TWELFTH 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 (1922), Chairman. .. Philadelphia, Pa.
ISAAC W. BERNHEIM (1921) ......... Louisville, Ky.
HARRY CUTLER (1920) ............... Providence, R. I.
SAMUEL DORF (1921) ................. New York, N. Y.
ABRAM I. ELKUS (1922) .............. New York, N. Y.
JACOB H. HOLLANDER (1920) ......... Baltimore, Md.
ALBERT D. LASKER (1922) ........... Chicago, Ill.
LOUIS MARSHALL (1920) ............. New York, N. Y.
JULIUS ROSENWALD (1921) ........... Chicago, Ill.
JACOB H. SCHIFF (1922) ............. New York, N. Y.
ISADOR SOBEL (1920) ................ Erie, Pa.
OSCAR S. STRAUS (1921) ............ New York, N. Y.
CYRUS L. SULZBERGER (1921) ......... New York, N. Y.
A. LEO WEIL (1922) ................ Pittsburgh, Pa.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN, 31 Union Square, W., New York City.
Telephone, Stuyvesant 3916.
Cable Address, "WISHCOM, New York."
MEMBERS AND DISTRICTS


Dist. II: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee. 3 members: Otto Marx, Birmingham, Ala. (1923); Levi Rothenberg, Meridian, Miss. (1920); Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn. (1923).

Dist. III: Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. 5 members: * Maurice Stern, New Orleans, La. (1919); Marion M. Travis, Tulsa, Okla. (1922); 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. (1923); Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kan. (1923); Jacob Billikopf, Kansas City, Mo. (1920).

Dist. V: California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington. 7 members: Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal. (1921); I. W. Hellman, Jr., San Francisco, Cal. (1922); Ben Selling, Portland, Ore. (1922); Emanuel Rosenberg, Seattle, Wash. (1919).

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); Nat. Stone, Milwaukee, Wis. (1922).

Dist. VII: Illinois. 8 members: A. G. Becker (1923); James Davis (1919); M. E. Greenebaum (1923); B. Horwich (1922); Julian W. Mack (1923); 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. (1922); J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O. (1921); David Philipson, Cincinnati, O. (1919); Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, O. (1923); Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling, W. Va. (1920).

Dist. IX: City of Philadelphia. 6 members: Cyrus Adler (1923); Ephraim Lederer (1922); B. L. Levinthal (1920); * Louis E. Levy (1919); M. Rosenbaum (1920); Mayer Sulzberger (1923).

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); Siegmund B. Sonneborn, Baltimore, Md. (1920); E. N. Calisch, Richmond, Va. (1922).

Dist. XI: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. 6 members: Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn. (1921); A. C. Ratchesky, Boston, Mass. (1922); Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I. (1921).

* Deceased.
Dist. XII: New York City. 36 members: Isaac Allen (1920); Joseph Barondess (1919); S. Benderly (1920); B. B. Berkowitz (1921); Louis Borgenicht (1920); Elias A. Cohen (1919); Isaac Cohen (1919); Samuel Dorf (1919); Julius J. Dukas (1919); H. J. Epstein (1921); Harry Fischel (1920); William Fischman (1920); Israel Friedlaender (1919); Henry M. Goldfogle (1921); Isidore Hershfield (1921); S. L. Hurwitz (1921); Jacob Kohn (1920); David Kornblueh (1920); Israel Lack (1921); Leo Lerner (1921); Adolph Lewisohn (1921); William Lieberman (1919); Judah L. Magnes (1921); Louis Marshall (1920); H. Masliansky (1921); Jacob Massel (1921); H. Pereira Mendes (1921); Eugene Meyer, Jr. (1919); Leon Moisseiff (1919); S. Neumann (1920); A. E. Rothstein (1919); S. Rottenberg (1920); Leon Sanders (1920); Jacob H. Schiff (1920); Bernard Semel (1919); P. A. Siegelstein (1921); Joseph Silverman (1920); I. M. Stettenheim (1920); Cyrus L. Sulzerber (1920); Israel Unterberg (1919); Felix M. Warburg (1921); Jacob Wertheim (1919).

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


Members-at-Large for 1919: Herman Bernstein, Nathan Bijur, Abram I. Elkus, Herbert Friedenwald, Irving Lehman, Oscar S. Straus, all of New York City; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston, Mass.; Albert D. Lasker, Chicago, Ill.; Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago, Ill.; S. Marcus Fechheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Chas. Eisenman, Cleveland, O.; Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo.

DELEGATES FROM ORGANIZATIONS

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 10, 1918


The President appointed the following Committees:


**Presentation of Reports**

The Executive Committee presented its report for the past year.

Upon motion of Oscar S. Straus, Esq., the report of the Executive Committee was received.

Dr. Cyrus Adler, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Bureau of Statistics, presented reports of the work of that Bureau and of the sub-division on War Service Statistics.

Upon motion, these reports were accepted and ordered printed.

Louis E. Levy, Esq., President of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia, presented a report on behalf of that organization for the past year.

Doctor Judah L. Magnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kehillah (Jewish Community), of New York City, stated that he would present, in time for publication, the report of the Kehillah for the past year.

**Jews of Eastern Europe**

Judge Julian W. Mack read the following cablegram, which had just been received by the Zionist Organization of America, respecting the precarious condition of the Jews of Poland, Galicia, and Roumania:

Received alarming news from absolutely reliable sources. Jews of all East European countries threatened by greatest danger of pogroms. Riots in country and approaching de-
mobilization lead to general anarchy of which Jews will be first victims. Wild agitation rousing basest instincts everywhere especially Roumania-Poland. In Paper Duminica Poprului, circulated by authorities amongst peasants, Minister of Education recommends cruel practices to force Jews emigrate. The well-known politician Mille preaches boycott against aliens (meaning Jews) severer than in Poland. Posters incite population slaughter Jews. Pogroms expected to break out any moment. Black Hundred receiving arms from army, while Jewish self-defence impossible lack of arms. Also in Poland agitation for pogroms. At Warsaw Jews attacked in streets, and shops demolished, plundered. Worse pogroms than 1905 dreaded. Chief Commander Polish forces General Vitold Orski, in proclamation October 8, denounces Jews as leaders Bolshevism, demands as hostages, all Jewish representatives, corporations, and municipal councils, all Rabbis and directors schools, synagogues to be shot moment of beginning Bolshevist activity. In this minute of panic, agony, Jewish population, seeking protection from cruel excesses, regards as only hope immediate effective international intervention. It must be made clear claims of only such nations will be recognized who by treatment national minorities prove worthy of political, national independence. Only immediate acting can save millions Jews from terrible danger. In name of these millions we urge for help. Fulfil your duty, help save our brethren.

After discussion, and upon motion of Jacob H. Schiff, Esq., it was resolved that the President of the Committee be requested to take such steps in co-operation with Judge Mack, President of the Zionist Organization of America, as may be deemed advisable to bring about action for the amelioration of these conditions.
Resolutions Introduced

Louis E. Levy, Esq., presented the following resolution, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Executive Committee for action, and upon motion, it was resolved so to refer it:

In view of the deplorable conditions and unjust discriminations under which the Jews of eastern Europe have long been forced to live, the Jews of America feel the urgent necessity at this time for the declaration and protection of the rights of these Jews in their respective lands, there to enjoy civil and political equality with the other inhabitants.

Therefore be it resolved, jointly by the National Executive Committee of the Zionist Organization of America, the American Jewish Committee, and the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Congress, that the following Jewish Organizations of the United States be requested to send representatives to a general Jewish Conference to be held in the City of New York on at for the purpose of considering these grave problems of vital importance to humanity and taking such action as may be necessary to insure their just solution.

In the course of the discussion on this resolution, Colonel Harry Cutler announced that a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the American Jewish Congress is to be held shortly to take up the question of the time of convening the Congress, in accordance with the decision to postpone such convention until the cessation of hostilities.

A letter was presented from Messrs. A. Walter Freiberg, Isaac W. Bernheim, and David Philipson, respecting the attitude of the Committee toward international Jewish questions. Upon motion, it was resolved that this letter,
as well as the entire subject to which it had reference, be referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

A resolution was presented by Doctor P. A. Siegelstein upon the situation of the Jews in Roumania.

Upon motion, it was resolved that this resolution be also referred to the Executive Committee.

ELECTIONS

The Committee on Nominations made the following recommendations:

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, 1918:

Cyrus Adler, Albert D. Lasker,
Abram I. Elkus, Jacob H. Schiff,
A. Leo Weil.

To fill expired terms or vacancies:
District I. Montague Triest, Charleston, South Carolina, to be re-elected for term expiring 1923.
District II. Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tennessee, to be re-elected for term expiring 1923.
District IV. Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kansas, to be re-elected for term expiring 1923.
District VIII. Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, Ohio, to be re-elected for term expiring 1923.

District IX. Cyrus Adler, Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to be re-elected for term expiring 1923.

District XIII. Horace J. Wolf, Rochester, New York, to be re-elected for term expiring 1923.


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.

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

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

Harry Schneiderman,
Assistant Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:

Your Executive Committee begs leave to submit the following report of its activities during the past year:
A. NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. JEWISH WAR SERVICE STATISTICS

A year ago, when we assembled for our Eleventh Annual Meeting, our beloved country had but recently girded on its armor resolved to fight for the overthrow of autocracy and for the re-establishment of international justice. On that occasion, this Committee solemnly pledged to our Government and to its flag “our unstinting and whole-hearted support,” and we fervently dedicated “to the perpetuation of American ideals and institutions, to the maintenance of the honor of our country and the preservation of the principles for which it stands, our lives, our possessions, and those we hold most dear, to the end that liberty shall not perish from the earth.”

To-day, when, thanks to the valor and courage of our military and naval forces and those of the nations associated with us, and to the industry, self-sacrifice, and devotion of those at home, we stand on the threshold of a victorious conclusion of the titanic struggle, the Jews of America can say with pride and satisfaction that they have observed that pledge, that they have given, unstintedly and whole-heartedly, their lives, their possessions, and those they hold most dear, for the preservation of those principles which we, as earnest seekers after liberty, know so well how to love and cherish.

And this we may say with the conviction born of knowledge, because one of the major activities of the Committee during the past year was the collection of authentic data respecting the participation of the Jews of America in the war. The importance of this work was realized by
you when at your last meeting you directed that it be undertaken. Your Committee, at its meeting on December 9, adopted a resolution directing the Bureau of Statistics and the various agencies of the Committee to prosecute earnestly this special task. In order to keep in close touch with Government Departments, with a view to securing access to official records if possible, an office was established in Washington, at the beginning of the present year, under the charge of Mr. Julian Leavitt. This office was discontinued in June, after it had been found that access could not be had to official records, without unduly hampering the war work of the Departments and Bureaus of the Government, and Mr. Leavitt was transferred to the main office in New York City, and was placed in charge of the work there.

Our aim is to determine not only how many of our brethren were with the colors, but also to ascertain other pertinent facts such as their nativity, the branches of the service with which they were identified, the number of those who had been honored with commissions, decorations, and the like, the roster of those who had been wounded or who had made the supreme sacrifice.

We were not content to secure or to arrive at estimates on these points, however reliable the data for such estimates might be. We determined that ours was to be as nearly as possible an actual roster of the service and a faithful account of the participation of the Jews of our country in the greatest of wars.

Every source for such information was sought, and every agency that could help was appealed to. Our calls for assistance and co-operation met with a gratifying response on
every hand. Especially valuable was the aid of the Jewish Welfare Board in the United States Army and Navy, from whose files we obtained a great mass of data in our files, and which were freely placed at our disposal. The aid of the Rabbis of the country and of the National Jewish Organizations was also freely and enthusiastically given.

The work is not yet completed. Indeed it is a task of such magnitude and significance that it may require many months of sustained and conscientious effort to bring it to completion even if all the facts were available. But much material still remains to be gathered, collated, and edited. Judging by the results already achieved, it may be confidently asserted that the completed record will show that the Jews of America have assumed a conspicuous share of the burdens and responsibilities of America’s citizenry.

A report, which is necessarily only tentative, will be presented later.

II. ANTI-JEWISH DISCRIMINATION

Our country is composed of numerous racial, national, and religious elements. This heterogeneity, so noticeable in civil life, becomes an acute problem when hundreds of thousands of men of all the various races, nationalities, and religions are brought together in gigantic camps and cantonments, or are associated in the great civilian administrative and industrial establishments which a war of great magnitude brings into existence. Under such conditions, friction and misunderstanding are dangerous. It is the duty of every patriot at such times to submerge all individual differences and to regard himself, as he is, an integral part of the great nation at war.
It is at the same time the duty of every patriot to do all he can to minimize the friction and misunderstanding and to strive for the preservation of the underlying principle of our national life, the equality of all citizens irrespective of race, creed, or origin.

The task of eliminating causes for friction, in so far as Jews in the armed forces are concerned, is being ably and conscientiously performed by the Jewish Welfare Board in the United States Army and Navy, the chairman of which is a member of your Executive Committee and upon whose directorate are several of your colleagues. It is not within the province of your Committee to report on the work of that organization. There is no doubt that the Board and its co-operating agencies have done much to help the Jew in the ranks of our Army and Navy to render his full measure of service.

To your Committee fell the correlative task of guarding, in these critical times, the rights of our coreligionists, by combating all manifestations of racial or religious discrimination. It is proper to repeat here that, in doing this, we had as much at heart the danger to our country from any act of injustice and illiberalism as the welfare of the individuals on whose behalf we acted. Your Committee is pleased to report that all the responsible officials of our Government were swift to correct any act of injustice called to their attention.

Many complaints of discrimination were referred to your Committee for attention. Our course was always to investigate the facts before taking any action. Only a few cases will be mentioned in this report. They are typical of the many.
1. DISCRIMINATION AGAINST JEWS BY ARMY CONTRACTORS

This subject was referred to at our meeting last year. A few days before it was held, newspaper advertisements appeared calling for carpenters to work in Government camps and specifying that only Christians were wanted. In a letter, dated November 14, 1917, the President of the Committee called this matter to the attention of the Honorable Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. The following correspondence indicates the promptness and energy with which Secretary Baker took the necessary action.

November 14, 1917.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

In the public interest, I deem it my duty to call your attention to a number of advertisements which have recently appeared in the New York World, copies of which, taken from that publication appearing on November 8 and 9, 1917, I enclose. You will observe that the advertisements call for carpenters to work in the Government camps. In one case 200 and in another 1000 are called for. In each instance the advertisement indicates that the carpenters desired for the work, under Government contract, are required to be Christians. The manifest purpose is to exclude Jewish carpenters from performing work at the soldiers' camps carried on under Government contract. The Yiddish press has commented on these advertisements, and has also shown that a large number of Jewish carpenters, who were employed on contract work at Yaphank and at other camps, have been discharged without apparent reason.

This is a slur upon a body of industrious citizens which should not be permitted, and which obviously can only lead to unfortunate consequences, if it were understood that Jews are to be excluded from rendering service under contracts with the Government to which they owe allegiance.
and to which they are as loyal as any other part of our population. This subject is one of sufficient importance to warrant a thorough investigation. It requires no argument to support the proposition that no contract should be entered into by our Government under which it can be possible for its co-contractor to indulge in such offensive discrimination as is indicated in these advertisements against a large body of American citizens. Non-action by the Government, in the face of the intolerant spirit manifested, is likely to be construed into a tacit approval of it.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Louis Marshall.

Hon. Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

November 19, 1917.

Hon. Louis Marshall,
120 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Marshall:

Thank you for calling my attention to the advertisement in the New York World which seeks to discriminate against Jewish carpenters in work done by contractors at government camps.

The loyalty of the Jewish race in this country is well known to me and cannot be questioned.

It has been my policy not to permit the slightest discrimination against persons by reason of their race; and to forthwith correct any attempt at such discrimination whether by officials of this Department or by persons contracting with them. This policy has been adopted not merely as an act of justice to all races that go to make up the American people, but also to safeguard the very institutions which we are now at the greatest sacrifice engaged in defending, and which any racial discrimination must endanger.

I am having an investigation made for the purpose of determining whether any contractors with the government
are responsible for the discrimination to which you have called my attention; and to require the strictest compliance with the policy which I have above outlined.

I have this day issued an order directing all contractors to be advised of the position taken by this Department with reference to any attempted discrimination against the races which make up the citizenship of this country.

Very truly yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington, November 19, 1917.

General Orders:

My attention has been called to an advertisement for carpenters appearing in the Press, the purpose of which is to deny employment to carpenters of the Jewish race.

It is the policy of this Department not to permit the slightest discrimination against any persons by reason of their race. This policy has been adopted not merely as an act of justice to all the races that go to make up the American people, but also to safeguard the very institutions which this country is now engaged in defending, and which any racial discrimination must endanger.

All contracting officers are required to enforce this order in spirit as well as in letter and to report at once for action any refusal to comply with its terms.

(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

2. Manual for Medical Advisory Boards

On February 14, last, there was issued by the office of the Provost Marshal General, in connection with the Selective Service Draft, a Manual of Instructions for Medical Advisory Boards, prepared under the direction of the Surgeon General
of the Army. On page 92 of this Manual the following statement appeared: "The foreign born, especially Jews, are more apt to malinger than the native born." When this was called to the attention of the President of your Committee, he immediately sent the following telegram to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Provost Marshal General, and the Surgeon General.

March 1, 1918.

My attention has been called to a statement appearing on page ninety-two of Form sixty-four, issued on February 14, 1918, by the Secretary of War from the office of the Provost Marshal General, purporting to have been prepared under the direction of the Surgeon General of the Army, being the Manual of Instructions for Medical Advisory Boards. After warning Medical Examiners to be on the alert for deception, the following announcement is made: "The foreign born, especially Jews, are more apt to malinger than the native born." Other derogatory remarks appear in the same paragraph. As the President of the American Jewish Committee, I protest against this characterization of an important and loyal part of our population. It is most mischievous in its tendency. It gives official sanction to race prejudice and religious intolerance. It constitutes an insult to men who have proven their devotion to our country. It cannot fail to have a demoralizing influence on the men in the ranks. It will encourage the ignorant and unthinking to treat their fellows with contempt. It is contrary to the spirit of America. While I am sure that the promulgation of this official document is due to inadvertence on the part of those high in authority, justice and the public welfare require that the further use of this Form shall be at once discontinued; that every copy of it that has been issued should be recalled by telegram; and that proper explanation be made, so as to expunge from the archives of the United States the unwarranted stigma upon three millions of our
people. As a member of the District Board of the City of New York, who has since August last examined thousands of records of applicants for exemption from conscription, I can certify that there is not the slightest foundation in fact for the charge which has thus received official sanction. My associates and hundreds of members of the Local Boards of this City are prepared to testify to the untruthfulness of this characterization. I am confident that prompt action will be taken for the eradication of this wrong.

A few days later, Mr. Tumulty, the President's secretary, notified Mr. Marshall by telegram that the President had at once ordered the excision of the objectionable paragraph. This action was confirmed by the following letter from the Honorable Benedict Crowell, Acting Secretary of War.

March 4, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. MARSHALL:

The subject-matter of your telegram of March 1st, respecting the "Manual of Instructions for Medical Advisory Boards," has received the prompt attention of the President, who directs me to say, in reply to your telegram, that he has this day issued orders directing the omission from the Regulations of the objectionable language to which you refer. In accordance with his orders, the Surgeon General has submitted an amendment of the paragraph of the Regulations in which the objectionable language occurs, and the Provost Marshal General has telegraphed this amendment to all the boards. A reprint of the Regulations will be distributed just as soon as received from the Government Printing Office, and the edition already distributed will be recalled and destroyed.

In communicating his orders on this subject, the President expressed his regret that the sentences quoted in your telegram should have been contained in the draft instructions to medical advisory boards, and added: "They, of course, represent a view absolutely contrary to that of the
administration and express a prejudice which ought never to have been expressed or entertained." He further directed that you be advised of the action he had taken.

Permit me to add an expression of my own regret that this objectionable language found its way, through inadvertence, into a public document issued by the War Department.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) BENEDICT CROWELL,
Acting Secretary of War.

The letter of President Wilson to Mr. Crowell follows:

March 4, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

I am very much distressed that the sentences quoted in the enclosed telegram should have been contained in the draft instructions to the medical advisory boards. They, of course, represent a view absolutely contrary to that of the administration and express a prejudice which ought never to have been expressed or entertained. In all of this I am sure you will agree with me, and I hope that you will be kind enough to make an immediate excision of these sentences and instruct the medical advisory boards accordingly, letting it be known, if you will be kind enough, to the senders of the enclosed telegrams that you have done so.

I am making this request with all the greater confidence because I am sure you will sympathize with my point of view in the matter.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

HON. BENEDICT CROWELL,
Acting Secretary of War.

On March 4, the orders of the President were put into effect. The Provost Marshal General sent a telegram to the governors of all states, giving the text of a substitute for the
paragraph in which the objectionable sentence occurred and ordering the return of the defective Manuals as soon as the revised copies were received. A full statement of the matter appeared in the United States Official Bulletin of March 6, 1918.

3. United States Shipping Board Advertisement

In July last, there appeared in the New York Times an advertisement for a file clerk to be employed in an office of the United States Shipping Board. As originally submitted, this advertisement contained the word "Christian." As published it contained the request that applicants state their religion and nationality.

Your President promptly lodged a protest with the United States Shipping Board through the Honorable Bainbridge Colby, one of its members. The following correspondence resulted:

Knollwood, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
July 25, 1918.

My dear Mr. Colby:

Mr. Louis Wiley has sent to me, as the President of the American Jewish Committee, a copy of his correspondence with you concerning an advertisement by the Shipping Board in The Times, the form in which it was first offered for insertion and the truculent attitude of Mr. Hudson when interrogated concerning his action. I desire to supplement Mr. Wiley's letter with the statement that my attention has been directed to similar conduct in various other departments of, and on the part of contractors with, the Government, the Red Cross, the Air Nitrate Corporation, a corporation under contract with the Aircraft Bureau, contractors constructing military camps, etc. In the last-mentioned case Secretary Baker made a general order which
officially reprimanded those engaged in such reprehensible
counsel. This sort of advertising is infamous. At a time
when every part of the nation is expected to do its utmost
for its protection and perpetuation, it is depressing to find
a governmental agency engaged in the vilest of Prussian
practices. Anti-Semitism in its modern form is a plant of
Prussian growth. We are fighting Prussianism, and yet we
find our own governmental agencies aping it in its nastiest
and most degrading manifestations. I know that you pro-
pose an investigation. What more is needed to make out a
case than the facts?

1. That the advertisement as submitted contained the
word "Christian," thereby manifestly indicating the pur-
pose to exclude Jews.

2. That the advertisement as published asked for infor-
mation as to the religion and nationality of the applicant.

3. That the remarks made to The Times reporter, who
had no motive for making a false statement, establish the
quo animo of your District Supervisor.

This is a matter of vital importance. It cannot be blinked
or disposed of by the ordinary platitudes. Mr. Hudson will,
of course, asseverate that he meant no harm and that
"some of his best friends are—Hebrews." Nor will a rose-
water reprimand fit such a disregard of the very genius of
American institutions. Not because of any desire for in-
flicting punishment, but for the sake of example and the
establishment of a necessary precedent, this offence should
be followed by a dismissal from the public service of the
offender, and the public should be informed of the reason.

With best regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Louis Marshall.

Hon. Bainbridge Colby,

United States Shipping Board,

Washington, D. C.
United States Shipping Board,
Washington, August 8, 1918.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

When your letter of July 25th was received I referred it to the Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Mr. Charles M. Schwab, who in a letter received yesterday advises me that the matter is receiving his personal attention, and that I may be assured of a definite report on the subject. Just as soon as I am told what action has been or is proposed to be taken I shall be glad to write you further.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Bainbridge Colby,
Commissioner.

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United States Shipping Board,
Washington, August 23, 1918.

Louis Marshall, Esq.,
Knollwood,
Saranac Lake, New York.

My dear Mr. Marshall:

The Emergency Fleet Corporation has sent a circular to its various department heads, of which I send you a copy. From this it appears that there can be no mistaking the disapproval with which the Corporation looks upon any intrusion of a religious test in the selection of its employees. I beg also to include a copy of Mr. Schwab's letter to me on the subject. I sent him your letter, which had his careful consideration.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Bainbridge Colby,
Commissioner.
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
Philadelphia, Pa., August 8, 1918.

MR. BAINBRIDGE COLBY,
United States Shipping Board,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. COLBY:

Referring again to your letter of August 2nd and also to yours of August 7th, and returning herewith letter from Mr. Louis Marshall, of the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, dated July 25th, regarding an advertisement of an objectionable character which was placed in The New York Times.

As promised you in my letter of August 5th, I have had this matter thoroughly investigated and beg leave to make the following report:

This advertisement was placed in The New York Times by a clerk in charge of the files in our New York Office, without the knowledge or approval of our District Supervisor, although it was called to his attention later.

In a vast organization like ours, it is sometimes difficult to prevent occurrences of this kind, but it may be stated to Mr. Marshall in most positive terms that this is not the policy of the corporation, as no recognition whatever of religious principles is considered in the employment of our people. The person placing this advertisement has been severely reprimanded and positive instructions issued to prevent a recurrence.

Mr. Marshall suggests that the person who inserted the advertisement be discharged and a statement published as to why this discharge was made. In view of the fact, however, that the person who placed this advertisement is a woman, it seems to me that if we give Mr. Marshall our assurances that the incident will not occur again, he should feel satisfied to let the matter rest as it is. While I agree with you that her action was thoughtless, I believe a discharge in this particular case would be too severe an action.
In this connection, I am attaching copy of a memorandum issued to the Heads of all departments by Vice-President Coonley under date of July 26th, calling special attention to the fact that religious principles are to have no bearing whatever in the making of appointments.

I trust this will enable you to adjust the matter to the satisfaction of all concerned.

If you wish, however, I shall be pleased to see Mr. Marshall on the subject.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) C. M. Schwab,
Director-General.

July 26, 1918.

Memorandum to Heads of Departments:

SUBJECT: RELIGIOUS CONSIDERATIONS IN MAKING APPOINTMENTS

The attention of the management has been called to a very serious mistake in judgment on the part of one of the employees of the Corporation authorized to make employments. Through the publication of an improper advertisement for office help, the Emergency Fleet Corporation was placed in the position of having established the policy of giving consideration to religious connections when making appointments.

In view of the fact of the many appointments made by or in the name of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the case referred to above is the first that has been brought to the attention of this office, it appears that the Fleet Corporation executives are generally aware of the fact that the employment policy of this Corporation expressly prohibits giving any consideration whatsoever to an applicant's religious beliefs as a point for or against his or her appointment.

That there be no misunderstanding in the future, however, the management desires to notify all officers and employes of this Corporation, authorized to make employments for
or in our name, of the following: (1) Applicants for positions must not be questioned about their religious beliefs by any employing officer of this Corporation. (2) Advertisements, printed forms, or informal communications must without exception exclude every reference direct or indirect to this question.

The Division Heads concerned are directed to apprise their field subordinates authorized to make employments, of the substance of this memorandum.

(Signed) Howard Coonley,
Vice-President.

4. Advertisement of Liberty Loan Committee

Similar action was taken when, during the recent campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan, there appeared in a New York newspaper an advertisement for a "Stenographer for Liberty Loan Committee (Christian)."

Your President at once called the attention of Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank and chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, to this advertisement, and urged the Committee to take immediate and vigorous action to minimize the harm occasioned by such a publication. Governor Strong, at once wrote to the Employment Exchange, which, without authorization, had placed the advertisement, the following letter, which was also published in the newspaper in which the advertisement had appeared.

Dear Sirs:

The Liberty Loan Committee is informed that an advertisement was placed in the Journal of Commerce by your Employment agency in the following language:

"STENOGRAPHER FOR LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE (CHRISTIAN). Must have executive ability; choice position in downtown office or uptown hotel, $25. American Commercial Exchange, 7 Pine Street."
This advertisement, we understand, was placed by you following an application for a stenographer, made to your office by some one acting in behalf of one of the trade committees of the Liberty Loan Organization. We are informed that the person who made this application made no suggestion whatever that only a Christian was wanted, nor was any intimation given that discrimination would be made as to race or religion. The Liberty Loan Organization throughout includes many Jews, who are loyal, efficient, and devoted workers, and whose services have been of inestimable value.

Publishing an advertisement in the terms of this one, which was unauthorized, placed the Liberty Loan Organization in the light of exercising a discrimination which is not the fact. It was, likewise, an improper advertisement, inasmuch as it was certain to give grave offense to many patriotic citizens of this country, at a time when patriotism is the great war asset of the nation. It was, in fact, an unpatriotic act in itself.

I am, therefore, writing you this letter, which will be given publicity for the purpose of doing what little can be done to correct a most unfortunate and regrettable incident, for which the Liberty Loan Organization is not in any way responsible, but the odium of which might have been imposed upon them through your unauthorized act.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) BENJ. STRONG,
Chairman.

Secretary McAdoo, to whose attention the article was also called, expressed in vigorous terms his reprobation of the advertisement, and denounced it as an unpatriotic act.

5. Proclamation of the Governor of Iowa

On May 23, 1918, the Honorable W. L. Harding, governor of Iowa, issued a proclamation to the people of that state in
which he asserted that the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech extends only to the use of the English language, and that the constitutional guarantee of freedom of worship does not extend to the use of a foreign language. The proclamation then laid down the following rules which "should obtain in Iowa during the war":

"First—English should and must be the only medium of instruction in public, private, denominational or other similar schools.

Second—Conversation in public places, on trains and over the telephone should be in the English language.

Third—All public addresses should be in the English language.

Fourth—Let those who cannot speak or understand the English language conduct their religious worship in their homes."

The establishment of a precedent which might be followed by the governors of other states was a dangerous possibility. Your President, therefore, felt that it was the duty of your Committee to register a protest, and, in several letters to Governor Harding, Mr. Marshall pointed out not only the unconstitutionality of the proclamation, but also the numerous objections to it on other grounds. The governor admitted that the proclamation was merely a request, and did not have the force of an executive order.

6. The Liberty Bell

A coarse and stupid "joke" which appeared in the Liberty Bell, a paper published in the interests of the Third Liberty Loan in the Ninth Federal Reserve District, called to the attention of your Committee, during the campaign for that
loan, elicited the following letter from the Honorable William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury:

Washington, May 17, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. MARSHALL:

* * * I am thoroughly in accord with your views as to the offensiveness and unfairness of the article, and deeply grieved that any such publication should have been made in connection with the Liberty Loan. I hope you will agree with me that it would not be wise for me publicly to repudiate the story. It is unfortunately true that in many cases of publicity, the correction of an unfair or offensive story only serves to circulate an insult on a more extensive scale. If I should denounce the story publicly, I fear that is what would happen. On the other hand, I am giving very earnest consideration to the question of whether I must not prohibit altogether local publications of this sort in connection with War Loans. In such things an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. You may rest assured that action will be taken not only to signify further my displeasure in the present instance but to prevent in the future the circulation of stupid and irresponsible publications at the Government’s expense.

7. HAZING IN A STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL

In December of last year, the attention of the President of your Committee was called to the fact that two Jewish cadets of a Nautical School, maintained by a State Government, had been subjected to hazing by their fellow-cadets, in the course of which they were maltreated in such an unbelievably cruel and shameful manner, that they found residence at the School intolerable. As admitted by the Superintendent of the School, this hazing was inflicted upon the Jewish cadets entirely because of anti-Jewish prejudice.
Your President called the facts to the attention of every member of the Board of Governors of the School, who instituted an investigation, as the result of which two of the ringleaders in the hazing were expelled from the School and a number of others severely punished. The cadets were also warned that anyone convicted of hazing in the future would be summarily expelled. The Board of Governors also extended an invitation to the two Jewish cadets to return to the School, “with the assurance that they will receive absolutely proper treatment and fair play both from the Board of Governors and the officers of the ship.”

8. The American Red Cross

In May last, there appeared in The New York Times the report of an address of an Associate Director of the Bureau of Personnel of the American Red Cross to the New York State Conference of the Organization. After stating that five thousand more Red Cross workers were needed in France, Italy, and Belgium, the Director added:

No one with German antecedents for even three generations back will be accepted. It is a business problem and the men who meet all qualifications must bring strong letters to prove their loyalty before they are accepted.

Your Committee regarded such a rule as a humiliating insult to hundreds of thousands of loyal American citizens, whom it would rob of their natural enthusiasm for America’s cause, because it virtually served notice that Americans whose ancestors were born in Germany, which would include many of highly respected Jewish citizens, might expect to be subjected to further discrimination. The harm that such an
impression would cause to the work of the Red Cross was also obvious.

The President of your Committee, therefore, called the incident to the attention of the national officers of the Red Cross, strongly urging that the statement of the Associate Director be repudiated.

The War Work Council of the Red Cross at once recognized the validity of the objections to the course announced, denied in the most positive manner that any such rule existed, and issued a public statement disavowing the action of the officer responsible for it.

9. **Discrimination in Quartermaster Department**

Several weeks ago the attention of your Committee was called to the fact that an officer in the Quartermaster Department had stated, in reference to the application of a young woman for the position as secretary to him, that he preferred not to have any Jews upon his staff. This action was called to the attention of the authorities by your President, and after an investigation, the officer in question was reprimanded for his position in the matter and warned that he must not express his personal prejudices in his official relations.

10. **The Junior Plattsburg Manual**

In the *Junior Plattsburg Manual*, published for the guidance of students in United States officers' training camps, the statement is made that "the ideal officer is a Christian gentleman who has no task too small to faithfully
perform." When this matter was called to his attention, your President communicated with the publishers, pointing out that, while the authors were not conscious of giving offence by the use of the word Christian in connection with the word gentleman, yet, as there were a great many officers in the army who are gentlemen and possess all the other qualifications except that they are not Christians, it would seem that the use of the word "Christian" is superfluous. The president of the publishing company promptly replied that in the forthcoming editions of the book the expression would be changed to read "the ideal officer is a courteous gentleman, etc."

**OTHER CASES**

The foregoing recital will serve to give an idea of the varied forms in which racial and religious discrimination has been attempted or practised. They are merely illustrative of a long list of similar incidents with which your Committee had to deal during the past year. A number of complaints of discrimination suffered by Jews in the Army and Navy, and in affiliated organizations, were referred to your Committee, and, where investigation showed them to be well-founded, they were brought to the attention of the proper authorities, who, it is satisfying to announce, exhibited every disposition to have the matters complained of fairly and properly adjusted and a recurrence of them made impossible. As so aptly stated by Secretary Baker: "This policy has been adopted not merely as an act of justice to all races that go to make up the American people, but also to safeguard the very institutions which we are now engaged in defending and which any racial discrimination must endanger."
B. INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS

A year ago the attention of all loyal Americans was focused upon the single thought of bringing the war to a speedy and successful conclusion. This, however, did not prevent your Committee from giving attention to the condition of our brethren in Europe and the Orient. At no time did it relax its vigilance in respect to occurrences which, in any way, affected the welfare or political status of our coreligionists.

At the present moment it is both timely and necessary to take a brief survey of the effect which the war has had upon millions of Jews whose status is or has been exceptional and, at the same time, to consider the potential factors that may shape their destiny. The lands with which we are particularly concerned are the homes of well-nigh three quarters of our people. Consequently, it is of the utmost importance for us to know and clearly understand their position in these countries in order that we may, in the pursuance of the objects and aims of this Committee, strive to assist in the solution of their problems. The countries referred to, in the order of their Jewish population, are Russia, Poland, Roumania, and Palestine.

I. RUSSIA

A few days after your meeting in November last the political confusion in Russia became worse confounded, and culminated in the overthrow first of the Provisional Government of Prince Lvov as Premier and Professor Miliukov as Foreign Minister, and later of the succeeding Government of Kerensky, followed by the ascendancy of the so-called Bolsheviki or Maximalists, headed by Nicolai Lenine.
Although the control of this group has not remained uncontested, it has exercised unrestrained and despotic power, with the result that chaos and anarchy with all the evils that follow in their wake have held unbroken sway.

One of the first acts of the Provisional Government, set up immediately after the Revolution, was to abolish at a single stroke all laws and regulations which discriminated against any race or religion. Thus the shackles which had for generations bound the Jews of Russia were struck off, and the door to unrestricted opportunity was opened to them. The document embodying this decree, which is one of the most important in Jewish history, and which, in spite of the change in government, remains in force, is appended to this report.

But, in the access of the Bolsheviki to power, there was substituted for the religious discrimination, which had prevailed under the Tsar, an economic discrimination, which had for its aim the persecution of all who possessed property. The indescribable confusion, disorder, and crime which resulted are only partially known to the western world. Although the vast majority of the Jews of Russia are the victims of the Bolsheviki, being engaged in trade and the professions and thus, as members of the bourgeoisie, coming under the ban of the Bolsheviki, yet, because several of the leaders of this group are Jews, the impression has been sought to be created in many quarters that the Jews of Russia are identified with the Bolsheviki and their excesses.

From information which your Committee has been able to secure of the state of affairs in that distracted country it can say with confidence that this assertion is entirely unfounded, and that the Jews of Russia as a mass are ranged on the side of those who are struggling for the restoration of
decency and order and who are patriotically striving to deliver Russia from its present unhappy condition.

Your Committee feels confident that the democratic government of Russia, which is bound to emerge from the present chaos, will not repudiate the decree of the Lvov-Miliukov Provisional Government abolishing all the discriminatory laws and edicts which had been in force under the Tsars. Your Committee is fortified in this belief by the universally-recognized love of the intelligenzia, the leaders of Russian thought, for justice and their belief in the equality of all human beings. Your Committee is confident that the soul of Russia was not expressed by those who made Kishinev a synonym for unspeakable horror, nor by those who sullied the good name of Russia with the execrable “ritual” murder accusations, nor by those who wished to solve the Jewish question by exterminating the Jews. It believes, rather, that the real Russia spoke through those intrepid liberals who three years ago, when the Jews were being made the scapegoat for the corruption and treachery which were leading Russia to military ruin, made this eloquent plea: “Russians, let us remember that the Russian Jew has no other country than Russia, and that nothing is dearer to a man than the soil on which he was born. Let us remember that the prosperity and power of Russia are inseparable from the wellbeing and the liberty of all the nationalities which constitute its vast empire. * * * The Russian empire can and must draw its strength from the complete union of all nationalities inhabiting Russia, and only by placing of all citizens upon an equal footing will the power of Russia become indestructible.”
II. Poland

Although its territorial limits have not yet been defined, nor the form of its Government laid down, there appears to be no doubt that, at the close of the war, Poland will be a free and independent nation. This will certainly contain the region formerly known as Russian Poland, the Jewish population of which, before the war, was over one and a half million souls, about 15 per cent of the total population. To this nucleus may be added the Austro-Hungarian province of Galicia with a Jewish population of over a million, who, although they have suffered from economic difficulties, have been happily free from political and civil disabilities. It is likewise possible that part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, now incorporated in Prussia, may become a part of the new Poland, adding another million of Jews to the population.

The ultimate fate of nearly four million Jews who would then dwell in Poland is a matter of deep concern to their brethren throughout the world. Will the new Poland be controlled by enlightened and broad-minded men who will administer it as a great civilized state upon the basis of justice and equality now recognized to be the foundation of all modern civilized nations, or will the new state be the victim of those extreme Chauvinists whose motto has been publicly proclaimed as “Poland for the Poles,” and who for the past six years have maintained against the Jews an unrelenting economic boycott of huge proportions, and who continue to this hour to manifest the most bitter animosity against the Jews, most of whom have lived in Poland for centuries?
The answer to this question may perhaps be fairly inferred from two sources: (1) The treatment of the Jews under the semi-autonomous Government, set up in Russian Poland by the Central Powers, and which existed during the past two years; (2) The attitude of those Polish leaders, living outside of Poland, who have been making propaganda for a free Poland to be constituted in a manner favored by them.

Under the regency set up by the Central Powers, the Jews of Poland were ostensibly given a status of equality. In actual practice, however, they were subjected in many ways to exceptional treatment, especially with regard to the maintenance of their educational and religious institutions. The Poles, having the controlling voice in the Supreme National Council and in the Municipal Governments, systematically discouraged the establishment of Jewish schools in which Yiddish is the language of instruction, insisting that Polish is the language of the country, and that it alone should be employed in the schools. This the Jews regard as a serious hardship because only a small percentage of them are familiar with any language other than Yiddish, the use of the Polish tongue having been discouraged by the former Russian Government. In general, the Jews are virtually not represented in the Polish Government because the Jewish minorities in the Polish Councils are practically powerless in the face of the combined opposition of all the Polish delegates. It is manifest that the antagonism of the Poles against the Jews is so deep-seated, that some extraordinary provision with proper guarantees must be arranged to safeguard their political, educational, and religious rights.
In the social and economic life of the Jews, this hostility is manifested by the boycott which has prevailed in Poland for many years, and which became greatly intensified in July, 1912, because of an election controversy in Warsaw. This boycott is so systematic and so merciless, that the economic field of the Jews is practically confined to themselves, and has resulted in making their poverty more abject and degrading. It was largely in an endeavor to secure the aid of the Catholic Church toward putting an end to this boycott that your Committee addressed its petition to His Holiness Pope Benedict XV. in December, 1915, to which he gave a favorable and sympathetic response. But alas! his admonitions were not heeded by those to whom they were directed.

The inventors and instigators of this fiendish agency for the economic extinction of the Jews of Poland are among the leaders of the so-called Polish National Committee which represents the Poles of the Allied countries. Your Committee has been informed that this Committee recently adopted a resolution, one of whose provisions reads:

The Polish State must have a democratic constitution. It must govern along principles of liberty and justice, coordinated with principles of order. Without such principles, no effort toward civilization, no progress are realizable. No privileged classes should exist in New Poland; Polish citizens, without distinction as to origin, race, or creed, must all stand equal before the law.

When it is remembered that the President of the Polish National Committee is Roman Dmowski, who, as editor of the notorious Dwa Grosza, was the chief exponent of the
boycott idea, and who admits that he is responsible for the boycott, it will be realized that something more definite than this vague statement is required. Thus it will be seen that the future of the Jews in Poland is shrouded in doubt. It will not suffice for the great Powers, which will, no doubt, lay down the conditions for the establishment of Poland as a sovereign state, to content themselves by merely making stipulations for the equality of all inhabitants in a treaty or protocol. The weakness and inconclusiveness of such a security is evidenced by the sad experience of the Jews of Roumania during the past forty years. That country, or rather, the anti-Semitic oligarchy which controlled it, had no difficulty in finding an ingenious way to circumvent the letter of the provision in the Treaty of Berlin, adopted in 1878, which stipulated:

In Roumania the difference of religious creed and confessions shall not be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public employments, functions and honors, or the exercise of the various professions and industries in any locality whatsoever.

Although the signatory powers of this treaty were, during all these years, cognizant of this open violation of its solemn declaration, none of them made any attempt to correct the great injustice. Hence the future of the Jews of Poland will be extremely insecure unless the Powers shall add to the stipulations of the Polish charter and constitution some effectual and enforceable guarantee for its observance, both in letter and in spirit.
III. Roumania

A year ago Roumania was a belligerent ranged on the side of the Allies. After the Russian Revolution in March, 1917, had decreed the emancipation of the Jews, Roumania was the only European state which perpetuated the medieval practice, rendered all the more obsolete by the intelligent action of the new Russia, of oppressing its Jewish inhabitants. As already pointed out, Roumania persisted in its deliberate course of violating a solemn treaty to which she had pledged her honor. During the war her astute politicians made bids to regain the respect of public opinion by repeating those promises of amendment which had so often before been shamelessly evaded or broken. They asserted that they had experienced a change of heart and were anxious to confer complete political and civil equality upon the Jews at the first opportune moment; this could not be done, however, until after the war, because it would require an amendment of the Constitution. When confronted with the fact that a constituante or constitutional assembly was then sitting, they retorted with the ever-ready evasiveness that this constituante was empowered only to pass upon two definite matters: electoral reform and the agrarian situation.

Your Committee has not been informed that there has been any change in the leadership of Roumania. On the contrary, that the control of the Government is still in the hands of the anti-Semitic oligarchy is evidenced by the terms of those clauses in the Treaty of Bucharest, between Roumania and the Central Powers, which purport to establish in Roumania civil and political equality of all citizens irrespective of race or creed:
Differences of religious opinions shall not exercise in Roumania any influence upon the legal status of the inhabitants, particularly upon their political and civil rights.

The principle laid down in Clause 1 will be applied in such manner as will result in the naturalization of the population of the Roumanian state, including the Jews, up to the present time considered as aliens. With this end in view and pending the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, a law will be promulgated in Roumania by which all stateless persons who have taken part in the war either in active service or in the auxiliary services and those who themselves were born in the country of parents born in the country should be considered without any other formality as Roumanian citizens, enjoying full rights, and may as such have themselves registered upon the official rosters; the acquisition of Roumanian nationality will extend equally to the wives or widows and to the minor children of such persons.

The difficulty which the great mass of the Jews of Roumania would have in supplying documentary proof of their Roumanian nativity and of the Roumanian nativity of their parents is apparent. Public registers of births did not exist in Roumania before 1866, and were not in general use until about 1880. It will be very difficult, therefore, for Jews above the age of fifteen—that is, those whose parents were born between 1866 and 1880—to claim naturalization under these provisions. Added to this is the fact that the Jews of military age living in Wallachia, one of the two former principalities which constitute Roumania, would be at a disadvantage, because they could not have taken part in the war for the reason that the mobilization in Wallachia was not completed due to its early occupation by the forces of the Central Powers. Further abridgments and delimiting interpretations are likely to reduce still more
the number of Jews who will finally be benefited by these specious provisions of the treaty, just as during the Balkan Wars, in 1912, a promise to enfranchise all Jews who served the country became so hedged-in and narrowed by casuistic interpretations that the final result was that a mere handful of Jews was naturalized.

The fear of such chicanery is expressed even in the countries of the Central Powers. Recently the *Berliner Tageblatt*, in an editorial, made this significant statement, which demonstrated the hollowness of the pretences of the Central Powers and the inadequacy of the terms of the Treaty of Bucharest:

> It has already been pointed out by us that the wording agreed upon at Bucharest and accepted without sufficient examination by the representative of the Central Powers gives the Roumanian Government the possibility of evading its pledges by new tricks. The Roumanian Government will always be able to deny citizenship to a Jew by insisting that there is no adequate proof that he was born in Roumania of parents born there or that he took part in the war. Most Roumanian Jews have lost the necessary documents, and the Government will not help them to get them. Roumanian guile can evade the prescriptions of the treaty of Bucharest as of the treaty of Berlin.

As Roumania hopes after the war to secure the return of its so-called “Lost Provinces,” Transylvania, Bukowina, and Bessarabia, the concern of the Jews in the future of Roumania becomes accentuated, because to the 250,000 Jews of Roumania proper will be added another 300,000 of Bessarabia, and the Jewish population of Transylvania and Bukowina, amounting to nearly 200,000, making an aggregate of 750,000. The Roumanian Jewish question therefore is likely to approach in magnitude the Polish Jewish question,
and the solution in both cases must be the same: effective and enforceable treaty stipulations with adequate guarantees of their observance.

IV. PALESTINE

It is a relief to turn from a review of the Jewish question in Poland and in Roumania to an estimate of the future of the Jews in the Holy Land.

Mr. Arthur James Balfour, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the British Government, in a letter to Lord Rothschild, dated November 2, 1917, declared that:

His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

This declaration was shortly followed by the capture of Jerusalem by the British forces under General Allenby, this victory being the first of a series which has since resulted in the conquest of the whole of Palestine. The Balfour declaration removed the future of the Jews in Palestine from the realm of idealistic conjecture and political propaganda to the plane of a practical probability, if not a reality. It opened up a vista of inspiring possibilities which filled all Jews with sacred enthusiasm. Your Committee, desirous of joining in this general acclaim of all Jews, and of expressing its willingness to aid in the realization of the success of this great and responsible undertaking, made a careful study of the Balfour declaration, and drafted a statement of such views of it as was felt would be endorsed by the great majority
of American Jews, irrespective of their previous attitude toward the subject. This statement, submitted to you for ratification at a special meeting called for that purpose on April 28, 1918, in New York City, was adopted by you. It is well to repeat it at this time:

The American Jewish Committee was organized primarily to obtain for the Jews in every part of the world civil and religious rights, to protect them against unfavorable discrimination, and to secure for them equality of economic, social, and educational opportunity. These will continue to be its objects.

The Committee regards it as axiomatic that the Jews of the United States have here established a permanent home for themselves and their children, have acquired the rights and assumed the correlative duties of American citizenship, and recognize their unqualified allegiance to this country, which they love and cherish and of whose people they constitute an integral part.

This Committee, however, is not unmindful that there are Jews everywhere who, moved by traditional sentiment, yearn for a home in the Holy Land for the Jewish people. This hope, nurtured for centuries, has our whole-hearted sympathy.

We recognize, however, that but a part of the Jewish people would take up their domicile in Palestine. The greater number will continue to live in the lands of whose citizenship they now form a component part, where they enjoy full civil and religious liberty, and where, as loyal and patriotic citizens, they will maintain and develop the principles and institutions of Judaism.

When, therefore, the British Government recently made the declaration, now supported by the French Government, that "they view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object," the announcement was received by this Committee with profound appreciation. The conditions annexed to this
declaration are regarded as of essential importance, stipulating as they do that “nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.” These conditions correspond fully with the general purposes for which this Committee has striven and with the ideals of the Jews of America.

The opportunity will be welcomed by this Committee to aid in the realization of the British declaration, under such protectorate or suzerainty as the Peace Congress may determine, and, to that end, to co-operate with those who, attracted by religious or historic associations, shall seek to establish in Palestine a center for Judaism, for the stimulation of our faith, for the pursuit and development of literature, science, and art in a Jewish environment, and for the rehabilitation of the land.

V. Other Countries

While the most acute problems confronting us exist in the four countries considered in the foregoing review, there are also vital questions to be settled in other lands which should not be overlooked.

In our discussion of the unsettled state of affairs in Russia we referred to what is known as Great Russia, to that part of the former empire which is now under the more or less loose control of the Bolsheviki. It will be recalled, however, that a large part of south-western Russia, known as Little Russia, has declared its independence, and has set up the Republic of the Ukraine. This region comprises all but two of the non-Jewish provinces of the former Pale, and was the home of almost three million Jews before the war. If the new state shall retain its sovereignty when the international situation is adjusted after the war, the safeguarding of the rights of the Jews in the Ukraine will need close study and
attention. It is true that the new republic has adopted laws conferring upon Jews, Great Russians, and Poles, so-called "national autonomy," or freedom to organize and control, with state aid and authority, their educational, cultural, and religious life through governing bodies constituted by themselves. But there are persistent reports that the Jews are not enjoying complete equality and the adequate protection of the state against violence.

In Lithuania and Courland, which have also set up independent governments, a similar situation obtains.

The rights of the Jews in other new states and in Jugoslavia, in Czecho-Slovakia, and in the Greece, and the Turkey which may emerge from central and eastern Europe, will also need scrutiny. It is entirely possible that the boundaries of these countries may be changed, and it has happened in the past, notably after the Balkan War, that when Jewish populations have been transferred from the sovereignty of one state to that of another, the necessity has arisen for special measures to insure the enjoyment by them of complete civil, political, and religious equality in the new states to which they are transferred.

With respect to all these countries, it will be the duty of the Jews of the free western democracies to lend every assistance in their power to help in bringing the age-long struggle for emancipation to a successful culmination.

C. ORGANIZATION MATTERS

1. MEETINGS

Your Committee has held meetings on the following dates: November 11 and December 9, 1917, and January 13, February 2, March 10, April 7 and 10, September 24, October 20, and November 9, 1918.
2. Resignations from Executive Committee

During the past year, Judge Julian W. Mack, and Doctor Judah L. Magnes, who have been members of the Executive Committee since the organization of the Committee and the former of whom was a vice-president during the first ten years of the Committee's existence, presented their resignations as members of the Executive Committee. Your Committee was compelled to accept these resignations with regret and with expression of personal regard and affection.

The Honorable Abram I. Elkus, of New York City, and Albert D. Lasker, Esq., of Chicago, were elected to complete the terms of Judge Mack and Doctor Magnes, which terms expire on January 1, next.

3. Membership

Your Committee regrets that it is compelled to convey the sad tidings of the death, during the past summer, of Alfred W. Weil, Esq., of New Haven, who for the past several years has been a member-at-large.

Your Committee begs leave to report that the following gentlemen, who were elected to membership at your last annual meeting, have agreed to serve:

Messrs. Levi Rothenberg, Meridian, Miss.; Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kansas; I. W. Hellman, Jr., San Francisco; Emanuel Rosenberg, Seattle; Nat Stone, Milwaukee; A. C. Ratchesky, Boston; Horace J. Wolf, Rochester; and Abram I. Elkus, New York.

The terms of the following members expire this year:
District

I. Montague Triest, Charleston.
II. Nathan Cohn, Nashville.
IV. Henry Wallenstein, Wichita.
VIII. Edward M. Baker, Cleveland.
IX. Cyrus Adler, Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia.
XIII. Horace J. Wolf, Rochester.

Successors are also to be chosen at this meeting to the following members of the Executive Committee, whose terms expire on January 1, 1919:

Cyrus Adler, Albert D. Lasker,
Abram I. Elkus, Jacob H. Schiff,
A. Leo Weil.

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

Herman Bernstein, New York City.
Nathan Bijur, New York City.
Abram I. Elkus, New York City.
Charles Eisenman, Cleveland.
S. Marcus Fechheimer, Cincinnati.
Lee K. Frankel, New York City.
Herbert Friedenwald, New York City.
Louis E. Kirstein, Boston.
Albert D. Lasker, Chicago.
Irving Lehman, New York City.
Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago.
Max J. Kohler, New York City.
Oscar S. Straus, New York City.
Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis.
4. Finances.

In the early months of the present year your Committee was confronted with the need of greatly increased funds in order to meet the cost of the collection of war service statistics of Jews. Inasmuch as it was expected that the general fund would, as in past years, be barely sufficient for the ordinary expenses of the Committee, your Executive Committee, deeming the war statistics work of vital importance, adopted a resolution doubling for the present year the quotas of all the Districts and requesting all contributors to double their annual contributions in order to provide funds to carry on that work.

The response to this appeal on the part of most of the contributors was very gratifying, and resulted in the collection of $19,007.65, as over against a total of $13,587.83 raised last year. A statement of the receipts from the various Districts, as compared with their quotas, follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Quota</th>
<th>Amount contributed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
<td>$313.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>308.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>437.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>514.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>427.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>593.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>2,600.00</td>
<td>1,530.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>794.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>1,800.00</td>
<td>2,164.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>439.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,185.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>9,293.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>320.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>700.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total $21,000.00 $19,018.30
Several months ago your Committee realized that even with the increment provided by its contributors, its funds would be insufficient to meet the cost of the collection of the war service statistics, and it therefore brought this matter to the attention of the Jewish Welfare Board. Its Executive Committee undertook to pay half of the expenses of the work which renders it possible to prosecute the investigation in a more thorough manner.

The Committee has also received financial aid for this work from the Executive Committee for the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Jews in America, in the form of a donation of the sum of $1,481.72, which was the balance of the fund collected for the celebration of that anniversary and which it had been announced would be expended in the preparation of a popular "History of the Jews of the United States." This sum was donated to, and accepted by your Committee on the condition that it be applied toward defraying the expenses of the collection of the statistics of the participation of the Jews of the United States in the present war, with a view to the publication of these and kindred data in a book on "The Jews in the Wars of the United States" within a reasonable time after the termination of this war.

A statement of receipts and disbursements follows:

Receipts

Balance on hand, November 1, 1917..............$5,187.69
Donations from Annual Contributors.............11,685.40
Additional Donations from Annual Contributors
for War Service Statistics Work..............3,460.50
Contributed by the Jewish Welfare Board........3,213.69
Contributed by the Executive Committee on
250th Anniversary Celebration..............1,481.72
Appropriated from Emergency Trust Fund for
work on Jewish Disabilities in Russia......1,547.92

Total to be accounted for......................$26,576.92
## Disbursements

New York office expenses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>$4,564.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books and Periodicals</td>
<td>250.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>281.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery and Printing</td>
<td>842.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone and Telegraph</td>
<td>176.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>915.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Expense</td>
<td>203.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and Fixtures</td>
<td>64.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Help</td>
<td>132.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection Expense</td>
<td>150.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Disbursements** $7,582.04

War Service Statistics Work: $9,309.78
Bureau of Statistics (General): 3,500.00
Jewish Disabilities in Russia: 2,145.20
Meetings: 268.75
Transportation: 106.50
Miscellaneous: 470.00

Total Disbursements: $23,382.27
Balance: 3,194.65

Total accounted for: $26,576.92

## Financial Statement

Cash:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash Fund</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Exchange National Bank</td>
<td>710.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance with Treasurer</td>
<td>2,234.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced to Bureau of Statistics</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**: $3,194.65

Balance in Income and Expenditures Account: $3,194.65
5. **The Bureau of Statistics**

During the past year, under the direction of Doctor S. D. Oppenheim, the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research of the American Jewish Committee which is, in part, supported by the New York Foundation, was mainly engaged in dealing with the following matters: First, the collection of the Jewish War Service Statistics; second, the completion of the "census" of the Jews of the United States, begun last year; third, the preparation of the manuscript for the American Jewish Year Book 5679; and fourth, the preparation of a new Directory of Local Organizations in the United States.

The first task has already been referred to in detail.

The methods employed for estimating the Jewish population of the United States and the results arrived at form the subject of one of the special articles in the American Jewish Year Book 5679. Some of the interesting results of these methods may be mentioned here. The total Jewish population of the United States is estimated to be 3,300,000, of which number one and a half million are in the city of New York. Seventy-five per cent of the total Jewish population is concentrated in ten cities, namely, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Newark, and Detroit. The inquiry also developed the fact that there appears to be a direct relationship between the general population of cities and the Jewish population, the proportion of Jews rising as the general population is greater. Thus, in the nine largest cities, excluding New York which is exceptional, the Jews form about 10 per cent of the general population; in the sixty-two next largest cities, those having a population of 100,000, or over,
the ratio averages a little less than 4.5 per cent; in cities of between 50,000 and 100,000 the average ratio is 3 per cent.

Besides the population article, the Year Book contains special articles on the following subjects: The Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, by Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser; The Jews of Serbia, by Dr. I. Alcalay; The Jewish Welfare Board, by Chester Jacob Teller; The Collection of Jewish War Statistics, by Julian Leavitt, Esq. The Year Book 5679 contains also the Eleventh Annual Report of this Committee, an index to all the Year Books of which it is the twentieth issue, and the usual lists of organizations, events and promotions, honors, and necrologies, as well as statistical tables of the Jewish population of the world and its various political and geographical subdivisions and of the immigration of Jews to the United States.

The new Directory of Local Organizations has not been completed, but it is expected that it will be ready for inclusion in the American Jewish Year Book for 5680.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF JEWISH STATISTICS AND RESEARCH OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

TO THE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF THE BUREAU OF JEWISH STATISTICS AND RESEARCH:

Gentlemen:

Herewith I beg to submit the following report of the work of the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research of the American Jewish Committee during the past year ending November 1. The efforts of the Bureau have been par-
particularly directed toward the obtaining of statistics concerning Jews serving the country in the present war, with the result that the names and various particulars regarding probably about half the Jews in the United States Army and Navy have been collected and carded. Details concerning the statistics in question are given at length in the special report made by Mr. Julian Leavitt, who has had immediate charge of the War Statistics subdivision of the Bureau.

As to the balance of the labors of the Bureau, they were mainly devoted to the completion of the Religious Census for the United States Bureau of the Census and the enumeration of the Jews of the United States, with the consequence that a number of tables have been constructed, showing the Jewish population of practically all cities and towns in the country having a general population of 20,000 inhabitants or more; and from these data various other tabulations have been formed, giving the Jewish population of the United States, by cities of various classes, as well as by states. These tables have been printed in one of the leading articles of the American Jewish Year Book for 1918-19, together with a detailed account of the methods used in procuring the information therein exhibited.

Second perhaps in importance to this work has been the compilation of a Directory of Jewish Local Organizations of the United States. It had originally been intended to publish this in the Year Book just issued, but owing to various unforeseen causes, it was not found possible to complete the compilation in time, and the publication of the Directory has, therefore, been deferred until another year.

The preparation of the Year Book itself has been a third principal element in the work of the Bureau; and here it
may not be amiss to draw attention to the following novel-
ties contained in volume 5679, namely, four timely articles
on (1) The New York Federation, (2) The Jewish Welfare
Board, (3) The Jews of Serbia, and (4) an introductory
monograph on the subject of Jews in the military service
of the nation; also an Index of the contents of the entire
twenty volumes of the series of Year Books, a table showing
the Jewish Philanthropic Federations of the entire country,
with certain statistics concerning their incomes, expendi-
tures, etc., and a greatly enlarged list of Jewish officers in
the United States Army and Navy.

The Director has asked and obtained permission to be
relieved of his duties at the end of the present calendar year.

The financial statement is hereto attached. It shows that
the receipts for the ten months, ending September 30, 1918,
have been $5500, and that the expenditures have thus far
exceeded the receipts by a little more than $300. Inde-
dependently of the foregoing, the War Statistics Division has
received from the American Jewish Committee $6500, and
from the Jewish Welfare Board $3,213.69. Regarding the
expenditure of these funds, a separate statement is hereto
appended.

Of the $4000 expected from the New York Foundation,
only $2000 was received by the Bureau proper, which is
at the present time in debt to the extent of about $500,
mainly, to the American Jewish Committee. The balance
available November 1 for the support of the War Statistics
Division will be exhausted before the end of the current
month.

The Director will be glad to have his accounts audited.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMSON D. OPPENHEIM,
Director.
The Jews of New York are determined to have a Kehillah. They wish to have their community life organized, well-ordered; and they wish to do it through the medium of a democratic organization which will voice their needs, their hopes, and their aspirations. This was the unmistakable lesson of the Ninth Annual Kehillah Convention, which was held Saturday evening, June 1, and Sunday, June 2, 1918. It was a representative convention—the delegates coming from every group, shade, and section of New York Jewry. It was a constructive convention—a convention which devoted itself to the serious business of planning a building for the future. All attempts to launch aimless discussions were emphatically rejected by the assembled delegates. They felt that the time was past for indulging in generalities. They were determined to keep the convention to its real functions: (1) To inform them as to the progress of the Jewish community during the past year. (2) To work out the community program for the next year.

The opening session of the convention was devoted to a review of the community’s progress in the past year. The reviewers were Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. Louis Marshall, Professor Israel Friedlaender, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Mr. Joseph Schlossberg, and Dr. J. L. Magnes.

It was a festive and enthusiastic audience which gathered at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening. They came from all parts of the metropolis, and fairly filled the large auditorium, in spite of the hot spell which scorched the city that
evening. Evidently they placed the business of the community above personal comfort. They really wanted to learn how they and their brothers were faring. The key-note speech of the session was delivered by Mr. Schiff, who opened the meeting. Solidarity, mutual regard, the willingness to co-operate for a common purpose—this, in the opinion of the speaker, was the net gain of the past year for the Jewish community of this city. The ten-million-dollar drive for war relief, the successful campaign for 50,000 new members by the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, the progress made in the field of Jewish education, the peace between capital and labor in Jewish industries—all of these were symptomatic of a deep current of brotherhood and unity which is beginning to manifest itself in Jewish life. "Looking at all these achievements of the past year," concluded Mr. Schiff, "we are justified in maintaining that the net result was a distinct gain for the Jewish community. It simply shows the community point of view in the ascendancy, the idea that the entire communal responsibility must be equally and evenly distributed among all the component parts of the community. The Kehillah has been preaching this idea for many years. Now the time has come for the Kehillah idea to materialize."

Mr. Louis Marshall, speaking on the "Present Status of International Jewry," sounded a high patriotic note. "The Jew," he said, "demands the right to give his life for the only country the Jews could call their home since the destruction of Jerusalem. Every Jew in the United States thoroughly appreciates the duty of the hour and his obligation to the country, and he is prepared to demonstrate to the world that the Jew as a citizen is the embodiment of
loyalty and patriotism.” Mr. Marshall further declared that the American Jewish Committee had gathered authentic information to the effect that the Jews of America are represented in both the Army and Navy of the United States in a larger proportion than any other group or people in America.

Dr. Israel Friedlaender followed Mr. Marshall with an address on “Palestine and America.” In speaking of the declaration of Great Britain, promising to use its best endeavors toward the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine, Dr. Friedlaender said: “The best way of showing our gratitude for the prospects opened up by the British declaration is to take the fullest advantage of them. The Jews of the world must help in the realization of these possibilities. This obligation rests in particular upon the Jews of America, for, as a result of the events in Russia, the Jewry of America has become the leading Jewry of the world, both by reason of her numbers and of her material and moral resources.”

Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, the next speaker, reviewed the year’s progress in Jewish philanthropy, education, and religious organization. He pointed to the organization and growth of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies as the most striking of communal activities during the past year. With a membership of over 70,000, virtually representing some 300,000 Jewish souls, the Federation is the largest Jewish philanthropic organization in the world. “What an encouraging indication this is of the possibility of uniting all the Jews of New York in those fundamental communal needs, which are the mainstay of every Jewish community,” concluded the speaker.
A successful effort was also made to stabilize the finances of the religious schools of the city through the organization of the Board of Jewish School Aid, and a Committee on Religious Affairs was established for the purpose of solving the manifold religious problems which have been concerning us now for many years.

Mr. Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, spoke on the "Jewish Workingmen and an Organized Jewish Community." The speaker reviewed the development of the Jewish working class in this country, the rise of the great labor unions among the Jewish immigrants, the bitter struggles and self-sacrifice which they were subjected to before the world began to recognize Jewish organized labor as a great power to be honored and respected. "There are certain Jewish interests of which only an agency like the Kehillah can take care. Hence all the Jewish organizations are required to unite their forces for the purpose of looking after these interests. The Jewish Labor movement is now ready to make its contribution to that field of activity. A number of Jewish unions are already represented in the Kehillah, and others are likely to follow soon. They will, of course, require that the Kehillah be democratically organized and conducted."

A brief review of the activities of the Kehillah during the past year was presented by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kehillah. He pointed to the successful working of the new plan of representation and administration, which resulted in the organization of the 15 Kehillah Districts, and the enrolment of 17,000 Kehillah members.

He also gave a brief outline of the work which the Kehillah is planning for the next year, and appealed to the Jews of New York for their co-operation and support in the work
of the Kehillah. The Chairman’s address may be summarized as follows:

What has the Kehillah accomplished during the past year?

1. The organization of the 15 Kehillah Districts.
2. The membership campaign which resulted in an enrolment of 17,000 individual Kehillah members.
3. The publication of the Jewish Communal Register—a 1,600-page book of Jewish facts.

These are steps toward the creation of a democratic Kehillah—securing information about Jewish life and Jewish work, carrying the Kehillah home to the Jews of New York, and opening the doors to the big Jewish masses to come and make the Kehillah their Kehillah.

What are the Kehillah plans for next year?

1. Affiliation of 100,000 individual members and 1000 organizations.
2. The Jewish Community Month to be devoted to conferences of the heads of Jewish institutions and organizations to consider their various problems.
3. The Jewish Communal Exhibit, which, through pictures, tables, graphs, records, and models, will give a graphic picture of Jewish community life in this city.
4. The Jewish Communal Review, a monthly bulletin for the interpretation of Jewish communal events.
5. Department of Speakers, to spread the idea of community organization and community responsibility.
6. Kehillah Centres of Information and Personal Service for the various Kehillah Districts, to give advice and information to those in need of it.
7. Salaried professionals for the main Committees of the Kehillah Administration—Education, Religious Affairs, Philanthropy, Discrimination, Industry, etc.—to keep in touch with communal sentiment, both reflecting and guiding it in the spirit of an organized Kehillah.
8. The creation of a Finance Committee which shall raise, in a democratic fashion, the $200,000 needed for the next year's work of the Kehillah.

Following the opening session of the Convention at Carnegie Hall, two business sessions were held the following day at the Central Jewish Institute, 125 E. 85th Street. These sessions lasted from 10 o'clock Sunday morning till 7 o'clock in the evening, with one hour's intermission for luncheon. The day was spent in considering a large number of resolutions dealing with the various problems of the community and of community organization.

Dr. S. Benderly, the chairman of the Administrative Council, started the proceedings by an elaborate exposition of the Kehillah program, reviewing that part of the program which was accomplished during the past year and outlining the work of the Kehillah for the future. This survey of the Kehillah work prepared the delegates for an intelligent discussion of the great number of resolutions that claimed the attention of the Convention for the rest of the day. Only twice were the deliberations of the resolutions interrupted; once to give the delegates an opportunity to announce their membership pledges, and the second time when there was a spontaneous desire on the part of the delegates to announce their contributions to the $200,000 Kehillah fund. It was immediately after the unanimous adoption of the resolution approving the plan for securing 100,000 individual members and the affiliation of at least 1000 organizations with the Kehillah during the coming year, when the membership pledges were announced. Over 13,000 new members were pledged in the course of a few minutes, the pledges ranging from 25 members to 5000 members.
When the resolution approving the main outlines of the plan for financing the Kehillah on a democratic basis was adopted, the delegates thought it fit to make the start for the new $200,000 fund there and then.

A very lively but amicable debate took place on the resolution calling for the publication by the Kehillah of a monthly digest interpreting Jewish communal events, to be known as *The Jewish Communal Review*. The issue at stake was: Yiddish or English. There were those who pleaded for Yiddish in the name of the great Jewish masses to whom English is still an unaccustomed medium of expression. On the other hand, there were those who pleaded for English in the name of the young generation, the future members of the Jewish community. Both sides defended their views eloquently and vigorously, and the only possible solution was a modification of the resolution to the effect that the *Jewish Communal Review* be printed both in Yiddish and in English.

Some of the resolutions submitted to the Convention had been formulated at the various District Assemblies held prior to the Convention, others were brought in by the Executive Committee of the Kehillah, and still others were presented by delegates to the Committee on Resolutions at the Convention.

**America**

1. Resolution of loyalty to the Government.

**Palestine**

2. Gratitude for British declaration in behalf of a national home in Palestine.

**Educational**

3. Appreciation to Federation of Philanthropic Societies in Manhattan and Bronx and the Brooklyn Federation of Charities for devoting funds for Jewish education of children who are themselves unable to pay.
4. Appreciation to Board of School Aid for bringing philanthropic aspect of Jewish education before Federation of Philanthropic Societies in Manhattan and Bronx.

5. Suggestion to Board of School Aid to include Jewish schools of Brooklyn now receiving support from Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities.

6. Urging Board of School Aid to increase extension education such as is now undertaken by Circle of Jewish Children, League of Jewish Youth, Young Judaea, and similar organizations.

7. Favoring establishment of kindergarten departments in existing Jewish educational institutions.

Religious Affairs

8. Co-operation of Kehillah Committee on Religious Affairs with newly organized Committee on Jewish Religious Affairs and similar organizations.

9. Dignified conduct of services in provisional synagogues throughout the city.

10. Attempt to secure legislation enabling Sabbath observers to perform work or to conduct business on Sunday.

11. A five-day working week in industries where Jews are prominently represented, as soon as war conditions permit.

Industry

12. Promotion of arbitration and conciliation in industrial disputes.

Discrimination

13. Establishment of Committee on Discrimination with professional worker in charge.

Community Organization

14. Boundaries of Kehillah Districts to be adjusted, wherever found necessary, with the concurrence of Districts affected.

15. Plan for securing 100,000 individual members and affiliation of 1000 organizations in course of ensuing year.

16. Jewish Community Month, to be held together with Jewish Communal Exhibit.
17. Publication of a Jewish Communal Review in Yiddish and in English.

18. A Department of Speakers.

19. Community Centre in each Kehillah District, to be established with co-operation of District Organization.

20. Centre of Information and Personal Service in each Kehillah District.

21. Paid Secretary for each main standing committee of the Kehillah and, wherever possible, for Kehillah District Organizations.

22. Outline of plan for financing Kehillah democratically.

**Patriotic Service**

23. Co-operating with existing agencies for Americanization.

24. Affiliated members and organizations of Kehillah to promote sale of War Saving Stamps.

It was well toward 7 o’clock in the evening when the chairman requested Rev. H. Masliansky, the well-known Yiddish orator, to address the assembly. Rev. Masliansky delivered a short but inspiring address on the great function of the Kehillah in these critical times to the Jewish people. He particularly emphasized the high plane upon which all the proceedings had been carried on during the day, and he saw in it a clear indication of the growing Jewish communal consciousness.

The closing remarks were made by the chairman, who heralded the Ninth Annual Convention as the first anniversary of a democratic Kehillah—a Kehillah which will in the future draw its strength and inspiration from the entire Jewry of New York City.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. MAGNES,

Chairman, Executive Committee.
Gentlemen:

Considerable agitation was aroused in the Philadelphia Jewish Community early last spring by various reports of discriminations against Jewish applicants for employment at the Hog Island Ship Building plant, in this city. A thorough investigation of these reports by the office of the Community proving them to be well founded, the undersigned went to Washington to bring the matter to the attention of the United States Shipping Board. After a consultation on the subject with Congressman J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, a written statement of the facts, citing in detail a particularly flagrant case of this nature, was forwarded, through intermediation of Congressman Moore, to Mr. E. N. Hurley, Chairman of the Board, and by him transmitted to Admiral Bowles, in Philadelphia, for such action as the conditions required. Thereupon a representative of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Mr. Charles D. Weirbach, called on the undersigned bringing assurances that the discriminations complained of were without the knowledge or approval of that corporation. Copies of the testimony of two Jewish workmen, whose cases were quite typical of many others, were furnished through Mr. Weirbach to the local office of the Shipping Board, and acknowledged under date of April 4, with assurances that the facts submitted would be given serious consideration. Thereafter no further complaints of this nature reached the office of the Community.
In an official communication dated April 18, from the Mizrahi Organization of Zionists through its president, Rabbi M. Berlin, the President of the Community, was invited to attend the then forthcoming annual convention of the Mizrahi in Philadelphia as representative of the Community and as a guest of the Organization. The invitation was duly accepted, and a hearty welcome to Philadelphia was addressed to the Convention on behalf of the Philadelphia Jewish Community.

The movement started last year for the mobilization of school-boys for farm work during the summer vacation was continued by the Community during the past season, again with the co-operation of the local Association for Protection of Jewish Immigrants. Circulars sent out to over one hundred Jewish farmers in the country surrounding Philadelphia brought applications for help from some twenty of them, but scarcely any of the boys found the conditions of employment or the pay offered them acceptable. The farmers could not compete with the attractive offers of employment so largely opened to boys of less than military age in the various war industries and other city employments this past year, and so this farm movement, not only in its Jewish aspect but also in general, had but little practical results.

Our usual communications to the various official authorities in Philadelphia, calling their attention to the Jewish holidays of the year and requesting that leave of absence on those occasions be granted to employees or pupils requesting such leave, were sent out by the office of the Community in due course, eliciting a number of affirmative responses. Some difficulty in this respect having been
brought to the attention of the Community by the Chevra Bikur Cholim, through a committee of its members, who called at the office for that purpose, the subject was taken up by the undersigned in a personal interview with the Assistant Postmaster having charge of the matter. A letter from the Postmaster, Mr. Thornton, dated July 26, brought assurance that the leave of absence requested would be cheerfully granted as far as possible without detriment to the postal service. A letter received from the Chevra Bikur Cholim expresses that Society's appreciation of the Community's action.

On October 4, the office of the Community was called upon by the Philadelphia Board of Health to cooperate in the dissemination of the rules adopted to check the further spread of the prevailing epidemic of influenza. Copies of the rules received from the Board were sent out by the Community to all the Jewish Congregations and schools registered in the city, together with a letter from the office of the Community calling attention to the rules. This action was supplemented by a notice to the same effect, with a full citation of the rules, published by the Community in all the Jewish papers in the city.

On October 11, a legal notice appeared in a local publication stating that application would be duly made in court for a charter of an intended corporation to be called the Philadelphia Lutheran Association for Jewish Missions, the object of which was indicated in its title. This notice being called to the attention of the Community, the question arose as to the presentation of formal objections to the granting of such a charter. In a discussion of this question by the undersigned with Judge Sulzberger, a member of
the Council of the Community, it was proposed by him that the matter be brought to the attention of the State Attorney-General before any further action be taken. This was done through Judge Sulzberger's intermediation, with the result that on October 28 the application was formally withdrawn.

The share of the Committee's expenses, as increased this year, required from the Philadelphia Community, is being collected, and only a small fraction of the amount remains to be paid in.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS E. LEVY,

President.