

THE AMERICAN
JEWISH COMMITTEE

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT



1940

OBJECTS OF THE COMMITTEE

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

—*Extract from the Charter.*

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

President, CYRUS ADLER

Honorary Vice-President, ABRAM I. ELKUS

Vice-Presidents { IRVING LEHMAN
 { LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN

Treasurer, SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF

Executive Committee

- | | |
|--|---|
| CYRUS ADLER (1943)* ¹ <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i> | JAMES MARSHALL (1942) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| CARL J. AUSTRIAN (1942) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> | LOUIS B. MAYER (1943) <i>Culver City, Cal.</i> |
| GEORGE BACKER (1943) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> | GEORGE Z. MEDALIE (1941) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| JAMES H. BECKER (1943) <i>Chicago, Ill.</i> | LOUIS J. MOSS (1943) <i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i> |
| JOHN L. BERNSTEIN (1943) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> | MRS. DAVID DE SOLA POOL (1943) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| DAVID M. BRESSLER (1943) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> | JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER (1942) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| FRED M. BUTZEL (1941) <i>Detroit, Mich.</i> | MILTON J. ROSENAU (1941) <i>Chapel Hill, N. C.</i> |
| LEO M. BUTZEL (1942) <i>Detroit, Mich.</i> | JAMES N. ROSENBERG (1942) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| JAMES DAVIS (1941) <i>Chicago, Ill.</i> | SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN (1942) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| ABRAM I. ELKUS (1943) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> | WILLIAM ROSENWALD (1942) <i>Greenwich, Conn.</i> |
| LEON FALK, Jr. (1942) <i>Pittsburgh, Pa.</i> | MURRAY SEASONGOOD (1942) <i>Cincinnati, Ohio</i> |
| LOUIS FINKELSTEIN (1943) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> | JESSE H. STEINHART (1942) <i>San Francisco, Cal.</i> |
| PHILLIP FORMAN (1942) <i>Trenton, N. J.</i> | EDGAR B. STERN (1942) <i>New Orleans, La.</i> |
| ELI FRANK (1943) <i>Baltimore, Md.</i> | HORACE STERN (1943) <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i> |
| MRS. M. L. GOLDMAN (1943) <i>San Francisco, Cal.</i> | ROGER W. STRAUS (1942) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| HENRY ITTLESON (1943) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> | LEWIS L. STRAUSS (1942) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN (1941) <i>Boston, Mass.</i> | SOL M. STROOCK (1943) <i>Chairman</i> <i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| SIDNEY LANSBURGH (1942) <i>Baltimore, Md.</i> | WILLIAM B. THALHIMER (1943) <i>Richmond, Va.</i> |
| ALBERT D. LASKER (1943) <i>Chicago, Ill.</i> | FREDERICK M. WARBURG (1941) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| EDWARD LAZANSKY (1942) <i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i> | SIDNEY J. WEINBERG (1942) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| FRED LAZARUS, Jr. (1941) <i>Columbus, Ohio</i> | WILLIAM WEISS (1941) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| IRVING LEHMAN (1941) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> | MAURICE WERTHEIM (1943) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF (1941) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> | JOSEPH WILLEN (1942) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN (1941) <i>New York, N. Y.</i> | HENRY WINEMAN (1942) <i>Detroit, Mich.</i> |

MORRIS WOLF (1942)
Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary

MORRIS D. WALDMAN

Assistant Secretary

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN

Director, Educational Department

SIDNEY WALLACH

386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Cable Address, "WISHCOM, New York."

*The year given after each name is the date on which member's term expires.

¹ Deceased, April 7, 1940.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

January 21, 1940

The Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on January 21, 1940. Sol M. Stroock, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order.

The following Corporate Members were present:

*Community Representatives***ILLINOIS**

Chicago: B. Horwich; James H. Becker; Frank Sulzberger

MARYLAND

Baltimore: Sidney Lansburgh

MASSACHUSETTS

Holyoke: Benjamin F. Evarts

NEW JERSEY

Jersey City: Harry Goldowsky; Aaron A. Melniker
New Brunswick: Abraham Jelin

NEW YORK

Albany: Robert C. Poskanzer

Buffalo: Herman Wile

New York City: Carl J. Austrian; David M. Bresler; Morris R. Cohen; William Fischman; Arthur J. Goldsmith; Leo Gottlieb; Henry S. Hendricks; Maurice B. Hexter; Joseph B. Hyman; Stanley M. Isaacs; Joseph J. Klein; Arthur K. Kuhn; Irving Lehman; William Liebermann; James Marshall; Alexander Marx; Joseph M. Proskauer; Harold Riegelman; Samuel Schulman; Bernard Semel; Hugh Grant Straus; Lewis L. Strauss; Sol M. Stroock
Syracuse: David M. Holstein

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia: Al Paul Lefton; B. L. Levinthal;
Horace Stern

RHODE ISLAND

Providence: Archibald Silverman

TEXAS

Houston: Max H. Nathan

VIRGINIA

Richmond: Edward N. Calisch

WISCONSIN

Madison: S. B. Schein

Members-at-Large

Edward S. Greenbaum, New York City; Herbert J. Hanoch, Newark, N. J.; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston, Mass.; Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York City; William Rosenwald, New York City

Delegates from Affiliated Organizations

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL JEWISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS: Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein

BRITH SHOLOM: Frank E. Bernstein

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL: Isaac G. Simon

HADASSAH: Mrs. David de Sola Pool

HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA: John L. Bernstein; S. Dingol; Harry Fischel; Jacob Massel

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD: Joseph Rosenzweig

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL WELFARE: Solomon Lowenstein

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN: Mrs. Sophia M. Robison

ORDER OF UNITED HEBREW BROTHERS: Max E. Greenberg

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS: Benjamin Koenigsberg; Isaac Strahl

UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA: Louis J. Moss

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA: Mrs. Jacob Awner

WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA: Mrs. David Kass; Miss Sarah Kussy; Mrs. Samuel Spiegel

There were also present the following guests:

Louis Azrael, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. James Becker, Chicago, Ill.; Philip Guedalla, London, England; Mrs. Abraham Jelin, New Brunswick, N. J.; Mrs. Max H. Nathan, Houston, Texas; Louis Schlesinger, Newark, N. J.; Charles E. Siegfried, Syracuse, N. Y.; and the following from New York: Paul Baerwald, Robert M. Benjamin, Henry J. Bernheim, Elisha M. Friedman, Samuel A. Herzog, Bernard Kohn, Mrs. William de Young Kay, Jacob Landau, Mrs. Irving Lehman, Horace Manges, H. H. Nordlinger, A. J. Rongy, Richard C. Rothschild, Henry B. Singer, Alan M. Stroock, Max M. Warburg, Maurice Wertheim, and Miss Ethel H. Wise.

MORNING SESSION

Message from Dr. Cyrus Adler

The Chairman announced with regret the inability of Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of the Committee, to attend this meeting, and requested the Assistant Secretary to read a telegraphic message which had been received from Dr. Adler. Upon motion, unanimously carried, the Chairman was authorized to send a message to Dr. Adler, expressing the Committee's deep regret at his illness, appreciation for his inspiring greetings, and best wishes for his speedy and complete recovery.

Presentation of Annual Report

The Secretary read the report of the Executive Committee. (For text of Annual Report, see p. 643).

Statement on Poland

Mr. Joseph C. Hyman, Executive Vice-Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, gave a brief talk on present conditions in Poland, particularly as they affect the problem of providing adequate relief to the Jews in the territory occupied by German troops.

Report of Survey Committee

Mr. Richard C. Rothschild, Chairman, presented a talk on the work of the Survey Committee. At the present time the Survey Committee consists of Carl J. Austrian, Robert M. Benjamin, Alfred L. Bernheim, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Phillip Forman, Arthur J. Goldsmith, Edward S. Greenbaum, Harold K. Guinzburg, Adolph Held, Mrs. William de Young Kay, Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Henry A. Loeb, Solomon Lowenstein, Horace S. Manges, Walter Mendelsohn, Victor S. Riesenfeld, David Rosenblum, Samuel I. Rosenman, William Rosenwald, Richard C. Rothschild, Ralph E. Samuel, Roger W. Straus, Lewis L. Strauss, Alan M. Stroock, David H. Sulzberger, Paul

Felix Warburg, Maurice Wertheim, Joseph Willen, Miss Ethel H. Wise; with Morris D. Waldman, ex-officio, and Sidney Wallach, as director of the Educational Department of the Committee.

Discussion on Reports

The reports of the Executive Committee and of the Survey Committee were then discussed by the members present, and Messrs. Waldman and Rothschild replied to questions from the floor. After discussion, upon motion, the Annual Report was unanimously adopted as read.

Corporate Membership

Upon motion, the Secretary was requested to cast one ballot for the nominees for Community Representatives whose terms expired, as presented by the Nominating Committee appointed by the President; and also for the nominees for Members-at-Large suggested by the Executive Committee. He so did, and announced the election of the several nominees. (See p. 658.)

Report of the Nominating Committee

Mr. Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, appointed by the President to nominate successors to the officers and those members of the Executive Committee whose terms expire at this meeting and additional members of the Executive Committee, submitted the report of the Nominating Committee which consisted of the following:

Solomon Elsner, Hartford, Connecticut
Leo Gottlieb, New York City
J. J. Kaplan, Boston, Massachusetts
Joseph J. Klein, New York City
Al. Paul Lefton, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
William Newcorn, Plainfield, New Jersey
Lewis L. Strauss, New York City, *Chairman*

Following is the report of the Nominating Committee:

“For Members of the Executive Committee, to serve for three years, we recommend the re-election of the following:

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|--------------------------------------|--|
| Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia | Henry Ittleson, New York City |
| George Backer, New York City | Albert D. Lasker, Chicago |
| James H. Becker, Chicago | Louis B. Mayer, Culver City, California |
| John L. Bernstein, New York City | Louis J. Moss, Brooklyn, New York |
| David M. Bressler, New York City | Mrs. David de Sola Pool, New York City |
| Abram I. Elkus, New York City | Horace Stern, Philadelphia |
| Eli Frank, Baltimore | Sol M. Stroock, New York City |
| Mrs. M. L. Goldman, San Francisco | William B. Thalhimer, Richmond |

“To fill vacancies on the Executive Committee, we recommend the following:

- Louis Finkelstein, New York City
Maurice Wertheim, New York City

“For officers, we recommend the re-election of the present incumbents, namely:

- For President*.....Dr. Cyrus Adler
For Honorary Vice-President....Abram I. Elkus

- For Vice-Presidents*..... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Irving Lehman} \\ \text{Louis E. Kirstein} \end{array} \right.$
For Treasurer.....Samuel D. Leidesdorf.”

Upon motion, the report of the nominating committee was adopted and the Secretary was requested to cast one ballot for the nominees of the nominating committee, which he did, and announced the election of the several nominees.

LUNCHEON SESSION

Judge Irving Lehman presided at the luncheon session. Mr. Philip Guedalla, distinguished British author, presented a brief talk. The session then continued with discussion of the work of the Committee.

Upon motion, adjourned.

MORRIS D. WALDMAN

Secretary

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

For the second time in the history of the Committee, we meet but a few months after the outbreak of a major European conflict. Like its predecessor, the war is bound to affect the lives and to determine the destiny of millions of human beings, including half of our brethren who live in the countries directly or indirectly involved. The disastrous effects of the war on the Jews of Central and Eastern Europe, intensely tragic as it is, is a part of a calamity almost world-wide in its scope. Happily, our country is not a party in this conflict. Convinced as we are of the futility of war, knowing as we do its incalculable material and moral costs, we hope and pray it may be possible for our country to remain at peace.

Poland

The resistance offered by Poland against vastly superior forces was gallant but futile, and that unhappy country once again suffered the cruel fate of being deprived of its independence and being shared as booty by the successors of those governments which had divided it several times before.

Despite the absence of good will on the part of certain elements the Jews of Poland immediately rallied to the defense of the country when the danger of foreign aggression threatened. Competent observers have testified and paid tribute to the bravery and heroism of Polish Jewish soldiers, and the courage and endurance of the Jewish civilian population.

Constituting as they did a large proportion of the residents of the cities directly in the line of the German attack, Jews were conspicuously numerous among the victims, and the property of Jews as well as their communal institutions were hard hit by the fierce bombardment from artillery and airplanes. After the invasion, Nazi propaganda attempted

to turn Christian Poles against their Jewish fellow-citizens by charging that the latter were responsible for the resistance to Nazi demands which had led to the attack. Many Jewish citizens were falsely charged with having been snipers or marauders in order to justify wanton acts of alleged retaliation, with the result that German soldiers as well as Polish civilians were incited to perpetrate acts of violence.

The present line of partition has placed approximately half of the Jews under Nazi, and the other half under Soviet rule. Thus, Nazi Germany, which adopted policies intended to rid Germany of Jews, now has one and one half million more of them under its heel. The well-known Nazi techniques which have been applied first in Germany proper, then in the Saar, and subsequently in Austria, in the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, and in Memelland, are being applied with indescribable ferocity and ruthlessness in German occupied Poland. Its 1,500,000 Jewish inhabitants are being robbed of all their belongings; stripped of their professions and businesses; condemned to forced labor amidst the debris of cities devastated by the military attack; segregated in Warsaw in districts wholly inadequate to house their number, almost double their pre-war 300,000, where over-crowding has for some time resulted in the outbreak of epidemics.

At the same time, efforts are being made to generate enmity between Polish Jews and their Christian fellow-victims, and the Nazi authorities refuse not only to extend public relief to starving Jews, but also to permit neutral organizations to do so. The fact that representatives of the neutral press of the world have not been permitted to enter Poland to report upon conditions is in itself an indication of the state of affairs.

Under such conditions, the task of private relief agencies is truly staggering. This task is made all the more difficult by mass population movements in which the wishes of the persons directly concerned are not considered. In pursuance of a policy of ridding large sections of the occupied territory of non-German elements, the Nazis are expelling Poles and Jews from many towns. This is being done on such short notice that the victims are not given time to

take along the few wretched belongings they may still possess, with the result that they reach the destinations arbitrarily assigned to them with nothing more than the clothing in which they were forced to depart.

The most cruel and inhuman of the Nazi policies are those organized in pursuance of the Hitler plan to segregate so-called racial groups, each in an area to which it is to be willy-nilly restricted.

There has been no official announcement of the intentions of the Nazi regime, insofar as Jews are concerned, but there appears to be no doubt that a small, as yet undefined, area near Lublin is to become a Jewish province. The process of establishing this is already well on the way. From Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, have come reports of trainloads of Jews being transported to the reservation. A beginning has been made in Germany proper with the transfer of Jews of Polish nationality to the Lublin area. If this fantastic plan is carried out, it would mean that the 2,000,000 Jews now in Germany or in territories under German domination, would be confined in what would be a large concentration camp, where they would be doomed to degradation, misery and death.

In taking over a large portion of Poland's territory, the Soviet Union added about one and one-half million to its Jewish population of over two and one-half million. Such meagre reports as have reached the United States indicate that, just as in territories newly-acquired by Germany, the Nazi system is quickly applied, so in areas on the Russian side of the line of partition the Bolshevik system is but a short step behind the military forces. These reports tell of such measures as the banning of religious teaching in Jewish schools, of the complete closing of Hebrew schools, of the launching of an anti-religious campaign by the Moscow League of the Godless, of the over-crowding of prisons with Jewish leaders, of the conversion of synagogues and communal buildings into communist clubs, and of the deportation of rabbis to interior cities. These are all part of the established Soviet pattern, to which the entire population, regardless of religion or origin, must be made to conform. Contrary to a popular misconception, Jews who were formerly bourgeois or "capitalists" will be dealt with

in the same ruthless and despotic manner as Christians in the same economic class; and the practice of Judaism, its teaching to the young, and the maintenance of synagogues will be made just as difficult as the practice and teaching of Christianity and the maintenance of churches.

Germany

The disaster which has overwhelmed the Republic of Poland and a large section of its population, has drawn public attention away from the continuing calamity being visited upon the Jews of Germany and the territories it has acquired. What of these people? At the outset it must be emphasized that there is no ground for reports that Nazi persecution is showing signs of abating. There is certainly no basis in fact for the story which was circulated to the effect that refugee Jewish physicians had been invited to return to the Reich where they are to be readmitted to their professions and have their confiscated property restored to them. If anything, the Nazis have become even more willful, more cruel, more ruthless in their persecution. Conditions are slightly better in the Nazi protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, only because of the opposition of large sections of the population to anti-Semitic policies; here, too, the situation is complicated by sporadic revolts against Nazi domination. In Slovakia, outbreaks of violence are of frequent occurrence. Here, also, Jews are being drafted for forced labor, and the businesses of Jews are being confiscated.

Other Countries

The situation of the Jews of Italy, wholly traceable to Italy's foreign policy, has not changed during the past year. Although a considerable number of Jews have been exempted from the disabilities recently imposed, the proscriptive edicts remain in effect, as does the decree requiring the expulsion of all Jews who entered the country after January 1, 1919.

Also, largely as a result of international events and foreign pressure, the situation of the Jews of Hungary has

deteriorated. It has been estimated that the livelihoods of virtually all Jews now gainfully employed will be adversely affected within the next five years, as a result of the second anti-Jewish law adopted in May, 1939, which became effective in October last.

Although the pro-Nazi groups in Roumania were shorn of their influence with the assumption by the King of dictatorial power, yet the political and civil status of the Jews remains a degraded one. Largely on technical grounds, tens of thousands of Jews have been deprived of their citizenship, and thereby of their right to work, and are threatened with expulsion from the country. The exclusion of Jews from membership in the front of National Renaissance, the only legal party in the country, has virtually disfranchised the Jews of Roumania.

Tragic as these situations are, they are not entirely hopeless, for there is visible a glimmer of light, the beginnings of a resurgence of the democratic spirit, a more active struggle to restore and maintain the ideals which represent progress and enlightenment. Leaders of the exiled governments of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia have made solemn declarations of their adherence to the doctrine of political and civil equality for all men regardless of race or creed. The head of the Roman Catholic Church has also vigorously insisted that civilization can be preserved only by the restoration of the ideals of human equality and brotherhood which are nurtured and cherished by religion. The same thought has been expressed by leaders in both belligerent and neutral countries.

Refugees

The solicitude for the fate of refugees shown by many outstanding publicists and statesmen is another hopeful sign. The European war has not only vastly increased the potential number of refugees; it has also made it more difficult to deal with those whose lot was the object of international concern before the war broke out. The numbers who can take refuge in the United States are of course not large; the quota permits only about 27,000 a year to enter our country from what is now Greater Germany.

Moreover, these new additions to our population, constituting in all less than 7,000 wage-earners, have contributed substantially to the cultural and economic resources of America.

The difficulties resulting from the war have not entirely paralyzed international efforts. The meeting in Washington, in October last, of the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee, called by President Roosevelt, was an earnest of the determination of the governments constituting the Committee to continue to give attention to the immediate problem of helping individuals and families, now in countries of temporary domicile, to find permanent homes as soon as possible. The attention to this problem shown by President Roosevelt and by Lord Winterton, the Chairman, Sir Herbert Emerson, the Director and Mr. Myron Taylor, the Vice-Chairman, of the Intergovernmental Committee; by Mr. James G. McDonald, the Chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, and by Paul van Zeeland, President of the Coordinating Foundation, and their energetic efforts, deserve the commendation and cooperation of all right-thinking men. The Foundation was incorporated in London by members of this Committee and other public-spirited men. The Washington meeting announced that the Dominican Government and that of the Philippines had offered to open up their territories to a considerable number of refugees.

Palestine

Palestine continues to remain one of the outstanding havens for refugees despite the political troubles which retarded the progress of Jewish settlement for over three years. The failure of the London conferences, a year ago, was largely due to Arab insistence on the abrogation of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate and on the setting up of an independent Arab State.

The British Government's plan for breaking the deadlock, as laid down in the White Paper of May 17, 1939, was a disaster for Jewish aspirations in Palestine. By limiting and eventually stopping Jewish immigration and restricting the sale of land to Jews, the British plan virtually

closed the gates of hope to not only Jews who have looked forward to finding in Palestine a refuge from oppression and misery, but also to Jews who, attracted by religious and historic associations, wish to rehabilitate the land and establish there a center for Jewish culture and religion.

Because of the outbreak of war in Europe, the effectuation of the provisions of the British policy appears to have been temporarily suspended. There seems to be some ground for hope that the course of events may open the way for a substantial modification of this policy. No single factor can contribute more to such a change than the development of a lasting mutual friendship between Arabs and Jews in Palestine. There are signs that, under the stress of the imperative need for self-defense against a common threat, such mutual friendship and understanding are growing. Your Committee hopes that the leaders of both communities in Palestine will persevere in efforts to achieve greater amity and cooperation.

Minorities Problem

There is no doubt that such a solution will be a boon to a large number of homeless Jews. Others of the homeless will in time be helped to find new existences in other lands. But it is our hope that the present war will be followed by a just and righteous peace which will bring to an end the wrongs and injustices which have uprooted multitudes from the lands of their birth or adoption and make their recurrence impossible. The vital importance of securing equal rights for all men, regardless of their religion or their ancestry, is recognized by all scholars and statesmen who are giving thought to the foundations on which a just and durable world peace can be established. In his Christmas Eve address, last month, to the twenty-five cardinals residing in Rome, Pope Pius XII cited "the real needs and just demands of nations and peoples as well as of ethnical minorities," as one of the five "fundamental points of a just and honorable peace."

The Nazi plan for ethnological segregation is a complete reversal of the natural historical process under which all individuals, regardless of ancestry or creed, had acquired

complete equality as to free choice of domicile; and countries were becoming more and more political units, including within their boundaries individuals of diverse religious and national origins. Civilized society has been making rapid progress in meeting this changed situation. The problem of harmonious living together of persons belonging to different ethnic, linguistic and religious groups is far on the way to solution in the democratic countries of Western Europe and of the American continent. Indeed, one of the most precious principles of the democratic form of government is that of investing persons belonging to minority elements in the population with the same rights and duties as those of the majority.

An effort to solve the minorities problem in Eastern Europe on the same principle of equality for all individuals was made after the World War in the so-called minorities treaties. This is not the time or the place to discuss the reasons for the lack of success of these efforts. But there is no doubt that one of the reasons, perhaps the chief, was the exploitation of national minorities by their so-called fatherlands for political purposes. The most flagrant example of such exploitation was Nazi Germany's stirring-up of Germans in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Memel, and Danzig to revolt against the legally constituted governments of these states, in order to bring about the "peaceful" conquest of territory.

This and similar factors made the system for the protection of minorities ineffective. Its weaknesses and shortcomings should be carefully studied by organizations interested in the problem, which will undoubtedly be on the agenda of a future peace conference. Your Committee is at work on such a study.

United States

The Nazi-Soviet mutual assistance pact and the invasion of Poland which brought the war in its train, were violent shocks which served to clear the intellectual atmosphere in the United States of misconceptions and fallacious ideas. These events incontestably proved that those observers were correct who had warned the American people over

and over again that the anti-Jewish drive in Germany was a smoke screen behind which the Nazis were making preparations for an assault on civilization. Moreover, the Nazi-Soviet Pact smashed another pernicious idea which Nazi Germany had spread, especially in the United States, with the help of malicious trouble-makers and gullible fanatics. For years, even before 1933, the Nazis had posed as the uncompromising foes of communism. Hitler seized every occasion to lash out against communism and against the Soviet Union in the most vituperative terms, and boasted that Germany was the world's champion against the spread of Bolshevism. At the same time, while making communism hateful and Communist Russia dreaded and feared, he employed the diabolical device of linking both up with Jews in order to make them also the objects of hatred and fear and thus justify his campaign to exterminate the Jews.

The spectacle of Nazi Germany entering into an alliance with a regime that it had so execrated and reviled exposed the sham and hypocrisy of the Nazi attitude toward communism and exploded the lie of the much advertised Jewish-Communist link. The pact spread consternation in the ranks of those rabble-rousers whose main stock-in-trade was the charge that communism was a Jewish invention, and sent them scurrying about for face-saving explanations in order to rally their followers who had dropped away from their misleaders.

The general effect on American public opinion of the alliance of Red and Brown Bolshevism and the Hitler war, which the alliance had made possible, was to discredit both the Nazi and Soviet regimes and everything associated with either of them, including the Nazi anti-Jewish propaganda, so widely copied in the scribblings of American demagogues. This ignominious rout of the forces of darkness vividly exposed the alien, un-American nature of both the agitation and the agitators who had worked so hard to rob the American people of their faith in their own democratic institutions and to persuade them to exchange their attachment to freedom for totalitarian heresies. More and more, right-thinking Americans are coming to the conclusion that anti-Semitic propaganda is simply a smoke-screen behind which the enemies of democracy can work most effectively.

There is a growing realization in the American mind that it was such divisive forces which played no small part in plunging Europe into war; and that if America is to remain at peace, it must prevent such tactics from making headway here. For, in the last analysis, group hatreds, by setting religion against religion, race against race, and class against class, are the seeds which, more than anything else, weaken a nation in the face of danger.

It is a gratifying fact that the realization of the pernicious character of anti-Semitism came even before September, 1939. Long before that time there were signs of a spontaneous revolt within Christian ranks against these movements. In alliance with adherents of the German-American Bund, subversive organizations in New York and several other cities in the east sponsored the sale of scurrilous periodicals by street-vendors who indulged in offensive remarks while crying their wares. The same organizations held meetings on street corners, picketed radio stations and their advertisers, and engaged in other anti-Jewish agitation.

It was natural that these disgraceful occurrences should outrage the sense of decency and the religious sentiments of conscientious Christians. Representative individuals and organizations condemned these evidences of prejudice, and denounced efforts to divide Americans along religious lines. Last June a group of leading Catholic intellectuals formed a committee actively to combat these manifestations. Many church bodies, notably the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, professional, civic and labor organizations, and social agencies such as the YMCA and the YWCA publicly condemned appeals to religious bigotry or group prejudice.

Moreover, the revelations made before the Congressional Committee to Investigate un-American Activities, under the Chairmanship of Representative Martin Dies of Texas, served further to discredit the German-American Bund as well as a group of native Jew-baiters who, it was disclosed, had secretly planned to establish a military dictatorship in the United States. What may turn out to have been a fatal blow to the Bund, was the recent conviction of its Fuehrer, Fritz Kuhn, as a common thief. Previously, a

leader of the so-called Christian Front, in New York City, had been arrested on the charge of accepting a bribe to call off the picketing of a radio station, and investigation had disclosed that not a few of those most active in the "Christian Front" and the "Christian Mobilizers" had criminal records. The recent sensational disclosure of the subversive plans of persons closely associated with the "Christian Front" has given startling evidence of the extremes to which gullible persons can be driven by demagogic agitators.

It is an encouraging commentary on the loyalty of Americans to their democratic principles that even at its height, organized anti-Semitism, ominous as it was, never succeeded in making serious inroads on American public opinion. It is hopeful and reassuring that, in all the years of alien propaganda, of economic depression, and other internal causes of tension, anti-Jewish movements never succeeded in becoming respectable. No prominent educator, no reputable newspaper, no author of standing, has, during these years, become an open advocate of Jew-baiting. Anti-Semitism has remained an underworld movement, disapproved and condemned by American public opinion as a whole.

But though the influence of Nazi and allied agitation in the United States may have been somewhat reduced, it has not been destroyed. It is true that Nazi-inspired Jew-baiting has been thoroughly discredited and that there is ground for gratification in the growing realization among our fellow-citizens that it is a device for weakening the country's solidarity in preparation for the introduction of tyranny. Yet the experience of the past six years shows clearly the need for continuous vigilance by all who believe in the preservation of the American way. We should not lose sight of the fact that there exist in this country economic and social factors which, in time of stress and strain, inspire individuals and groups which, for their own selfish interests, exploit ignorance, bigotry, and prejudice in order to promote distrust and hostility among American citizens.

Through the special sub-committee known as the Survey Committee, the American Jewish Committee has been watching and continues to follow closely the activities of

such individuals and groups. In pursuing this task, the Committee has done its utmost to work in cooperation with other American organizations, Christian and interdenominational as well as Jewish. The General Jewish Council, in which the American Jewish Congress, the B'nai B'rith, the Jewish Labor Committee, and the American Jewish Committee are represented, has done a constructive job in developing a common strategy in the attack on anti-Semitism, in eliminating duplication of effort, and in coordinating and making more effective many of the activities of the four constituent bodies. Since the outbreak of war, the Council has been giving earnest study to the possibilities of even closer cooperation among the constituent bodies and more intensive coordination of their work. Your Committee is hopeful that progress in both directions may be looked for in 1940.

Your Committee cooperates also with many other Jewish organizations in this country and abroad, although the outbreak of the war has made communication with sister organizations overseas more difficult. After having served for seven years, Mr. Neville Laski recently resigned from the Presidency of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, a body with which the American Jewish Committee, ever since its inception, but especially during Mr. Laski's leadership, has been in close touch. Your Committee desires to record its grateful appreciation of the highly valuable and helpful cooperation which it received from the Jewish Board of Deputies and from Mr. Laski personally, and its regret at the loss to the Board of his effective leadership. We hope to continue to enjoy the cooperation of the Board under its new President, Professor Selig Brodetsky.

Your Committee has also kept in close touch with many local Jewish communities throughout the country, a number of which have organized community councils or other agencies to deal with local problems growing out of Jew-baiting agitation. Members of the Survey Committee and of the Professional staff paid visits to a number of these communities. A field representative visited others, meeting with their leaders, acquainting them with the procedures, and providing them with publications and other materials, which the Survey Committee had found to be effective in

improving inter-group relations. Another means adopted by the Committee to advise and aid local communities, was the holding at the Committee's office of two seminars for professional community executives. At each of these seminars, one of which lasted two weeks and the other a week, the executives were given an intensive course of lectures and demonstrations which were helpful to them in their work. Our staff, too, benefitted by the interchange of views.

In one area of the work, expansion was deemed desirable. This was in the field of the collection and the dissemination of information. These had been functions of the American Jewish Committee since its inception, and during its thirty-three years the Committee has acquired a reputation for providing accurate and objective information on Jewish topics which it has made available to the public in the American Jewish Year Book and other media. Throughout the Committee's history, especially during the past six years, the library and information files of the Committee, which had been kept stocked with books, periodicals, pamphlets and newspaper clippings on all subjects germane to the Committee's work, have been consulted by students, public speakers and writers, many of whom also sought the advice and guidance of members of the staff. The information sources in the library are, of course, of greatest service to the staff, who are continuously called upon to prepare materials needed for the work of the Educational Department, and for the American Jewish Year Book, the *Contemporary Jewish Record*, and occasional publications of the Committee. The research staff performs similar services for cooperating organizations.

During the past year, the library, research, and publications facilities and personnel have been consolidated into a special department which has been named the Library of Jewish Information of the American Jewish Committee. In addition to classifying, cataloguing and indexing source material which the Committee receives from all parts of the world, it is the function of this Department to abstract and digest the useful information contained in this material so as to make the data more readily available for practical use. The Library also answers inquiries from individuals

and organizations and prepares the periodical publications of the Committee as well as special bulletins, pamphlets and books which occasion may require. It is hoped that by spreading a knowledge of the Library, the Committee will play an increasingly important part in supplementing the work of other educational agencies in removing prevalent misunderstandings and misconceptions about the Jews.

During the past six years the Nazi anti-Jewish drive which, it is now more clear than ever before, was designed to divide and weaken other countries, not only greatly retarded the forward march of enlightenment but also destroyed much of the progress made before 1933.

All over the world, thoughtful men and women agree that the causes underlying these calamities can be removed only by a righteous peace, based upon universal acceptance of the right of all peoples to life, property and employment, regardless of race, color, or creed, in every part of the world, for any other outcome of the present war is bound to sow the seeds of future human misery, confusion and strife.

Your Committee rejoices that already so many of the leaders of religious and ethical thought have voiced the demand that the peace shall be one which shall reestablish the reign of law and justice. We hail the action recently taken by the President of the United States to bring the three great religions in America into cooperation with the Vatican to formulate and effectuate the religio-ethical bases of peace. "Except the Lord build the house they labour in vain that build it."

Your Committee is highly gratified that our beloved leader Doctor Cyrus Adler, as President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, was invited by Mr. Roosevelt to lead the Jews of America in this holy cooperative endeavor.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OFFICE REPORT

Necrology

The Committee suffered the loss of the following Corporate Members since the last Annual Meeting:

Edward M. Chase, Manchester, N. H., Nov. 17, 1939

Simon M. Goldsmith, N. Y. C., Dec. 18, 1939

Harold Hirsch, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 25, 1939

Louis B. Siegel, Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 7, 1939

Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa., October 26, 1939

Minutes expressing the Committee's grief and sense of loss at the passing of these members and distinguished Jewish communal leaders were adopted by the Executive Committee.

Executive Committee

On March 12 last, Leo M. Butzel, of Detroit, was elected to the Executive Committee, and agreed to serve.

Corporate Membership

All the persons elected to Corporate Membership at the last annual meeting of the Committee, on January 29, 1939, and whose names appear on pages 45-47 of the Thirty-Second Annual Report, agreed to serve.

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 fill existing vacancies, was appointed:

David M. Bressler, *Chairman*, New York City

Edmund H. Abrahams, Savannah, Georgia

Edward Adaskin, Fall River, Massachusetts

Joseph L. Fink, Buffalo, New York

A. B. Freyer, Shreveport, Louisiana

William P. Haas, Hartford, Connecticut

Herman Levine, McKeesport, Pennsylvania

Sidney Marks, Chattanooga, Tennessee

Aaron A. Melniker, Bayonne, New Jersey
 Charles W. Morris, Louisville, Kentucky
 Charles M. Rice, St. Louis, Missouri
 Sigmond Sanger, Toledo, Ohio
 Nathan Sweedler, Brooklyn, New York

Following is a list of the nominees of the Nominating Committee:

| STATE | CITY | NOMINEES |
|-------------------|---------------|---|
| CONNECTICUT | Norwich | Abner Schwartz |
| DIST. OF COLUMBIA | Washington | Milton W. King Joseph D. Kaufman |
| FLORIDA | Pensacola | J. M. Edrehi |
| IDAHO | Boise | Leo J. Falk |
| ILLINOIS | Chicago | Bernard Horwich Albert D. Lasker |
| MARYLAND | Baltimore | Jacob H. Hollander |
| MASSACHUSETTS | Brookline | Harry Levi |
| | Pittsfield | George A. Newman |
| | Salem | Barton I. Goldberg |
| MICHIGAN | Kalamazoo | Julius H. Isenberg |
| MISSOURI | St. Joseph | Harry Block |
| NEVADA | Reno | Samuel Platt |
| NEW JERSEY | Asbury Park | Jonas Tumen |
| NEW MEXICO | Albuquerque | S. E. Starrels |
| NEW YORK | Albany | Robert C. Poskanzer |
| | Kingston | Arthur B. Ewig |
| | Mount Vernon | Leon Mann |
| | New York City | G. M. Bernknopf Abram I. Elkus William Fischman Norman S. Goetz Samuel H. Goldenson Henry S. Hendricks Edward Lazansky Irving Lehman Arthur I. LeVine Oscar A. Lewis Edward Norman Carl H. Pforzheimer Joseph M. Proskauer A. J. Rongy James N. Rosenberg Samuel I. Rosenman Wolfgang Schwabacher Fred M. Stein I. M. Stettenheim |

| STATE | CITY | NOMINEES |
|--------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | | Lewis L. Strauss |
| | Peekskill | Bernard R. Loewy |
| | White Plains | P. Irving Grinberg |
| OKLAHOMA | Oklahoma City | S. K. Bernstein |
| PENNSYLVANIA | Pittsburgh | William K. Frank |
| | Uniontown | Ben F. Bortz |
| RHODE ISLAND | Providence | Saul Abrams |
| | | Archibald Silverman |
| TEXAS | Beaumont | Benjamin Blum |
| VIRGINIA | Newport News | Robert D. Binder |

Though opportunity was afforded to the sustaining members to make independent nominations no such nominations were offered.

In the following communities, in which the Committee receives its support from local federations and welfare funds, the nominations were made by the Boards of those organizations:

| STATE | CITY | NOMINEES |
|---------------|-------------|----------------------|
| ALABAMA | Montgomery | Lucien Loeb |
| ARKANSAS | Little Rock | C. C. Rubenstein |
| CALIFORNIA | Fresno | Leon I. Diamond |
| | Sacramento | Oliver Goldblatt |
| CONNECTICUT | Hartford | Isidore Wise |
| | Waterbury | Philip N. Bernstein |
| GEORGIA | Atlanta | Leonard Haas |
| ILLINOIS | Rockford | George Seidler |
| INDIANA | South Bend | Will Welber |
| IOWA | Des Moines | Eugene Mannheimer |
| | Sioux City | Adolph M. Davis |
| MASSACHUSETTS | New Bedford | C. S. Lipsitt |
| | Springfield | Harry M. Ehrlich |
| MINNESOTA | Duluth | A. B. Polinsky |
| | Minneapolis | Joseph H. Schanfeld |
| MISSOURI | Kansas City | Sig. Harzfeld |
| NEBRASKA | Lincoln | Nathan J. Gold |
| | Omaha | Harry A. Wolf |
| NEW JERSEY | Camden | Benjamin F. Friedman |
| | Newark | Michael Stavitsky |
| | Paterson | Mendon Morrill |
| | Perth Amboy | Isaac Alpern |
| OHIO | Canton | Edward M. Reiman |
| | Cleveland | E. S. Halle |
| | Dayton | Milton C. Stern |

| STATE | CITY | NOMINEES |
|--------------|------------------|----------------------|
| PENNSYLVANIA | Erie | Max C. Currick |
| | Harrisburg | Philip D. Bookstaber |
| | Johnstown | David Glosser |
| | Philadelphia | Jacob Billikopf |
| | | Joseph L. Kun |
| | | B. L. Levinthal |
| | | Howard A. Loeb |
| | | Victor Rosewater |
| | | Louis R. Hurwitz |
| | | Victor H. Hexter |
| | Maurice Schwartz | |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | Sioux Falls | Edward N. Calisch |
| TEXAS | Dallas | Baruch I. Treiger |
| | El Paso | Nathan M. Stein |
| VIRGINIA | Richmond | |
| WASHINGTON | Tacoma | |
| WISCONSIN | Milwaukee | |

The national organizations which are affiliated with the Committee designated the following delegates for the year 1940:

American Jewish Historical Society, A. S. W. Rosenbach
Brith Sholom, Louis Levine, Louis I. Gilgor

Conference Committee of National Jewish Women's Organizations, Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein

Free Sons of Israel, Max Ogust

Hadassah, Mrs. David de Sola Pool

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, Harry Fischel, Abraham Herman, Jacob Massel, Samuel A. Telsey, S. Dingol, Albert Rosenblatt

Independent Order B'rith Abraham, Samuel Goldstein, Max L. Hollander, Max Silverstein, Max F. Wolff

Jewish Welfare Board, Joseph Rosenzweig

National Conference of Jewish Social Welfare, Maurice J. Karpf

National Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, Mrs. Benjamin S. Spitzer

Order of the United Hebrew Brothers, Max E. Greenberg

Progressive Order of the West, H. L. Brody

Rabbinical Assembly, Jewish Theological Seminary, Max Arzt

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, Benjamin Koenigsberg, William Weiss

United Synagogue of America, Louis J. Moss

Women's Branch, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, Mrs. Joseph M. Asher, Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein.

Women's League, United Synagogue of America, Mrs. David Kass, Miss Sarah Kussy, Mrs. Samuel Spiegel

Young People's League of the United Synagogue, Samuel Ribner

The Executive Committee has agreed to nominate the following persons for Membership-at-Large, to serve for one year:

George Backer, New York
 Louis Bamberger, Newark
 John L. Bernstein, New York
 Leo M. Brown, Mobile
 Fred M. Butzel, Detroit
 Leo M. Butzel, Detroit
 Solomon Elsner, Hartford
 Jacob Epstein, Baltimore
 Leon Falk, Jr., Pittsburgh
 Eli Frank, Baltimore
 Edward S. Greenbaum, New York
 Hiram J. Halle, New York
 Herbert J. Hannoeh, Newark
 William L. Holzman, Omaha
 J. J. Kaplan, Boston
 Louis E. Kirstein, Boston
 Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York
 Monte M. Lemann, New Orleans
 Chas. J. Liebman, New York
 Solomon Lowenstein, New York
 Julian W. Mack, New York
 Louis B. Mayer, Culver City, Cal.
 George Z. Medalie, New York
 Henry Morgenthau, Sr., New York

Reuben Oppenheimer, Baltimore
Milton J. Rosenau, Chapel Hill, No. Carolina
Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia
William Rosenwald, Greenwich, Conn.
Morris Rothenberg, New York
Henry Sachs, Colorado Springs
William B. Thalhimer, Richmond, Va.
Frederick M. Warburg, New York
Max Warburg, New York
Sidney J. Weinberg, New York
Maurice Wertheim, New York
Joseph Willen, New York
Henry Wineman, Detroit

American Jewish Year Book

In September, 1939, the American Jewish Committee and the Jewish Publication Society of America issued Volume 41 of the American Jewish Year Book. This volume, like the previous volumes since 1909, was compiled and edited by the Committee and is the twenty-first to be edited by the Assistant Secretary. It contains the following special articles: Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, by Edgar J. Nathan, Jr.; Israel Davidson, by Louis Finkelstein; Isaac Husik, by Julius H. Greenstone; William M. Lewis, by David J. Galter; A. Leo Weil, by Samuel H. Goldenson; Baruch Charney Vladeck, by John Herling; Samuel William Jacobs, by Herman Abramowitz; Rashi (Rabbi Solomon of France), by Solomon Zeitlin; Twenty-Five Years of American Aid to Jews Overseas — A Record of the J.D.C., by Joseph C. Hyman; The Jews of the United States — Preliminary Figures for 1937, by H. S. Linfield. The article by Dr. Linfield contains revised figures of the Jewish population in the United States, by states. The revised totals by cities, as well as the final report of the Census of Jewish Congregations, which has been conducted during the past three years by Dr. Linfield in conjunction with the current Decennial Census of Religious Bodies of the United States Bureau of the Census, will be published in volume 42 of the American Jewish Year Book. This work is being done under the supervision and at the cost of the American

Jewish Committee. Volume 41 also contains a review of the year 5699, the usual directories, lists of statistics which were carefully revised and brought up to date, and the Thirty-Second Annual Report of the Committee.

Contemporary Jewish Record

Since its first issue in September, 1938, the *Contemporary Jewish Record* has brought a regular bi-monthly service to the community that continues to grow in importance. Reaching influential people in many communities in the United States and abroad, it has provided a comprehensive survey of, and background for, important world events affecting Jews. The *Contemporary Jewish Record* also has made unnecessary the former practice of issuing special bulletins on pertinent news events. Among the outstanding articles of the year were "Problems of Anti-Semitism in the United States" by Norton Belth, of the Committee staff; an analysis and refutation of talmudic forgeries by Rabbi Ben Zion Bokser, which was reprinted and widely distributed; and a thorough study of Jews in the World War by the Managing Editor, Abraham G. Duker, which was also reprinted. Another study of importance was Dr. Yehezkel Kaufman's "Occupational Structure of Jews." The circulation of the *Contemporary Jewish Record* also has shown a steady growth, with renewals of subscriptions ranging between 65% and 70%, an unusually high average for any publication.

LIST OF CORPORATE MEMBERS BY CLASSES

Class A.—Community Representatives

(According to Plan Adopted on December 6, 1931)

| STATES AND CITIES | NO. OF REP'S | REPRESENTATIVES | TERMS |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------|
| ALABAMA | | | |
| BIRMINGHAM | 1 | Leo K. Steiner, Sr. | 1942 |
| MOBILE | 1 | | |
| MONTGOMERY | 1 | Lucien Loeb | 1943 |
| ARIZONA | | | |
| PHOENIX | 1 | | |
| ARKANSAS | | | |
| LITTLE ROCK | 1 | C. C. Rubenstein | 1943 |
| CALIFORNIA | | | |
| FRESNO | 1 | Leon I. Diamond | 1943 |
| LONG BEACH | 1 | Harvey B. Franklin | 1941 |
| LOS ANGELES | 2 | M. J. Finkenstein | 1941 |
| | | Harry A. Hollzer | 1942 |
| | | Lester W. Roth | 1941 |
| OAKLAND | 1 | B. L. Mosbacher | 1941 |
| PASADENA | 1 | | |
| SACRAMENTO | 1 | Oliver Goldblatt | 1943 |
| SAN DIEGO | 1 | Jacob Weinberger | 1941 |
| SAN FRANCISCO | 2 | Max C. Sloss | 1941 |
| | | Jesse H. Steinhart | 1942 |
| STOCKTON | 1 | Fillmore C. Marks | 1942 |
| COLORADO | | | |
| DENVER | 1 | Lewis I. Miller | 1941 |
| PUEBLO | 1 | Perry E. Nussbaum | 1941 |
| CONNECTICUT | | | |
| ANSONIA | 1 | | |
| BRIDGEPORT | 1 | | |
| HARTFORD | 2 | William P. Haas | 1942 |
| | | Isidore Wise | 1943 |
| MERIDEN | 1 | | |
| NEW BRITAIN | 1 | Morris D. Saxe | 1941 |
| NEW HAVEN | 2 | William Buxbaum | 1941 |
| NEW LONDON | 1 | Ezekiel Spitz | 1941 |
| NORWALK | 1 | | |
| NORWICH | 1 | Abner Schwartz | 1943 |
| STAMFORD | 1 | Abraham Wofsey | 1941 |
| WATERBURY | 1 | Philip N. Bernstein | 1943 |

REPORT OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE 665

| STATES AND CITIES | NO. OF REP'S | REPRESENTATIVES | TERMS |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------|
| DELAWARE | | | |
| WILMINGTON | 1 | Aaron Finger | 1942 |
| DIST. OF COLUMBIA | | | |
| WASHINGTON | 1 | Milton W. King | 1943 |
| | | Joseph D. Kaufman | 1943 |
| FLORIDA | | | |
| JACKSONVILLE | 1 | Morton R. Hirschberg | 1941 |
| MIAMI | 1 | D. J. Apte | 1941 |
| PENSACOLA | 1 | J. M. Edrehi | 1943 |
| TAMPA | 1 | Ernest Maas | 1941 |
| GEORGIA | | | |
| ATLANTA | 1 | Leonard Haas | 1943 |
| AUGUSTA | 1 | | |
| SAVANNAH | 1 | Edmund H. Abrahams | 1942 |
| IDAHO | | | |
| BOISE | 1 | Leo J. Falk | 1943 |
| ILLINOIS | | | |
| CHICAGO | 13 | James H. Becker | 1942 |
| | | Joseph L. Block | 1942 |
| | | James Davis | 1942 |
| | | Max Epstein | 1941 |
| | | Samuel A. Goldsmith | 1942 |
| | | Bernard Horwich | 1943 |
| | | Sol Kline | 1942 |
| | | Albert D. Lasker | 1943 |
| | | Herbert M. Lautmann | 1942 |
| | | U. S. Schwartz | 1941 |
| | | Frank L. Sulzberger | 1941 |
| EAST ST. LOUIS | 1 | | |
| OAK PARK | 1 | | |
| PEORIA | 1 | Arthur Lehman | 1941 |
| ROCKFORD | 1 | George Seidler | 1943 |
| ROCK ISLAND (Tri-Cities*) | 1 | Abraham W. Gellman | 1942 |
| WAUKEGAN | 1 | | |
| INDIANA | | | |
| EVANSVILLE | 1 | A. A. Brentano | 1942 |
| FORT WAYNE | 1 | Nathan L. Salon | 1942 |
| GARY | 1 | H. B. Rosenbloom | 1942 |
| HAMMOND | 1 | | |
| INDIANAPOLIS | 1 | J. J. Kiser | 1943 |
| SOUTH BEND | 1 | Will Welber | 1943 |
| TERRE HAUTE | 1 | Louis Brown | 1941 |

*Includes Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa.

| STATES AND CITIES | NO. OF REP'S | REPRESENTATIVES | TERMS |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--|--------------|
| IOWA | | | |
| DAVENPORT (see Rock Island, Ill.) | | | |
| DES MOINES | 1 | Eugene Mannheimer | 1943 |
| MASON CITY | 1 | Sam Raizes | 1941 |
| SIoux CITY | 1 | Adolph M. Davis | 1943 |
| KANSAS | | | |
| KANSAS CITY | 1 | Joseph Cohen | 1941 |
| TOPEKA | 1 | | |
| KENTUCKY | | | |
| LOUISVILLE | 2 | Fred Levy Charles W. Morris | 1942 1941 |
| LOUISIANA | | | |
| NEW ORLEANS | 1 | Edgar B. Stern | 1942 |
| SHREVEPORT | 1 | A. B. Freyer | 1942 |
| MAINE | | | |
| BANGOR | 1 | Michael Pilot | 1941 |
| PORTLAND | 1 | | |
| MARYLAND | | | |
| BALTIMORE | 2 | Jacob H. Hollander Sidney Lansburgh | 1943 1941 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | | | |
| BOSTON | 2 | James Solomont Felix Vorenberg | 1941 1942 |
| BROCKTON | 1 | | |
| BROOKLINE | 1 | Harry Levi | 1943 |
| CHELSEA | 2 | Maurice Tobey | 1941 |
| FALL RIVER | 1 | Edward Adaskin | 1942 |
| HAVERHILL | 1 | Louis Hartman | 1942 |
| HOLYOKE | 1 | Benjamin Evarts | 1942 |
| LAWRENCE | 1 | Alexander L. Siskind | 1942 |
| LOWELL | 1 | Maurice Barlofsky | 1942 |
| LYNN | 1 | | |
| MALDEN | 1 | | |
| NEW BEDFORD | 1 | C. S. Lipsitt | 1943 |
| PEABODY | 1 | Elihu A. Hershenson | 1942 |
| PITTSFIELD | 1 | George A. Newman | 1943 |
| QUINCY | 1 | Joseph B. Grossman | 1942 |
| REVERE | 1 | | |
| SALEM | 1 | Barton I. Goldberg | 1943 |
| SOMERVILLE | 1 | Hyman J. Routtenberg | 1942 |
| SPRINGFIELD | 1 | Harry M. Ehrlich | 1943 |
| WINTHROP | 1 | | |
| WORCESTER | 1 | Joseph Talamo | 1941 |

| STATES AND CITIES | NO. OF REP'S | REPRESENTATIVES | TERMS |
|----------------------|-----------------|---|----------------------|
| MICHIGAN | | | |
| DETROIT | 3 | Julian H. Krolik Isadore Levin Abraham Sreere | 1941 1942 1942 |
| FLINT | 1 | | |
| GRAND RAPIDS | 1 | Philip F. Waterman | 1941 |
| HIGHLAND PARK | 1 | | |
| KALAMAZOO | 1 | Julius H. Isenberg | 1943 |
| MINNESOTA | | | |
| DULUTH | 1 | A. B. Polinsky | 1943 |
| MINNEAPOLIS | 2 | Arthur Brin Joseph H. Schanfeld | 1941 1943 |
| ST. PAUL | 1 | Milton P. Firestone | 1942 |
| MISSISSIPPI | | | |
| VICKSBURG | 1 | Louis L. Switzer | 1941 |
| MISSOURI | | | |
| KANSAS CITY | 2 | Sig. Harzfeld George Oppenheimer | 1943 1942 |
| ST. JOSEPH | 1 | Harry Block | 1943 |
| ST. LOUIS | 2 | Charles M. Rice Ernest W. Stix | 1941 1941 |
| MONTANA | | | |
| BUTTE | 1 | | |
| NEBRASKA | | | |
| LINCOLN | 1 | Nathan J. Gold | 1943 |
| OMAHA | 1 | Harry A. Wolf | 1943 |
| NEVADA | | | |
| RENO | 1 | Samuel Platt | 1943 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | | | |
| MANCHESTER | 1 | | |
| NEW JERSEY | | | |
| ASBURY PARK | 1 | Jonas Tumen | 1943 |
| ATLANTIC CITY | 1 | Joseph B. Perskie | 1941 |
| BAYONNE | 1 | Aaron A. Melniker | 1941 |
| BLOOMFIELD | 1 | | |
| CAMDEN | 1 | Benjamin F. Friedman | 1943 |
| EAST ORANGE | 1 | A. J. Dimond | 1941 |
| ELIZABETH | 1 | | |
| HOBOKEN | 1 | Julius Lichtenstein | 1941 |
| IRVINGTON | 1 | | |

| STATES AND CITIES | NO. OF REP'S | REPRESENTATIVES | TERMS |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------|
| NEW JERSEY (Cont.) | | | |
| JERSEY CITY | 1 | Harry Goldowsky | 1942 |
| LINDEN | 1 | | |
| LONG BRANCH | 1 | | |
| NEW BRUNSWICK | 1 | Abraham Jelin | 1941 |
| NEWARK | 2 | Meyer C. Ellenstein | 1941 |
| | | Michael A. Stavitsky | 1943 |
| ORANGE | 1 | | |
| PASSAIC | 1 | | |
| PATERSON | 2 | Mendon Morrill | 1943 |
| PERTH AMBOY | 1 | Isaac Alpern | 1943 |
| PLAINFIELD | 1 | William Newcorn | 1942 |
| SOUTH ORANGE | 1 | Julius H. Cohn | 1942 |
| TRENTON | 1 | Phillip Forman | 1942 |
| UNION | 1 | | |
| WEST NEW YORK | 1 | | |
| WOODBINE | 1 | | |
| NEW MEXICO | | | |
| ALBUQUERQUE | 1 | S. E. Starrels | 1943 |
| LAS VEGAS | 1 | Louis C. Ilfeld | 1941 |
| NEW YORK | | | |
| ALBANY | 1 | Robert C. Poskanzer | 1943 |
| BINGHAMTON | 1 | C. R. Rosenthal | 1942 |
| BUFFALO | 2 | Joseph L. Fink | 1941 |
| | | Eugene Warner | 1942 |
| | | Herman Wile | 1941 |
| | | Benjamin F. Levy | 1941 |
| ELMIRA | 1 | | |
| FALLSBURG | 1 | | |
| GLOVERSVILLE | 1 | | |
| KINGSTON | 1 | Arthur B. Ewig | 1943 |
| LYNBROOK | 1 | | |
| MONTICELLO | 1 | | |
| MOUNT VERNON | 1 | Leon Mann | 1943 |
| NEWBURGH | 1 | Bertram A. Stroock | 1941 |
| NEW ROCHELLE | 1 | Oscar Heyman | 1941 |
| NEW YORK CITY | 48 | Carl J. Austrian | 1942 |
| | | Edward L. Bernays | 1941 |
| | | G. M. Bernknopf | 1943 |
| | | David M. Bressler | 1941 |
| | | David A. Brown | 1942 |
| | | Emanuel Celler | 1941 |
| | | Morris R. Cohen | 1941 |
| | | Abram I. Elkus | 1943 |
| | | Louis Finkelstein | 1942 |
| | | William Fischman | 1943 |

REPORT OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE 669

| STATES AND CITIES | NO. OF REP'S | REPRESENTATIVES | TERMS |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------|
| NEW YORK (Cont.) | | Norman S. Goetz | 1943 |
| | | Samuel H. Goldenson | 1943 |
| | | Leo Gottlieb | 1942 |
| | | Henry S. Hendricks | 1943 |
| | | Maurice B. Hexter | 1942 |
| | | David M. Heyman | 1941 |
| | | Joseph C. Hyman | 1941 |
| | | Stanley M. Isaacs | 1942 |
| | | Henry Ittleson | 1941 |
| | | Joseph J. Klein | 1942 |
| | | Abraham Krasne | 1942 |
| | | Arthur K. Kuhn | 1941 |
| | | Arthur M. Lampion | 1942 |
| | | Edward Lazansky | 1943 |
| | | Herbert H. Lehman | 1941 |
| | | Irving Lehman | 1943 |
| | | Arthur I. LeVine | 1943 |
| | | Samuel M. Levy | 1942 |
| | | Oscar A. Lewis | 1943 |
| | | Wm. Liebermann | 1942 |
| | | James Marshall | 1942 |
| | | Alexander Marx | 1941 |
| | | Mitchell May | 1942 |
| | | George W. Naumburg | 1942 |
| | | Edward Norman | 1943 |
| | | Algernon I. Nova | 1942 |
| | | Carl H. Pforzheimer | 1943 |
| | | Joseph M. Proskauer | 1943 |
| | | Harold Riegelman | 1942 |
| | | A. J. Rongy | 1943 |
| | | James N. Rosenberg | 1943 |
| | | Samuel I. Rosenman | 1943 |
| | | Walter N. Rothschild | 1941 |
| | | Samuel Salzman | 1941 |
| | | Samuel Schulman | 1942 |
| | | Wolfgang Schwabacher | 1943 |
| | | Bernard Semel | 1942 |
| | | Fred M. Stein | 1943 |
| | | I. M. Stettenheim | 1943 |
| | | Hugh Grant Straus | 1941 |
| | Roger W. Straus | 1941 | |
| | Lewis L. Strauss | 1943 | |
| | Alan M. Stroock | 1942 | |
| | Sol M. Stroock | 1941 | |
| | Nathan Sweedler | 1942 | |
| | Ralph Wolf | 1941 | |
| NIAGARA FALLS | 1 | Abba M. Fineberg | 1941 |

| STATES AND CITIES | NO. OF REP'S | REPRESENTATIVES | TERMS |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------|
| NEW YORK (Cont.) | | | |
| PEEKSKILL | 1 | Bernard R. Loewy | 1943 |
| POUGHKEEPSIE | 1 | | |
| ROCHESTER | 2 | Mortimer Adler | 1942 |
| | | Henry M. Stern | 1941 |
| SCHENECTADY | 1 | Lewis Lurie | 1942 |
| SYRACUSE | 1 | David M. Holstein | 1941 |
| TROY | 1 | Joseph Goodman | 1941 |
| UTICA | 1 | S. Joshua Kohn | 1941 |
| WHITE PLAINS | 1 | P. Irving Grinberg | 1943 |
| YONKERS | 1 | Irving Schneider | 1941 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | | | |
| GOLDSBORO | 1 | Lionel Weil | 1941 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | | | |
| FARGO | 1 | D. M. Naftalin | 1942 |
| OHIO | | | |
| AKRON | 1 | Richard Polsky | 1941 |
| CANTON | 1 | Edward M. Feiman | 1943 |
| CINCINNATI | 2 | Samuel Ach | 1942 |
| | | David Philipson | 1942 |
| | | Murray Seasongood | 1941 |
| CLEVELAND | 2 | Edward M. Baker | 1941 |
| | | E. S. Halle | 1943 |
| CLEVELAND HEIGHTS | 1 | Max Freedman | 1942 |
| COLUMBUS | 1 | Fred Lazarus, Jr. | 1941 |
| DAYTON | 1 | Milton C. Stern | 1943 |
| TOLEDO | 1 | Sigmond Sanger | 1941 |
| YOUNGSTOWN | 1 | Herman C. Ritter | 1941 |
| OKLAHOMA | | | |
| OKLAHOMA CITY | 1 | S. K. Bernstein | 1943 |
| TULSA | 1 | | |
| OREGON | | | |
| PORTLAND | 1 | Max S. Hirsch | 1941 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | | | |
| ALLENTOWN | 1 | | |
| ALTOONA | 1 | Isaiah Scheeline | 1942 |
| BETHLEHEM | 1 | | |
| BRADDOCK | 1 | Malcolm Goldsmith | 1941 |
| CHESTER | 1 | Nathan Speare | 1941 |
| EASTON | 1 | | |
| ERIE | 1 | Max C. Currick | 1943 |
| HARRISBURG | 1 | Philip D. Bookstaber | 1943 |

| STATES AND CITIES | NO. OF REP'S | REPRESENTATIVES | TERMS |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------|
| PENNSYLVANIA (Cont.) | | | |
| HAZELTON | 1 | Nat Landau | 1941 |
| HOMESTEAD | 1 | | |
| JOHNSTOWN | 1 | David Glosser | 1943 |
| LANCASTER | | | |
| MCKEESPORT | 1 | Herman Levine | 1941 |
| PHILADELPHIA | 11 | Cyrus Adler* | 1941 |
| | | Justin P. Allman | 1942 |
| | | Jacob Billikopf | 1943 |
| | | Joseph L. Kun | 1943 |
| | | Al. Paul Lefton | 1941 |
| | | B. L. Levinthal | 1943 |
| | | Howard A. Loeb | 1943 |
| | | Victor Rosewater | 1943 |
| | | Horace Stern | 1941 |
| | | Morris Wolf | 1941 |
| PITTSBURGH | 2 | William K. Frank | 1943 |
| | | Edgar J. Kaufmann | 1942 |
| POTTSVILLE | 1 | | |
| READING | 1 | Sam R. Lurio | 1941 |
| SCRANTON | 1 | A. B. Cohen | 1941 |
| UNIONTOWN | 1 | Ben F. Bortz | 1943 |
| WILKES-BARRE | 1 | Reuben H. Levy | 1942 |
| RHODE ISLAND | | | |
| PROVIDENCE | 2 | Saul Abrams | 1943 |
| | | Archibald Silverman | 1943 |
| WOONSOCKET | 1 | Arthur I. Darman | 1941 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | | | |
| CHARLESTON | 1 | Sidney Rittenberg | 1941 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | | | |
| SIoux FALLS | 1 | Louis R. Hurwitz | 1943 |
| TENNESSEE | | | |
| CHATTANOOGA | 1 | Sidney Marks | 1941 |
| KNOXVILLE | 1 | Ben R. Winick | 1941 |
| MEMPHIS | 1 | Louis Levy | 1941 |
| NASHVILLE | 1 | Nathan Cohn | 1941 |
| TEXAS | | | |
| BEAUMONT | 1 | Benjamin Blum | 1943 |
| DALLAS | 1 | Victor H. Hexter | 1943 |
| EL PASO | 1 | Maurice Schwartz | 1943 |

*Deceased.

| STATES AND CITIES | NO. OF REP'S | REPRESENTATIVES | TERMS |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------|
| TEXAS (Cont.) | | | |
| FORT WORTH | 1 | Sol Brachman | 1941 |
| GALVESTON | 1 | Isaac H. Kempner | 1941 |
| HOUSTON | 1 | Max H. Nathan | 1942 |
| SAN ANTONIO | 1 | Jake Karotkin | 1941 |
| WACO | 1 | Lape I. Efron | 1941 |
| UTAH | | | |
| SALT LAKE CITY | 1 | | |
| VERMONT | | | |
| BURLINGTON | 1 | Samuel Lisman | 1942 |
| MONTPELIER | 1 | E. L. Segel | 1942 |
| VIRGINIA | | | |
| NEWPORT NEWS | 1 | Robert D. Binder | 1943 |
| NORFOLK | 1 | | |
| PORTSMOUTH | 1 | Julian M. Blachman | 1941 |
| RICHMOND | 1 | Edward N. Calisch | 1943 |
| | | Wm. H. Schwarzschild | 1941 |
| ROANOKE | 1 | | |
| WASHINGTON | | | |
| SEATTLE | 1 | Leo T. Kreielsheimer | 1942 |
| SPOKANE | 1 | Joe Rubens | 1941 |
| TACOMA | 1 | Baruch I. Treiger | 1943 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | | | |
| CHARLESTON | 1 | | |
| HUNTINGTON | 1 | David Gideon | 1942 |
| WHEELING | 1 | | |
| WISCONSIN | | | |
| MADISON | 1 | S. B. Schein | 1942 |
| MILWAUKEE | 2 | Joseph L. Baron | 1941 |
| | | Nathan M. Stein | 1943 |
| SHEBOYGAN | 1 | George Holman | 1941 |
| SUPERIOR | 1 | | |

Class B.—Delegates from National Jewish Organizations*

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, A. S. W. Rosenbach
BRITH SHOLOM, Louis Levine, Louis I. Gilgor

*The term of Delegates is one year, or until their successors are chosen.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL JEWISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein
 FREE SONS OF ISRAEL, Max Ogust
 HADASSAH, Mrs. David de Sola Pool
 HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA, Harry Fischel, Abraham Herman, Jacob Massel, Samuel A. Telsey, S. Dingol, Albert Rosenblatt
 INDEPENDENT ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM, Samuel Goldstein, Max L. Hollander, Max Silverstein, Max F. Wolff
 JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, Joseph Rosenzweig
 NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL WELFARE, Maurice J. Karpf
 NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, Mrs. Benjamin S. Spitzer
 ORDER OF THE UNITED HEBREW BROTHERS, Max E. Greenberg
 PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST, H. L. Brody
 RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY, JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Max Arzt
 UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA, Benjamin Koenigsberg, William Weiss
 UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA, Louis J. Moss
 WOMEN'S BRANCH, UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS, Mrs. Joseph M. Asher, Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein.
 WOMEN'S LEAGUE, UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA, Mrs. David Kass, Miss Sarah Kussy, Mrs. Samuel Spiegel
 YOUNG PEOPLE'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE, Samuel Ribner

Class C.—Members-at-Large*

George Backer, New York
 Louis Bamberger, Newark
 John L. Bernstein, New York
 Leo M. Brown, Mobile
 Fred M. Butzel, Detroit
 Leo M. Butzel, Detroit
 Solomon Elsner, Hartford
 Jacob Epstein, Baltimore
 Leon Falk, Jr., Pittsburgh
 Eli Frank, Baltimore
 Edward S. Greenbaum, New York
 Hiram J. Halle, New York
 Herbert J. Hanoach, Newark
 William L. Holzman, Omaha
 J. J. Kaplan, Boston
 Louis E. Kirstein, Boston
 Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York
 Monte M. Lemann, New Orleans
 Chas. J. Liebman, New York
 Solomon Lowenstein, New York

*The term of Members-at-Large is one year.

Julian W. Mack, New York
Louis B. Mayer, Culver City, Cal.
George Z. Medalie, New York
Henry Morgenthau, Sr., New York
Reuben Oppenheimer, Baltimore
Milton J. Rosenau, Chapel Hill, No. Carolina
Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia
William Rosenwald, Greenwich, Conn.
Morris Rothenberg, New York
Henry Sachs, Colorado Springs
William B. Thalhimer, Richmond, Va.
Frederick M. Warburg, New York
Max Warburg, New York
Sidney J. Weinberg, New York
Maurice Wertheim, New York
Joseph Willen, New York
Henry Wineman, Detroit