

## TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

### OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### OFFICERS

PRESIDENT, LOUIS MARSHALL.

VICE-PRESIDENTS, {CYRUS ADLER.  
                          {JULIUS ROSENWALD.

TREASURER, ISAAC W. BERNHEIM.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CYRUS ADLER (1919), Chairman	Philadelphia, Pa.
ISAAC W. BERNHEIM (1918)	Louisville, Ky.
HARRY CUTLER (1920)	Providence, R. I.
SAMUEL DORF (1918)	New York, N. Y.
JACOB H. HOLLANDER (1920)	Baltimore, Md.
JULIAN W. MACK (1919)	Chicago, Ill.
JUDAH L. MAGNES (1919)	New York, N. Y.
LOUIS MARSHALL (1920)	New York, N. Y.
JULIUS ROSENWALD (1918)	Chicago, Ill.
JACOB H. SCHIFF (1919)	New York, N. Y.
ISADOR SOBEL (1920)	Erie, Pa.
OSCAR S. STRAUS (1918)	New York, N. Y.
CYRUS L. SULZBERGER (1918)	New York, N. Y.
MAYER SULZBERGER (1918)	Philadelphia, Pa.
A. LEO WEIL (1919)	Pittsburgh, Pa.

#### ASSISTANT SECRETARY

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN, 31 Union Sq., New York City.

Telephone, 3916 Stuyvesant.

Cable Address, "WISHCOM, New York."

## MEMBERS AND DISTRICTS

Dist. I: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina. 4 members: Leonard Haas, Atlanta, Ga. (1917);\* Ceasar Cone, Greensboro, N. C. (1921); Montague Triest, Charleston, S. C. (1918).

Dist. II: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee. 3 members: Otto Marx, Birmingham, Ala. (1918); Levi Rothenberg, Meridian, Miss. (1920); Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn. (1918).

Dist. III.: Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. 5 members: Leon M. Jacobs, Phoenix, Ariz. (1917); Maurice Stern, New Orleans, La. (1919); J. H. Stolper, Muskogee, Okla. (1917); Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, Tex. (1921).

Dist. IV: Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri. 5 members: Morris M. Cohn, Little Rock, Ark. (1919); C. D. Spivak, Denver, Colo. (1918); Jacob Billikopf, Kansas City, Mo. (1920).

Dist. V: California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington. 7 members: Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal. (1921); Harris Weinstock, San Francisco, Cal. (1917); Ben Selling, Portland, Ore. (1917).

Dist. VI: Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming. 9 members: Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich. (1919); Emanuel Cohen, Minneapolis, Minn. (1920); Victor Rosewater, Omaha, Neb. (1919); Max Landauer, Milwaukee, Wis. (1917).

Dist. VII: Illinois. 8 members: A. G. Becker (1918); James Davis (1919); M. E. Greenebaum (1918); B. Horwich (1917); Julian W. Mack (1918); Julius Rosenwald (1920); Joseph Stolz (1919), all of Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill. (1921).

Dist. VIII: Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia. 6 members: Samuel E. Rauh, Indianapolis, Ind. (1920); Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky. (1917); J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O. (1921); David Philipson, Cincinnati, O. (1919); Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, O. (1918); Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling, W. Va. (1920).

Dist. IX: City of Philadelphia. 6 members: Cyrus Adler (1918); Ephraim Lederer (1917); B. L. Levinthal (1920); Louis E. Levy (1919); M. Rosenbaum (1920); Mayer Sulzberger (1918).

Dist. X: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia. 5 members: Charles Van Leer, Seaford, Del. (1919); Fulton Brylawski, Washington, D. C. (1920); Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md. (1920); Henry S. Hutzler, Richmond, Va. (1917).

Dist. XI: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. 6 members: Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn. (1921); Lee M. Friedman, Boston, Mass. (1917); Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I. (1921).

Dist. XII: New York City. 25 members: Isaac Allen (1917); Joseph Barondess (1919); Elias A. Cohen (1919); Samuel Dorf

(1917); Julius J. Dukas (1919); Mrs. Wm. Einstein (1918); Abraham Erlanger (1917); Harry Fischel (1917); William Fischman (1917); Israel Friedlaender (1919); Henry M. Goldfogle (1918); Samuel I. Hyman (1918); Leon Kamaiky (1917); Jacob Kohn (1917); David Kornblueh (1917); Herbert H. Lehman (1918); Leo Lerner (1918); Adolph Lewisohn (1918); William Liebermann (1919); J. L. Magnes (1918); Louis Marshall (1917); H. Masliansky (1918); Jacob Massel (1918); H. Pereira Mendes (1918); Eugene Meyer, Jr. (1919); Leon Moisseiff (1918); Leon Sanders (1917); Jacob H. Schiff (1919); Bernard Semel (1919); Joseph Silverman (1917); I. M. Stettenheim (1917); Cyrus L. Sulzberger (1917); Israel Unterberg (1919); Felix M. Warburg (1918); Jacob Wertheim (1919).

Dist. XIII: New York (exclusive of the City). 3 members: Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo (1920); Benjamin M. Marcus, Olean (1921); Abram J. Katz, Rochester (1918).

Dist. XIV: New Jersey and Pennsylvania (exclusive of Philadelphia). 4 members: Felix Fuld, Newark, N. J. (1919); Isaac W. Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1917); Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa. (1921); A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1919).

Members-at-Large: Herman Bernstein (1917); Nathan Bijur (1917); Irving Lehman (1917); Oscar S. Straus (1917); all of New York City; \* Moses R. Walter, Baltimore, Md. (1917); Albert D. Lasker, Chicago, Ill. (1917); Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago, Ill. (1917); S. Marcus Fehheimer, Cincinnati, O. (1917); Herbert Friedenwald, Denver, Colo. (1917); Albert W. Weil, New Haven, Conn. (1917).

#### DELEGATES FROM ORGANIZATIONS

Lee K. Frankel, National Conference of Jewish Charities.  
Samuel C. Lamport, United Synagogue of America.

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\* Deceased.

## TENTH ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 12, 1916

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Sunday, November 12, 1916. Louis Marshall, Esq., presided, and the following members were present: Cyrus Adler, Isaac Allen, Isaac W. Bernheim, Herman Bernstein, Nathan Bijur, Fulton Brylawski, Nathan Cohn, Harry Cutler, Samuel Dorf, Julius J. Dukas, Abraham Erlanger, S. Marcus Fechheimer, Harry Fischel, William Fischman, Isaac W. Frank, Lee K. Frankel, Henry M. Goldfogle, Samuel I. Hyman, Leon Kamaiky, Abram J. Katz, Jacob Kohn, David Kornbluh, Samuel C. Lampport, Herbert H. Lehman, Leo Lerner, B. L. Levinthal, Louis E. Levy, William Liebermann, Julian W. Mack, H. Masliansky, Jacob Massel, H. Pereira Mendes, Leon Moisseiff, Julius Rosenwald, Jacob H. Schiff, Bernard Semel, Joseph Silverman, Isador Sobel, Joseph Stolz, Oscar S. Straus, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Mayer Sulzberger, Montague Triest, Isaac M. Ullman, Israel Unterberg, Charles Van Leer, Felix M. Warburg, A. Leo Weil, Alfred W. Weil and W. B. Woolner.

Regrets at their inability to attend were received from: Joseph Barondess, Henry M. Butzel, Emanuel Cohen, Morris M. Cohn, James Davis, Simon Fleischmann, J. Walter Freiberg, Herbert Friedenwald, Lee M. Friedman, M. E. Greenebaum, Leonard Haas, Jacob H. Hollander, Bernard Horwich, Max Landauer, Albert D. Lasker, Ephraim Lederer, David Philipson, Victor Rosewater, Ben. Selling, C. D. Spivak, Maurice Stern, and Moses R. Walter.

## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee submitted the following report:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:

In accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws, your Executive Committee renders herewith a report of its proceedings during the past year, during which time your Committee concerned itself particularly with the following matters:

1. An endeavor to bring about cooperation with other Jewish organizations in the matter of a Congress of the Jews in America for the purpose of deciding upon the best steps which could be taken to ameliorate the condition of our brethren in belligerent lands.

2. The publication of the book "The Jews in the Eastern War Zone," containing authentic and verified information with regard to the effect of the war upon our brethren in Eastern Europe and in Palestine.

3. The preparation of a memorandum of the discriminatory laws and practices in countries in which our brethren are subject to civil, political, and religious disabilities.

4. The submission to His Holiness, Pope Benedict XV, of a petition praying him to exercise his influence to ameliorate the condition of the Jews in the eastern war zone, in so far as this condition was due to the unfriendly attitude of the Poles who are in the main members of the Roman Catholic Church.

5. Collecting information about events affecting the Jews in various belligerent countries and especially with regard to the matter of the negotiation of a new treaty of commerce between the United States and Russia.

6. Opposition to the enactment of restrictive immigration legislation.

A detailed report follows:

### MEETINGS

Meetings have been held on the following dates: November 14, December 12, 1915; January 9, February 13, March 12, April 9, May 13, May 14, October 15, November 11, 1916.

### DEATHS AND RESIGNATIONS

Your Committee reports with great sorrow the death of Meyer Friedman, a representative of the Central Jewish Council of Denver, Colorado.

Your Committee accepted the resignations of Dr. Harry Friedenwald, representative from Baltimore, Md., and Prof. Felix Frankfurter, of Cambridge, Mass., a member-at-large. The resignation of Prof. Israel Friedlaender of New York City was referred to the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of that city, as he was a member of the Committee by virtue of his membership in the Executive Committee of the New York Community.

### SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE

During the past year, in view of the great anxieties which the Jews of America and the entire world were experiencing, your Committee deemed it advisable to call a special meeting of the Committee in order to lay before it matters with regard to which your Committee desired your advice and counsel. This special meeting was held in New York City on May 14, 1916. As the preceding six months were the most active, your Committee considers it necessary to repeat the report submitted at the special meeting, supplementing it by a recital of such other matters as have engaged the attention of the Committee since that time.

## JEWISH CONGRESS

At your annual meeting on November 13, 1915, serious attention was given to the advisability of the Committee's cooperation with other Jewish organizations in the calling of a Congress of the Jews of America for the purpose of considering the condition of our brethren in belligerent lands with a view to deciding upon steps to be taken to ameliorate their situation. After a long and earnest discussion, the Committee adopted the following resolution:

That the American Jewish Committee join with other national Jewish organizations in the calling of a conference for the purpose of considering the rights of Jews in belligerent lands and in Roumania, and that it take steps to call a congress on a democratic basis after the termination of hostilities and at such place and in such manner as to it may seem best for the securing of these rights.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, your Executive Committee conferred with the representatives of the Jewish Congress Organization Committee and the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights, and offered to join with them in the calling of a conference if it were distinctly understood that such conference be convened for the purpose of making arrangements for a congress to be held after the termination of hostilities. In order to meet the objection that such postponement of the Congress might result in delay which might be fatal to the effectiveness of the Congress, your Committee stated that the American Jewish Committee would have no objection if arrangements for the Congress were made immediately, but that it could not participate in any action unless it were understood in advance that the Congress itself would not be convened until after the termination of hostilities,

in accordance with the letter and spirit of the resolution adopted by you at your annual meeting in November.

The negotiations with the Congress Organization Committee seemed to be progressing satisfactorily when, without consulting your Committee and while the negotiations were still pending, the Congress Organization Committee issued a call for a conference to be held in Philadelphia on March 26, 1916, for the purpose of making arrangements for a Congress to be held at such time as the conference should decide. Your Committee received an invitation to send delegates to this conference, but inasmuch as the condition set forth in the resolution adopted by you, namely, that a Congress should be called after the termination of hostilities, was not met in the plans of the Congress Organization Committee, your Committee was constrained to decline the invitation of the Congress Organization Committee.

Similar action was taken by the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights which also had certain specific objections to the plans of the Congress Organization Committee and whose objections had also not been met.

The conference called by the Congress Organization Committee was held in Philadelphia on March 26.

Your Committee referred this entire matter to you for consideration at your special meeting, pointing out that there seemed to be three courses open to the Committee:

1. To abandon the three main specifications of the action taken at the annual meeting;

- (a) The time for the convening of the congress.

- (b) That the organizations represented be national organizations.



(c) That the discussion be limited to the rights of Jews in belligerent lands and in Roumania.

2. That immediate steps be taken by the American Jewish Committee to convene the Conference of National Organizations upon the basis originally proposed by it;

3. That the American Jewish Committee continue to act as a separate and independent body, and endeavor to secure rights for Jews in the belligerent lands and Roumania.

At the special meeting, you adopted the following resolution:

That the Executive Committee be authorized to proceed in conjunction with such other national Jewish organizations as are prepared to unite with it in issuing a call for that purpose to convene a conference of national Jewish organizations at some time during June, 1916, at a place, and on a basis of representation agreed upon, for the purpose of considering suitable measures to secure full rights for the Jews of all lands and the abrogation of all laws discriminating against them, it being understood that the phrase "full rights" is to be deemed to include civil, religious, and political rights, and in addition, wherever separate group rights are recognized in any land, the conferring upon the Jews thereof of such rights, if desired by them.

In accordance with the provisions of this resolution, your Committee invited the following organizations to join it in the calling of the Conference contemplated by the resolution:

The Central Conference of American Rabbis,  
The Council of Jewish Women,  
The Independent Order Free Sons of Israel,  
The National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights,  
The Order B'rith Abraham,  
The Union of American Hebrew Congregations,  
The United Synagogue of America,

The following call was issued :

NEW YORK CITY

June 16, 1916.

Gentlemen :

The organizations subscribing hereto have agreed to convene a conference of national Jewish organizations, at the Hotel Astor, in the City of New York, on Sunday, July 16, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of considering measures, including the discussion of propositions that may be presented relative to the organization of a Jewish Congress, to secure full rights for the Jews of all lands and the abrogation of all laws discriminating against them; it being understood that the phrase "full rights" is to be deemed to include civil, religious, and political rights, and, in addition thereto, wherever the various peoples of any land are recognized as having separate group rights, the conferring upon the Jews thereof of such rights, if desired by them.

Appended hereto is the list of organizations invited and the number of delegates allotted to them respectively. You will note that your organization is entitled to — delegates. Please be good enough to inform us whether your organization will take part in this conference, and if so, who its representatives are to be, addressing your reply, for mutual convenience, to the office of the American Jewish Committee, 356 Second Avenue, New York City, on or before July 10, 1916.

Very sincerely yours,

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE,  
 THE CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS,  
 THE COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN,  
 THE INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF ISRAEL,  
 THE NATIONAL WORKMEN'S COMMITTEE ON JEWISH  
 RIGHTS,  
 THE ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM,  
 THE UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS,  
 THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA.

The following organizations were invited to send the number of delegates indicated:

Name	Number of Delegates
American Jewish Committee.....	7
American Jewish Historical Society.....	1
Arbeiter Ring .....	7
Central Conference of American Rabbis.....	4
Central Verband of the Bund.....	1
Council of Jewish Women.....	2
Federation of American Zionists.....	7
Federation of Galician and Bukowinian Jews.....	5
Federation of Jewish Farmers.....	1
Federation of Oriental Jews.....	2
Federation of Roumanian Jews.....	1
Federation of Roumanian Jews.....	1
Federation of Russian-Polish Hebrews.....	2
Hadassah .....	1
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society.....	4
Hebrew Union College.....	1
Independent Order B'nai B'rith.....	7
Independent Order B'rith Abraham.....	7
Independent Order B'rith Sholom.....	5
Independent Order Free Sons of Israel.....	3
Independent Order Free Sons of Judah.....	3
Independent Western Star Order.....	3
Intercollegiate Menorah Association.....	1
Jewish Chautauqua Society.....	1
Jewish Congress Organization Committee.....	7
Jewish National Workers Alliance.....	2
Jewish Publication Society.....	2
Jewish Socialist Federation.....	2
Jewish Socialist-Territorialist Labor Party.....	2
Jewish Socialist Labor Party Poale Zion.....	2
Jewish Theological Seminary.....	1
Mizrahi of America.....	2
National Association of Jewish Social Workers.....	1

Name	Number of Delegates
National Conference of Jewish Charities.....	2
National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods.....	2
National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights.....	7
Order B'rith Abraham.....	7
Order Knights of Joseph.....	2
Order Knights of Zion.....	2
Order Sons of Zion.....	2
Progressive Order of the West.....	2
Union of American Hebrew Congregations.....	7
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations.....	3
United Hebrew Trades.....	7
United Orthodox Rabbis.....	2
United Synagogue of America.....	3

The following organizations accepted this invitation, and sent the representatives named to the conference:

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE: Louis Marshall, Judge Mayer Sulzberger, Judge Julian W. Mack, Dr. J. L. Magnes, Louis E. Levy, Sol M. Stroock, Israel Unterberg.

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY: Hon. Oscar S. Straus.

ARBEITER RING: S. Bulgatch, A. Epstein, S. Epstein, Hon. Meyer London, M. Perlovitz, A. S. Sax, A. Zuker.

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS: Rev. Dr. William Rosenau, Rev. Dr. David Phillipson, Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz.

CENTRAL VERBAND OF THE BUND: Dr. M. Kopelson.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN: Mrs. Nathan Glauber, Miss Rose Brenner.

FEDERATION OF JEWISH FARMERS: Dr. Paul Abelson.

FEDERATION OF ORIENTAL JEWS: Joseph Gedalecia, Albert J. Amateau.

FEDERATION OF ROUMANIAN JEWS: Dr. P. A. Siegelstein.

HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY: Jacob Massel, Herman Bernstein, Max Meyerson, B. Shelvin.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE: Dr. Kaufman Kohler.

INDEPENDENT ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM: Leon Sanders, Max L. Hollander, David Goldberg, Max Silverstein, Bernard Welt, Jacob Clark, Adolph Stern.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF ISRAEL: Emil Tausig, Solon J. Liebeskind, M. Angelo Elias.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF JUDAH: Samuel Goldstein, Sigmund Fodor, Max Gottsegen.

JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY: Horace Stern, Simon Miller.

JEWISH SOCIALIST FEDERATION: Dr. B. Hoffman, B. Vladeck.

JEWISH SOCIALIST TERRITORIALIST LABOR PARTY: J. Budish, M. Regalsky.

JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY: Dr. Cyrus Adler.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH CHARITIES: Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Louis H. Levin.

ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM: Hon. Henry M. Goldfogle, Samuel Kanrich, Samuel Dorf, Charles Dushkind, David Goldstein, Michael V. Rosenberg, Louis Kram.

ORDER KNIGHTS OF JOSEPH: Isadore Liederman.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TEMPLE SISTERHOODS: Mrs. J. Walter Freiberg, Mrs. David Philipson.

NATIONAL WORKMEN'S COMMITTEE ON JEWISH RIGHTS: Sholom Asch, M. Gillis, Dr. M. Goldfarb, M. Katz, M. Olgin, Jacob Panken, Dr. Frank F. Rosenblatt.

UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS: J. Walter Freiberg, Col. Harry Cutler, Edward L. Heinsheimer, Max J. Kohler, Max B. May, Hon. Simon W. Rosendale, Joseph Wiesenfeld.

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS: Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, Morris Engelman, Albert Lucas.

UNITED HEBREW TRADES: A. Back, S. Goldovsky, S. Guskin, H. Land, S. Metz, M. Pine, S. Shore.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA: Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, Prof. Mordecai M. Kaplan, Rabbi Jacob Kohn.

The Congress Organization Committee declined the invitation, but stated that it would be willing to send three representatives to present its views to the Conference. An invitation to send three representatives was extended to this Com-

mittee, and Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Judge Hugo Pam, and Leon Sanders, Esq., came as the representatives of the Congress Organization Committee, and presented the views of that body to the Conference.

The Conference adopted the following resolutions :

1. This Conference desires to bring about united action, in the first place among the Jews of America and then by the Jews of the world, to secure full rights for the Jews of all lands, and the abrogation of all laws discriminating against them; it being understood that the phrase "full rights" is deemed to include civil, religious, and political rights, and, in addition thereto, wherever the various peoples of any land are recognized as having separate group rights, the conferring upon the Jews thereof of such rights, if desired by them.

2. For this sole purpose, this Conference favors the calling of a Congress of the Jews of America.

3. This Conference gives its Executive Committee, to be chosen hereafter, full powers to act for the accomplishment of the aims set forth in Paragraph 1, and for this purpose, it gives full power to its Executive Committee to confer and co-operate with all other organizations of American Jews working for the accomplishment of these aims, including full power as to the preparations for the calling of said Congress of American Jews, its time and place and the method of electing delegates and its constitution in general.

4. It is expressly understood that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the autonomy of any existing national Jewish organization.

5. As the object specified in the foregoing resolution is one as to which there is entire unanimity among all Jews, this Conference favors the calling of a Congress of the Jews of America for the sole purpose of taking appropriate action to accomplish such object

6. That it is the sense of this Conference that steps on behalf of the Jewish people in the lands of oppression be

undertaken forthwith, and that the Executive Committee of this Conference is hereby instructed to act accordingly and to obtain, if possible, the co-operation of other bodies.

7. That there be recommended to the Executive Committee the consideration of the question of establishing an institution for the purpose of rehabilitating Jewish life in the eastern war zone and Palestine after the war.

8. That the Executive Committee may, in its discretion, submit such questions as it may deem necessary to the Delegates and may call special meetings of the Delegates for this purpose, provided that reasonable notice of such special meetings be given.

9. That this organization shall be known as the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations.

10. That an Executive Committee of twenty-five, including the Chairman of this meeting, be appointed by the chair from among the Delegates to this Conference.

11. That the Executive Committee is hereby empowered to carry out the purpose of this Conference and to add to its number as it may deem proper from time to time.

12. That such officers as may be required be chosen by the Executive Committee from among its number.

The Executive Committee appointed by the Chairman in accordance with the resolution of the Conference follows: Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, Col. Harry Cutler, Samuel Dorf, Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, Charles Dushkind, S. Epstein, J. Walter Freiberg, Dr. M. Goldfarb, Mrs. Janet S. Harris, M. Katz, Louis E. Levy, Judge Julian W. Mack, Rev. Dr. David Philipson, Dr. J. L. Magnes, Louis Marshall, Jacob Massel, Jacob Panken, M. Pine, Dr. Frank F. Rosenblatt, Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, Max Silverstein, Mrs. Abram Simon, Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Emil Tausig, B. Vladeck.

Immediately upon its organization, this Executive Committee appointed a sub-Committee to confer with the Congress Organization Committee, with a view, if possible, of arriving

at a plan of action and union of forces. After several conferences, the representatives of both the Congress Organization Committee and the Conference of National Jewish Organizations agreed to submit an identical report to their respective constituencies. This report was adopted by the Conference of National Jewish Organizations, but was rejected on a referendum vote by a small majority of the delegates of the Philadelphia Conference voting thereon.

Further negotiations between committees representing the two bodies followed, and changes were made in the report which was thereupon resubmitted to both bodies, by whom the amended report has been confirmed with practical unanimity. The call for the Congress thus developed is as follows :

By virtue of the authority vested in us, as the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Congress, the Jews of America are earnestly requested to select representatives to an American Jewish Congress which shall meet at  
on \_\_\_\_\_ exclusively for the purpose of defining methods whereby, in co-operation with the Jews of the world, full rights may be secured for the Jews of all lands and all laws discriminating against them may be abrogated, it being understood that the phrase "full rights" is deemed to include:

1. Civil, religious, and political rights, and in addition thereto,
2. Wherever the various peoples of any land are or may be recognized as having rights as such, the conferring upon the Jewish people of the land affected, of like rights, if desired by them, as determined and ascertained by the Congress.
3. The securing and protection of Jewish rights in Palestine.

No resolution shall be introduced, considered or acted upon at the Congress which shall in any way purport or



tend to commit the Congress as a body, or any of its delegates or any of the communities or organizations which shall be represented therein, to the adoption, recognition or endorsement of any general theory or philosophy of Jewish life, or any theoretical principle of a racial, political, economic or religious character, or which shall involve the perpetuation of such Congress.

The calling and holding of the Congress shall in no manner affect the autonomy of any existing American Jewish organization, but in so far as the Executive Committee selected by such Congress shall take action for the securing of Jewish rights as defined in the call for such Congress, the activities of such Executive Committee shall, during the period of its existence, be regarded as having precedence over those of any other organization which shall participate in such Congress.

The Congress is to select an Executive Committee which, in cooperation with the Jews of other lands, shall strive for the realization of the objects for which the Congress is called; such Committee shall continue in office until the expiration of one year after the adoption of a Treaty of Peace whereby the present European War shall be concluded, and at the end of that period, or sooner if necessary, such Committee shall reconvene the Congress and render to it a final report of its activities.

The Delegates are to be elected in the following manner:

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The further conditions agreed to are:

The general principle with respect to the selection of Delegates to the Congress, approved by the Philadelphia Conference, is accepted subject to such modifications as may be required in order to make such principle effective, but it is expressly understood that provision will also be made for the selection of representatives by the various national Jewish organizations which shall desire to participate in such Congress on such a basis of apportionment and in accordance with such definition as to what shall be deemed to constitute a national Jewish organization, as

shall be adopted by the Committee charged with the calling and organization of the Congress, and which is to be known as the Executive Committee, but the representation of the national organizations as such shall be 25 per cent of all the Delegates to the Congress.

The national Jewish organizations which shall thus be entitled to representation, shall be permitted to select their Delegates in such manner as they may themselves decide.

The Committee issuing the call shall be known as the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Congress.

The Executive Committee shall consider the advisability of placing on the agenda of the Congress the subject of the economic reconstruction of the Jewish communities in the war zone.

As a result of the vote on the Referendum submitted August 27, 1916, the following propositions have been adopted and constitute part of the agreement:

1. The Congress shall be held at such time before the cessation of the present European war as shall be fixed by the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Congress.

2. The Executive Committee shall be increased to 140 by the addition of 2 members to be selected by the present Committee and by 70 members to be selected by the Conference of the National Jewish Organizations.

#### "THE JEWS IN THE EASTERN WAR ZONE"

In order to get at the facts with regard to the condition of the Jews in the Eastern war zone about which so many conflicting reports had appeared, your Committee, at the beginning of August, 1915, undertook an investigation of this matter. The results of this investigation were so significant and were so little known to the general American public, that your Committee decided to publish them in book form. Accordingly, an edition of 2500 copies of the book, followed by a second edition of

22,500 copies, entitled "The Jews in the Eastern War Zone," was published and distributed to the press and among a large number of influential individuals, including the President of the United States, Members of the Cabinet and of both Houses of Congress. The book was received with a great deal of interest, and has served to place in the hands of the American public a statement of facts derived from non-partisan and authentic sources.

#### MEMORANDUM ON JEWISH DISABILITIES

Your Committee feels that the book on the Jews in the Eastern War Zone has served to acquaint the public with the present situation of our brethren in the countries of Eastern Europe. This situation, however, is the result of the exceptional condition of the Jews in times of peace, and your Committee feels that in order to be in position to appeal to the sense of justice of the nations for the abolition of this exceptional status of the Jews in some of the belligerent countries, it would be indispensable to have an authoritative compilation of the discriminatory laws and practices of countries in which the Jews are subject to civil, political, and religious disabilities. Your Committee is therefore having a memorandum prepared on these lines.

#### CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE VATICAN

Ever since the beginning of the Polish boycott against the Jews, your Committee has sought an opportunity to secure for it the attention of Roman Catholic prelates, in order that they might bring their influence to bear upon the Poles, with a view to the cessation of the boycott and of the atrocities which often accompanied it.

The study of the condition of the Jews in Russia since the outbreak of the war convinced your Committee that a great many of the sufferings of the Jews were the result of this boycott and of the general unfriendly attitude of the Poles.

In December last, your Committee, having an opportunity to bring the facts directly to the attention of His Holiness, Pope Benedict XV, submitted to him a copy of the Committee's book, "The Jews in the Eastern War Zone," with a petition praying him to exert his powerful influence to ameliorate conditions. This petition called forth a reply from the Holy See which is a virtual encyclical against anti-Jewish prejudices, and has been followed by directions to the Catholic clergy of Poland admonishing them to use their best endeavors to put an end to the persecution which has prevailed. The petition and the reply of the Vatican have been made public in both Europe and America, and are given here.

### THE PETITION

New York, December 30, 1915.

Your Holiness:

The petitioners, who are citizens of the United States of America and adherents of the Jewish faith, have learned with increasing horror of the unspeakable cruelties and hardships visited upon their co-religionists in various belligerent lands since the outbreak of the present world-conflict. Far beyond the sufferings which this calamity has inflicted upon those of other faiths, and in addition to the ravages and destruction occasioned by the clash of the contending armies to all who come within the sphere of their hostilities, the Jews have been marked for especial persecution, and have been subjected to oppressive measures not borne by their compatriots of other creeds. Passion and prejudice have been fomented against our unhappy brethren, frequently by those who bear the same political al-

legiance, until their lot has ceased to be endurable. In some of the lands where they have long resided their very neighbors are bent upon their annihilation, practising against them the most refined cruelty, and in many instances by means of an economic boycott condemning them to literal starvation. We submit herewith ascertained facts which tell but in small part the hideous truth.

Fully persuaded that had Your Holiness been acquainted with these facts the Holy See would at once have exercised the profound moral, ethical, and religious influence with which the Roman Catholic Church is endowed, upon those who regard Your Holiness as their Shepherd, but who have unfortunately participated in this persecution, with all due veneration we now approach the Supreme Pontiff for succor in this the bitter hour of our need, knowing the exemplary humanity for which Your Holiness is justly distinguished. It is our sincere prayer that the occasion may be deemed a fitting one for resort to the authority vested in the Sovereign of the great Roman Catholic Hierarchy, to urge His Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, and Priests to admonish their flocks to hold in abhorrence these acts of persecution, of prejudice and of cruelty, which have overwhelmed our unfortunate brethren.

We recall with admiration and gratitude that on many occasions in the past some of the revered predecessors of Your Holiness have under like conditions extended protection to those of the Jewish faith, in the interest of right and justice. Appreciating the transcendent importance which the entire civilized world attaches to any utterance from so exalted a source of morality and wisdom as that which Your Holiness represents, we confidently express the hope that timely action be taken by the Vatican, to the end that the sufferings under which millions of our brethren in faith are now weighed down may be terminated by an act of that humanity to which Your Holiness is so passionately devoted, and that the cruel intolerance and the unjust prejudice which have been aroused against them may forever vanish

before this glorious exercise of Your Supreme Moral and Spiritual Power.

We beg Your Holiness to believe us to be,

Your most respectful petitioners,

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE,

LOUIS MARSHALL, *President.*

JACOB H. SCHIFF,  
CYRUS ADLER,  
JULIUS ROSENWALD,  
JACOB HOLLANDER,  
A. LEO WEIL,  
OSCAR S. STRAUS,  
J. L. MAGNES,

ISAAC W. BERNHEIM,  
SAMUEL DORF,  
ISADOR SOBEL,  
MAYER SULZBERGER,  
JULIAN W. MACK,  
HARRY CUTLER,  
CYRUS L. SULZBERGER,

*Executive Committee.*

### THE VATICAN'S REPLY

SECRETARY OF STATE TO HIS HOLINESS

FROM THE VATICAN,

No. 13,726

February 9, 1916.

Gentlemen:

The Supreme Pontiff has with interest taken notice of the letter bearing date December 30, 1915, which you have been pleased to address to him in the name of the three million Jewish citizens of the United States of America, in order to communicate to him generally the treatment to which your coreligionists complain that they have been exposed in various regions, and at the same time you have requested him to interpose the weight of his supreme moral and spiritual power, in order that these sufferings may be terminated by an act of that humanity to which the Holy Father is so passionately devoted.

The Supreme Pontiff is unable to express himself concerning the special facts referred to in the memorandum submitted with your letter, but in principle, as the head of the Catholic Church, which, faithful to its divine doctrine and to its most glorious traditions, considers all men as breth-

ren and teaches them to love one another, he will not cease to inculcate the observance among individuals as among nations of the principles of natural right, and to reprove every violation of them. This right should be observed and respected in relation to the Children of Israel as it should be as to all men, for it would not conform to justice and to religion itself to derogate therefrom solely because of a difference of religious faith.

Moreover, in his paternal heart, pained by the spectacle of the existing horrible war, the Supreme Pontiff feels in this moment more deeply than ever the necessity that all men shall recollect that they are brothers and that their salvation lies in the return of the law of love, which is the law of the Gospels. He also desires to interest to this noble end all who, especially by reason of the sacred attributes of their pastoral ministrations, are able to bring efficient aid to this important result.

In the meantime His Holiness rejoices in the unity which in civil matters exists in the United States of America among the members of different faiths and which contributes so powerfully to the peaceful prosperity of your great country. He prays to God that peace may at length appear for the happiness of that humanity of which you truly say the Holy Father is the guardian.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurances of my most distinguished and devoted sentiments.

(Signed) P. Cardinal GASPARRI.

To Mr. Louis Marshall, President,  
and to the Members of the Executive Committee  
of The American Jewish Committee.

In addition we understand that our publication "The Jews in the Eastern War Zone" has been translated into Italian and French, and that 10,000 copies of each of these translations have been circulated in Europe.

The publication of this correspondence called forth universal comment of a favorable nature, and even the notorious French

anti-Semite, Edouard Drumont, editor of *La Libre Parole*, published the following significant statement:

In the midst of the frightful plague which has visited the populations of Europe, Israel has raised a cry of distress, and this cry has reached even to the steps of the Pontifical throne.

The Jews of the United States have addressed a fervent appeal to St. Peter in order to beg him to pronounce, in his paternal goodness, the words of peace and humanity which would put an end to the sufferings of their persecuted brethren.

The response of Rome has been what it should have been—cordial, charitable, and consoling.

One cannot help feeling a sentiment of pity for those who suffer, no matter who they are, and we are not permitted to doubt the sincerity of the declarations expressed by the American Jewish Committee. We are rather inclined to recognize the wisdom of its initiative in rendering such respectful homage to the wisdom and the sense of justice of the head of the Christian Church.

These citizens of the United States, who have given proof of such splendid solidarity on behalf of all the scattered members of their race, appear to me to be more inspired than all those monarchs, all those leaders of peoples, who are tainted with the general skepticism and who have denied the moral force of the Church. Those who govern have refused to listen to the representative of Christ on earth, the man who, without a kingdom and without an army and, from the temporal point of view, despoiled of everything, as he is, still remains a sovereign.

No appeal has ever been made to this sovereign in all the peace congresses which have ended in the present catastrophe. Never have the heads of kingdoms, of empires, or republics among the civilized nations, whose institutions are based upon the doctrine of Christianity—never have they understood that the Pope alone was qualified to preside at a universal peace congress.



By a strange phenomenon, those who, in their belief and in their religion are furthest removed from Christian doctrine, now ask the help of this beneficent and world-wide influence.

The Jews of New York did not fail in their address to St. Peter to say that they recalled "with admiration and gratitude" that on numerous occasions in the past, the Papacy has shown a benevolent attitude toward the members of the Jewish faith.

They can, indeed, recall long persecutions, innumerable years full of intense anxiety, always threatened by perils just as agonizing. They cannot forget that during more than 1200 years one man alone has constantly spoken on their behalf, has declared without cessation that their liberty of conscience must be respected, has intervened with kings in order to protect the persecuted, has given the example of tolerance by according to the Jews in his domains, better treatment than was accorded to them everywhere else. This man, always equal in his goodness, this man who never dies, is the Vicar of Jesus Christ.

On every page of history will be found traces of the protection extended to the Jews by the Papacy. In the seventh century, St. Gregory defended them, and protected them throughout the entire extent of the Christian world. Alexander II warmly congratulated the bishops of Spain who had promulgated measures of clemency toward the persecuted Jews. Gregory IX interceded for them in France, in England, in Spain; he forbade, under penalty of excommunication, the prohibition of their festivals. Clement VI accorded them an asylum at Avignon. Nicholas II wrote to the Inquisition ordering it not to force them to embrace Christianity.

#### RUSSIA

Your Committee has noted the frequently recurring rumors that the United States was about to negotiate a new treaty of commerce with Russia. Statements have appeared to the effect

that such a treaty can be negotiated without touching upon the question which led to the abrogation of the old treaty of 1832, namely, equal treatment for all American citizens without distinction of race, creed, or origin. In view of these rumors, your Committee deems it important to call attention to the pledges adopted by the most important political parties during the past year which reaffirm the position taken by them in 1912.

The following plank was a part of the platform of the Republican Party:

We reiterate our unqualified approval of the action taken in December, 1911, by the President and Congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation and prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens, whether native born or alien, and regardless of race, religion, or previous political allegiance. We renew the pledge to observe this principle and to maintain the right of asylum, which is neither to be surrendered nor restricted, and we unite in the cherished hope that the war which is now desolating the world may speedily end, with a complete and lasting restoration of brotherhood among the nations of the earth and the assurance of full equal rights, civil and religious, to all men in every land.

The Democratic Party adopted the following plank:

We again declare the policy that the sacred rights of American citizenship must be preserved at home and abroad, and that no treaty with any other Government shall receive the sanction of our Government which does not expressly recognize the absolute equality of all our citizens irrespective of race, creed, or previous nationality, and which does not guarantee the right of expatriation. The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders and go with them throughout the

world, and those of them who may reside or have property in any foreign country are entitled to, and must be given, the full protection of our Government. At the earliest practical opportunity our country should strive earnestly for peace among the warring nations of Europe and seek to bring about the adoption of the fundamental principle of justice and humanity, that all men shall enjoy equality of right and freedom from discrimination in lands wherein they dwell.

The Progressive Party adopted the following plank :

As members of an international community, we are subject to certain basic duties:

To secure the rights and equal treatment of our citizens, native or naturalized, on land and sea, without regard to race, creed, or nativity.

\* \* \* \*

Whatever our country can legitimately do to attain peace for war-stricken Europe and to aid in the procurement of equal rights, without discrimination because of race or creed, to all men in all lands should be done.

It is interesting to note that the New York Chamber of Commerce, one of the most influential commercial bodies in this country, following a discussion with regard to the negotiation of commercial treaties with Nicaragua, Colombia, and Russia, recently adopted the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York favors the enactment of Commercial Treaties at as early a date as practicable, with Nicaragua, United States of Colombia, and Russia, if such treaties can be negotiated without departing from those principles of equality and justice for which the Government of the United States aims to stand in relation to all its citizens and to all foreign nations.

Recently your Committee learned that a report was current in Petrograd that our Ambassador to Russia, the Hon. David R. Francis, had received instructions from the Government to take steps to negotiate "a commercial treaty with the Russian Government, if necessary, without taking any account of the Jewish grievances." Your Committee communicated this information to our Department of State, and was informed by the Department that there could be absolutely no foundation for the statement accredited to Ambassador Francis, since no commercial treaty with Russia can possibly be entered into unless it vouchsafed to all American citizens, native born or naturalized, and of whatever creed or origin, the same rights of travel and sojourn in Russia as the United States has heretofore accorded to Russians without distinction of their origin or religion.

Your Committee is watching events in Russia, and, in addition to such meagre reports as appear in the American press, the Committee is availing itself of the news furnished by Russian newspapers, the most important of which are regularly read at the office.

Several months ago the Committee received a cablegram from a reliable source, stating that there was great unrest and anxiety among the Jews of Russia, who feared the outbreak of violence against them during the Russian Easter. Upon receipt of this cablegram, your President addressed a communication to the Department of State, requesting our Government to use its good offices to prevent these outbreaks.

#### IMMIGRATION

Despite the unqualified disapproval of similar measures by three presidents of the United States, a bill providing for

the restriction of immigration by means of a literacy test was introduced at the beginning of the present session of Congress, and has passed the House of Representatives by a very large majority.

As in past years, your Committee endeavored to voice the opposition of the Jews of this country to this measure, and on January 20, 1916, your President appeared before the House Committee on Immigration, and urged the elimination of the literacy test from the bill, or at least amending it so that immigrants who are fleeing from religious persecution shall not be subject to the literacy test.

Your Committee begs to report that, while it was not possible to have the literacy test entirely eliminated, there have been incorporated several modifications which make clearer its intent and slightly mitigate its rigor.

For several years past your Committee has endeavored to have an adequate exemption clause for religious and political refugees inserted in the various immigration bills which have been introduced in Congress. These bills generally included a proviso to the effect that aliens, who were able to prove to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Labor that they were coming *solely* because fleeing from religious persecution, were to be exempt from the operation of the literacy test. While your Committee has always opposed and still opposes the literacy test, yet, in view of the fact that the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives indicated its purpose to adopt that test, your Committee advocated the amendment of the exemption clause so as to read as follows:

That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the illiteracy test, to wit: all aliens

who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officials or to the Secretary of Labor that they are seeking admission to the United States to avoid religious or political persecution, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by discriminatory laws or regulations.

This clause has been substantially adopted as a part of the bill by the House Committee on Immigration.

At the suggestion of your Committee also, the following provision was inserted in Section 9 of the bill, which provides penalties for steamship companies which bring over aliens who may be excluded under the immigration laws:

That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to subject transportation companies to a fine for bringing to ports of the United States aliens who are by any of the provisions or exemptions to section three hereof exempted from the excluding provisions of said section.

Section 3 referred to contains the exemption from the literacy test quoted above.

During the debate on the bill, the following amendment was introduced and adopted by the House of Representatives:

That whenever any foreign country shall, by statute, executive order, or otherwise, exclude from its territory any class or classes of citizens of the United States upon grounds different from the grounds for excluding aliens from the United States herein specified, the same class or classes of aliens residing in such country shall be excluded from the United States, so long as such exclusion of United States citizens continues.

The President of your Committee immediately sent the following telegram to several of the members of Congress:

Humphrey amendment to immigration bill, providing for reciprocal exclusion, is destructive of every American tradi-

tion. It violates the doctrine of expatriation, to which we are wedded and which has been recognized in the platforms of all of the political parties. It interferes with the right of asylum, which has been a cherished American doctrine. So far as the Russian Jew is concerned it will exclude him altogether, because Russia has steadfastly forbidden American Jews to enter her domain even though they bear an American passport. She persists in this contention notwithstanding the abrogation by a unanimous vote of Congress of the treaty of 1832, and has thus far failed to negotiate a new treaty; consequently the class of immigrants who are conceded to occupy an exceptional position because of the persecution and discrimination to which they are subjected would find the doors of opportunity closed to them. This amendment should therefore be rejected, and in any event so qualified as to prevent it from becoming the medium of injustice and cruelty.

This resulted in a reconsideration of the provision quoted and the insertion of the words "contiguous to the United States" after the word "country" in the beginning of the amendment, and of the word "contiguous" before the word "country" at the end of the amendment, so that it would be clearly understood that the amendment refers only to the Dominion of Canada and Mexico.

As the matter now stands, the bill has passed the House of Representatives, and is ready for action by the Senate at the next session of the present Congress.

#### BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

Your Committee reports with sorrow the death on January 30, 1916, of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics, Dr. Joseph Jacobs. At a meeting of the sub-Committee on Bureau of Statistics held on February 9, 1916, the following resolution was adopted:

The Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research of the American Jewish Committee has learned with profound sorrow of the death on January 30, 1916, of Joseph Jacobs, the organizer and Director of the Bureau of Statistics, and it here records an expression of its sense of loss.

Skilled as a mathematician and with a practical turn of mind, Dr. Jacobs was one of the first to employ statistics for biological and anthropological investigations, and he was practically the founder of Jewish statistics upon any orderly basis.

Besides his prominence in the statistical field, Dr. Jacobs was an historian, an authority on folk-lore, an essayist, and a critic.

Friends and co-workers of Dr. Jacobs will ever remember him for the charm and sweetness of his personality, and for the graceful affability with which at all times he delighted in sharing his knowledge with all who came in contact with him.

Dr. Samson D. Oppenheim was appointed as the successor to Dr. Jacobs, and took office on August 1. A report of the work done and projected by the Bureau will be presented later. It should be noted that this Bureau is carried on in co-operation with the New York Foundation.

#### CASE OF A MIDSHIPMAN

Several months ago it came to the knowledge of your Committee that a Jewish student at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis had been recommended for dismissal by the Superintendent of the Academy, although there was grave doubt as to the justice of the Superintendent's action. Your Committee had the matter investigated on the spot, learned that the charge against the midshipman was unfounded, and had the case reported to the Secretary of the Navy. Subsequently the



Superintendent of the Academy withdrew the recommendation for the midshipman's dismissal.

#### OTTOMAN JEWS IN MEXICO

At the request of the Federation of Oriental Jews, your Committee took up with the Department of State the protection of Ottoman Jews in Vera Cruz, there being no representative of the Ottoman Government in that place, and the Department has given the necessary instructions for their protection by United States Consular officers.

#### "JEWISH DISABILITIES IN THE BALKAN STATES"

Your Committee has entered into an arrangement with the American Jewish Historical Society for securing an extra edition of a valuable work on Jewish Disabilities in the Balkan States, with special reference to Roumania, by Hon. Simon Wolf and Max J. Kohler, Esq.

The Committee's edition consists of 500 copies which are being distributed in such quarters as the Committee deems they may have influence in forming public opinion.

#### ASSISTANCE FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD

Your Committee has continued to assist American citizens of the Jewish faith who needed the good offices of our Government in order to communicate with or facilitate the departure of relatives who were formerly residents of the United States, but who, due to the war, were unable to depart from various belligerent countries.

Your Committee wishes again to acknowledge the many courtesies extended to it by the Department of State. Mention

must also be made of the valuable cooperation of the representative of the Committee in Washington, Mr. Fulton Brylawski, who is giving a great deal of his time and energy to a number of matters of this kind, which are being referred to him by this Committee and also by the Joint Distribution Committee of the several Jewish war relief committees.

#### CORRESPONDENCE WITH "HARPER'S WEEKLY"

On April 15, 1916, there appeared in *Harper's Weekly* an editorial entitled "Jews and the Immigration Bill" which contained a number of statements which attacked your Committee by implication. The editorial follows:

#### JEWIS AND THE IMMIGRATION BILL

The Jews have been carrying on an unwise political campaign in Washington to have the words "including Hebrew and Yiddish" put in the literacy clause of the immigration bill. "Any language or dialect" of course includes Hebrew and Yiddish. What then lay behind so strenuous a campaign to get the words in? What lay behind it was the point of view of those who may be called political Jews. They are as a class out of sympathy with imaginative racial unity, such as is represented by Zionism, but they like unity of action for political purposes. The very leaders who attack Zionism foster this political factionalism.

There will be exactly the same problem raised if we negotiate a trade treaty with Russia, as Mr. Francis seems well equipped to do. There will be a howl to insert after the words "American citizens" the words "including Jews," adding nothing, but making it harder for Russia to accept the treaty.

A recent book, called "The Jews in the Eastern War Zone," is very ably put together, but it shows this same unfair attitude toward Russia. It deals almost exclusively

with what happened before August, 1915, and it carefully refrains from showing the attitude of the Duma toward the Jews after the liberal *bloc* gained ascendancy. It quotes, as expressions of the Russian Government, statements made in the Duma, regardless of what group made them. It is not a fair presentation of the case.

Who could tell from the Jewish anti-Russian propaganda in this country that the group now dominant in the Duma favors for the Jews all privileges except two? Perhaps many will want to argue that those two should be granted on the instant also, but at least the facts should be stated. One of the restrictions is on land purchase, to discourage speculation during the period when the peasant is passing from communal to individual ownership. The other has to do with high official positions. Higher education, freedom in professions, restriction of the Jewish press and the entire abolition of the pale are features of the program. The progressive *bloc* obtained control, last August, of both the Imperial Duma and the Imperial Council. If it is unable to put this program into effect after a victorious war it will be in no small degree due to the feeling kept alive by the American Jews, the most politically active of whom are pro-German in sympathy.

Words wholly redundant and needlessly critical of Russia have no place either in the immigration bill or in the hoped-for treaty.

When this editorial was called to the attention of the President of your Committee, he addressed a reply to the editor of *Harper's Weekly*, which was published in that journal on May 13, under the title "The Jews and Immigration." This reply follows:

Permit me to call attention to a series of errors and misconceptions contained in the article entitled "The Jews and the Immigration Bill," which appeared in *Harper's Weekly* of the 15th instant.

1. You say that "the Jews have been carrying on an unwise political campaign in Washington to have the words 'including Hebrew and Yiddish' put into the literacy clause of the Immigration Bill."

As one who has taken an active part in the several campaigns waged against the literacy test, I can say that you are misinformed. In each of the immigration bills embodying the literacy test, those responsible for the measure, of their own accord and without urgency on the part of the Jews, from considerations of fairness and justice, expressly declared ability to read Hebrew and Yiddish to constitute a compliance with the test. The reason is obvious. The Jews of Russia and Roumania, a large percentage of whom are able to read Hebrew and Yiddish, have been prevented by restrictive laws from attendance at schools where the national languages of those countries may be acquired. By many Hebrew is not regarded as a living language, and Yiddish is not a dialect of the Russian or Roumania languages. The clause to which you now object was therefore inserted in the bill by its framers out of abundance of caution. It was an act in every way creditable, and has hitherto been free from criticism.

2. You intimate that there has been a strenuous campaign to procure the insertion of these words in the bill by "those who may be called political Jews," who, you say, "attacked Zionism to foster political factionalism."

To those initiated in Jewish movements such a remark is unspeakably humorous. The Jews who have fought the literacy test have avoided political factionalism, and have based their contention solely on American ideals. The Jews to whom you apparently refer have urged that, if a literacy test were adopted, which they deplored, it should nevertheless exempt from its operation those who come to the United States to avoid religious and political persecution, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by laws or governmental regulations that discriminate against them. This provision merely recognizes the right of asylum which

it has been the proud privilege of the American people to maintain. It is quite possible that this provision may operate in favor of the Russian and Roumanian Jews. I can scarcely deem it conceivable, however, that you would favor the closing of the doors of opportunity to them, if they come here to avoid religious persecution.

3. You say that if Mr. Francis negotiates a trade treaty with Russia, "there will be a howl to insert after the words 'American citizens' the words 'including Jews,' adding nothing but making it harder for Russia to accept the treaty."

You have apparently forgotten that, in January, 1912, with but one dissenting vote, both houses of Congress passed a Joint Resolution, which was approved by President Taft, which terminated the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Russia, which had been in existence for eighty years, solely because Russia discriminated against American citizens of the Jewish persuasion. Since then the Republican, the Democratic, and the Progressive parties, in their platforms, have declared that no treaty should be entered into with any government which did not expressly provide that it should be applicable to all American citizens, irrespective of race, creed, and previous nationality, and which did not recognize the American doctrine of the right of expatriation.

The Jews will not howl for the insertion in any trade treaty with Russia of words referring explicitly to them. They will, however, insist that the noble attitude of the American people, which abhors a differentiation between American citizens on the score of race, religion, or nationality, shall not be forgotten, but that in general terms any treaty that shall be entered into with Russia shall contain words declaratory of the principles recognized by the great political parties of this country. As has been frequently said, this is an American and not a Jewish question.

4. After referring in words of praise to the book called "The Jews in the Eastern War Zone," you say that it shows an unfair attitude toward Russia.

Why? Not because it does not present a true statement of fact, or because the story of atrocities and oppressions which it unfolds is over-drawn, or because of the authority upon which it is based. That would be impossible, because there is not a statement which it contains which does not emanate from Russian sources, from members of the Duma, from those who are patriotic Russians.

Your criticism is that it deals almost exclusively with what happened before August, 1915, and quotes as expressions of the Russian Government statements made in the Duma, regardless of who made them. The book was written and went to press shortly after August, 1915. It could not therefore deal with a situation which may or may not have arisen subsequent to that date. By inference you admit the truth of all that is stated to have occurred before August, 1915. It is not pretended that there has been any change in the laws of Russia or in its governmental regulations relative to the Jews, since August, 1915. There still exists the same restraint upon education, the same prohibition against the ownership of land, the same limitation upon the right of occupation, the same laws with respect to the maintenance of the unspeakable Pale.

You intimate that the progressive *bloc* obtained in August last, control of both the Imperial Duma and the Imperial Council, and that the features of its program are the abrogation of the cruel and restrictive laws which have ground the Jews of Russia into the very mud. This program is all in the air. It is merely promissory. Even if the Duma and the Council should unite in affirmative legislation to carry it into effect, what earnest is there that the Imperial Government will approve of it? Is not the Duma itself subject to prorogation by that power, and has it not been dismissed over and over again whenever an attempt has been made to relieve the condition of those who are oppressed?

You are in error in saying that the book to which you have referred has ignored the liberal attitude of the Duma. On the contrary, seven pages of it are taken up with the protests of the Duma against the treatment which has been

accorded to the Jews during the present war, and three pages are occupied with an abstract of the noble speech of Baron Rosen in the Council of the Empire in favor of a humane attitude.

You declare: "If it (the progressive *bloc*) is unable to put this program into effect after a victorious war it will be in no small degree due to the feeling kept alive by the American Jews, the most politically active of whom are pro-German in sympathy."

Permit me again to say that you are misinformed. Those American Jews who are responsible for this book, who were engaged in the campaign for the abrogation of the Russian treaty, who are seeking to protect their brethren from oppression, are not, with but few exceptions, pro-German in sympathy. They are strictly neutral between the belligerents, so far as their public attitude is concerned. Privately many of them are strongly pro-Ally in their sentiments. They are not, however, deterred by threats like those which have been the Russian stock-in-trade for the past thirty years. They will continue to inform the world of the treatment to which their brethren are subjected. They will not cease to defend the integrity of American citizenship. Nor will they permit themselves to be fed by promises as to what may or may not be done in the remote future.

The Russian Government could tomorrow convert all the Jews of the world into friends and well-wishers, if it emancipated the Jews from the oppression to which they have been subjected, and are to-day subjected, at its hands. The Jews have entire confidence in the people of Russia, but so far as the Government of Russia is concerned, its record constitutes one black page of persecution. When that shall have been obliterated, and the Jews of Russia shall be accorded the rights of manhood, it will not be necessary for a "journal of civilization" to make propaganda for Russia. The Jews themselves would herald her act of justice throughout the ends of the earth.

LOUIS MARSHALL.

## MEMBERSHIP

Messrs. Levi Rothenberg of Meridian, Miss., James Davis of Chicago, Ill., and S. Marcus Fechheimer of Cincinnati, O., who were elected to membership at your annual meeting have agreed to serve. Upon nomination of the Central Jewish Council of Denver, Meyer Friedman, Esq., was elected a member to succeed the late David S. Lehman.

At the special meeting of the Committee, the following report presented by a sub-Committee on membership, appointed by the Executive Committee, was adopted:

The membership of the American Jewish Committee is at present composed of the following classes:

1. Representatives of the Jewish population of the country divided into fourteen districts. These members are elected by communities or chosen at the annual meetings of the American Jewish Committee.

2. Representatives of national organizations chosen by the organizations.

3. Members-at-large chosen at the annual meetings of the American Jewish Committee.

It is proposed that the number of members of the American Jewish Committee be fixed tentatively at 200. This number may be enlarged at any meeting of the whole Committee, provided that due notice is given.

## A. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JEWISH POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY

Three classes of representatives under this heading are provided for:

1. From States with 10,000 population and less: that is, one representative is assigned to every State irrespective of its Jewish population.

2. From States with a population of 25,000 or more, but not counting the cities' population of such States: that is, for every 15,000 of Jewish population in a State above 10,000, one representa-



tive is assigned (not counting the population of cities with a Jewish population of over 20,000 each).

3. From cities with a population of 20,000 or more: that is, one representative is allotted for the first 20,000, a second representative for the next 25,000, a third for the next 30,000, a fourth for the next 35,000, a fifth for the next 40,000, a sixth for the next 45,000, and one for each additional 50,000 thereafter.

#### B. REPRESENTATIVES OF JEWISH NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Each Jewish national organization shall have one representative for members up to 10,000, a second representative for the next 20,000, a third for the next 25,000, a fourth for the next 30,000, a fifth for the next 35,000, a sixth for the next 40,000, a seventh for the next 45,000, and so on, at the same ratio.

The representatives of national organizations shall be chosen by the organizations themselves, and in such manner as the organizations may determine. It shall be recommended, however, that the choice of the representatives of national organizations to the American Jewish Committee be ratified at the general meetings of the national organizations.

#### C. MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

Members-at-large may be chosen from any part of the country; also from such communities as elect their representatives to the American Jewish Committee.

#### NOTE 1

The following cities will be entitled to representatives in addition to the representatives for the States in which they are situated:

Baltimore .....	2	Newark .....	1
Boston .....	1	New Haven .....	1
Buffalo .....	1	New York City.....	22
Chicago .....	6	Philadelphia .....	5
Cincinnati .....	1	Pittsburgh .....	1
Cleveland .....	2	San Francisco .....	1
Detroit .....	1	St. Louis .....	1

NOTE 2

The following States and Territories, not having Jewish centers of 20,000 or over, are entitled to only one representative each:

Alabama .....	1	New Mexico .....	1	
Arkansas .....	1	North Carolina .....	1	
Arizona .....	1	North Dakota .....	1	
Delaware .....	1	Oklahoma .....	1	
District of Columbia.....	1	Oregon .....	1	
Florida .....	1	South Carolina .....	1	
Idaho .....	1	South Dakota .....	1	
Indiana .....	1	Tennessee .....	1	
Iowa .....	1	Texas .....	1	
Kansas .....	1	Utah .....	1	
Louisiana .....	1	Vermont .....	1	
Maine .....	1	Virginia .....	1	
Mississippi .....	1	Washington .....	1	
Montana .....	1	West Virginia .....	1	
Nevada .....	1	Wyoming .....	1	31
New Hampshire .....	1			

NOTE 3

The following States have a Jewish population (exclusive of the population in large cities) in excess of 10,000, and are entitled to representatives as noted in addition to the city representatives:

California .....	1	Minnesota .....	1	
Colorado .....	1	Missouri .....	1	
Connecticut .....	1	Nebraska .....	1	
Georgia .....	1	New Jersey .....	3	
Illinois .....	1	New York .....	4	
Kentucky .....	1	Ohio .....	1	
Maryland .....	1	Pennsylvania .....	1	
Massachusetts .....	2	Rhode Island .....	1	
Michigan .....	1	Wisconsin .....	1	24

With a view to putting these recommendations into effect, your Executive Committee adopted the following resolutions:

1. That the membership of the American Jewish Committee shall not be reduced in any city or State, in accordance with the report adopted, until a new estimate of the Jewish population in the various cities and States shall be secured.

2. That, with a view to filling vacancies in States, correspondence be entered into with the National Conference of Jewish Charities for the purpose of securing for the time being the services of Dr. Boris D. Bogen, its Field Secretary, who, under the guidance of a Special Committee, shall enter upon negotiations with representative Jews in the various States, for the purpose of having them select and recommend to this Committee for election to membership suitable representatives from these States.

3. That, Dr. Boris D. Bogen be likewise requested to enter into communication with National Jewish Organizations with a view to obtaining their adherence in the manner set forth in the general plan adopted by the Committee.

Your Committee nominates the following persons for members-at-large for this year:

Herman Bernstein, New York City.

Nathan Bijur, New York City.

S. Marcus Fechheimer, Cincinnati.

Herbert Friedenwald, Denver.

Albert D. Lasker, Chicago.

Irving Lehman, New York City.

Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago.

Henry Morgenthau, New York City.

Oscar S. Straus, New York City.

Moses R. Walter, Baltimore.

Alfred W. Weil, New Haven.

FINANCES

A statement of the receipts from the various districts follows :

District	Annual and Sustaining Members	Contributing Members	Total
I.....	\$100.00	\$9.00	\$109.00
II.....	126.00	18.00	144.00
III.....	150.00	65.50	215.50
IV.....	25.00	137.00	162.00
V.....		71.00	71.00
VI.....	195.00	95.50	290.50
VII.....	1,290.00	138.10	1,428.10
VIII.....	105.00	191.00	296.00
IX.....	750.00	137.00	887.00
X.....	190.00	71.00	261.00
XI.....	398.66	52.00	450.66
XII.....	6,315.00	232.00	6,547.00
XIII.....	55.00	58.00	113.00
XIV.....	197.00	167.00	364.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$9,896.66	\$1,442.10	\$11,338.76

A statement of receipts and expenditures follows :

INCOME

Balance on hand, November 1, 1915.....		\$3,632.12
Contributing Members .....	\$1,452.10	
Sustaining Members .....	10,823.01	12,275.11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total to be accounted for.....		\$15,907.23

## DISBURSEMENTS

## New York Office:

Salaries .....	\$4,199.34	
Postage .....	391.55	
Books and Periodicals.....	171.62	
Stationery and Printing:		
Ninth Annual Report.....	\$354.95	
Miscellaneous .....	405.80	
		760.75
Telephone and Telegraph.....	384.51	
Engrossing .....	75.00	
Press Clipping Service.....	140.00	
Office Furniture .....	129.53	
Multigraph Machine and Equipment....	209.07	
General Expense .....	106.57	
Rent .....	300.00	
		<u>7,003.43</u>
Ninth Annual Meeting.....	\$205.70	
Special Meeting, May 14, 1916.....	200.15	
Bureau of Statistics.....	2,000.00	
Transportation .....	362.84	
Information Bureau on Jews and the War....	2,790.30	
Memorandum on Jewish Disabilities.....	1,444.44	
		<u>7,003.43</u>
Total Disbursements .....	\$13,871.37	
Balance Unexpended .....	2,035.86	
		<u>\$15,907.23</u>

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## Cash.

Petty Cash Fund.....	\$50.00	
Balance with Treasurer.....	1,780.65	
Union Exchange National Bank.....	205.21	
		<u>\$2,035.86</u>
Balance in Income and Expenditure Account...	\$2,035.86	

Following is an account of the receipts and expenditures in connection with the publication of the book "The Jews in the Eastern War Zone":

INCOME

Appropriated from Emergency Trust Fund...	\$5,000.00	
Sundry Contributions .....	115.00	
Received from Sales.....	6.40	
		\$5,121.40

EXPENDITURES

Printing 25,000 Copies of Book, Circular Letters, Cards, Labels, Etc., and Mailing .....	\$2,631.05	
Postage .....	1,030.60	
Addressing .....	199.77	
Miscellaneous .....	14.38	
		\$3,875.80
Total .....	\$3,875.80	
Balance in Fifth National Bank.....	1,245.60	
		\$5,121.40

During the year an experiment was made on a small scale to increase the contributing membership of the Committee by soliciting the support of persons whose names were suggested to the Committee by others who are already contributing members. The result of this experiment was encouraging. The operations of the Committee could be carried on upon a larger scale and more effectively if adequate funds were provided.

ACTION ON THE REPORT, ETC.

Upon motion the report of the Executive Committee was received and the President was authorized to prepare it for publication.

The report of the Statistical Bureau was presented and accepted. Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes suggested that the Bureau of Statistics be requested to collect statistics referring to Jewish defectives, such as deaf mutes, blind, etc.

Mr. Louis E. Levy, President of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia, gave a brief report of the work of that organization and stated that he would present a formal report for publication after the annual Convention of the Jewish Community, which is to be held on November 19, 1916.

Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Community of New York City, made a verbal report of the work of that organization during the past year, and stated that he would present a formal report in time for publication.

#### PLACE OF ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Communications were read from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Philadelphia, and from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Providence, inviting the American Jewish Committee to hold its next annual meeting in those cities. Mr. Isaac W. Frank presented a similar invitation on behalf of the city of Pittsburgh, and Judge Julian W. Mack on behalf of the city of Chicago. After discussion it was decided that the eleventh annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee be held in the city of Chicago, and that the Chambers of Commerce of the cities of Philadelphia and Providence be thanked for their courtesy and be informed of the action of the committee.

## ELECTIONS

The Committee on Nominations made the following report:  
For officers:

For President: Louis Marshall.

For Vice-Presidents: Cyrus Adler and Julius Rosenwald.

For Treasurer: Isaac W. Bernheim.

For members of the Executive Committee to serve for three years from January 1, 1917:

Harry Cutler,

Louis Marshall,

Jacob H. Hollander,

Isador Sobel.

To fill expired terms or vacancies caused by resignations:

- District I. Ceasar Cone, Greensboro, N. C., to be re-elected for term expiring 1921.
- District III. Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, Texas, to be re-elected for term expiring 1921.
- District V. Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Calif., to be re-elected for term expiring 1921.
- District VII. W. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill., to be re-elected for term expiring 1921.
- District VIII. J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O., to be re-elected for term expiring 1921.
- District XI. Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn., and Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I., to be re-elected for term expiring 1921.
- District XIII. Benjamin M. Marcus, Olean, N. Y., to be re-elected for term expiring 1921.
- District XIV. Felix Fuld, Newark, N. J., to succeed Joseph Goetz of same city, for term expiring 1919. Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa., to be re-elected for term expiring 1921.



At Large.           Herman Bernstein, Nathan Bijur, Irving Lehman, Henry Morgenthau, Oscar S. Straus, New York; S. Marcus Fechheimer, Cincinnati; Herbert Friedenwald, Denver; Albert D. Lasker and Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago; Moses R. Walter, Baltimore; Alfred W. Weil, New Haven.

It was resolved that in District X, the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Harry Friedenwald be referred to the local Advisory Council of the American Jewish Committee.

There being no other nominations, the Assistant Secretary was requested to cast one ballot for the nominees of the Committee on Nominations, which he did, and announced the election of the several nominees.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

## REPORT OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF NEW YORK CITY

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:

The New York Kehillah, has during the past year, carried on most of its activities as heretofore, through its various departments. As to new developments during the year I have the following to report:

With respect to Jewish education, a step forward has been taken by reason of the establishment of the Florence Marshall Memorial Fund for the education of Jewish girls. Although the fund was not established by Mr. Marshall in organic connection with the Bureau of Education of the Kehillah, it is a natural and logical outcome of the work of that Bureau, and the Board of Trustees of the fund have determined that for this year the fund shall be administered through

the agency of the Bureau of Education. It ought to be unnecessary to point out how vital is the Jewish education of Jewish girls. The Bureau has done pioneer work in this field and has laid the basis of a whole system of Jewish education for Jewish girls. It would seem to be in order that in other large centers and even in smaller centers, Jewish education of Jewish girls should be given the attention of the Jewish population.

I should like to point out a remarkable state of affairs in Poland. On the one hand Jewish girls are not educated at all; on the other hand Jewish girls are given a thorough Polish secular education. Most of the Jewish boys are given a Jewish education but no secular training at all. The result is that in any number of families, the boys are educated as Jews and the girls are either not educated at all or are given a thorough modern Polish education without any Jewish aspect whatever. The natural cleavage in the family resulting from such a state of affairs must be apparent and the loss to communal development is obviously stupendous.

In this country I think it clear that unless the Jewish girls secure a thorough-going Jewish education, we shall not have Jewish homes, and unless Jewish girls are made to understand what Judaism means, we shall have a generation of men and women who are born Jews but who have nothing at all of the Jewish tradition to serve them as an anchor. The Bureau of Education is prepared to make studies of the situation in other communities and is merely awaiting the initiative of other centers.

Upon the initiative of the Kehillah, the Bureau of Philanthropic Research was established by the Council of Communal Jewish Institutions of the City of New York. On the man-

aging board of this Bureau, there are four representatives of the Kehillah out of nine. The Bureau has been organized in order to study carefully, systematically, scientifically, the whole philanthropic problem of the Jews in New York City.

At the instance of the Kehillah and as an outcome of the Kehillah idea the School for Jewish Communal Work has been created for the training of Jewish communal workers. We have called it the school for Jewish *communal* work. Our fundamental conception of the community is that our problem is more than a philanthropic problem, more than a social problem, that it is also a religious and educational and industrial problem. Our fundamental idea is that the community as a community be brought more into foreground, that work be done from the point of view of the whole community and not from the viewpoint of any segment of it.

J. L. MAGNES,

*Chairman, Executive Committee.*

## REPORT OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF PHILADELPHIA

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:  
Gentlemen:

The following is a summary of the work of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia during the year 1915-1916:

The Community is at present composed of 117 organizations. The sixth annual meeting was held on Sunday, November 19, 1916; the Executive Council presented its report of which the following is an abstract:

Letters were sent to the various federal, state, county and city authorities and to the heads of the public schools, giving

them a list of the holidays for the year and requesting leave of absence for employes or pupils desiring to be excused for religious reasons. These letters elicited favorable replies.

The Committee on Conciliation and Arbitration brought the differences with the Downtown Hebrew Day Nursery to a satisfactory adjustment. The religious and moral instruction of the Jewish prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary is being continued and it is proposed to extend this activity to the other penal institutions in and around Philadelphia.

A leave of absence in appropriate custody was secured for a Jewish sailor on the interned German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, over Yom Kippur and Succoth.

The Committee on Immigration has given attention to the question before it and by frequent representations at Washington has co-operated with other organizations in the effort to maintain the present liberal immigration policy of the United States.

The Board for the Supervision of Kashrut has had to suspend its activity during the past year owing to the lack of effective co-operation on the part of the rabbinical authorities. These in turn have been awaiting the presentation of an acceptable financial arrangement, which must for the present be postponed.

The Jewish Educational Board gives promise of eventual success. There is need, however, of a special fund for their purpose, the raising of which is being hindered by the imperative demands on the Community made from abroad.

A movement for the organization of Jewish political clubs came to the public notice in Philadelphia during the recent political campaign and through the opposition of the Community, made effective by appeal to the party authorities, all

such organizations were discountenanced and the movement was brought to a stop.

In view of the garbled statements regarding the Jewish holidays, that appear in the daily papers from time to time, a committee has been appointed to prepare statements in proper form to be furnished to the various newspapers of the city in due course.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS EDWARD LEVY,  
*President.*

### THIRD ANNUAL REPORT BUREAU OF JEWISH STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

The report of the work of this bureau naturally divides itself into three parts: I. That from October, 1915, to February, 1916, II. That from February, 1916, to July, 1916, and III. That from July, 1916, to the present time.

I. Of the three principal subjects which at the committee meeting of October 10, 1915, it was decided should engage the attention of the bureau, only one was exhaustively treated, namely, the investigation of the number of Jews in the Army, Navy and National Guard of the United States. Letters were sent to, and replies received from 1500 officers, soldiers and sailors in the Army and Navy of the United States. Over 500 replies were received reporting 2953 enlisted and commissioned Jews in the regular U. S. forces. During this period considerable work was done in connection with the American Jewish Year Book. In addition numerous lists on the number and membership of labor organizations, and various trades were prepared for the Bureau of Industry. Director Jacobs died January 30, 1916.

II. During the second period the Army and Navy work was completed. Work similar to that in connection with the regular army was prosecuted with regard to the National Guard, the method used being that of writing to prominent Jewish citizens throughout the country, asking them to mail clippings of the rosters of the National Guard, especially of the mobilized units, as a result of which the names of over 1000 Jewish soldiers and officers of the volunteer National Guard were obtained. About 200 French, German, Austrian and Italian newspapers were read and the names of about 9000 Jews who received military honors placed on file in the bureau. The work on the American Jewish Year Book was completed.

III. Dr. Jacobs' successor was appointed July 24, 1916. This being vacation time, the work of the office was naturally a little in arrears. During the last week of July and the month of August, this bureau was engaged mainly in assisting the organization which was employed in doing preliminary statistical and cataloging work for the Federation for the support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies; our contribution being mainly a digest of the by-laws of the other principal federations. During the last two months the following details have mainly engaged the attention of the bureau:

*Inquiries and Conferences on the Following Subjects:* Secretaries of all Jewish philanthropic federations; Number of Jewish inhabitants of each state of the Union; List of Jewish charitable associations on the boards of which there are women members; Lists of volunteer Jewish soldiers; Number of Jewish children of religious school age living in certain sections of Manhattan; Latest Jewish conditions in Roumania; South American Jews; Jewish collegiate amateur and professional athletics; Minor philanthropic societies; Improved methods of

investigations as to Jewish Army and Navy officers and privates; Year Book and statistical policies; Statistics of Jewish crime in New York; Jews in Labor Unions.

*Distributions:* Captain Landes' article on "Jews in the U. S. Army and Navy."

Initial work has been commenced in connection with the following censuses:

Jewish prisoners throughout the prisons, penitentiaries, reformatories, etc., of New York State.

Jewish school children of New York City.

Jewish Communal Workers in the United States.

Rabbis of the United States.

Jewish University students in the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMSON D. OPPENHEIM,

*Director.*

## ACT OF INCORPORATION

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority

### CHAPTER 16

AN ACT to incorporate the American Jewish Committee

Became a law March 16, 1911, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

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

Section 1. Mayer Sulzberger, Julian W. Mack, Jacob H. Hollander, Julius Rosenwald, Cyrus Adler, Harry Cutler, Samuel Dorf, Judah L. Magnes, Jacob H. Schiff, Isador Sobel, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, A. Leo Weil, and Louis

Marshall, and their associates and successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate, in perpetuity, under the name of the American Jewish Committee; and by that name shall possess all of the powers which by the general corporation law are conferred upon corporations, and shall be capable of taking, holding and acquiring, by deed, gift, purchase, bequest, devise, or by judicial order or decree, any estate, real or personal, in trust or otherwise, which shall be necessary or useful for the uses and purposes of the corporation, to the amount of three millions of dollars.

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

Sec. 3. The business and affairs of said corporation shall be conducted by a board of not less than thirteen or more than twenty-one, to be known as the Executive Committee, and the persons named in the first section of this act as incorporators, shall constitute the first Executive Committee of said corporation. At the first meeting of said



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

Sec. 4. The members of said corporation shall consist of the persons who shall be designated and chosen for membership by such method or methods and by such organizations, societies and nominating bodies as shall be provided in By-Laws to be adopted for that purpose by the Executive Committee, such By-Laws being however, subject to alteration, revision or amendment at any regular meeting of the members of the corporation or at a meeting

called for such purpose; provided that thirty days notice be given of the proposed change and that such alteration, revision or amendment shall be carried by a majority of at least twenty votes; and not otherwise.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

## BY-LAWS

### I. MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

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

Class A. Representatives of the Jewish population of the country.

Class B. Representatives of National Jewish organizations.

Class C. Members-at-large.

### II. MEMBERS OF CLASS A

Members of Class A shall be chosen from the several districts hereinafter enumerated and described as follows:

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| District | I. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.  |
| District | II. Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi.  |
| District | III. Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma.   |
| District | IV. Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado.   |
| District | V. California, Washington, Oregon, Utah, Idaho, Nevada.   |
| District | VI. Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Michigan. |

- District VII. Illinois.
- District VIII. Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia.
- District IX. City of Philadelphia.
- District X. Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, District of Columbia.
- District XI. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island.
- District XII. New York City.
- District XIII. New York, exclusive of the city.
- District XIV. Pennsylvania, exclusive of Philadelphia, New Jersey.

Members of Class A shall be elected for five years and shall be apportioned in accordance with the Jewish population of the various cities and states of the country as ascertained from time to time by the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research of the Committee, and in the ratio set forth in detail in the report adopted by the Committee on November 12, 1916, provided, however, that the existing membership of the Committee be not affected until such new apportionment shall have been made.

Wherever in any city there is an organized Jewish community, that community shall have power to elect the representatives of such city and it shall in all cases be the duty of the Committee to endeavor to secure such methods of selection as shall make the members as nearly as possible representative of the cities or states which form their constituency.

### III. MEMBERS OF CLASS B

Members of Class B shall be chosen by the National Jewish organizations for one year or until their successors are chosen in such manner as the organizations shall determine and to

such number as is set forth in detail in the report adopted on November 12, 1916, it being recommended that all selections for membership in the American Jewish Committee made by the national organizations be ratified at the next following general meeting of such organizations.

#### IV. MEMBERS OF CLASS C

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

#### V. OFFICERS

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

#### VI. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The General Committee shall elect not less than nine nor more than seventeen members who together with the four officers, to wit, the President, Vice-Presidents and Treasurer, shall constitute the Executive Committee, one-third of the membership of which shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The Executive Committee shall, whenever it shall deem it advisable, report its proceedings or such part thereof as it shall determine to the members of the General Committee by mail,

and shall render a complete report of all matters considered and acted upon, at the annual meeting of the committee. Special Committees may be designated by the Executive Committee from the body of the General Committee, which Special Committees shall report to the Executive Committee from time to time.

### VII. MEETINGS

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

Regular meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held at least once every three months. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be held at the instance of the chairman or at the request of three members of that committee.

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

### VIII. OFFICES

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

## IX. AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws, except as limited by the Charter, shall be subject to alteration, revision or amendment at any regular meeting of the General Committee or at a meeting thereof called for such purpose, provided that thirty days notice be given of the proposed change, and that the motion for amendment be carried by a majority of at least 20 votes.

## ADVISORY COUNCIL

### I. GENERAL POWERS

1. There shall be organized in each district, in the manner hereinafter provided, an Advisory Council for the following purposes:

2. To take such action as shall from time to time be expressly delegated to it by the General or Executive Committees.

3. To report promptly to the General or Executive Committees with respect to any subject that shall be referred to it for information or investigation.

4. To consider such matters of Jewish interest as shall be brought to its attention through any agency, and to make such recommendations thereon to the General or Executive Committees as shall be deemed advisable, but in no case to initiate, authorize or take any action except as specially thereunto delegated as hereinbefore provided.

### II. MEMBERSHIP

1. On or before October 1, 1907, the members of the General Committee from each district shall nominate to the Executive Committee ten Jewish residents of such district for every

member of the General Committee allotted to said district, and upon confirmation of such nominations by the Executive Committee, the persons so approved, together with the members of the General Committee from said district, shall constitute the Advisory Council thereof. Should the Executive Committee reject any nominee, new nominations shall be submitted for approval until the membership of the Advisory Council shall be complete. The General Committee or the Executive Committee may, by resolution adopted at any meeting, authorize an increase of the membership of the Advisory Council of any district, in which case the additional members shall be chosen in the manner hereinbefore provided, or their election or appointment by such Advisory Council may be authorized.

2. Upon receiving notice of their selection members of the Advisory Council of each district shall organize in the manner designated by the members of the General Committee of each district. Each Council shall elect a chairman and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary. The members of said council other than those who are members of the General Committee shall be allotted by the Secretary into five groups, who shall hold office for one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, and thereafter elections shall be held annually by the members of the Council to choose successors to those whose terms shall have expired, for a term of five years. Meetings of each Council shall be held from time to time as it shall by rule provide.

3. All vacancies occurring in the membership of the Advisory Council subsequent to the formation of the original Advisory Council of each district, shall be filled by election by the Advisory Council of each district.

### III. ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF GENERAL COMMITTEE

Vacancies in the General Committee shall be filled by the Advisory Councils of the respective districts.

### IV. EXPENSES

The expenses of administration of each Advisory Council shall be borne by its district.

## SUSTAINING MEMBERS

### DISTRICT I

Ceasar Cone, Greensboro, N. C., \$100.

### DISTRICT II

Federated Jewish Charities, Nashville, Tenn. (through Nathan Cohn), \$100; Federation of Jewish Charities, Birmingham, Ala., \$26.

### DISTRICT III

Sam Davidson, Fort Worth, Texas, \$10; Isaac Kempner, Galveston, Texas, \$50; Louis Lipsitz, Dallas, Texas, \$12; Maurice Stern, New Orleans, La., \$100.

### DISTRICT IV

H. Appleman, Kansas City, \$5; Alfred Benjamin, Kansas City, \$5; David Benjamin, Kansas City, \$5; G. Bernheimer Bros., Kansas City, \$5; L. G. Cohen, St. Louis, \$10; Julius Davidson, Kansas City, \$5; Albert H. Ehrlich, St. Joseph, \$5; H. A. Guettel, Kansas City, \$5; A. Hess, Wichita, Kansas, \$5; Frank Josephson, Kansas City, \$5; H. W. Loeb, St. Louis, \$5;



J. L. Lorie, Kansas City, \$5; J. C. Reefer, Kansas City, \$10; A. Reiger, Kansas City, \$5; I. J. Ringolsky, Kansas City, \$5; J. Rosenberger, Kansas City, \$5; A. Rosenfield, Leavenworth, Kan., \$5; G. I. Rosenzweig, Kansas City, \$5; Al Rothenberg, Kansas City, \$5; Nathan Schloss, Kansas City, \$10; Sig. Stern, Kansas City, \$10; Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo., \$25.

#### DISTRICT VI

Henry J. Abrahams, Omaha, Neb., \$5; Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich., \$50; Emanuel Cohen, Minneapolis, Minn., \$25; Jewish Charities, Omaha, Neb., \$50; John Baum, Green Bay, Wis., \$10; Simon Heller, Milwaukee, Wis., \$5; Max Landauer, Milwaukee, Wis., \$50.

#### DISTRICT VII

A. G. Becker, Chicago, Ill., \$50; Chicago Sinai Cong., Chicago, Ill., \$250; James Davis, Chicago, Ill., \$50; Louis Eisen-drath, Chicago, Ill., \$25; Nathan Elson, Chicago, Ill., \$10; M. E. Greenebaum, Chicago, Ill., \$50; Bernard Horwich, Chicago, Ill., \$50; Marcus Jacobowsky, Chicago, Ill., \$10; Albert D. Lasker, Chicago, Ill., \$100; Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago, Ill., \$25; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill., \$15; Alfred C. Meyer, Chicago, Ill., \$25; E. F. Meyer, Chicago, Ill., \$50; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill., \$500; Charles Shaffner, Chicago, Ill., \$50; W. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill., \$100.

#### DISTRICT VIII

Samuel Ach, Cincinnati, O., \$5; Oscar Berman, Cincinnati, O., \$5; Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky., \$100; Alfred Bettman, Cincinnati, O., \$5; George W. Harris, Cincinnati, O., \$5;

Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling, W. Va., \$5; Henry Jonap, Cincinnati, O., \$10; Maurice Joseph, Cincinnati, O., \$25; Edward Senior, Cincinnati, O., \$10; Meyer Silverglade, Wyoming, O., \$5; Jacob Speyer, Lexington, Ky., \$5.

#### DISTRICT IX

Augustus A. Eshner, Philadelphia, Pa., \$5; Philadelphia Kehillah, \$900.

#### DISTRICT X

Emil E. Berliner, Washington, D. C., \$10; Sidney M. Cone, Baltimore, Md., \$10; Abraham Eisenberg, Baltimore, Md., \$10; Mrs. Jane Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md., \$10; Isaac Hamburger & Son, Baltimore, Md., \$10; A. Ray Katz, Baltimore, Md., \$10; Benno Kohn, Baltimore, Md., \$15; Martha F. (Mrs. Leon) Lauer, Baltimore, Md., \$10; L. Lazarus, Lynchburg, Va., \$10; William Levy, Baltimore, Md., \$10; Henry Sonneborn, Baltimore, Md., \$10; Siegmund B. Sonneborn, Baltimore, Md., \$10; Charles Van Leer, Seaford, Del., \$35; Moses R. Walter, Baltimore, Md., \$25; Milton F. Westheimer, Baltimore, Md., \$10; Philip Whitlock, \$5; Hiram Wiesenfeld, \$10.

#### DISTRICT XI

Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I., \$139.67; Lee M. Friedman, Boston, Mass., \$139.67; Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn., \$139.67.

#### DISTRICT XII (New York City)

Alexander Alexander, \$10; Reuben Arkush, \$10; Abraham Benedict, \$10; Charles L. Bernheim, \$5; Nathan Bijur, \$100; Sidney C. Borg, \$100; Joseph L. Bittenweiser, \$100; Abraham

Erlanger, \$25; William Fischman, \$15; Lee K. Frankel, \$25; Joseph B. Greenhut, \$100; Daniel Guggenheim, \$1000; Murray Guggenheim, \$500; A. M. Heinsheimer, \$200; Adolph Lewisohn, \$1000; Frederick Lewisohn, \$100; Louis Marshall, \$500; Samuel Sachs, \$150; William Saloman, \$250; Leon Sanders, \$10; Samuel Schafer, \$100; Mortimer L. Schiff, \$250; Jacob H. Schiff, \$1000; Isaac N. Seligman, \$200; Jefferson Seligman, \$100; Bernard Semel, \$10; Leopold Stern, \$100; Cyrus L. Sulzberger, \$100; Israel Unterberg, \$25; Felix M. Warburg, \$150; Paul M. Warburg, \$100; Jacob Wertheim, \$100.

#### DISTRICT XIII

Isaac Adler, Rochester, N. Y., \$5; Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo, N. Y., \$5; Abram J. Katz, Rochester, N. Y., \$25; Louis I. Waldman, Albany, N. Y., \$15; Julius M. Wile, Rochester, N. Y., \$10; Sol. Wile, Rochester, N. Y., \$10.

#### DISTRICT XIV

Samuel Auerhaim, Bradford, Pa., \$10; David Benjamin, Hazleton, Pa., \$10; Leon Falk, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$25; Isaac W. Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$53.50; Joseph Goetz, Newark, N. J., \$25; D. C. Greenwald, Bradford, Pa., \$5; S. Halpern, Hoboken, N. J., \$5; Max Hertz, Newark, N. J., \$5; Joseph H. Rubin, McKeesport, Pa., \$10; Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa., \$50; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$53.50.