OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

President, CYRUS ADLER
Vice-Presidents { IRVING LEHMAN
{ ABRAM I. ELKUS
Treasurer, SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CYRUS ADLER (1934) .............................................. Philadelphia, Pa.
JAMES H. BECKER (1934) ........................................... Chicago, Ill.
DAVID M. BRESSLER (1934) ...................................... New York, N. Y.
FRED M. BUTZEL (1935) ............................................ Detroit, Mich.
JAMES DAVIS (1935) .................................................. Chicago, Ill.
ABRAM I. ELKUS (1934) ............................................. New York, N. Y.
ELI FRANK (1934) ....................................................... Baltimore, Md.
HENRY ITTLESON (1934) .............................................. New York, N. Y.
MAX J. KOHLER (1935) ................................................. New York, N. Y.
FRED LAZARUS, JR. (1935). ........................................... Columbus, O.
IRVING LEHMAN (1935) .............................................. New York, N. Y.
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF (1935) ................................... New York, N. Y.
JAMES MARSHALL (1936) ............................................. New York, N. Y.
JULIUS L. MEIER (1934) .............................................. Portland, Ore.
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER (1935) ..................................... New York, N. Y.
A. C. RATHESKY (1936) ............................................. Boston, Mass.
JAMES N. ROSENBERG (1936) ...................................... New York, N. Y.
SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN (1934) ...................................... New York, N. Y.
HORACE STERN (1934), Chairman ................................ Philadelphia, Pa.
ROGER W. STRAUS (1936) ........................................... New York, N. Y.
LEWIS L. STRAUSS (1936) .......................................... New York, N. Y.
SOL M. STROCK (1934) ............................................... New York, N. Y.
B. C. VLADECK (1935) .............................................. New York, N. Y.
FELIX M. WARBURG (1936) ......................................... New York, N. Y.

Secretary
MORRIS D. WALDMAN
Assistant Secretary
HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN

171 Madison Avenue, N. E. Cor. 33rd Street
New York City
Cable Address, “WISHCOM, New York.”

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The Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Community House of Temple Emanu-El, New York City, on Sunday November 13, 1932. Dr. Cyrus Adler, President, called the meeting to order.

The following corporate members were present:

Community Representatives

CONNECTICUT
  Bridgeport: Theodore E. Steiber
  Hartford: Isidor Wise

ILLINOIS
  Chicago: B. Horwich
  Peoria: W. B. Woolner

MASSACHUSETTS
  Boston: Felix Vorenberg
  Chelsea: Samuel E. Paulive
  Springfield: Henry Lasker

NEW JERSEY
  Camden: Joseph Varbalow
  E. Orange: A. J. Dimond
  Plainfield: William Newcorn
  Trenton: Phillip Forman

NEW YORK
  Albany: M. E. Aufsesser
  Newburgh: Frederick Stern
  New York: Simon Bergman; David M. Bressler; Henry Ittleson; Arthur K. Kuhn; Max J. Kohler; Irving Lehman; William Liebermann; Solomon Lowenstein; James Marshall; Alexander Marx; Harold Riegelman; Samuel I. Rosenman; Bernard Semel; Hugh Grant Straus; Lewis L. Strauss; Sol M. Stroock; Israel Unterberg; Ludwig Vogelstein; Felix M. Warburg.
  Syracuse: Benjamin Stolz
  White Plains: P. Irving Grinberg
Pennsylvania
Philadelphia: Cyrus Adler; Justin P. Allman; B. L. Levinthal; Horace Stern
Wilkes-Barre: J. C. Weitzenkorn

Virginia
Richmond: Edward N. Calisch

Members-at-Large

Delegates from Organizations:

B'rith Sholom: Martin O. Levy.
Council of Young Israel: Edward S. Silver.
Hadassah: Mrs. David de Sola Pool.
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society: Abraham Herman, Jacob Massel, and Albert Rosenblatt.
Independent Order Free Sons of Israel: Solon J. Liebeskind.
Jewish Welfare Board: Joseph Rosenzweig.
National Council of Jewish Women: Miss Mary G. Schonberg, representing Mrs. Maurice A. Goldman.
Order of United Hebrew Brothers: Meyer Greenberg.
Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary: Louis Finkelstein.
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America: Benjamin Koenigsberg.
United Roumanian Jews of America: A. D. Braham, Herman Speier, Leo Wolfson.
United Synagogue of America: Louis S. Moss.
Women's Branch of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America: Mrs. Isidor Freedman.
Women's League of the United Synagogue of America: Mrs. Samuel Spiegel.
APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

The President announced that in pursuance of a decision of the Executive Committee, he had, in advance of this meeting, appointed a committee to nominate successors to the officers and to those members of the Executive Committee whose terms expire on January 1, next, and persons to fill vacancies in the Executive Committee. The nominating committee consists of the following: David M. Bressler, Esq., Chairman, and Messrs. Moses F. Aufsesser, Simon Bergman, A. J. Dimond, Sol Kline, Joseph B. Perskie, Ralph J. Schwarz, and Felix Vorenberg.

The President announced also that, inasmuch as there are no contests in any of the communities for the election of community representatives, it will not be necessary to appoint tellers to canvass the ballots cast for such representatives.

PRESENTATION OF ANNUAL REPORT

The President presented the report of the Executive Committee for the past year. On motion, duly seconded, it was resolved that the report be accepted and approved.

Mr. Leo Wolfson, a delegate of the United Roumanian Jews of America, offered a resolution to the effect that the Executive Committee call a special meeting of both the Corporate and the Sustaining Members for the purpose of deciding the attitude of the Committee toward a proposed World Jewish Congress.

Mr. Ludwig Vogelstein offered a substitute resolution to the effect that the General Committee endorse the action taken by the Executive Committee in connection with the recent World Jewish Conference held at Geneva, and extend to the Executive Committee authority to deal with the subject of the proposed World Jewish Congress at the proper time.

Upon motion of Mr. Theodore E. Steiber of Bridgeport, Conn., both the original resolution and the substitute resolution were laid on the table.
Mr. S. D. Leidesdorf, Treasurer, submitted a report on the financial condition of the Committee. On motion, duly seconded, the report of the Treasurer was accepted.

On motion, duly seconded, the following resolution suggested by the Treasurer in his report, was unanimously approved:

RESOLVED that every Corporate Member of the Committee be requested to underwrite the sum of $100 to be secured from sources other than contributions in 1932, and to be transmitted to the Treasurer not later than February 10, 1933.

The President announced that, in the interests of economy, the budget for the current fiscal year adopted by the Executive Committee makes no provision for the printing and mailing of the Twenty-sixth Annual Report, the cost of which would be approximately $1000. Upon motion of Mr. Arthur K. Kuhn, it was unanimously agreed that an item for the printing and distribution of the Twenty-sixth Annual Report be entered in the budget.

ELECTIONS

On behalf of the Committee on nominations, Mr. Bressler presented the following report:

For members of the Executive Committee to serve for three years from January 1, 1933:

- Herbert H. Lehman
- James Marshall
- Julius L. Meier
- James N. Rosenberg
- Lessing J. Rosenwald
- Morris Wolf
- Ralph J. Schwarz
- Roger W. Straus
- Lewis L. Strauss
- B. C. Vladeck
- Felix M. Warburg

For officers to serve for one year from January 1, 1933:

- President: Cyrus Adler.
- Vice-Presidents: Irving Lehman and Abram I. Elkus.
- Treasurer: Samuel D. Leidesdorf.
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.

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.

**DISCUSSION OF JEWISH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION**

The afternoon session of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of ways and means of bringing about the more closely-knit organization of Jewish communities in the United States, with a view to enlisting a greater number of persons in support of the work of Jewish organizations, both local and national. The discussion was led by Judge Horace Stern, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and was participated in by the following: Harold Riegelman, New York City; H. P. Koppelman, Hartford, Conn.; Rabbi Samuel Schulman, Judge Irving Lehman, William Lieberman, Rabbi Moses Hyamson, Ludwig Vogelstein, Joseph C. Hyman, and the Secretary, all of New York City; and W. B. Woolner of Peoria, Ill.

The President expressed the thanks of the Committee to the officers of Congregation Emanu-El for their courtesy in offering to the Committee the use of their facilities for this Annual Meeting.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

Morris D. Waldman
Secretary.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

Your Committee has to record with profound sorrow the loss during the past year of two distinguished and loyal friends of the Committee: Julius Rosenwald who died on January 7, 1932 and Cyrus L. Sulzberger on April 30. Your Committee gave expression to the sense of sorrow of all of us in the following resolutions which were spread upon the minutes of your Executive Committee:

JULIUS ROSENWALD

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee record with deep sorrow the death of Julius Rosenwald one of the founders of the Committee and for many years its vice-president. He was a great merchant and a great philanthropist. Higher learning in Chicago found him an earnest supporter. He contributed to the dissemination of knowledge through an important Museum. He created a Foundation which devoted much of its efforts toward the education and improvement of the colored race. During the period of the War, he placed his services and talents unreservedly at the disposal of the government. His interest and benefaction knew no bounds of race, creed or color, but he also devoted much of his time, thought and means to alleviating the sufferings of the Jewish people. He was particularly concerned about the condition of the Jews of Russia during the Tsar’s regime and lent his powerful aid through the American Jewish Committee toward alleviating and mitigating those wrongs. He was by far the largest donor to a great fund created through the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee for the improvement of the economic lot in Russia under the present regime, by enabling people to settle upon the land and engage in agricultural pursuits. His interest in agricultural development extended to Palestine in the pre-war period, and he was the president of an Agricultural Experiment Station established in that country. His good deeds cannot be enumerated.

In the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee, he was a wise counsellor, and even in the darkest days he maintained a spirit of optimism. We shall miss his advice, his help, his courage, and his kindly association which was marked by simplicity and generosity.
We extend our deepest sympathy to his family in their great bereavement, and express the hope that the fact that their sorrow will be shared by many millions, will be to them a source of consolation.

**Cyrus L. Sulzberger**

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee record with profound sorrow the death, on April 30, 1932, of their colleague and friend, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, of New York City. Mr. Sulzberger was one of the signatories of the call to the conferences which led to the organization of the American Jewish Committee, and was a member of the Executive Committee from its inception, regular in his attendance at its meetings, and taking energetic part in its activities, in the course of which his clear vision and keen power of analysis were always brought to bear upon the important problems under consideration.

His colleagues will sorely miss his keen sense of humor, his genial smile, and, as one has so well described it, that "glint of humanity in the handsome, understanding powerful eyes, that gave so distinguished a quality of alluring friendliness to his human wisdom."

In Cyrus L. Sulzberger the social conscience was developed to a high degree, and he could not stand idly by when he believed that his duties as a member of the Jewish community, or as a citizen, or as a unit of human society in general, demanded his active and dynamic cooperation for the promotion of the welfare of Judaism, for the betterment of civic conditions in his city, state, and nation, or for the advancement of human well-being. He felt the call to public service so urgently that he retired early from business in order to devote more time and energy to civic and communal activities, and his unusual ability quickly brought to him the honors and responsibilities of leadership in many organized movements. Nothing that he did was tainted with personal ambition or the desire for applause. "His was the self-effacing work of one who loved his fellow-men."

With his bereaved family, his many friends and his numerous associates in the many fields of his activities, we mourn the great loss which all have suffered in the death of this able, unselfish, and conscientious member of human society.

We shall particularly miss his comradeship in the councils of our committee.

Death removed from our ranks also Mr. S. Marcus Fechheimer of Cincinnati, who was an active member of the Committee since 1915, and Jacob B. Klein of Bridgeport, Conn., who was a member since 1927. Appropriate record of the services of these members was entered upon the minutes of your Committee.
Following is a brief account of the more important of the matters which engaged your Committee’s attention during the past year:

A. DOMESTIC MATTERS

1. DISCRIMINATION IN COLLEGES

When we met last year there was pending the disposition of a charge of discrimination in the enrollment of Jews against Rutgers University located at New Brunswick, N. J. This matter had been called to the attention of your Committee in the autumn of 1930, when we agreed to cooperate with other interested bodies in presenting an authenticated complaint to the Board of Regents of the State of New Jersey. As your Committee reported to you last year, after the complaint had been answered by the Board of Trustees of the University in a manner which the joint committee regarded as unsatisfactory, the Board of Regents granted the complainants a hearing, at which an oral argument was presented, and a brief, prepared by Max J. Kohler, Esq., a member of your Committee, was submitted.

In March, last, Judge Joseph Siegler of Newark, the chairman of the joint committee which had filed the complaint, announced that the authorities of Rutgers University had given assurances to the State Board of Regents that “there had been no discrimination and there was no intention to discriminate against any class; and that there had been no limitation of, and there was no intention to limit, any class to any fixed percentage that such class might bear to the total population of the State.” This assurance was regarded by all concerned as closing the incident.

In connection with the subject of discrimination as against Jews in admission to medical schools in the United States, which was discussed at some length in the report submitted to you by your Committee a year ago, it is interesting to note that the position adopted by your Committee on this question met with approbation in many sections of the Jewish press in the United States. The Committee’s view that the establishment of a medical school
for the accommodation of Jewish students is not the solution of the problem which this situation presents, but that the solution lies rather in the direction of better vocational guidance for Jewish students about to choose a profession, was generally endorsed and commended.

2. Alien Registration in Michigan

There was also pending at the time of our last meeting the matter of the law which has been adopted in Michigan providing for the registration of alien residents, and forbidding the employment of aliens who are unable to procure certificates of registration. Application was made to the United States District Court for a permanent injunction against the enforcement of the act, and at the hearing of this application an exhaustive brief was submitted in the preparation of which Messrs. Max J. Kohler of New York City, and Fred M. Butzel of Detroit, both members of this Committee, and Mr. Theodore Levin, as attorney of record, rendered valuable assistance. The decision of the Court was made public on December 9, 1931, and is reported under the title Arrowsmith vs Fowler, 55 Fed. (2) 310. It was to the effect that the alien registration law is unconstitutional on the ground that "the power to regulate the terms and conditions under which aliens may live in any of the several states having been given by the Constitution to the Federal Government, and that Government having exercised it, the right of the Federal Government is paramount and exclusive, and the act under consideration is an unlawful invasion of it." No appeal has been taken by the State of Michigan from this decision, the importance of which lies in the fact that had the law been upheld, similar oppressive statutes would most likely have been adopted by other states.

3. Immigration

Although the entry of aliens into the United States during the past year gave indications of being the lowest in one hundred years, both because of restrictive legislation and
executive and departmental action, yet the pressure brought to bear on the United States Congress for restrictive legislation was considerable, and came principally from self-styled patriotic societies and labor organizations. President Hoover, in his annual message to the Congress, in December 1931, recommended that the reduction, by administrative measures, of the number of immigration visas issued, be made permanent by statute. The President also recommended the registration of aliens and the strengthening of the deportation laws. A large number of restrictionist measures were introduced in the Congress, but owing principally to the preoccupation of that body with more urgent legislation, none of these reached the voting stage. In March 1932, Jewish organizations, including this Committee, were represented at hearings before the House of Representatives Committee on Immigration in opposition to these measures. Some improvement was made in the direction of amending laws which have had the effect of separating families and also in facilitating naturalization.

4. Anti-Jewish Manifestations

Your Committee was called upon to take action on several overt manifestations of anti-Jewish feeling, during the past year. In February last a considerable stir was created in the Jewish community by the publication, in the Army and Navy Register, an unofficial weekly publication of an anonymous article on the subject of armament limitation, in the course of which the patriotism of Jews was impugned in a highly scurrilous manner, and they were charged with unwillingness to perform military service because “the pay is poor, there is no profit in it, and worse, they might be called upon to die for the country of their adoption.”

The President of the Committee, acting in that capacity and at the same time as Chairman of the Army and Navy Committee of the Jewish Welfare Board, addressed the following letter to the editor of the publication in question:
February 19, 1932.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Register:

My attention has been called to an article in the Army and Navy Register, February 6, 1932, entitled “Reply to a Collegiate Pacifist.” I am writing on behalf of the American Jewish Committee, of which I have the honor to be President, and of the Army and Navy Committee of the Jewish Welfare Board, of which I am Chairman,—to voice my objection to the latter part of this article. The major part discusses the subject of disarmament, partial or entire, and the conference which is taking place in Geneva. That portion of the article I am not discussing, though I believe that the President of the United States is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and that he has authorized participation on the part of the United States in this conference.

Toward the latter part of his discussion the writer begins, “now for the article on the R.O.T.C., by one Felix Cohen. I don’t know the gentleman, but I take it from his cognomen that he is a Jew, which in turn leads me to suspect that he may be an internationalist, perhaps even in the pay of the Soviet.” And then the writer proceeds to make an indictment on the basis of this one name, Felix Cohen, of the entire Jewish people, both in America and elsewhere, including the statement that “if you examine the list of volunteers in any of our wars you will find that the Jews are conspicuous by their absence; they are willing to exploit our country but not to defend it.” There are other equally false and unfair statements in this article, but it is useless to go into detail in dealing with a writer who makes an attack of this sort and then hides as an “officer of the Army, who, for good and sufficient reasons, must remain without identification.”

What value has the repetition, by such a person, of medieval and outworn prejudices, as compared with the testimony of William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson, Presidents of the United States, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War during the World War and the one hundred and sixteen other distinguished American Christians from every walk of life, who, in a statement on racial prejudice made public in January 16, 1921, declared:

“The loyalty and patriotism of our fellow-citizens of the Jewish faith is equal to that of any part of our people, and requires no defense at our hands. From the foundation of the Republic down to the recent World War, men and women of Jewish ancestry and faith have taken an honorable part in building up this great nation and maintaining its prestige and honor among the nations of the world.”

Enclosed is a copy of the complete statement as well as a list of those distinguished American Christians, who expressed the belief that “it should not be left to men and women of the Jewish faith to fight this evil, but that it is in a very special sense the duty of citizens who are not Jews by ancestry or faith.”
What a contrast to the attitude of this masked officer, who, because of the statement of one Jew, attacks four million of his fellow-citizens, and then conceals his identity! I leave it to your sense of fairness as Editor of a journal which carries on its editorial page the Emblem of our Country and the sub-title "The U. S. Military Gazette" to give equal prominence to the statement as you did to the anonymous slander of the courageous officer who was its author.

Very truly yours
(Signed) CYRUS ADLER

Copies of this letter were sent to the War and Navy Departments.

The matter was taken up also by other organizations and by some individuals, and the editor published an editorial entitled "Recantation" disclaiming responsibility for the views of the anonymous writer. In a subsequent issue, an abstract of Dr. Adler's letter was published along with other communications, which, it was stated by the editor, were printed in order "to complete the record of regret and disavowal of purpose." The matter was also referred by President Hoover to the Secretaries of War and the Navy; the former issued a statement denouncing the attack in the Army and Navy Register.

At about the same time, the attention of the Committee was called to an advertisement appearing in several Philadelphia newspapers asking for "Young men-Gentiles" to enlist in a company of National Guards. The President of the Committee at once addressed a letter to the commanding officer of the regiment, requesting a prompt disavowal of the advertisement and the reprimand of the person responsible for it, pointing out that "such an advertisement, which is plainly intended to exclude Jews, is offensive and illegal," as the use of the word "Gentile" in such a connection "is not only unwarranted in law, but is absolutely against the true American spirit." In response, the colonel of the regiment called upon the President, apologized for the advertisement which, he said, was entirely against the spirit of the regiment, and stated that the person responsible had been reprimanded not only by him but also by the commanding general. Incidentally, the colonel stated that four of the officers and about twenty percent of the enlisted men of the regiment are Jews.
Your Committee also investigated a report published in the Jewish press last winter which stated that "the Jewish populace in the South is living through a state of intense anxiety, as charges that the Jews are responsible for the present depression continue to be made unchecked in churches, at public meetings, and in radio addresses." From reliable, authoritative sources your Committee learned that this report was highly overdrawn, and this fact was called to the attention of the press.

Your Committee has also investigated and is watching the activities of an organization in Boston, Mass., which appears to include in its activities the dissemination of anti-Jewish propaganda.

A gratifying incident which came to the notice of your Committee was disclosed in the March 1932 issue of the Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine. We quote: "Several proposed gifts or bequests were refused by the trustees and wisely so for the following reasons: A wealthy citizen proposed to leave to the Academy $200,000 or more, the income of which was to be used for the making of grants to individuals engaged in research in medicine. It was to be stipulated, however, in the will that no grants should be made to Jews or any other individual working in an institution which had a Jew as a member of its Board. This proposal was unanimously turned down by the trustees."

In this connection, attention should be called to the Jewish Christian Conference which took place in Washington, D. C., early in March, 1932, under the auspices of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, the three co-chairmen of which are Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, Professor Carlton H. Hayes of Columbia University and Mr. Roger W. Straus, a member of your Committee. At this conference, which was attended by representative Catholics, Protestants and Jews, an interchange of information and views on religious intolerance and discrimination was had, and public addresses were delivered by the Rev. James Freeman, Bishop of Washington; the Rev. Dr. Francis J. Haas, Director of the National Catholic School of Social Service; the Rev. Dr. Abram Simon, Rabbi of Washington Hebrew Congregation; the Rev. Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary of
the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Mr. Alfred M. Cohen, President of the B'nai B'rith; Dr. Cyrus Adler, the president of this Committee; the three chairmen, and others. Many of these addresses were broadcast over extensive hook-ups of radio stations.

5. Discrimination in Employment

At our meeting, a year ago, your Committee reported the creation of the National Conference on Jewish Employment by several national organizations including the American Jewish Committee, and that the study of discrimination against Jews in employment had to be deferred for lack of funds. During the past year the National Conference on Jewish Employment decided that, instead of attempting a study on a national scale, it would be more expedient at the present time to sponsor and promote local efforts along the lines of what is being done in Chicago where a number of organizations had formed a joint committee for the purpose. Such a joint committee has been set up in New York City.

6. The Statistical Department

The Statistical Department continued during the past year the gathering, classifying, and dissemination of information on matters of Jewish interest. Because of the reduced budget under which the Committee was compelled to operate, it was not possible for the Department, as in former years, to engage in any special studies, although some preliminary work on several such inquiries was done. Aside from this, the Department's activity had to be restricted to the preparation, for the American Jewish Year Book of the directories and lists and statistical material published in that work, and to the collection and filing of information already referred to.

7. The American Jewish Year Book

Volume 34 of the American Jewish Year Book, issued last September by the Jewish Publication Society of America, was the 25th volume of this series to be prepared in
the office of the Committee; it was compiled, as were the thirteen preceding issues, under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary. The volume contains besides the usual directories, lists, and statistical data, two biographical sketches,—of the late Julius Rosenwald, and of the late Dr. Lee K. Frankel, both of whom were members of this Committee. The article on Mr. Rosenwald was contributed by Miss Pauline K. Angell, who obtained her material from members of the Rosenwald family; the article on Dr. Frankel was contributed by Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, Executive Director of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropies of New York City, who knew Dr. Frankel intimately. The editor also contributed a detailed review of the more important events of Jewish interest in various countries. The volume includes in permanent form the 25th Annual Report of the Committee, as well as the report and list of members of the Jewish Publication Society.

B. JEWISH COMMUNITIES ABROAD

For a comprehensive review of events affecting the situation of our brethren in foreign lands, members are referred to the article in the American Jewish Year Book already mentioned. In this report, your Committee will confine its references to the foreign lands to those situations in which it was more or less directly interested.

1. GUATEMALA

On February 18 the Committee was informed by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society that they had received word from their Havana representative that the Government of Guatemala had recently issued an order for the expulsion of peddlers, and that this order would affect about seventy Jewish families in Guatemala City; the order was the outcome, it was said, of an agitation headed by the Chamber of Commerce of Guatemala City. The President of your Committee sent a letter to the Guatemalan minister in Washington stating that this report had aroused great anxiety among the Jewish citizens of the United States and expressing the hope that he would
communicate this fact to the government; to this the minister replied that he would forward Dr. Adler's letter to his government. Similar action was taken by the American Jewish Congress and the B'nai B'rith; the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) requested their Washington representative to call upon the Minister and present a memorandum to him on the subject. In the meantime, Mr. Alfred M. Cohen, President of the B'nai B'rith, had sent messages to the Committee, advising joint action by the four organizations, and in response, a telegram had been sent to the Minister on behalf of these bodies, urging him, in view of the fact that the decree of expulsion was to go into effect on March 3, to cable to his government suggesting the postponement of the execution of the decree of expulsion; in reply to this telegram, the Minister had stated that he was cabling his government that protests of Jewish organizations were on their way to the Minister of Foreign relations. Later, your Committee requested the U. S. Department of State to ascertain, by communicating with our minister at Guatemala City, whether the decree in question had come into force, the number of persons affected by it, their nationalities, and any other facts which might throw light on the matter. In due course, the State Department informed your Committee that the decree had been in force for some time but that only one peddler had been requested to leave the country. The majority of the peddlers affected appeared to be Poles and their number about two hundred, and a larger majority of them were arranging to comply with the law by opening shops, while the others have been given time to settle their affairs before leaving the country.

2. Germany

Your Committee continued, during the past year to follow events in Germany with profound concern, keeping in touch with the situation by regular and systematic perusal of German newspapers, and dispatches of reliable correspondents of the American press and through private sources. Developments which appeared likely to affect the fate of our 600,000 brethren in Germany were often
the major subject of discussion at the meetings of your Committee.

The success of the National Socialist party in many provincial elections in Germany, prior to the balloting for President in March and April 1932, caused a great deal of anxiety to the Jews of Germany, as they encouraged the Nazis to intensify their anti-Jewish propaganda, frequently resulting in acts of violence, which were sometimes followed by arrests and trials; few of the latter led to an outcome which acted as a deterrent against recurrences of disorders, and there were additional desecrations of cemeteries, and assaults upon synagogues.

Another result was the almost immediate retirement of Jewish officials and the dismissal of Jewish actors and singers from government-supported theatres and opera houses. Another weapon which the Nazis used for harassing the Jews was the prohibition of Shehitah, the Jewish ritual method of slaughtering animals. The Nazis succeeded in bringing about such prohibition in several cities, but failed in others. In April, the Prussian Minister of the Interior instructed Government officials to annul all such prohibitions in Prussian cities on the ground that they were unconstitutional.

An alliance of National Socialists and their opponents the Communists, made possible the passage in the new Prussian Diet, in June 1932, of a law instructing the Government to submit the draft of a measure providing for the confiscation of the property of East European Jews who entered the country after August 1, 1914. The reason given for this measure was that the property of these Jews "constitutes a dishonest accumulation by a race which is itself working unproductively but has accumulated wealth by enslaving the German nation." Inasmuch as the Social Democratic cabinet was then still in power, the law remained a dead letter; it was explained also that, in any case, such a law would require the approval of the Government of the Reich before going into effect. At the same time, that such a law could be adopted by a twentieth century parliament in a country boasting of a high degree of culture is a fact that lends disturbing uncertainty with respect to the future welfare of the Jews of Germany.
Besides, the generation which is now attending the universities, and from whose ranks many of the future rulers of Germany will be recruited, is growing up in an atmosphere of Jew-hatred. In January 1932, a report from Berlin stated that two-thirds of the 142,000 students in Germany are National Socialist in their sympathies. All through the year there were more or less serious clashes at a number of universities.

The anti-Jewish agitation and attacks were not permitted to go on without resistance on the part of the Jewish population. The Central Verein deutscher Staatsbuerger juedischen Glaubens continued, as in former years, to attempt, with such means as it had at its disposal, to stem the swelling tide of Hitlerist propaganda.

Concerning the internal affairs of the German people or their political parties your Committee does not deem it proper to express an opinion. It is not our affair to discuss political parties there or elsewhere or even in our own country, but when a political party makes it a credo that the Jews are to be oppressed and uses means to produce popular hatred against them, that becomes a matter of profound concern to the entire Jewish people. It would seem from the recent elections in Germany that there will be a recession of this feeling, but the tragedy of the situation is that even though the anti-Jewish propaganda lessens or may even cease as a part of the program of any political party, hatreds and prejudices have been unleashed which it may take years to assuage. We can only rely upon the sense of justice and sober thinking of the German nation to undo what a period of passion has wrought.

Your Committee also followed with concern the efforts to establish Hitler groups in this country, in line with the policy of leaders of the National Socialist movement to export it into other countries. Incidentally, it appears somewhat inconsistent that National Socialism which pretends to be eager to foster German nationalism in Germany and to be bitterly opposed to internationalism, should be so bent upon establishing branches of a German political party in other lands. The New York World-Telegram con-
demned it as un-American growth. The object of this move-
ment, this newspaper pointed out, "is to gather German
citizens into a group to help Hitler get hold of the Vaterland
and start, as one of his major programs, the persecution,
banishment, and even annihilation of the Jews in Germany."
America should not be allowed to become "the battleground
of European factions with such vicious objects as the Hit-
lerites profess to have, "the editorial writer concluded.
The New Yorker Staatszeitung also condemned the Hitler
movement in America. Commenting upon a meeting of
National Socialists held in New York City in April, at which
inciting anti-Jewish speeches were made, the Staatszeitung
declared:

"The Americans of German descent and those who were born
in Germany, and have established their homes in this country or
are going to do so, are too broadminded to follow those baiters.
They have felt in their own persons, the mean and hateful prejudices,
which the World War had aroused in their neighbors, and they
will not give themselves up to racial persecution.

The propaganda which the Nazi group has produced is race
baiting of the lowest kind . . .

The "New Yorker Staatszeitung" and the "New Yorker Herold"
strongly protest against the instigation of prejudices in this country
by the propaganda of hatred of this narrow-minded anti-Semitism.
Those prejudices may create discord and bring to an end the great-
est blessings of this country, the freedom and equal status of all
races and religions.

During the year, Vorposten, the German language organ
of the Nazis in America, suspended publication, but in June,
a new organ appeared in Boston. This monthly publication,
unlike Vorposten, was printed in English and was, therefore,
much more dangerous. Its stated purpose was "to maintain,
defend, and advance American ideals, Aryan Concepts and
Culture; to further the cause of National Unity and Justice."
The contents of this paper were exclusively anti-Jewish
and, in large part, a translation of articles from the German
Hitlerite press. The editorial policy clearly aimed at creat-
ing the impression that Jews have a dual loyalty and cannot
whole-heartedly be citizens of the countries in which they
live. So far as we have been able to learn, only one issue
has thus far appeared.
3. Other Countries

Your Committee kept itself currently informed of important events affecting our brethren in other countries, especially Poland, Roumania, Austria, and Iraq, and continued, as in previous years, to take counsel on matters of importance with kindred Jewish organizations in other lands, and when occasion arose conferred with representatives of foreign governments.

4. International Jewish Conference

Five years ago, the suggestion was made for an International Conference on Jewish Rights to be convened at Geneva. Your Executive Committee was not invited to this Conference and took no form of action on the subject, but our beloved President, Louis Marshall, deemed it advisable to issue a statement expressing his regret at the proposed action. The subject was revived last year, and, about six weeks before the Conference was scheduled to take place, your Committee was invited to consider the subject. Your Executive Committee deemed such participation inadvisable and not in the interest of the Jewish communities of Central and Eastern Europe. Acting upon the authorization of the Committee the President issued several statements on the subject which were distributed to the entire membership of the Committee and widely published in the press. The views of your Committee were shared by a large number of the leading organizations in this country and abroad which also declined to participate in the Geneva Conference, which was held in the middle of August.

The reasons underlying the Committee's attitude were given at length in the published statements of the President of the Committee. Briefly stated, they were:

That such a conference would not be truly representative of the Jews of the world;

That in most countries, including those in which Jewish problems are acute, the Jews have established national and local committees headed by capable and distinguished men, many of whom hold important posts in the legislative and administrative services of their respective countries, and
that these organizations are better able to cope with internal problems than an outside conference;

That no helpful action would possibly result from the conference of persons from many parts of the world to discuss the peculiar economic and political and social conditions affecting the Jews in various countries, as such a conference would be nothing but a forum for speeches, and a welter of talk is far from the kind of cooperation and assistance that the Jews of Germany and Eastern Europe require;

That the assembling of such an international body at this time will be seized upon by the enemies of Jews in various parts of Central and Eastern Europe as convincing proof of the charge that they have made repeatedly that the Jews are an international body without local or civic patriotism;

That in view of the world-wide economic depression, and the inability of the more happily situated Jewish communities to assist those urgently requiring aid, a Jewish conference at this time cannot lead to any alleviation of the economic plight of the Jews in central and Eastern Europe, although it might hold out false hopes;

That in view of the universal policy of immigration restriction, a discussion of Jewish emigration from overcrowded lands, as a measure of economic relief, would be futile;

In short, upon consideration of many communications received by your Committee from intelligent observers in this country and abroad, and of many conversations, your Committee was convinced that a meeting such as that proposed would not only not do any good, but might even do harm to the very communities which it was proposed to aid.

The proceedings of the Conference at Geneva demonstrate that these objections were well-founded.

In this connection, attention may be called to the fact that, in adopting its attitude toward this question, the Committee has adhered to the policy laid down in the original constitution of the organization. The statement of purpose as given in that constitution under the title "General Duties of the Committee" reads as follows:
The purpose of this Committee is to prevent infringement of the civil and religious rights of Jews, and to alleviate the consequences of persecution. In the event of a threatened or actual denial or invasion of such rights, or when conditions calling for relief from calamities affecting Jews exist anywhere, correspondence may be entered into with those familiar with the situation, and if the persons on the spot feel themselves able to cope with the situation, no action need be taken; if, on the other hand, they request aid, steps shall be taken to furnish it.

C. ORGANIZATION MATTERS

1. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Your Committee regrets to report the resignation of the Honorable Benjamin N. Cardozo, upon his appointment as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Justice Cardozo's letter of resignation follows:

16 West 75th St.

DEAR DR. ADLER:

My appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States constrains me to tender my resignation as a member of the American Jewish Committee.

The activities of the Committee touch too closely the field of Federal jurisdiction to make my continued membership appropriate, nor would it be possible for me in any event to be present at the meetings.

I tender the resignation with regret, for I have found the work of the Committee stimulating and interesting, and its importance no one can doubt.

To you and to all your associates I offer my fraternal greetings
Believe me with high regard

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO.

At its meeting on March 13th last, Mr. Justice Cardozo's resignation was accepted with regret.

At a previous meeting Mr. Roger W. Straus of New York City was elected a member of the Executive Committee to fill one of the existing vacancies in that body.

Owing to the death of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, a vacancy was created in the office of Vice President. Your Committee elected the Honorable Abram I. Elkus to fill this vacancy for the remainder of Mr. Rosenwald's term, to January 1, 1933.
2. Membership

Your Committee takes pleasure in reporting that all the gentlemen who were elected to membership at your last meeting, and whose names are listed in the Twenty-fifth Annual Report on pages 57 to 60, agreed to serve.

In pursuance of the authority vested in the Executive Committee in Article I, Section 2 of the by-laws as amended at the last meeting, your Committee, after consultation with the members of the General Committee, elected the following community representatives for one year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communities</th>
<th>Representatives</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, Cal.</td>
<td>Harry A. Hollzer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>B. L. Mosbacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgeport, Conn.</td>
<td>Theodore E. Steiber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>Benj. L. Haas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami, Fla.</td>
<td>D. J. Apte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensacola</td>
<td>J. M. Edrehi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah, Ga.</td>
<td>Ed. H. Abrahams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>Frank L. Sulzberger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Island, Ill.</td>
<td>Isidor Katz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evansville, Ind.</td>
<td>Max De Jong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary</td>
<td>William Feder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sioux City</td>
<td>Adolph M. Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shreveport, La.</td>
<td>A. B. Freyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, Me.</td>
<td>Max L. Pinansky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookline, Mass.</td>
<td>Harry Levi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>Nathan Isaacs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelsea</td>
<td>Maurice Tobey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynn</td>
<td>Henry L. Yozell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis, Minn.</td>
<td>Arthur Brin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden, N. J.</td>
<td>Joseph Varbalow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>Harry Goldowsky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>Abraham Jelin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Harry Friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binghamton, N. Y.</td>
<td>C. R. Rosenthal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elmira</td>
<td>Benjamin F. Levy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newburgh</td>
<td>Frederick Stern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schenectady</td>
<td>Lewis Lurie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws, the following Nominating Committee empowered to name candidates to succeed those members whose terms expire today, and to fill existing vacancies, was appointed.

David M. Bressler, Chairman, New York City
James H. Becker, Chicago
Albert Berney, Baltimore
Harry Block, St. Joseph
A. J. Dimond, East Orange
Leonard Haas, Atlanta
Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston
Max C. Sloss, San Francisco
James Solomont, Boston
Henry M. Stern, Rochester
Roger W. Straus, New York City
Isidore Wise, Hartford
Eugene Warner, Buffalo
Morris Wolf, Philadelphia
Following is a list of the nominees of the Nominating Committee:

Birmingham, Ala., Milton H. Fies, to be re-elected;
Wilmington, Del., Aaron Finger, to be re-elected;
Chicago, Ill., Max Adler, James Davis and Max Epstein, to be re-elected; James H. Becker, Abel Davis, Sol Kline, Jacob M. Loeb, now members-at-large, and Joseph L. Block, to be elected community representatives to fill vacancies;
New Orleans, La., Ralph J. Schwarz, to be re-elected;
Boston, Mass., Felix Vorenberg, to be re-elected;
Kansas City, Mo., A. C. Wurmsser, to be re-elected;
Butte, Mont., Joseph Weinberg, to be re-elected;
Manchester, N. H., Edward M. Chase, to be re-elected;
Plainfield, N. J., William Newcorn, to be re-elected;
Albany, N. Y., Moses F. Aufsesser, to be re-elected;
New York City, N. Y., Ben Altheimer, Joseph J. Klein, Max J. Kohler, Harry E. Lewis, William Liebermann, James Marshall, Harold Riegelman, Bernard Semel and Ludwig Vogelstein to be re-elected;
Rochester, N. Y., Mortimer Adler, to be re-elected;
Syracuse, N. Y., Benjamin Stolz, to be re-elected;
Fargo, N. D., D. M. Naftalin, to be re-elected;
Altoona, Pa., Isaiah Scheeline, to be re-elected;
Philadelphia, Pa., Justin P. Allman, to be re-elected;
Pittsburgh, Pa., Edgar J. Kaufmann, to be re-elected;
Fort Worth, Tex., U. M. Simon, to be re-elected;
and the Community Representatives elected by the Executive Committee listed above.

As is required by the By-Laws, the Sustaining Members were given an opportunity to make independent nominations, and where such independent nominations were made, ballots were prepared and distributed; these will be canvassed at to-day’s meeting, and the results reported by the tellers appointed by the President.

Your Committee takes pleasure in nominating the following persons for Membership-at-Large, to serve for one year:
Louis Bamberger, Newark
Jacob Billikopf, Philadelphia
David A. Brown, New York
Leo M. Brown, Mobile
Jacob Epstein, Baltimore
Eli Frank, Baltimore
Herbert Friedenwald, Washington, D. C.
Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia
Herbert J. Hannoch, Newark
Henry S. Hendricks, New York
Stanley M. Isaacs, New York
Alexander Kahn, New York
J. J. Kaplan, Boston
Louis E. Kirstein, Boston
Edward Lazansky, Brooklyn
Fred Lazarus, Jr., Columbus
Arthur C. Lehman, Pittsburgh
Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York
Isidore D. Morrison, New York
Reuben Oppenheimer, Baltimore
Milton J. Rosenau, Cambridge
Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia
Victor Rosewater, Philadelphia
Morris Rothenberg, New York
B. C. Vladeck, New York
Frederic W. Wile, Washington, D. C.
Henry Wineman, Detroit
Leo Wolman, New York

3. Jewish Community Organization of the United States

The size of the Jewish community in the United States, probably greater than that of any other land, and the extent of territory throughout which the Jews in America are scattered has led to numerous divisions and organizations. This was complicated by the difference in origin in the various sections of the Jewish community itself and also by different points of view. In the fat times, when it seemed to make little difference to many people whether energy or money were wasted or not, the great growth of Jewish organizations, if not approved, was tolerated. Nobody objected to any group expressing their own self-determination. Much has been accomplished in co-ordinating some of these thousands and more of varieties. It has been done
best probably in our Synagogue work. But this is far from complete. Now when the grim necessity has come upon all the people of this land for the conservation of money and energy, thought has been given to placing our community in a better, in a more compact and even in a more economical situation, to deal with the many things with which it has to deal.

It had been hoped when this Committee was formed that at least the major interest of the Jews of America, in conserving the civil and political rights of the Jews, could have a united front and this more especially in times of danger. This hope has been to a certain extent frustrated and so occasionally we hear a clamor of voices where one would have been ample. There can be no doubt that the Jewish community of the United States will become increasingly homogeneous and that eventually a general organization, representative of the community for the purposes we have in mind may be possible. But what is necessary and possible at the present time is the broadening of the base of existing organizations so that they will be supported morally and materially by a large number of individuals and will thus be able to strengthen their activities. Improvement is not only to be effected by addition, but by the elimination of waste and that waste is a waste of energy and man-power.

A plan to this end has been formulated by Judge Horace Stern, Chairman of your Committee and was presented at the semi-annual meeting of the Executive Board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations in 1932. Properly enough presented to such a body Judge Stern proposed the Congregation as the unit of organization. He planned that the membership of each Congregation, in addition to carrying on its own duties to the community, should be divided along the lines of the duties which the Jews in this country have to support—their local charitable needs, their educational needs, the institutions of higher learning, the welfare of their brethren abroad and especially of Eastern Europe, sufferers from the War, the development of Palestine, and other matters. Judge Stern's underlying thought is that a plan of this kind will not only serve to give a richer Jewish content to the life of the individual but will avoid the waste of annual reorganization of the local communities for all
these purposes. We have inherited from the war period a system of drives. It is well known, and no doubt all for good and worthy purposes, that every considerable community spends weeks and weeks in recreating the machinery for these purposes when that machinery might be at hand and might be training itself as it were throughout the whole year for these various purposes. Since the American Jewish Committee can fully perform the functions for which it was founded only by having an organized community behind it, your Executive Committee is convinced that this subject is of vital importance to the Jewish community of this country and indirectly of importance to the Jewish people throughout the world. It is the opinion of the Executive Committee that the American Jewish Committee can perform a useful function in an effort in this direction and because of its urgency it has decided to set apart a special session this afternoon for the discussion of this subject. Judge Stern has been good enough to say that he would outline this, possibly in a little more detail, and to lead this discussion and it would be most useful if this were participated in by many of the members. The Committee hopes that the discussion will result in a form of practical program which, in conjunction with the Synagogue bodies and fraternal orders and other types of national organizations, will be able to enlist their whole-hearted cooperation as well as that of a large number of Jews in various communities of the country.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

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 ........................................ $24,061.80
Community Funds and Foundations .......................................... 6,759.38
Special Contributions, etc. .................................................. 8,515.00
Interest on Bank Balances .................................................... 57.88

Making the Total Receipts ................................................. $39,394.06

On the other hand, the expenses may be summarized as follows:

for the maintenance of the office .................................. $34,032.25
for the Statistical Department ........................................ 11,941.29
for editorial and other expenses in connection with the American Jewish Year Book ...................(deficit) by $8,071.01

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sustaining and Contributing Members</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Funds and Foundations</td>
<td>6,759.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest on Bank Balances</td>
<td>57.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Making the Total Receipts</td>
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<tr>
<td>for the maintenance of the office</td>
<td>$34,032.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>for the Statistical Department</td>
<td>11,941.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for editorial and other expenses in connection with the American Jewish Year Book</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thus, the expenses paid and accrued totalled</td>
<td>47,465.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It will be seen from the foregoing abstract that although, in anticipation of a reduction of revenue, your Committee reduced the budget from last year’s figure of over $68,000 to less than $48,000, there was a deficit of a little over $8,000. The Committee was compelled to borrow $9,000 from the Louis Marshall Memorial Fund, in order to meet its expenses for the last three months of the fiscal year just closed—August, September and October. In view of this experience, the Committee has made further drastic reductions in the
budget for the ensuing year. It is obvious that these reduc-
tions could not have been made without the discharge of
some members of the staff and deep cuts in the salaries of
those who have been retained, which have imposed sacrifices
on all of them, and without other drastic economies which,
it is feared, may restrict the Committee's usefulness.

We are seriously disturbed as to our income for the new
fiscal year. There is very little more borrowing we can do
and I doubt whether we can expect the members of the
Executive Committee to repeat their generous act of last
year. Indeed, I believe I am safe in saying that you, gentle-
men, the corporate members of our Committee, would not
expect the main burden to be placed upon a few men. The
American Jewish Committee is a country-wide organization
with representations, at this time, in 100 of the largest
cities of the country.

The amount we fell short in income last year was about
$18,000 which, as we indicated, was made up by borrowing
and extra donations from a few close friends of the Com-
mittee. How are we to provide this extra sum for the new
fiscal year?

We cannot for obvious reasons engage in a public cam-
paign, especially under present abnormal business con-
ditions. Meetings in the various communities cannot be
held, because it is difficult to persuade people to attend
such meetings under present circumstances. Fortunately,
the extra amount we shall need for our reasonably assured
income is less than $20,000.

We number at the present time 200 corporate members,
every one of whom is a man of standing and influence in
his community—many of them the outstanding leaders of
their communities. I would suggest, indeed, I would earnestly
urge that at this meeting a resolution be adopted to request
every corporate member to underwrite one-two-hundredth
of this amount, namely, the modest sum of $100, this sum
to be secured from sources other than contributors of 1932,
and to be obtained in small or large amounts from one or
more persons, preferably small amounts from a larger num-
ber, it being understood, however, that the corporate
members give personal assurance of the transmission of
these amounts. I cannot conceive of any corporate member
of this Committee not being able to guarantee this small sum. Furthermore, in order to avoid strain and worry to our officers, these pledges, I suggest, should be paid in not later than February 10th.

In setting $100 I do not mean to limit any corporate member to this small sum. I regard that sum as a minimum; there is no limit as to the maximum.

I suggest that my proposal be regarded as a resolution to be endorsed by the vote of the members present. And I suggest that every member present sign his pledge now so that when the Secretary and I communicate with the absent corporate members we may be in the position to tell them what took place at this meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF
Treasurer.

CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP

CLASS A—COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES

ALABAMA.—Milton H. Fies, Birmingham.
ARKANSAS.—Charles Jacobson, Little Rock.
COLORADO.—Henry Sachs, Colorado Springs.
CONNECTICUT.—Theodore E. Steiber, Bridgeport; Benjamin L. Haas and Isidore Wise, Hartford; Alexander Cahn, New Haven; Nestor Dreyfus, New London; Philip N. Bernstein, Waterbury.
DELAWARE.—Aaron Finger, Wilmington.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Simon Lyon, Washington.
FLORIDA.—Morton R. Hirschberg, Jacksonville; D. J. Apte, Miami; J. M. Edrehi, Pensacola.
GEORGIA.—Leonard Haas, Atlanta; Edmund H. Abrahams, Savannah.
IDAHO.—Leo J. Falk, Boise.
INDIANA.—Max De Jong, Evansville; William Feder, Gary; Sol S. Kiser and Samuel E. Rauh, Indianapolis.
IOWA.—Eugene Mannheimer, Des Moines; Adolph M. Davis, Sioux City.

KANSAS.—Henry Wallenstein, Wichita.


MAINE.—Max L. Pinansky, Portland.

MARYLAND.—Albert Berney and Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore.


MICHIGAN.—Henry M. Butzel, Julian H. Krolik and Isadore Levin, Detroit; Julius H. Amberg, Grand Rapids.

MINNESOTA.—Arthur Brin and Joseph H. Schanfeld, Minneapolis; Isaac Summerfield, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI.—Ben H. Stein, Vicksburg.

MISSOURI.—Sig. Harzfeld and A. C. Wurmsers, Kansas City; Harry Block, St. Joseph; Charles M. Rice and Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis.

MONTANA.—Joseph Weinberg, Butte.

NEBRASKA.—Harry A. Wolf, Omaha.

NEVADA.—Samuel Platt, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Edward M. Chase, Manchester.

NEW JERSEY.—Joseph B. Perskie, Atlantic City; Joseph Varbalow, Camden; A. J. Dimond, East Orange; Harry Goldowsky, Jersey City; Abraham Jelin, New Brunswick; Michael Hollender, Newark; Harry Friend, Orange; Philip Dimond, Paterson; Isaac Alpern, Perth Amboy; William Newcorn, Plainfield.

NEW MEXICO.—Louis C. Ilfeld, Las Vegas.


NORTH CAROLINA.—Lionel Weil, Goldsboro.
NORTH DAKOTA.—D. M. Naftalin, Fargo.

OHIO.—Samuel Ach, David Philipson, and Murray Seasingood, Cincinnati; Edward M. Baker, E. S. Halle, and D. A. Huebsch, Cleveland; Milton C. Stern, Dayton; Sigmond Sanger, Toledo.

OKLAHOMA.—S. K. Bernstein, Oklahoma City.

OREGON.—Julius L. Meier, Portland.


RHODE ISLAND.—Jerome J. Hahn and Archibald Silverman, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—I. Blank, Charleston; Isaac C. Straus, Sumter.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Meyer Koplow, Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE.—Nathan Cohn, Nashville.

TEXAS.—J. K. Hexter, Dallas; Maurice Schwartz, El Paso; U. M. Simon, Fort Worth; Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston; Max Schnitzer, Houston; Jake Karotkin, San Antonio.

VIRGINIA.—Robert D. Binder, Newport News; Edward N. Calisch and Irving May, Richmond.

WASHINGTON.—Emanuel Rosenberg, Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.—S. B. Schein, Madison; David B. Eisendrath, Milwaukee; Arthur Siegel, Superior.

CLASS B.—DELEGATES FROM NATIONAL JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

American Jewish Historical Society, A. S. W. Rosenbach; Brith Sholom, A. Sigmund Kanengieser, Martin O. Levy; Central Conference of American Rabbis, Morris Newfield; Council of Young Israel and Young Israel Organizations, Edward S. Silver; Hadassah, Mrs. David de Sola Pool; Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, John L. Bernstein, Harry Fischel, Abraham Herman, Jacob Massel and Albert Rosenblatt; Independent Order Brith Abraham, Isadore Apfel, Gustave Hartman, Max L. Hollander, Nathan D. Perlman; Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, Solon J. Liebeskind; Jewish Welfare Board, Joseph Rosenzweig; National Conference of Jewish Social Work, Fred M. Butzel; National Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman; Order of the United Hebrew Brothers, Meyer Greenberg; Progressive Order of the West, A. D. Bearman; Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Louis Finkelstein; Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, Benjamin Koenigsberg; United Roumanian Jews of America, A. D. Braham, Herman Speier and Leo Wolfson; United Synagogue of America, Louis J. Moss; Women's Branch of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein; Women's League of the United Synagogue of America, Mrs. Samuel Spiegel.
CLASS C.—MEMBERS-AT-LARGE