, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, took an active part in securing a modification of the Porter Resolution, and was supplied by your Committee with information regarding the steps which had been taken by the League of Nations to discuss the proposed simplification of the calendar. Your Committee also sent representatives to a conference called by the Reverend Doctor Moses Hyamson of New York City, to institute an
organization to combat the blank day feature in the calendar reform schemes. This conference, which was held on May 19th last, resulted in the formation of the League for Safeguarding the Fixity of the Sabbath Against Possible Encroachment by Calendar Reform, on which your Committee is represented.

5. Statistical Department

The Statistical Department of the Committee, under the direction of Dr. H. S. Linfield, was occupied during the year with tabulating, classifying, and analyzing the facts regarding Jewish organizations throughout the country gathered in connection with the census of Jewish congregations, conducted in the office of the Committee in co-operation with the United States Bureau of the Census. The various directories and lists and the article on statistics of Jews, which are a part of the contents of the American Jewish Year Book, were also prepared by the department, which continues to maintain various information files enabling it to reply to numerous inquiries received by it both through the mails and by telephone.

6. The American Jewish Year Book

Volume 31 of this series of annual publications, which was issued by the Jewish Publication Society last month, was prepared, as were those published since 1909, in the office of the Committee, under the direction of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Harry Schneiderman. Following up his article on the Jewish population of the United States in the preceding volumes of this series, Dr. Linfield, Director of the Statistical Department, presents in the present volume the results of a study of the organizations which comprise the Jewish community in the United States. This article is the most comprehensive attempt made to analyze the communal situation of the Jews of this country and to describe the varied types of organizations which have been developed as instruments for performing the multifarious functions required by our many-sided communal life. The tables and lists which form part of this article will, we feel confident, be found useful by all persons interested in the organization
and work of the Jewish community. The only other special feature in the Year Book is the Review of the Year 5689, written by the editor. The remaining contents of the Year Book are the usual directories of organizations, lists, and statistical tables of Jewish population and immigration, all of which have been carefully brought up to date. This volume also contains in permanent form the 22nd Annual Report of the American Jewish Committee.

7. PROPOSED CO-OPERATION

In June last, your Committee received a communication from Mr. Bernard S. Deutsch of New York City, who had been recently elected President of the American Jewish Congress, stating that at a meeting of that body, a resolution was adopted recognizing the need for co-operation between "the principal organizations dealing with problems vitally affecting Jewish life at home and abroad," and recommending the appointment of a committee to arrange "for an early conference of representatives of the American Jewish Committee and the American Jewish Congress, to the end that sorely needed unity of action with respect to Jewish problems may be effected, and present and potential causes of discord in Jewish life be thus averted." Upon receipt of this letter, Mr. Marshall arranged a meeting with Mr. Deutsch for the purpose of discussing the subject matter of the resolution, and learned that Mr. Deutsch had in mind the setting up of a joint committee of the two organizations to meet occasionally for the interchange of views and information, to the end that the two bodies should not act at cross purposes. It was the sense of your Committee that, in the interest of the Jews of America in general, it should not refrain from steps which are intended to promote harmony and cooperation, and it therefore agreed to the appointment of a committee to meet a similar committee of the American Jewish Congress, for the purpose of discussing cooperation. The Committee appointed consisted of Dr. Adler, Judge Lehman, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Strauss, and the Secretary, Mr. Waldman. It was intended that a conference should be held in the autumn of the year, but owing to the death of Mr. Marshall, the conference has not yet taken place.
B. FOREIGN MATTERS ACTED UPON BY THE COMMITTEE

1. JEWS OF THE YEMEN

Late in the autumn of 1928, the attention of your Committee was called to an article in a Hebrew publication in Palestine describing the persecution and degradation to which the Jews of the Yemen, which is situated in the southern part of the Arabian peninsula, are being subjected; it was suggested that these conditions warrant the Committee's looking into the possibilities of alleviating the lot of this isolated Jewish community. Your Committee immediately communicated with the Alliance Israélite Universelle and the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association, requesting these organizations to supply it with such information as they could obtain as to the condition of the Jews of the Yemen, and offering the cooperation of the Committee in any steps that would be agreed upon with a view to bringing relief to that community. The Committee also instituted an inquiry among Yemenite Jews now in the United States. As a result, the Committee has obtained corroboration of the statements made in the Hebrew press in Palestine as to the maltreatment of the Jews of the Yemen. The subject will continue to have the attention of the Executive Committee.

2. REFUGEES IN CONSTANTINOPLE

In January, your Committee received information to the effect that the situation of about 1,500 Russian refugees in Constantinople, of whom 800 were Jews, had become precarious, owing to the fact that the Turkish Government threatened the expulsion of all refugees by February 6, 1929. Your Committee gave every advice and assistance possible to organizations in this country which were interested in alleviating the distress of those refugees. Eventually, owing to the unofficial intervention of the American Ambassador to Turkey, the decree of expulsion was not enforced. At the present time, various organizations, including the Joint Distribution Committee, are cooperating in evacuating
those refugees who are unable to settle permanently in the country. According to a recent report, more than half of the 3,000 refugees in Constantinople in the beginning of 1928 have already been evacuated.

3. **Shehitah in Norway**

In June last, your Committee was informed by the Joint Foreign Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association, London, that a bill for the prohibition of shehitah in Norway had again been introduced in the Parliament of that country. It will be recalled that in 1926, when similar action was threatened, your Committee cooperated with organizations abroad to bring to the attention of the Norwegian Government the objections of the Jewish community to the bill in question, and that this action was followed by the withdrawal of the bill. This year, however, it appears that the groups hostile to shehitah were anxious to prevent any such intervention and made use of such facilities as were afforded by the parliamentary procedure to rush the bill through both Houses, and, before effective action could be even attempted, the bill was passed.

4. **Rights of Minorities**

About the middle of February last, it was reported in the press that the subject of the rights of minorities would receive a great deal of attention at the then forthcoming meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, when suggestions were expected to be made by German and Canadian representatives for changes in the procedure for dealing with complaints of the infraction of these rights. The President of the Committee availed himself of this opportunity to communicate with representatives on the Council who had shown a considerable interest in the subject, with a view to placing before them suggestions which he, Mr. Marshall, had previously made to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, as well as to influential statesmen, which Mr. Marshall believed would greatly improve the procedure and make the guaranty of the League of Nations of the rights of minorities more effective.
At the meeting of the Council of the League, in March, the late Dr. Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, and M. Raoul Dandurand, Canadian Representative, offered suggestions for amending the minorities procedure and these were referred to a Committee of three for consideration and report. At the meeting of the Council in Madrid, in June, the Committee of Three reported a compromise plan which, while it does not include all the proposals made by Messrs. Stresemann and Dandurand, yet is expected to effect some improvement in the handling of minorities petitions.

5. OUTFRACKS IN PALESTINE

When toward the end of August last, reports reached this country of anti-Jewish outbreaks on the part of groups of Arabs in Palestine, your President and the Chairman of your Executive Committee were both abroad in connection with the meeting of the enlarged Jewish Agency for Palestine. Shortly after the outbreaks, acting upon radio advices from the Chairman of the Executive Committee, who was at the time on his way back to this country, the Secretary communicated by wire and confirmatory letter with the Department of State, requesting our Government to take adequate steps in conjunction with the British Government for the protection of the life and property of Americans in Palestine. In response to these messages, the Department informed the Committee that it had early taken appropriate steps through the embassy at London to protect the lives and property of American citizens in the disturbed area, and that information received with regard to conditions in the countries adjacent to Palestine indicated that the authorities of those countries had, in line with the suggestion of your Committee, taken appropriate precautionary measures to prevent the spread to their territories of the disturbances in Palestine, or invasions from their territories into Palestine.

In the meantime, an emergency meeting of the Executive Committee was held on August 28th, at which the situation was thoroughly discussed. For the information of the Jewish public, the Committee issued a report of the measures it had taken, to which was appended the following statement:

The Committee fully understands and profoundly sympathizes with the intense indignation and sorrow which have been aroused
among the entire Jewish population of the United States by the outrages committed in the Holy Land. At the same time the Committee is reliably assured that the British Government is employing all available means to restore order and tranquility in that country. We know also that the Government of the United States is keenly alive to the situation and to its sense of responsibility for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens. Nevertheless, the Committee will continue its vigilance and will take such further steps as may be called for by ensuing events.

We believe it the part of wisdom for the Jewish people to meet this new tribulation with as much calmness and self-restraint as are possible under the distressing circumstances, feeling confident that no effort will be spared to obtain the fullest cooperation of both the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

The Committee has continued to keep close watch over the Palestine situation and has established and maintained contacts with leaders of the reorganized Jewish Agency for Palestine.

6. Cooperation with Foreign Organizations

Your Committee has exchanged information and opinions with various foreign Jewish organizations whose work is along similar lines, especially the Joint Foreign Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association, in England; the Alliance Israëlite Universelle, France, and the Central Verein Deutscher Staatsbürger Jüdischen Glaubens. These interchanges have been found to be mutually helpful.

C. Conditions of Jews in Foreign Countries

As already indicated, the condition of Jews in various countries is treated in detail in an article appearing in the current issue of the American Jewish Year Book, which was prepared by the Assistant Secretary of the Committee on the basis of material gathered currently in the office of the Committee. We shall, therefore, here confine ourselves to a brief resumé of events affecting our brethren in foreign countries which are related to the interests and objects of the Committee.
The past year was marked by unusual economic suffering among the Jews of certain parts of Eastern Europe, due to the very severe winter and an unusually late spring, with the concomitant shortage of agricultural produce. The Joint Distribution Committee was called upon to make emergency appropriations to meet the conditions arising out of shortage of crops, which were especially acute in parts of Roumania and in Lithuania. The year 1929 will doubtless be long remembered for two events touching Palestine, the one constructive and the other destructive. We refer, of course, first, to the consummation of the enlargement of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and second, to the anti-Jewish outbreaks of sections of the Arab population in Palestine.

1. Western Europe

Anti-Semitism persists in Germany as a by-product of political strife. In their efforts to discredit the existing republican government, the National Socialist Party and smaller groups allied to it have adopted anti-Semitism as part of their program.

In September, 1928, the Bavarian branch of the party held a convention in Munich at which it was decided to continue the anti-Jewish agitation "until the Jewish question is solved"; at this convention it was claimed that the membership of the Bavarian section was 100,000, double that of 1926. In February, the *Voelkischer Beobachter* of Munich, the Hitler organ, stated that no less than 20,000 anti-Semitic meetings had been held in the Reich in 1928. There were many cases during the year of the desecration of cemeteries and synagogues, and there were also a number of instances of actual violence against Jews. These outrages went on in spite of the fact that representatives of the Government appeared at mass meetings called by the Jewish War Veterans' Association and the Central Verein and expressed condemnation of these atrocities, in the name of the Government.

During the year, facts were brought out which appeared to indicate that the anti-Semitic agitation had also affected some government bureaus, but, that the anti-Semitic movement was not reflected in the Reichstag was shown by the
fact that a bill to confiscate the properties of "bank magnates, stock exchange members, and Eastern Jews" was defeated in that body by a vote of 382 to 8 in May of the present year, and the further fact that the same body voted to lift the immunity of two of the deputies of the National Socialist Party who are the nominal editors of a number of anti-Semitic journals and whose immunity as members of the parliament had theretofore exempted them from criminal suits. Thus the papers bearing their names were enabled to carry on their active anti-Semitic propaganda undisturbed.

Much concern was expressed in Jewish circles in all parts of the world as to the consequences for the Jewish community of Italy of the conclusion of the Concordat between the Vatican and the Italian Government. Up to 1923, the state schools were secular institutions; in that year an education reform law was adopted, including the provision that "the teaching of the Christian doctrine according to the accepted form received by Catholic tradition, is the basis and the aim of elementary education in all its stages." Although Jewish pupils are excused from attending school during the hours devoted to religious teaching, yet they are subjected to conversionist influence, as there is considerable religious content in the other subjects taught. The Concordat naturally strengthened the Catholic influence in the schools and many Jews have protested against this virtual abridgment of religious and civil equality, which the Government has stated would not be affected by the Concordat. This situation has evoked proposals that there should be special schools for Jewish children, toward the maintenance of which the Government should contribute, inasmuch as the Jewish taxpayers are helping to support what are virtually Catholic schools. On the other hand, Hebrew was recognized as a subject of instruction in the Italian schools in Egypt.

2. Eastern Countries

In Austria, anti-Semitism continued to manifest itself; as was the case in Germany, this was a by-product of political strife. Efforts to stir up ritual murder accusations through mass meetings on the eve of Passover were checked by the Vienna police, which confiscated a great mass of literature
on the subject, that had been prepared for circulation. The Austrian universities were again the scene of disgraceful student riots, last spring, forcing the university authorities to order the institutions closed for a time. Within the past few weeks similar outbreaks have recurred.

In connection with anti-Semitism in Austria, it is highly significant that repeated acquittals by juries of persons charged with anti-Jewish attacks, and even murder, moved the Austrian Cabinet to instruct the Ministry of Justice to draft a bill providing for a change in the jury system, suggesting that in the future juries be made up of six laymen and three judges.

Quite different was the attitude of the students in Czecho-Slovakia, for we find there a union of Czecho-Slovak students, at a meeting held at Bratislava (Pressburg) in March, adopting a resolution to oppose all attempts to limit the admission of Jews to universities and professional schools. The efforts of some student groups to bring about the introduction of a *numerus clausus* in Czecho-Slovakian institutions of higher learning had been previously rebuked in a resolution adopted at a national convention of the Federation of Czecho-Slovak lawyers held in Prague in December, where the seven hundred delegates who attended pledged themselves to combat any attempts, secret or overt, to introduce such a limitation.

Although there were several anti-Semitic episodes in Czecho-Slovakia, these were few in number, compared with similar events in Austria and Germany.

In our report of last year, we told of the anti-Jewish disturbances which took place in Hungary in the universities, following the coming into force of the Education Law, adopted in February, 1928, to supersede the famous Education Law of 1920 which embodied the *numerus clausus*, because it was found that under the new law the number of Jewish students in the universities was slightly increased. Because of these disturbances, the government was compelled to close the universities for a time. Eventually, the agitation quieted down and the disorders ceased. In June last, a change of mood in Hungary was seen in the fact that when, during a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, a Jewish
member spoke on education and condemned the existing law, he was heard with attention and without interruption.

As to Roumania, you will recall that a few days before our last Annual Meeting, the Bratianu Cabinet fell and a new government, headed by Dr. Juliu Maniu, the leader of the Peasant Party, came into power. The new cabinet promptly declared its intention to maintain order, and to put into effect the provisions of the Roumanian constitution guaranteeing equality to all citizens regardless of creed. The government followed these announcements by suppressing an incipient anti-Jewish riot at one of the universities, and the Minister of Education announced that students convicted of participation in such disorders would lose their exemption from military service. Other efforts to incite anti-Jewish activity were also checked by the government. Considerable disappointment was felt in Jewish circles, however, when, in March, the Court of Appeals rejected the plea for amnesty of the Jewish students who had been involved in disorders in Czernowitz in November, 1926, in the course of a demonstration against alleged unfair methods of examination conducted at the high schools. The matter was taken up by Deputy Mayer Ebner through the Ministry of Justice, and, late in May, the students were pardoned. Much satisfaction greeted the order of the Ministry of Education providing that public schools in which a considerable number of Jewish pupils are enrolled, should arrange their programs so that no writing is required on the Sabbath.

Following the fall of the Bratianu Cabinet, a general election was held in December, in which the Peasant Party was overwhelmingly victorious, their candidates securing 85 per cent of the seats in Parliament. No anti-Semitic candidates were successful, and in one instance an anti-Semitic aspirant failed to secure even the twenty signatures necessary to have placed him on the ticket.

In spite of pre-election dissension among the Jews, all parties united at the end of June in protesting against a bill which had been introduced by the government to amend the religious law in such a way as to make possible the existence of an unlimited number of Jewish Kehilloth in each place where Jews reside. Much indignation was aroused by
reason of the fact that the government had introduced this bill without consulting the recognized Jewish leaders, or even those Jewish deputies who were elected on the Peasant Party ticket. In defense of its course, the Cabinet alleged that the action was taken by the Minister of Public Worship upon the request of orthodox Jewish leaders in Bucharest. At the present time this matter is still agitating the Jewish community.

As a result of a poor harvest in the autumn of 1928, and of the severe winter which followed, the Jewish population of Bessarabia, which is largely dependent upon agriculture, was subjected to intense hardship and privations. Already in the middle of September, 1928, fears were expressed that the crop would be insufficient, and steps were taken by the Association of Jewish Co-operatives and the Joint Distribution Committee to forestall suffering. The hard times affected all the communal and philanthropic institutions, including the Jewish school system. It was estimated, in February, by the Federation of Jewish Relief Organizations, that no less than 40,000 Jews had become destitute as a result of the famine. During this entire time, the Joint Distribution Committee managed to feed all the school children whose parents were unable to maintain them. Funds were also raised by other organizations in several countries. The Government of Roumania made a small grant for Passover relief for the Jews of Bessarabia. There was also considerable suffering in other parts of Roumania.

Unfortunately, the change of government in Roumania has not in any way lessened the activity of the anti-Semitic party, under the leadership of the notorious Cuza. Reliable observers, who have recently investigated the condition of the Jews of the country, declare that anti-Semitism is widespread, that its sinister influence is keenly felt by Jews in all walks of life, and that, here and there, discrimination is reflected in the action of local government officials. It appears, however, that the central government is desirous of maintaining order; that, wherever possible, it has taken measures to prevent anti-Jewish persecution; and that when attacks against, or unjust treatment of, Jews have been brought to its attention, the government has taken measures to punish those convicted of such offenses and to hold
local officials responsible for failure to exercise necessary precautions.

Recently, new anti-Jewish outbreaks were perpetrated by Roumanian students, who were returning home after a student convention. According to reports in Roumanian newspapers, these youths assaulted Jewish passengers on railway trains, throwing a number off the cars while the trains were in motion. It is reported, also, that the Cuzists have recently become more vociferous.

As in previous years, the Jews of Poland were actively engaged in combatting anti-Semitism, and in endeavoring to secure legislation to remedy certain restrictions of their rights which still obtain in spite of constitutional guarantees of political equality to all citizens. The economic situation of the Jews showed no improvement. There were a number of incidents of an anti-Jewish character that threatened serious consequences. Fortunately, the government acted vigorously in every case.

The most serious incident occurred in Lemberg, early last June. This arose from the charge that Jewish high school girls had mocked a Catholic procession. Members of the National Democratic Youth Organization and some students from the university invaded the Jewish quarter on Monday, June 3rd. After running amuck for several hours, they were stopped by the police, but they resumed their raid the same afternoon; the police again intervened and arrested forty of the youths. In the course of this raid, two synagogues were wrecked, the editorial and printing offices of the Jewish daily, Chwila, were demolished, and the buildings of the Jewish high school and of the Jewish Students' Association, and the editorial office of the Yiddish newspaper, Der Morgen, were damaged. The priest who had led the procession denied knowledge of any insult, and, after an investigation, the police issued an official statement to the effect that no provocation for the riot had been given. The disturbance in Lemberg caused intense excitement throughout the country and extraordinary steps had to be taken in Warsaw to prevent anti-Jewish outbreaks in that city. Pro-government organs condemned the Lemberg incident, charging that it had been instigated by members of the National Democratic Party in order to bring the liberal
government into disrepute. The deans of the various schools of the Lemberg University and members of the student body demanded the release of the forty students who had been arrested. The governor of the city declined to comply with these demands, insisting that the students be held for examination by the prosecutor. Later, the Ministry of the Interior caused an investigation to be made and issued a statement clearing the Jews of Lemberg of all charges of provocation. The firmness of the authorities eventually led to a cessation of demonstrations on the part of the students; the Warsaw Jewish press unanimously commended the government for the energetic measures taken. The events in Lemberg caused an increase in anti-Jewish propaganda throughout the country, and there were incipient risings in Vilna and Posen; in the latter city, Jewish merchants complained bitterly of being boycotted and terrorized.

The struggle for the abrogation of discriminatory laws which had been in force under the Tsar and had not yet been repealed was continued during the year. The unhappy economic lot of Polish Jewry was not improved by strife between the right and left wings of the Jewish labor movement, and the enormous burden of taxation led to two conferences, in Warsaw, of Jewish merchants and small traders, to discuss this and other questions. In December, Deputy Heller appeared before the Budget Commission of the Sejm, during the discussion of the estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture, and presented the plea that Jews who are among the innocent victims of economic changes going on in Poland should be aided to settle on the land, pledging the cooperation of the Jewish community in this direction. The modernization of industry and the introduction of machinery and of higher government standards increased the economic difficulties of many Jews. The obstacles placed in the way of Jews in the obtaining of credit were brought out last September by a delegation of representatives of Jewish credit organizations who called on the Director of the State Economic Bank and complained of the tardy and frequently unfavorable treatment of applications for credit submitted by Jewish cooperatives. The single occurrence of a hopeful nature in connection with the economic life of the Jews was the postponement, in November, for three years, of the
coming into force of the government ordinance for the with
drawal of concessions for the sale of government monopolies
from the present holders; it was estimated that no fewer
that 30,000 Jewish families would have been disastrously
affected had this postponement not been made.

The economic condition of the Jews of Lithuania, which
has been poor since the close of the War, was even more
unfavorable during the winter and early spring (1928-29),
owing to crop failures and the severity of the weather. An
effort to ease the condition of traders and merchants was
made last August, when a petition for amending the comp-
pulsory Sunday closing law was submitted to the govern-
ment; but this effort was fruitless, and the petition was
rejected. In October, the government, by decree, took over
the state forests which had been formerly exploited under
leases by private individuals; it was estimated that no less
than a hundred Jewish families, who formerly derived their
livelihood from the timber business, were affected by this
action.

Anti-Jewish outbreaks were not absent in Lithuania,
where the unfriendly attitude of the government encouraged
lawless elements and petty officials to persecute Jews.

3. Russia

In Russia, the same questions which had been agitating
the Jewish population of that country for several years, were
again the foci of attention during 1929. The most absorbing
problem was the economic condition of the Jewish popula-
tion; next came anti-Semitism, of which a great many
instances were reported during the year; and third, was the
perilous state of the Jewish religion in the Union of Socialist
Soviet Republics.

While the work of settling Jews on the land was con-
tinued with the same energy and encouragement as in pre-
vious years, greater efforts than heretofore were made for
aiding the declassed Jews who had to remain in the cities.
To cope with these conditions, the government made efforts
in various directions. The Komzet, the government depart-
ment supervising the settlement of Jews on the land,
announced its intention during the next five years to settle
11,000 Jewish families on tobacco and vegetable farms on 15,000 hectares (about 37,000 acres) in the vicinity of towns in which Jews now reside; the government is planning to assign nine million roubles for this work. Later, announcement was made of plans to establish in Homel twenty-eight factories for metal works to employ 11,000 operators, and that the employment of Jews in those factories would be facilitated. In June, work on the erection of a shoe factory in Kharkoff, to employ a large number of Jews, was begun, and 1,000 were sent to sugar refineries in the vicinity for temporary work. In the meantime, the value of emigration as a solution of the economic problems of the Russian Jewry was not lost sight of. In May, the ICA opened several emigration offices in order to give advice to those Jews who were able to arrange to emigrate. The number of such persons was, however, very small.

Some of the Jewish agricultural colonies were hard hit by the prolonged cold weather in the winter of 1927-28 and the resulting failure of the spring crop. Dr. Joseph Rosen, the director of the Agro-Joint, reported in August, that the colonies in the Kherson district had been most affected, but that the government was cooperating with the Agro-Joint, the ICA and the ORT to aid those colonists who had suffered. In February, the Soviet Government ratified an agreement with the American Society for Jewish Farm Settlement in Russia, which had been signed by representatives of that Society in New York on January 15th. Sufficient land in the Crimea not requiring any drainage or irrigation was allotted by the government to make possible the carrying out of the program of the Society. Aside from this grant, the government is now considering the irrigation of a tract in the Crimea sufficient for the settlement of from 30,000 to 40,000 families in addition to those to be colonized under the auspices of the Society.

The colonization project sponsored by the Jewish section of the Communist Party in Biro-Bidjan, Siberia, did not make much progress during the year. It appears that the region requires a great deal of preliminary preparation. During the winter of 1927-28, the colonists were unable to do any work on the land and were compelled to find employment in lumbering camps in the vicinity. In May, it was
reported that a shortage of food and forage had forced many of the Jewish settlers to seek work in urban centers.

As in previous years, the communist press devoted much space to anti-Semitic episodes, especially such as occurred in communist circles. Invariably, the press unequivocally condemned all incidents of this character, and those communists found guilty of charges against them were expelled from the party. There were numerous cases of the maltreatment of Jewish factory workers by their non-Jewish co-workers.

Anti-Semitism is also rife in other spheres. In March, two judges of the District Court of Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, were found guilty of having persecuted their associate, a Jew, and were dismissed from the bench. In May, the official organ of the Red Army commented on the increase of the number of incidents of anti-Semitism in its ranks, disclosing the fact that many soldiers have in their possession banners inscribed with the legend, "Kill the Jews and save Russia"; even officers show signs of harboring anti-Semitic prejudices. Anti-Semitism was present also in the educational field.

The government continued its efforts to combat anti-Semitism. The trials of persons accused of anti-Jewish persecution were always made an occasion for propaganda against this scourge. From time to time other steps were taken. During an election campaign in White Russia anti-Semitism was pointed to as one of the three arch-enemies of communism: placards were posted in many towns reading, "Communists! Fight ignorance, alcoholism and anti-Semitism!" In April, Peter Smidovitch, Vice-President of the Supreme Executive Council, spoke at a demonstration against anti-Semitism held at the headquarters of the Red Army in Moscow, and this assembly enthusiastically adopted a resolution condemning anti-Jewish agitation. In the following month another mass meeting for this purpose was held, at which Lunacharski, Commissar for Education, and Semashko, the Commissar for Health, delivered addresses.

The Jewish communists adhered during the year to their policy of endeavoring to stamp out Jewish religious observances. Before the approach of the High Holidays in the autumn of 1928, the Emes agitated for an early "drive"
against the observance of these festivals, but the synagogues were nevertheless overcrowded. Anti-religious tactics of the Yevseksia were renewed at the Passover season. In the meantime the government made efforts to enforce the law against religious schools. Allied with the outlawry of religious education was the suppression of Hebrew. In July, the "Subterranean Conference of Hebrew teachers, Tarbuth," appealed to Maxim Gorki, the famous author, to intervene with the authorities to suspend this persecution.

As respects the health of the Jewish population, the Joint Distribution Committee made public, in June, the report of its Medical Committee in Russia, from which it was learned that 70 per centum of the children of declassed Jews in the cities and towns suffer from some form of tuberculosis, and that there has been an alarming increase in the number of Jewish children in White Russia suffering from trachoma; from 1924 to 1928, the Joint Distribution Committee had expended $430,000 on medical relief in Russia.

Finally, it is interesting to note that in June, J. Larin, one of the leaders of the Jewish communists, stated in a Soviet publication that whereas ten years ago 10 per centum of the membership of the communist party were Jews, the ratio has since dropped to $\frac{3}{4}$ per centum, and that a representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency who made a survey to determine the number of Jews among high government officials, found that there were only 27 out of a total of 417.

4. PALESTINE

In Palestine the year began and ended with friction between the Jewish settlement and the administration on the one hand, and between the Jews and the Arabs on the other, caused by events in connection with the Western or so-called Wailing Wall, a vestige of the structure which enclosed the site of the ancient Temple.

The incident at the Wall caused the circulation of various false rumors as to the intentions of the Jews of Palestine. Both the Zionist Executive and the Vaad Leumi, the representative body of Palestine Jewry, felt called upon to issue statements repudiating these rumors and appealing for the good will of the Arab population. The question continued
to agitate the British Parliament, especially when, subse-
quently, Arabs began to erect a structure on the Wall, with
the permission of the local British authorities; this, as
explained by the Colonial Office, was an addition to a
structure which had already existed. But part of the Arab
population had been inflamed by the false propaganda in a
section of their press, and on October 20, 1928, Jewish
worshippers at the Wall were attacked and one seriously
injured; two Arabs were arrested and convicted of having
participated in the attack and sentenced to six months'
imprisonment. As the serious uprising which broke out in
Palestine toward the end of August last, resulting in wanton
murder and pillage, is now the subject of inquiry by a
British Commission, no attempt will here be made to discuss
the causes which led to these sad events. The action taken
by your Committee at the time is referred to elsewhere in
this report.

Economic conditions were somewhat improved during the
year, in the direction of consolidating the gains of preceding
years. In February, the British Colonial Office announced
that only 1,500 Jews were then unemployed, a number
reduced by April to 850, half of whom were unemployable.
In connection with agriculture, the most hopeful branch is
the orange culture. According to estimates published, a
total of 60,000 dunam (15,000 acres) have been purchased
by Jews for orange groves; one-third of this acreage has
already been planted, and the total investment was esti-
mated at two million pounds; 2,000 Jewish workers are
employed in these plantations; it is expected that two and a
half million boxes of oranges would be exported during 1929,
as compared with 1,300,000 exported in 1928. The Empire
Marketing Board, London, has announced that Palestine
supplies Great Britain with 17 per centum of its oranges,
being second only to Spain, from which country 67 per
centum of the oranges consumed in the British Isles come.

Early in June, the Palestine Zionist Executive announced
that since October, 1927, it had reduced its deficit, which
was £400,000 in October, 1927, to £250,000, from contribu-
tions to the Keren Hayesod. This reduction was made
possible by measures of strict economy; retrenchment was
greatest in connection with colonization, the executive con-
fining itself to maintaining existing settlements pending the arrival of additional revenue, and setting itself the task of reducing the number of unemployed, which was about 8,000 when it took office. Leib Yaffe, of the Keren Hayesod, stated at the same time that since 1920, £4,000,000 net had come into the coffers of the fund and had been devoted to immigration, colonization, urban development, education and health. In a report submitted by the Palestine Administration to the Permanent Mandates Commission, early in July, very encouraging statements were made. Uneconomic enterprises were either closed or re-established on a sounder foundation; there was evidence of positive development in orange cultivation and afforestation. Factories and large plants had augmented their output. Building operations were renewed, the tourist traffic was extended, the income from this source being estimated at about £600,000. The report expressed the view that the period of transition from the economic stagnation of 1926-27 had been definitely passed, and a stage of steady amelioration had been reached, justifying immigration in the labor categories. Nevertheless, the imports into the country were greatly in excess of the exports.

The Hebrew University, it is estimated, now possesses buildings and equipment valued at about $800,000. In addition to the graduate departments for intensive research in various fields, undergraduate departments under the Faculty of Humanities, corresponding to colleges in the United States, are in process of establishment. On April 29, 1929, the Wolffsohn Memorial Library Building to house the collections of the National Library was opened for inspection, and on November 1st the Wattenberg Building of the Einstein Institute of Mathematics was dedicated. The Straus Health Center in Jerusalem, the gift of Nathan and Lina Straus of New York City, was formally dedicated on May 2nd. Later a labor sanitarium in the colony Motza, near Jerusalem, was also dedicated, and in April, an X-ray institute was opened in the Government hospital.

During the past year, the attempt begun in 1924, aimed at bringing about the enlargement of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, authorized by the Mandate, so that it would
include representatives of Jews who are not members of the Zionist Organization, was realized. The Jewish communities of other countries followed the example of that of the United States in deciding to participate in the work of the Agency by sending their representatives to a conference which took place in Zurich, in August, 1929, at which the enlarged Agency was officially constituted and organized.

The leader of the endeavor to bring about this cooperation was the late President of the Committee. All his efforts in this direction were in harmony with the position taken by the American Jewish Committee at its special meeting held on April 28, 1918, when it adopted a resolution drafted by Mr. Marshall stating that the Committee would welcome the opportunity "to cooperate with those who, prompted by religious or historic associations, shall seek to establish in Palestine a center for Judaism, for the stimulation of our faith, for the pursuit and development of literature, science and art in Jewish environment, and for the rehabilitation of the land."

D. ORGANIZATION MATTERS

1. Membership

Your Committee is pleased to state that all of the gentlemen who were elected to membership at the last Annual Meeting, and whose names are listed in the Twenty-second Annual Report on pages 84 to 86, have agreed to serve.

In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws, the following Nominating Committee, empowered to nominate candidates to succeed those members whose terms expire today and to fill vacancies wherever they exist, was appointed:

District

I. Leonard Haas, Atlanta
II. Nathan Cohn, Galveston
III. Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston
IV. Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis
V. Louis M. Cole, Los Angeles
VI. David A. Brown, Detroit
VII. Sol Kline, Chicago
VIII. Murray Seasongood, Cincinnati
IX. Horace Stern, Philadelphia
X. Eli Frank, Baltimore
XI. A. C. Ratshesky, Boston
XII. David M. Bressler, New York City
XIII. Henry M. Stern, Rochester
XIV. A. J. Dimond, East Orange

Following is a list of the nominees of the Nominating Committee to succeed members whose terms expire, or to fill existing vacancies:

II. Milton H. Fies, Birmingham, Ala., to succeed Moses V. Joseph (deceased).
III. Barnett E. Marks, Phoenix, Ariz., to be re-elected; U. M. Simon, Fort Worth, Texas, to fill existing vacancy in Texas.
IV. Charles Jacobson, Little Rock, Ark., to be re-elected; A. C. Wurmsner, Kansas City, Mo., to be re-elected; Harry Block, St. Joseph, Mo., to succeed Simon Binswanger (deceased); J. A. Harzfeld, Kansas City, Mo., to fill existing vacancy.
V. Samuel L. Dinkelspiel, San Francisco, Calif., to succeed Harry Camp; E. Rosenberg, Seattle, Wash., to be re-elected; M. J. Finkenstein, Los Angeles, Calif., to fill existing vacancy in California.
VI. Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich., to be re-elected; Isadore Levin, Detroit, Mich., to succeed David A. Brown, resigned; Harry A. Wolf, Omaha, Neb., to be re-elected; D. M. Naf-talin, Fargo, N. D., to be re-elected.
VII. James Davis, to be re-elected; Max Adler, to succeed Joseph Stolz; Alfred K. Foreman, to fill existing vacancy; Max Epstein, to succeed Samuel Deutsch (deceased)—all of Chicago, Ill.
VIII. Sol Kiser, Indianapolis, Ind., to be re-elected; Samuel Ach, Cincinnati, Ohio, to be re-elected; Dr. David Philipson, Cincinnati, Ohio, to be re-elected.
IX. William Gerstley, Phila., Pa., to be re-elected; Justin P. Allman, Phila., Pa., to fill existing vacancy.
X. Louis Topkis, Wilmington, Del., to succeed David Snellenberg; Merrill E. Raab, Richmond, Va., to succeed H. S. Binswanger (deceased).
XI. Louis Baer, Boston, Mass., to be re-elected; Felix Vorenberg, Boston, Mass., to be re-elected; Edward M. Chase, Manchester, N. H., to be re-elected; Jerome Hahn, Providence, R. I., to fill existing vacancy.
XIII. Mortimer Adler, Rochester, N. Y., to be re-elected; Moses F. Aufsesser, Albany, N. Y., to be re-elected; Benjamin Stolz, Syracuse, N. Y., to be re-elected.

XIV. William Newcorn, Plainfield, N. J., to be re-elected; Isaiah Scheeline, Altoona, Pa., to be re-elected; Edgar J. Kaufmann, Pittsburgh, Pa., to succeed A. Leo Weil; Oscar L. Weingarten, Newark, N. J., to fill existing vacancy.

Ballots were prepared and distributed, which will be canvassed at today's meeting and the results reported by the tellers appointed by the President, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws:

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


Your Committee recommends and hereby gives notice that it will propose at your next meeting an amendment to the by-laws increasing the maximum membership-at-large from 20 to 30.

At its meeting in September, your Executive Committee elected to membership therein, Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo, Colonel Herbert H. Lehman and Mr. Felix M. Warburg, all of New York City, to fill vacancies in the Executive Committee which, according to the by-laws, may consist of 21 members.

2. FINANCES

The report of the auditor of the Committee's accounts is appended to this report. It shows that there were received from Sustaining and Contributing Members, $51,162.04, from community funds, $11,243.34, and from other sources, such as interest on bank balances, $211.79, a grand total of $62,617.17. Of this sum, $40,380.47 was expended for the general maintenance of the Committee's office. Expenditures for other purposes included $19,113.82 for the maintenance of the Statistical Department, $500.00 for a
contribution to the work of the Foreign Language Information Service, $338.77 additional expenses in connection with the American Jewish Year Book, $481.14 for special printing, and $1,186.02 for miscellaneous special expenditures. The total expenses paid and accrued were $62,000.22, being less than the receipts for the year by $616.95.

Following is a list of States showing the amount received from each during the fiscal year just closed, compared with the total contributed during the preceding year:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<th>Contributions Received for Fiscal Year Ended Oct. 31, 1929</th>
<th>Increase</th>
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*Decrease.
North Dakota.................. 30.00  100.00  70.00
Ohio........................... 1,092.00  5,583.20  4,491.20
Oklahoma......................  19.50  289.50  265.00
Oregon........................  510.00  260.00  250.00*
Pennsylvania.................. 1,195.00  1,504.00  309.00
Philadelphia.................. 2,204.00  2,122.00  82.00*
Rhode Island..................  62.00  64.00  2.00
South Carolina................  25.00  30.00  5.00
Tennessee...................... 100.00  712.50  612.50
Texas.......................... 294.50  2,163.00  1,869.00
Utah...........................  65.00  105.00  35.00
Virginia....................... 214.50  174.50  40.00*
Washington....................  182.00  220.00  38.00
West Virginia..................  45.00  160.00  115.00
Wisconsin......................  464.00  475.00  11.00
Canada.........................  10.00  10.00

TOTAL......................$42,624.32  $62,405.38  $25,908.21

Total of decreases, $6,131.15.

Immediately after his return from abroad, where he had made numerous contacts of value to the Committee, our Secretary, Mr. Waldman, arranged meetings with groups of representative men in many cities east of the Rocky Mountains in order to familiarize them more intimately with our work and generate increased financial support. In most instances these meetings were made possible through the cooperation of our District Members. Judging by reports, oral and written, received by Mr. Marshall and other members of the Committee, we have reason to feel gratified at the results of these meetings. Mr. Waldman also communicated by mail with members of our Committee in other parts of the country.

Very considerable interest was aroused, a clearer knowledge was disseminated with respect to the purposes of the Committee and the character of its work, and substantial support was enlisted in the form of new and increased membership contributions, as well as appropriations from local federations of philanthropy and welfare funds.

The Executive Committee desires at this time to pay its warm tribute of appreciation to the men whose efforts, at considerable sacrifice of time and energy, made this possible, and to thank also the federations, welfare funds and individ-
uals who enrolled themselves as members and supporters of the Committee.

Lack of time prevents reference to them all. Yet the Committee cannot refrain—with grateful regard for all our cooperating friends—from calling particular attention to the fine services rendered by the following persons: Mr. Henry Ittleson of New York, with the help of Mr. David M. Bressler, Mr. Robert G. Blumenthal, Dr. Joseph J. Klein and Mr. Arthur Lipper, through whose cooperation a substantial number of new and increased memberships were obtained in the City of New York; to Mr. Albert C. Wurmser of Kansas City, who personally secured many new members; to Mr. Julius Rosenwald, Mr. Sol Kline, the late Samuel Deutsch, and Mr. Louis M. Cahn, who aroused increased interest in Chicago; to Mr. A. C. Ratshesky and Mr. Felix Vorenberg, who did similar good work in Boston; to Mr. Henry M. Stern, who successfully directed efforts in Rochester; to Mrs. Sieg. Herzog and Mr. Edward M. Baker, whose warm reception helped to produce an appropriation of $5,000 from the Cleveland Federation; to Mr. Isaac H. Kempner and Rabbi Henry Cohen of Galveston; Rabbi Ira A. Sanders and Mr. Charles Jacobson of Little Rock; Mr. J. K. Haxter of Dallas; Mr. Sidney A. Felsenthal of Memphis; Mr. Clarence Strouss of Youngstown; Mr. Fred Lazarus, Jr., of Columbus; Mr. Aaron Waldheim and Mr. Ferdinand M. Bach of St. Louis; Mr. M. F. Aufsesser of Albany; Reverend Doctor Joseph Rauch of Louisville; Mr. Leo M. Brown of Mobile; Mr. Milton M. Fies of Birmingham; Mr. Leonard Haas of Atlanta; Rabbi Ephraim Frisch of San Antonio; Mr. S. K. Bernstein of Oklahoma City; Mr. U. M. Simon of Fort Worth; Mr. William T. Harris of Allentown; Mr. Morris Mandelbaum of Des Moines; Mr. Harry A. Wolf of Omaha; Mr. Harry Block of St. Joseph; Mr. Isaac Summerfield of St. Paul; Mr. I. G. Gerson of Houston; Mr. Sol Kiser of Indianapolis; Mr. Milton C. Stern of Dayton; Mr. Henry Sachs of Colorado Springs.

The report of the Treasurer discloses an income for the past year of $64,493.29. This is still $35,506.91 short of our budgetary objective. The Executive Committee earnestly entreats the members to resume their activity in this direction after their return home, and to feel free to call
upon the Secretary to visit their respective communities and aid them in their efforts if they deem this course advisable.

In conclusion, your Committee wishes to reiterate the sentiments expressed in a letter recently sent to all our Corporate Members. The great task in which Mr. Marshall led so notably and effectively, must be carried on without abatement. His departure imposes a greater responsibility than ever on the members of our Committee to labor indefatigably for the objects of our organization, so sacred to him these many years. Indeed, deprived now of his leadership and activity, we must all be prepared to assume a more active part in the work of the Committee.

Serious problems confront the Committee affecting the whole of world Jewry. The Jews of America are looked to for leadership in dealing with these problems. The American Jewish Committee has been universally regarded as the most responsible representative of this leadership. The welfare of Jewry requires a continuation of this leadership uninterrupted and undiminished. With your help we shall continue with confidence and courage.

The greatest tribute we can pay to the memory of our departed leader is to carry on the work of this organization.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP

I. DISTRICT MEMBERS


DIST. II: ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, TENNESSEE. 3 members: Milton H. Fies, Birmingham, Ala.; Ben H. Stein, Vicksburg, Miss.; Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn.


DIST. IV: ARKANSAS, COLORADO, KANSAS, MISSOURI. 8 members: Chas. Jacobson, Little Rock, Ark.; Henry Sachs, Colorado Springs, Colo.;
Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kan.; Harry Block, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. A. Harzfeld, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles M. Rice, St. Louis, Mo.; Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo.; A. C. Wurmsr, Kansas City, Mo.


* Deceased.


II. MEMBERS-AT-LARGE
(Elected for one year.)


III. DELEGATES FROM NATIONAL JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, A. S. W. Rosenbach; COUNCIL OF YOUNG ISRAEL AND YOUNG ISRAEL ORGANIZATIONS, Edward S. Silver; HADASSAH, Miss Emily Solis-Cohen; HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA, John L. Bernstein, Harry Fischel, Abraham Herman, Jacob Massel and Albert Rosenblatt; INDEPENDENT

* Deceased.
Order Brith Abraham, Gustave Hartman, Max L. Hollander, Nathan D. Perlman and Max Silverstein; Independent Order Brith Sholom, Martin O. Levy, William M. Lewis; Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, Solon J. Liebeskind; Independent Western Star Order, H. Waiss; Jewish Welfare Board, Joseph Rosenzweig; National Conference of Jewish Social Work, Fred M. Butzel; National Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger; Order of the United Hebrew Brothers, Meyer Greenberg; Progressive Order of the West, Joseph Schiller; Rabbincal Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Mordecai M. Kaplan; United Roumanian Jews of America, Herman Speier and Leo Wolfson; United Synagogue of America, Nathan Levy; Woman’s League of the United Synagogue of America, Mrs. Samuel Spiegel.