EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers
President, LOUIS MARSHALL

Vice-Presidents
CYRUS ADLER
JULIUS ROSENWALD

Treasurer, ISAAC M. ULLMAN

Executive Committee

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LEO M. BROWN (1926) .................................. Mobile, Ala.
ABEL DAVIS (1926) .................................. Chicago, Ill.
ABRAM I. ELKUS (1928) .................................. New York, N. Y.
PAUL L. FEISS (1927) .................................. Cleveland, O.
ELI FRANK (1928) .................................. Baltimore, Md.
FELIX FULD (1927) .................................. Newark, N. J.
ALBERT D. LASKER (1928) ......................... Chicago, Ill.
IRVING LEHMAN (1926) .................................. New York, N. Y.
LOUIS MARSHALL (1926) .................................. New York, N. Y.
A. C. RATSHESKY (1926) .................................. Boston, Mass.
MILTON J. ROSENNAU (1926) ...................... Boston, Mass.
JULIUS ROSENWALD (1927) ......................... Chicago, Ill.
OSCAR S. STRAUS (1927) .................................. New York, N. Y.
LEWIS L. STRAUSS (1927) ......................... New York, N. Y.
CYRUS L. SULZBERGER (1927) ..................... New York, N. Y.
ISAAC M. ULLMAN (1926) .................................. New Haven, Conn.

Assistant Secretary
HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN, 171 Madison Ave., N. E. Cor. 33rd St.,
New York City.
Cable Address, "WISHCOM, New York."
MEMBERS AND DISTRICTS


DIST. II: ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, TENNESSEE. 3 members: Moses V. Joseph, Birmingham, Ala. (1928); Levi Rothenberg, Meridian, Miss. (1925); Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn. (1928).

DIST. III: ARIZONA, LOUISIANA, NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, TEXAS. 6 members: Barnett E. Marks, Phoenix, Ariz. (1929); Max Heller, New Orleans, La. (1929); Ivan Grunsfeld, Albuquerque, N. Mex. (1928); Marion M. Travis, Tulsa, Okla. (1927); Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, Tex. (1926); J. K. Hexter, Dallas, Tex. (1928).

DIST. IV: ARKANSAS, COLORADO, KANSAS, MISSOURI. 6 members: Chas. Jacobson, Little Rock, Ark. (1929); C. D. Spivak, Denver, Colo. (1928); Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kan. (1928); Simon Binswanger, St. Joseph, Mo. (1927); Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo. (1926); A. C. Wormser, Kansas City, Mo. (1929).

DIST. V: CALIFORNIA, IDAHO, NEVADA, OREGON, UTAH, WASHINGTON. 8 members: Louis M. Cole, Los Angeles, Cal. (1928); Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal. (1926); Ben Selling, Portland, Ore. (1927); Daniel Alexander, Salt Lake City, Utah (1928); Emanuel Rosenberg, Seattle, Wash. (1929).

DIST. VI: IOWA, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, WISCONSIN, WYOMING. 13 members: David A. Brown, Detroit, Mich. (1926); Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich. (1929); Meyer S. May, Grand Rapids, Mich. (1926); Joseph H. Schanfeld, Minneapolis, Minn. (1925); Isaac Summerfield, St. Paul, Minn. (1927); Harry A. Wolf, Omaha, Neb. (1929); D. M. Naftalin, Fargo, N. D. (1929); David B. Eisendrath, Racine, Wis. (1928); Nat Stone, Milwaukee, Wis. (1927).

DIST. VII: ILLINOIS. 8 members: James Davis (1929); M. E. Greenbaum (1928); B. Horwich (1927); Julian W. Mack (1928); Julius Rosenwald (1925); Joseph Stolz, Chicago, Ill. (1929); W. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill. (1926).

DIST. VIII: INDIANA, KENTUCKY, OHIO, WEST VIRGINIA. 11 members: Samuel E. Rauh, Indianapolis, Ind. (1925); Sol S. Kiser,
Indianapolis, Ind. (1929); Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky. (1927); Samuel Ach, Cincinnati, O. (1929); Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, O. (1928); David Philipson, Cincinnati, O. (1929); Sigmond Sanger, Toledo, O. (1928); Paul L. Feiss, Cleveland, O. (1927); D. A. Huebsch, Cleveland, O. (1926); Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling, W. Va. (1925).

DIST. IX. CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. 6 members: Cyrus Adler (1928); Wm Gerstley (1929); Ephraim Lederer (1927); B. L. Levinthal (1925); M. Rosenbaum (1925); Morris Wolf (1928).

DIST. X: DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA. 6 members: David Snellenburg, Wilmington, Del. (1929); Fulton Brylawski, Washington, D. C. (1925); Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md. (1925); Julius Levy, Baltimore, Md. (1926); Siegmund B. Sonneborn, Baltimore, Md. (1925); Edward N. Calisch, Richmond, Va. (1927).


DIST. XII: NEW YORK CITY. 31 members: Isaac Allen (1926); Benjamin Altheimer (1929); Herman Bernstein (1926); Nathan Bijur (1925); David M. Bressler (1928); Elias A. Cohen (1927); Abram I. Elkus (1925); H. G. Enelow (1925); William Fischman (1925); Lee K. Frankel (1928); Henry M. Goldfogle (1929); Maurice H. Harris (1928); Max J. Kohler (1929); Jacob Kohn (1926); Irving Lehman (1927); Adolph Lewiso (1925); William Liebermann (1929); Judah L. Magnes (1925); Louis Marshall (1925); Alexander Marx (1926); Edgar J. Nathan (1928); A. E. Rothstein (1926); S. Rottenberg (1929); Bernard Semel (1929); Joseph Silverman (1927); I. M. Stettenheim (1927); Oscar S. Straus (1929); Lewis L. Strauss, Jr. (1927); Cyrus L. Sulzberger (1926); Israel Unterberg (1928); Felix M. Warburg (1928).
DIST. XIII: NEW YORK (EXCLUSIVE OF THE CITY). 8 members:
Mortimer Adler, Rochester, N. Y. (1929); Moses F. Aufsesser, Albany,
N. Y. (1929); Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo, N. Y. (1925); Louis J. Kopald
Buffalo, N. Y. (1926); Benjamin Stolz, Syracuse, N. Y. (1929); Frederic
Ullman, Buffalo, N. Y. (1928); Eugene Warner, Buffalo, N. Y. (1927);
Horace J. Wolf, Rochester, N. Y. (1928).

DIST. XIV: NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA (EXCLUSIVE OF
PHILADELPHIA). 17 members: Milton M. Adler, Newark N. J. (1927);
Isaac Alpern, Perth Amboy, N. J. (1927); A. J. Dimond, East Orange,
N. J. (1928); Felix Fuld, Newark, N. J. (1929); David Holzner, Trenton,
N. J. (1925); William Newcorn, Plainfield, N. J. (1929); Joseph B.
Perskie, Atlantic City, N. J. (1926); Lewis Straus, Newark, N. J. (1927);
Frederick Jay, Newark, N. J. (1928); Isaac W. Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
(1927); William Harris, Allentown, Pa. (1925); A. L. Luria, Reading,
Pa. (1928); Israel Scheeline, Altoona, Pa. (1929); Isadore Sobel, Erie,
Pa. (1926); A. J. Sunstein, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1927); A. Leo Weil, Pitts-
burgh, Pa. (1929).

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE for 1925: James Becker, Chicago, Ill.;
Leo M. Brown, Mobile, Ala.; Abel Davis, Chicago, Ill.; S. Marcus
Fechheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Eli Frank, Baltimore Md.; Herbert Frieden-
wald, Washington, D. C.; Louis E. Kirsten, Boston, Mass.; Albert D.
Lasker, Chicago, Ill.; Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago, Ill.; Jules E. Mastbaum,
Philadelphia, Pa.; Nathan J. Miller, New York City; Milton J. Rosenau,
Boston, Mass.; Victor Rosewater, Omaha, Neb.; Henry Sachs, Colorado
Springs, Colo.; Horace Stern, Philadelphia, Pa.; Solomon M. Stroock,
New York City; Frederick W. Wile, Washington, D. C.; Louis Witt,
St. Louis, Mo.

DELEGATES FROM NATIONAL JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, A. S. W. Rosenbach;
COUNCIL
OF JEWISH WOMEN, Miss Rose Brenner and Mrs. Harry Sternberger;
FEDERATION OF HUNGARIAN JEWS IN AMERICA, Samuel Bettelheim and
Samuel Buchler; HADASSAH, Miss Alice K. Seligsberg; HEBREW SHEL-
TERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA, John L. Bernstein,
Harry Fischel, Leon Kamaiky, Jacob Massel, and Leon Sanders;
INDEPENDENT ORDER BRITH ABRAHAM, Max Eckman, Gustave Hartman,
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 16, 1924

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Sunday, November 16, 1924. Louis Marshall, Esq., presided, and the following members were present:

District

I. August Kohn, Columbia.

VI. Victor Rosewater, Omaha.

VII. Julian W. Mack, Chicago.

VIII. Paul L. Feiss, Cleveland.

IX. Cyrus Adler, Martin O. Levy, Philadelphia.

X. Siegmund B. Sonneborn, Baltimore.

XI. Jacob Asher, Worcester; Philip M. Bernstein, Waterbury; Edward M. Chase, Manchester; Henry Lasker, Springfield; David A. Lourie, Felix Voreenberg, Boston; Archibald Silverman, Providence; Isidore Wise, Hartford.

XIII. Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo; Benjamin Stolz, Syracuse.


Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society: John L. Bernstein, Harry Fischel, Leon Kamaiky, New York City.


Order Brith Abraham: Leon B. Ginsburg, Morris M. Green, New York City.

United Synagogue of America: Samuel C. Lamport, New York City.

Women’s League of the United Synagogue of America: Fanny B. Hoffman, Newark.

APPPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

The President appointed the following Committees: On Nominations—Messrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Benjamin Stolz, and Siegmund B. Sonneborn; On Auditing the Accounts of the Treasurer—David M. Bressler, A. J. Sunstein, and Edward M. Chase; on Press—Harry Schneiderman and Herman Bernstein; Tellers—Leon B. Ginsburg and Jacob Asher.
PRESENTATION OF ANNUAL REPORT

The Executive Committee presented its report for the past year. Upon motion, the report was received and ordered printed.

ELECTIONS

The Committee on Nominations made the following recommendations:

For Officers:

Vice-Presidents: Cyrus Adler and Julius Rosenwald.
Treasurer: Isaac M. Ullman.

For Members of the Executive Committee to serve for three years from January 1, 1925:

Cyrus Adler        Eli Frank
James Becker       Albert D. Lasker
Abram I. Elkus     A. Leo Weil

For District Representatives, to fill expired terms or vacancies:

District III. Barnett E. Marks, Phoenix, Ariz., to fill existing vacancy for term expiring 1929.
District IV. Charles Jacobson, Little Rock, Ark., to be re-elected for term expiring 1929, and A.C. Wurmsen, Kansas City, Mo., to fill existing vacancy for term expiring 1929.
District V. Emanuel Rosenberg, Seattle, Wash., to be re-elected for term expiring 1929.
District VI. Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich., and D. M. Naftalin, Fargo, N.D., to be re-elected for term expiring 1929. Harry A. Wolf,
Omaha, Neb., to succeed Victor Rosewater, Omaha, Neb., for term expiring 1929.

District VIII. Sol. S. Kisser, Indianapolis, Ind., and David Philipson, Cincinnati, O., to be re-elected for terms expiring 1929.

District IX. Wm. Gerstley, Philadelphia, Pa., to be re-elected for term expiring 1929.

District X. David Snellenburg, Wilmington, Del., to be re-elected for term expiring 1929.

District XI. Louis Baer, Boston, Mass., Felix Vorenberg, Boston, Mass., and Edward M. Chase, Manchester, N. H., to be re-elected for terms expiring 1929.

District XII. Benjamin Altheimer, Henry M. Goldfogle, Max J. Kohler, William Liebermann, S. Rottenberg, Bernard Semel, and Oscar S. Straus, of New York City, to be re-elected for terms expiring 1929.

District XIII. Benjamin Stolz, Syracuse, N.Y., Mortimer Adler, Rochester, N. Y., to be re-elected for terms expiring 1929, and Moses F. Aufsesser, Albany, N. Y., to fill existing vacancy for term expiring 1929.

District XIV. Felix Fuld, Newark, N. J.; William Newcorn, Plainfield, N. J.; Isaiah Scheeline, Altoona, Pa., and A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh, Pa., to be re-elected for terms expiring 1929.

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.

**Report of Tellers**

The tellers reported that they had canvassed the ballots cast for District Members in Districts III, VII, and VIII, and that the following received a plurality of the votes cast:

- **District III.** Max Heller, New Orleans, La.
- **District VII.** Joseph Stolz, Chicago, Ill.
- **District VIII.** Samuel Ach, Cincinnati, O.

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

**To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:**

During the past year immigration has especially engaged the attention of your Executive Committee. Three phases of this subject were dealt with. The first grew out of a mass of difficulties and hardships due to imperfections of the so-called Quota Law which has been in force since July 1, 1921. As administered the intolerable and impossible burden has been imposed upon intending immigrants of keeping informed from hour to hour as to the state of the quotas allowed to each country, in order to avoid the tragic consequences that ensue if the immigrant arrives here after the monthly or the annual quotas assigned to the land from which he comes have been exhausted, even though at the time of his embarkation he held a passport bearing the visa of American consuls and which he naturally regarded as a
guaranty of the right to enter if he was otherwise admissible under the provisions of the Immigration Act. Unfortunately it has frequently happened that immigrants arrived just after the quota for the month or the year had been exhausted, with the result that they have been excluded.

You will recall that toward the close of our Seventeenth Annual Meeting a year ago, an instance of this character was brought vividly to our attention through a report rendered to us by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, one of the national Jewish organizations represented in this committee. On November 1, 1923, the Secretary of Labor had announced officially that the Russian quota for the year was only 3800 places short of completion. On the same day approximately 4800 Russian immigrants arrived. According to the letter of the law, one thousand of these immigrants being supposedly in excess of the quota, were directed to be deported. The execution of the order would have entailed untold hardship and suffering. The Executive Committee, therefore, authorized your President to endeavor to secure a stay of the order pending relief by legislation. Mr. Marshall, accordingly, waited upon President Coolidge, presented to him the facts, and urged him to suspend the exclusion of these unfortunate men, women and children, so that it might be possible to secure the admission by Congressional action of those who had arrived under these extraordinary circumstances, when they had every reason to believe that the Russian quota had not been exhausted, and that they had the right to enter, having done everything humanly possible to conform with the law. While the President felt constrained to withhold a stay which would cover all of the persons affected, he nevertheless gave instructions.
that the cases of such of these immigrants as involved special hardships should be carefully revised and that the deportation of those found to present elements of unusual suffering should be postponed. As a result of this executive action, four hundred were admitted conditionally. The deportation of the remainder was begun but had not proceeded far when it was brought out in the course of *habeas corpus* proceedings in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Newport that there had been charged erroneously against the Russian quota approximately 1000 aliens who could not legally be classified as immigrants, and that the quota had not been exhausted. Mr. Marshall thereupon at once telegraphed to the President calling his attention to the facts, and urging that the one thousand immigrants who had been condemned as being deportable be admitted unconditionally, and he immediately laid the matter before the Secretary of Labor with the result that all of the immigrants in question, with the exception of some two hundred who had been deported before the facts were discovered, were permitted to enter as of right.

Another case of threatened hardship was that which attracted general public attention as the "Gottlieb case."

Rabbi Solomon Gottlieb, who had been admitted to the United States as an immigrant from Palestine in 1920, was actually engaged as the rabbi of a New York congregation, and had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. He then sent for his wife Gittel and his son Israel Gottlieb to join him, and they arrived together as immigrants at the Port of New York on September 27, 1921. At the time of their arrival the quota for Palestine had been exhausted, and they were held subject to deportation. It
was contended in a habeas corpus proceeding brought on their behalf, that they were entitled to admission as non-quota immigrants. It was so held by the United States District Court on a hearing before Honorable Julian W. Mack, Circuit Judge, and by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

At the instance of the Government a writ of certiorari was granted by the Supreme Court of the United States for the review of the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, and the cause was argued in the Supreme Court on April 15 and 16, 1924, by your President. On May 27, 1924, the Supreme Court rendered a decision reversing the judgment of the District Court and of the Circuit Court of Appeals on the ground that reading the peculiar language of the Quota Law literally, the family of a non-quota immigrant came within the scope of the quota provision. The effect of this decision would have been the deportation of Rabbi Gottlieb's wife and child, had not your President, on motion to the Supreme Court, procured an amendment of its mandate so as to provide that the remanding of the causes should be without prejudice to any right which the respondents might have under Section 4 (d) of the Immigration Act of May 26, 1924 (which went into effect a few hours before the rendition of the decision of the Supreme Court and which fortunately classified as non-quota immigrants the wives and unmarried children under eighteen years of age of ministers of religion) or under House Joint Resolution No. 283, approved June 7, 1924, which in the meantime had been adopted by Congress in order to mitigate the rigor of the decision which directly and indirectly affected approxi-
mately thirteen thousand similar cases. The decision though apparently adverse thus proved a blessing.

The result of this action was the admission of Rabbi Gottlieb’s wife and child, as well as of this large number of additional immigrants who were either held at Ellis Island for deportation or who had been admitted conditionally on bond and whose cases were governed by the interpretation given to the law by the Supreme Court, all of whom faced immediate deportation.

Another case was that of Samuel Goldman, who came to this country with his mother, brothers and sisters to join their father at Syracuse, N. Y. He was claimed by the authorities at Ellis Island to be feeble-minded. It was shown that his condition was due to the consequences of the famine which had prevailed in Poland. He was admitted conditionally in bond, attended the public schools and made astonishing progress. In the meantime his father became a naturalized citizen. The immigration authorities, adhering to the letter of the bond, then insisted on his deportation. Habeas corpus proceedings followed, which involved the important question as to whether he had not become a citizen in consequence of his father’s naturalization. While the case was on its way through the courts, the Department of Labor admitted him under a provision in the recent act which confers discretionary power upon the Secretary to do so in cases of extreme hardship. This precedent has been followed in a number of similar cases.

The second phase of the immigration problem dealt with by your Committee related to new legislation in Congress. By its terms the Quota Law of 1921 was to expire by limitation on June 30, 1924. A number of bills of a drastic nature
were introduced in the fourth session of the 67th Congress to deal with the situation after that date. In spite of the fact that the percentage restriction plan was admittedly an emergency measure, designed to limit post-war immigration which it was erroneously alleged by some would otherwise reach extraordinary proportions, an extension of this principle formed the basis of all these bills. The law of 1921 restricted immigration to 3 percentum of the various nationalities in the United States according to the Census of 1910. On the unwarranted assumption that the immigrants who arrived here before 1890 were more assimilable than those who came after that year, the bill which became the "Immigration Act of 1924" adopted the census of 1890 as the basis of restriction and reduced the ratio from three to two per cent. Aside from this provision, the bill contained better administrative features than did the Act of 1921 in that it obviated the occurrence of such tragedies as those herein described. Your Committee, however, looked upon the percentage restriction feature, especially in so far as it proceeded on the basis of the Census of 1890, as unjust and discriminatory and availed itself of every opportunity afforded to make its position known to Congress. On January 3, 1924, your Committee, joining with it a number of other agencies and institutions which held similar views, appeared at public hearings on the various bills then being considered by the Committees on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives and of the Senate. The views expressed by the members of these delegations, among whom were representatives of some of the most important national organizations, appear in the published reports of the Hearings. Subsequently, your Committee continued its endeavors to impress
upon the members of Congress the injustice of the restrictions based on a census, contending that the basic immigration law of 1907 was sufficiently selective in nature to keep out all undesirable immigrants. Endeavors were also made, while the bill was under consideration by a Conference Committee of both Houses, to secure amendments and to have provisions inserted which would tend to mitigate in some directions the rigor of the act, especially to secure exemption from the quota, or priority, for those intending immigrants who, prior to the going into effect of the new law, had received visas under the old, but who had been unable to sail because of the exhaustion of the quotas from their respective countries.

After the bill had been passed by Congress on May 15, 1924, steps were taken to arrange for a public hearing before the President. While he did not find it possible to hold this hearing, at his request Mr. Marshall submitted a memorial calling attention to serious objections to the bill and praying that the President veto it. This memorial bore the signature of Mr. Marshall, Dr. Stephen S. Wise (Chairman of the American Jewish Congress), Joshua Kantrowitz (Representative of the Independent Order B’nai B’rith), Max Pine (Representative of the United Hebrew Trades), and Hon. Salvatore A. Cotillo and Hon. John J. Freschi (Representatives of various Italian organizations). The bill was signed by the President and became a law on May 26, 1924.

The memorial submitted to the President follows:

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

On behalf of many hundred thousands of citizens of the United States, both native-born and naturalized, who feel slighted by the terms of the Immigration Bill now before you for Executive action
and availing ourselves of your permission, we venture to state reasons justifying your disapproval of the measure.

Before proceeding to a consideration of the main objections urged by those for whom we speak, it is fitting to refer, as symptomatic of the atmosphere of racial hostility which permeates this proposed legislation, to the provision which is intended to terminate forthwith the so-called Gentlemen's Agreement with the Empire of Japan and to exclude from the quota privileges conferred by the act all subjects of that Government. At the Disarmament Conference there was complete coöperation, and the desire on the part of Japan for maintaining amicable relations toward us has been consistently sincere. Past experience demonstrates that however distasteful to Japan discriminatory legislation on the subject of immigration may be, there can be no doubt that, by means of appropriate diplomatic procedure, which would avoid the placing of an affront upon a proud people, a satisfactory arrangement regarding immigration, based on mutual consent, can be arrived at between the two countries. Instead of permitting such an obviously conciliatory method to be pursued by the treaty-making branch of our Government, this bill, in the most offensive manner and in total disregard of the natural feelings of a sister nation, whom we have regarded as a political equal, inflicts a deep insult upon the national and racial consciousness of a highly civilized and progressive country. Such a wound will never cease to rankle. It will give rise to hostility which, even when not apparent on the surface, will prove most serious. It cannot fail to be reflected upon our commerce, and in days of stress will be likely to occasion unspeakable concern. And what will be the net result upon immigration by the elimination of Japan from the quota provisions? The exclusion of possibly 250 immigrants a year at a time when a large number of Japanese now in this country are emigrating annually.

Coming now to the principal purpose of this communication:

(1) The central provision of this bill is that contained in Section 11, subdivision (a), which limits the annual quota of any nationality to two per centum of the number of foreign-born individuals of such nationality residing in continental United States as determined by the census of 1890, the minimum quota to any nationality being 100.
The present quota law is based on the census of 1910 and fixes a rate of three per cent. That idea was fathered by the late Senator Dillingham, who had given the subject careful study as the Chairman of the Immigration Commission appointed during President Roosevelt's Administration. He proposed a rate of five per cent., but it was reduced while the bill was on its passage. The census of 1910 was chosen because that of 1920 was not then available. The idea was that the proper test was the number of foreign-born individuals of the various nationalities in the country at the time the quota was to become effective. Even that bill gave rise to great hardships. It was, however, fair, in that it did not discriminate among the foreign-born individuals of various nationalities.

The present bill, however, is avowedly discriminatory, as is apparent from the Majority and Minority Reports of the House Committee on Immigration which reported this bill. While under the present law the number of immigrants who come from Northern and Western Europe and of those who come from Southern and Eastern Europe are equal, under this bill the number of immigrants who may come from Northern and Western Europe is largely increased, even on the reduced basis of two per cent., over the number admitted from those countries under the present law; whereas those coming from Southern and Eastern Europe will not exceed one-fifth of those now admitted from that portion of Europe. This is apparent by a comparison, on a two per cent. basis, of the numbers to be admitted under the present bill based on the census of 1890, with those who would be admitted under the census of 1910:

Great Britain, North Ireland and Irish Free State 62,658
Germany .................................................. 50,329
Sweden .................................................. 9,761
Austria .................................................. 1,190
Belgium .................................................. 709
Czecho-Slovakia ........................................ 2,073
Greece .................................................. 235
Hungary ............................................... 688
Lithuania ............................................... 502
Italy ........................................ 4,089
Netherlands ................................ 1,837
Poland ...................................... 9,072
Roumania .................................. 831
Russia ..................................... 1,992
Yugoslavia .................................. 935

On a 2 per cent. basis, according to the census of 1910, the quota for the following would be:

Great Britain, North Ireland, and Irish Free State 51,762
Germany .................................. 45,272
Italy ...................................... 28,238
Lithuania .................................. 1,952
Poland ..................................... 20,852
Russia ..................................... 16,470
Sweden .................................... 13,562
Czecho-Slovakia ........................... 11,572
Austria .................................... 5,094
Belgium .................................... 1,242
Greece ..................................... 2,242
Hungary ................................... 4,032
Roumania .................................. 5,146
Yugoslavia .................................. 4,484

This is the first time in the history of American legislation that there has been an attempt to discriminate in respect to European immigration between those who come from different parts of the continent. It is not only a differentiation as to countries of origin, but also of racial stocks and of religious beliefs. Those coming from Northern and Western Europe are supposed to be Anglo-Saxon or mythical Nordics, and to a large extent Protestant. Those coming from Southern and Eastern Europe are of different racial stocks and of a different faith. There are today in this country millions of citizens, both native-born and naturalized, descended from those racial stocks and entertaining those religious beliefs against which this bill deliberately discriminates. There is no mincing of the matter.

To add insult to injury the effort has been made to justify this class legislation by charging that those who are sought to be ex-
cluded are inferior types and not assimilable. There is no justifica-
tion in fact for such a contention. In common with all other im-
migrants, those who have come from the countries sought to be
 tabooed have been industrious and law-abiding and have made
valuable contributions to our industrial, commercial, and social
development. They have done the hard, manual work which is
indispensable to normal economic growth. Their children, edu-
cated in our public schools, are as American in their outlook, as are
those of the immigrants of earlier periods. Some of the intellec-
tual leaders of the nation have sprung from this decried origin:
During the World War some of these very immigrants and their
children fought for the country, thousands of them waiving the
exemption to which they would have been entitled. To say that
they are not assimilable argues ignorance. The facts show that they
adopt American standards of living and that they are permeated
with the spirit of our institutions. It is said that they speak foreign
languages, but in those languages they are taught to love our Govern-
ment and to a very great extent they are acquiring the use of the
English language as completely as most Americans would acquire
foreign languages were they to migrate to other countries.

Under the existing basic Immigration Act of 1917, which is a
highly selective law, ample provision is made for the exclusion of
those who are mentally, morally and physically unfit, of those who
are likely to become public charges, and of those who entertain
views which are opposed to organized government and not con-
sonant with our institutions. It has been the boast of those who
have advocated the legislation now under consideration that the
United States has ceased to be an asylum of the oppressed; and one
of the projectors of this bill has declared it to be a new Declaration
of Independence, forgetting that the old Declaration, in reciting
the injuries and usurpations of the British monarch, charged: "He
has endeavored to prevent the population of these States, for that
purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; re-
fusing to pass others, to encourage their migrations hither, and
raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands." Let us not
forget that what has made ours a noble nation has been the act
that we have received the oppressed and have admitted to our
shores men and women who were worthy of sharing the opportunities afforded by our tremendous national resources, which, to an extraordinary extent, still clamor for development.

What we regard as the danger lurking in this legislation, is that it stimulates racial, national and religious hatreds and jealousies, that it encourages one part of our population to arrogate to itself a sense of superiority, and to classify another as one of inferiority. At a time when the welfare of the human race as an entirety depends upon the creation of a brotherly spirit, the restoration of peace, harmony and unity, and the termination of past animosities engendered by the insanity and brutality of war, it should be our purpose, as a nation which has demonstrated that those of diverse racial, national and religious origins can live together and prosper as a united people, to serve as the world’s conciliator. Instead of that this bill, if it becomes a law, is destined to become the very Apple of Discord.

(2) Subdivision (b) of Section 11 only adds to the injustice and the confusion of thought which characterize this bill. Instead of dealing with what was claimed by the Dillingham bill to be an emergency and leaving it to future Congresses to take up the subject anew, this section provides that the annual quota of any nationality for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1927, and for each fiscal year thereafter, shall be a number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of immigrants in continental United States in 1920 having that national origin bears to the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920. This attempts to fix indefinitely, beginning three years hence, the number of immigrants to be admitted at 150,000. Heretofore we have had no difficulty in absorbing a million immigrants a year. From August, 1914, down to 1920, because of the war, there were practically no immigrants into the United States—in fact during that period the emigrants exceeded in number the immigrants; and yet there is an attempt to determine once for all the number of immigrants who are to be admitted into our vast domain to supply our industries and to meet our many other needs.

But here, again, the vice of the legislation is that it is based entirely on national origin, regardless of fitness or usefulness, dili-
gence or energy, or of our country's needs. Moreover, the reference to "national origin" is not to the number of foreign-born individuals of the several nationalities resident in the United States, but it is expected to make a biological, anthropological, ethnological investigation into the birth or ancestry of those resident in the United States in 1920. It is believed that there are no statistics which would make it possible to work out a reliable conclusion as to national origin. The very fact that there have been intermarriages between those of diverse nationalities and that there may be an admixture of the blood of half a dozen nationalities into a single individual, demonstrates the absurdity of such a scheme. There has been no scientific or other investigation indicating that it is practicable to work out such a theory, and yet it is written into our law as a happy thought originating during the heat of argument. It is evident that three years will be required to make the determination called for, and yet, in advance of any trustworthy investigation, the fundamental theory of our immigration laws in force for more than a century and by means of which we have progressed as no other nation in the world has during a like period, is to be forever rejected. It will be a sorry day for our Republic when our national legislation shall substitute for the humane, far-sighted and statesmanlike theories of the past, the feudal, medieval and inhuman concepts which characterize this bill.

(3) Although it has been the declared public policy of this country not to separate families, under the present bill, with its reduced quotas, where practically every immigrant is to be governed by the quota principle, it will become virtually impossible for a wife and children of a husband and father coming to this country for the purpose of establishing a home for them to join the head of the household. The fact that under Section 6 (a) they are entitled to preferences will be of but little avail in the light of the diminished quotas. Nor does Section 4, subdivision (a), remedy the situation, because it deals merely with the unmarried child under the age of 18 years, or the wife, of a citizen of the United States. In such cases a period of five years may elapse during which the separation would be continued.

(4) Further discrimination is shown by the fact that under
Section 4 (c) an immigrant born in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Mexico, the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America, and his wife and his unmarried children under eighteen years of age, are admitted as non-quota immigrants. Can it be seriously contended that Mexicans, Cubans, Haitians, Santo-Domingoans, or Central or South Americans, are more desirable or more assimilable than Italians, Poles, Russians, Austrians, Belgians, Hungarians, Romanians, Greeks, Dutch, Czecho-Slovakiens or Yugoslavians?

(5) Section 24 reverses the rules of evidence which have always hitherto obtained by seeking to impose the burden of proof upon the alien to establish that he is not subject to exclusion under any provision of the immigration law, and that in any deportation proceeding against any alien the burden of proof shall be upon him to show that he entered the United States lawfully. By the operation of this provision, if any immigrant arrives here and is told that the quota of his nationality had on the day previous been exhausted, it will be necessary for him to prove the contrary, although the records are within the control of the Government and it is utterly impossible for the immigrant to establish by legal evidence the inaccuracy of the statement that he was not admissible.

You will recollect, Mr. President, that in the early part of November, 1923, it was announced by the Department of Labor that the Russian quota for the year had been exhausted, and approximately 1,000 immigrants were excluded and ordered deported. Some of the cases were of excruciating hardship. Two hundred of them were in fact deported, when it was learned that, through erroneous bookkeeping in the Department or otherwise, all of these arrivals were admissible. The facts being called to your attention, those remaining in this country were promptly admitted. Let us suppose that the burden of proof to show that they were entitled to admission rested on these immigrants. It would not have been possible to have met it. If habeas corpus proceedings had been instituted, the Government would have stood mute and the writ would necessarily have been dismissed.

Illustrations could be multiplied to show that such a rule of
evidence as is now contemplated is not only unjust and inequitable but contrary to American traditions.

Without dwelling upon other objections, we most respectfully and earnestly submit that if this bill shall become a law it will be a positive misfortune to the country and will make a sharp departure from those policies which have proven a blessing to mankind as well as to our beloved land.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Louis Marshall,
Stephen S. Wise,
Joshua Kantrowitz,
Max Pine,
Salvatore A. Cotillo.

In the course of its activities in connection with immigration legislation, your Committee found many evidences of a strong tendency toward even more drastic restriction than is provided for by the Immigration Act of 1924. Already there are signs that those forces which have for years agitated for immigration restriction are determined to bring about the modification and if possible even the abolition of that feature of the law by which certain groups of immigrants, principally relatives of American citizens, are admitted irrespective of the various national quotas.

But there is another measure which is likely, from present indications, to be pushed with even greater vigor, and that is the proposal for the universal registration of all aliens. This is intended in a general way to require all aliens above eighteen years of age to register in person once in each calendar year. The certificates of registration are to specify the name, sex, race, nationality, date and place of birth, date and port of arrival in the United States of the immigrant, the name of
vessel or other conveyance on which he arrived; his age, residence, ability to speak, read or write, occupation and marital status, and such other information as the Secretary of Labor may by regulation prescribe. The certificates are to have attached to them a photograph of the registrant. Aliens over twenty-one years of age are to pay a fee of $5, and those between eighteen and twenty-one, a fee of $3 at every registration. It is further proposed that every alien who fails to register is to be fined $25 for each year in respect to which such failure occurs; those aliens who come after the registration law has been in effect for three months and who fail to register for the year in which they enter may be taken into custody and deported.

This measure has earned the condemnation of all liberal-minded persons who have studied it. Many organizations have registered their protest against it. Among these are the League of Foreign Born Citizens, the Council on Immigrant Education, the Salvation Army, the National Security League, the National Liberal Immigration League, the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic Welfare Association, and the Naturalization Aid League, all of them bodies which come into close and frequent contact with the immigrant, understand his point of view, and help him to adjust himself to his new environment. The Chicago Immigrants' Protective League, upon whose Board of Directors are such representative Americans as Miss Jane Addams, Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Miss Edith Abbot, and Professor Ernst Freund, filed with the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization last January, a statement of their objections to the proposed bill for the registration of aliens.
This statement presents the objections so clearly and forcefully that it is quoted herewith.

STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE CHICAGO IMMIGRANTS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE REGARDING THE PROPOSED BILL FOR THE REGISTRATION OF ALIENS.

We, the undersigned officers and members of the Board of Directors of the Immigrants' Protective League of Chicago, desire to record some of our reasons for opposing the Bills for the Registration of Aliens now pending in Congress.

First, we oppose such legislation because we believe it to be un-American in principle, since it introduces into our American life the discredited Russian and Prussian Imperial systems of espionage, with a resulting contempt of the poor.

Second, enforcement will require a large and expensive army of federal officers who cannot be adequately supervised, and who will be subjected to all the dangers of corruption, special influence, and special pleading characteristic of similar systems in Europe.

Third, it extends to the English, Irish, Scotch, Scandinavian, German, and all other immigrants the system heretofore used only for the Chinese, and we fear that the principal advocates of this measure in Congress are trying thus to carry over to the European immigrant, their attitude towards the Oriental immigrant.

Fourth, we object to the taxation imposed by this measure upon the alien residents of our country. Every immigrant is already charged a high head tax of $8 to enter the United States. The imposition of an additional annual tax under the proposed registration system, violates our American principle of taxation, which seeks to avoid placing undue burdens upon the weakest and poorest members of the community.

Fifth, we believe the large amounts required to enforce this measure, as well as the huge surplus now collected in the form of head taxes at Ellis Island, should be used not for an expensive registration scheme, but for improving conditions at Ellis Island, for improving the federal immigration service throughout the country,
and for protecting newly arrived immigrants against exploitation and disillusionment.

Finally, we are opposed to this measure because we believe it will create grave administrative difficulties, will waste large sums of public money and will fail to secure the results desired.

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations at its convention on January 26, 1923, also adopted resolutions expressing "its unqualified and emphatic disapproval of such measures, and of all invidious discrimination against, and segregation of, aliens." Mr. Max J. Kohler, a member of the Committee, has collated the opinions of various public bodies and important individuals on this subject in a pamphlet entitled "The Registration of Aliens—A Dangerous Project."

Your Committee is determined to exert every effort to oppose this un-American measure should it be brought up for consideration in Congress.

The Immigration Act of 1924 was a severe blow to tens of thousands, to whom it meant the closing of a door to opportunity for economic and political betterment. To none, however, was it a greater misfortune than to the Jews of Eastern Europe, especially Russia. For them, the enactment of the law created two problems, one immediate and temporary, the other no less immediate and continuing. The first problem proceeds from the circumstance that a number of Jews are now stranded at various ports and emigration centers because the reduction of the quotas from their countries has been so drastic that even if they could secure the documents required under the new law—and this to most of them is a practical impossibility—they could not be admitted to the United States, the land of
their intended destination. These unfortunate co-religionists comprise two groups. The first group includes those who left their homes and disposed of their belongings with the view of taking up their abode in the United States. They were provided with the requisite passports which bore the visas of various consuls of the United States. They had paid for their transportation to our country and were mentally, morally and physically qualified for admission in conformity with our laws, but solely on account of the exhaustion of the quotas assigned to the respective lands of their nativity they were not allowed to leave the ports from which they had arranged to sail. Since then they have been unable to secure repatriation, or to gain permission to seek employment in the countries in which they now find themselves and from which they are liable on short notice to be deported, and their plight is growing more hopeless from day to day.

Those of the second class mentioned were induced by the agents of steamship companies, regardless of what might become of them when they reached their destination, to migrate to Cuba and other countries. There but few of them have been enabled to secure employment, although ready, willing and able to work; a large proportion of them have been stricken with illness in consequence of climatic and other conditions with which they are unable to cope; they are ignorant of the language and customs of the country and are deprived of the helping hand of those who might advise and aid them in their efforts to gain a livelihood. The young girls are obliged to live under conditions which subject them to unspeakable dangers, and the children have
no opportunity for education. Many have fallen a prey to these untoward and hopeless conditions.

The other problem growing out of the Immigration Act of 1924 concerns those of our people in various parts of Europe who find it absolutely essential for their well-being to migrate to other lands. Under existing political and economic conditions in some of the countries of Eastern Europe—conditions which make the lives of thousands of Jews extremely wretched and unhappy—there is as great a need for a haven of refuge for them as there was in the closing quarter of the nineteenth and in the first decade of the present century. Recent events in Russia, for example, have thrown the great mass of Jews who were neither industrial workers nor agriculturists, completely out of their accustomed paths of existence. A large number are slowly and painfully readjusting their lives by turning to agriculture, but in a land where this occupation is attended with great hardships for all who engage in it, and especially to life-long city dwellers, it cannot be expected that agriculture alone will be the solution for the great mass of the Jewish population. Besides the problem is not economic only. There are intellectual and spiritual factors which render their further residence in Russia a continuing tragedy to thousands who are thus faced with the dread alternatives of starvation or emigration. With the United States closed to them, they must be helped to find new lands of refuge if their brethren in other countries would save them from the first alternative. In several other countries of Eastern Europe similar problems, though not in so acute a form, exist.

Believing that these emergencies were of such magnitude that the attention of all the Jews of the United States should
be drawn to them and the coöperation of all should be enlisted in meeting them, your Committee joined with the American Jewish Congress, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, the National Council of Jewish Women, the United Hebrew Trades, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and the International Ladies’ Garment Workers Union in calling a conference of national Jewish organizations for the purpose of discussing these questions. The conference took place on June 22 last and was attended by representatives of forty-five organizations. Mr. Marshall, Mr. Bressler and Mr. Lewis L. Strauss were the delegates of your Committee to this conference, which adopted the following report and resolutions:

"This, the Conference on Jewish Refugees, Hotel Astor, New York, June 22nd, 1924, has been held in order that serious and sympathetic consideration might be given by American Jews to Jewish men and women now at various European and other ports, debarred from carrying out their intention to migrate to the United States.

"To the end that such consideration might be given, and feasible and adequate plans of relief be fully discussed,

The American Jewish Committee
The American Jewish Congress
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society
National Council of Jewish Women
United Hebrew Trades
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and
International Ladies’ Garment Workers Union

have summoned this conference at which 43 organizations were represented by persons duly appointed or elected.

"The problem before the Conference, as set forth in the address of the Presiding Officer and in subsequent discussion, arises out of the circumstances of those Jewish migrants, immobilized and detained, for one reason or another, who require that repatriation
shall be made possible in some cases, permanent settlement in
the lands in which they are temporarily stranded be made possible
in other cases, and that for such as cannot be either repatriated or
settled in lands in which they temporarily reside, there shall be
created opportunities of migration to lands which can, and wish to
make possible, opportunities for Jewish settlement.

"Thus, American Jewry faces certain problems which arise
out of the situation, immediately and urgently presented. The
first and most critically urgent task is, in one way or another, to
make bearable the plight of our fellow Jews who, through no fault
of their own, find themselves unable to pursue their purpose of
settling in these United States. Our primary purpose, naturally,
is to aid in the repatriation of the largest possible number of these
refugees. In the case of some, it behooves this Conference to make
it possible that the stranded shall find a permanent place in the lands
of their present sojourn, and finally, for the remainder, facilities
should be provided to the end that they be enabled to take up their
permanent abode in hospitable lands of freedom and security.

"A further and not less important task of this Conference
on Jewish Refugees is to make a careful, thorough, and scientific
study of immigration and settlement possibilities, first of all in
Palestine and then in Central and South American lands and else-
where, a task which must be performed with thoroughness and
competence in order that this Conference may be enabled to supply
dependable data to Jews in European lands who may wish or be
compelled to emigrate from the lands in which they live. This
task of investigation and survey must be undertaken with serious-
ness and performed with scientific accuracy.

"In all this work the Conference knows that it may depend
upon the wise and helpful coöperation of Jews in the lands of Europe
and elsewhere who are able and willing to give time and strength
to the consideration and solution of the problem of Jewish emi-
gration. This Conference will, wherever possible, depend upon
local initiative throughout the lands and countries of Europe in
which Jews dwell.

"In order that these ends may be achieved, this Conference
on Jewish Refugees herewith resolves:
"That there shall be constituted and designated an Emergency Committee on Jewish Refugees to be made up of one (two) members of the various organizations and groups which do or may hereafter constitute it:

"That it shall be empowered to appoint an Executive Committee of fifteen:

"That it shall also be empowered to reconvene this Conference whenever it may seem desirable.

"In order that the Emergency Committee on Jewish Refugees may properly and adequately perform the tasks herein outlined, it shall take such steps as may be necessary to secure funds needed for the Emergency Committee, including the investigation and survey of possible lands of settlement.

"In creating the Emergency Committee on Jewish Refugees, we have no desire to duplicate or to overlap the work which is being done by other Agencies.

"In strictest adherence to the law of our land, we resolve as American Jews to offer the hand of cooperation to those unhappy homeless Jewish brothers and sisters whose lot is our opportunity—whose need is an inescapable summons to duty on the part of all American Israel."

In accordance with this action an Emergency Committee on Jewish Refugees was organized and met on August 17, 1924, under the presidency of Mr. Marshall. At this meeting it was decided that an Administrative Committee of twenty-one make an appeal to the Jewish public for contributions toward a fund of $500,000, which it was calculated was required to cope with this emergency. This campaign is now in progress. The funds being raised will be used (1) to alleviate the plight of the stranded refugees, (2) to make possible the repatriation of those who wish to return to the countries of their origin, (3) to investigate immigration conditions in Palestine and in other countries,
and (4) to help, insofar as the funds will permit, the settlement of the refugees in countries which are found to possess opportunities for such settlement.

There is one phase of the subject which calls for resort to Congress for effective relief. As already stated there are now at various European ports 10,000 stranded Jewish immigrants, of whom 8,000 are provided with passports and the visas of American consular officers in conformity with our immigration laws as in force at the time of their issuance. Relying upon this evidence of admissibility, these immigrants purchased their steamship tickets, disposed of their property, and proceeded to the ports of embarkation. Then for the first time they were informed that the quotas assigned to the respective lands of their nativity had been exhausted and that a new system had gone into effect. One cannot imagine a more tragic situation. From day to day their condition is growing more hopeless. There is but one practical remedy, and that is to appeal to the magnanimity and sense of justice of the executive and legislative branches of our Government, to the end that the visas issued to these innocent men, women and children by the duly accredited representatives of our Government, who acted lawfully within their powers, may be honored. This would dispose of the complications resulting from outstanding visas and fully clear the records of these distressing cases whose claims for relief are supported by every consideration of justice and humanity. We confidently believe that our Government when apprised of these facts will not lend a deaf ear to their entreaties.
ANTI-JEWISH PROPAGANDA

Your Committee is pleased to report that during the past year there was no attempt on any considerable scale to revive in this country the anti-Jewish propaganda which for a time showed its ugly head. Although the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan widely circulated the outpourings of their Imperial Wizard, in which the Jews were stigmatized along with the Roman Catholics and the negroes as an element which could never blend with "one hundred per cent Americans," no respectable journal or periodical gave aid or comfort to their doctrine of hatred. On the contrary, with remarkable unanimity every important publication discountenanced this fanatical manifestation. An article by one of the most distinguished popular writers of the day, Mr. Don Marquis, was with the author's consent republished throughout the country.

At this time when there exists such astounding misinformation regarding the immigrant, it is well to take note of a recent statistical report which is especially illuminating.

In Science for October 31, 1924, there appeared an article by Doctor Raymond Pearl, entitled "The Racial Origin of Almshouse Paupers in the United States," which refers to papers from the Department of Biometry and Vital Statistics, School of Hygiene and Public Health, The Johns Hopkins University, No. 110. The article itself refers to a paper "Paupers in Almshouses: 1923," issued by the Bureau of the Census. It sets forth that of the foreign born white paupers in almshouses on January 1, 1923, 26.2 per cent came from Ireland, 20.8 per cent came from Germany and 8.0 per cent came from England—so that 55.0 per cent came from three countries which were most favored by the new immigration
law. On the other hand, only 4.4 per cent came from Poland, 2.2 per cent from Russia, and 3.1 per cent from Italy. The total number of white paupers in almshouses on January 1, 1923, was 72,336.

As indicative of the recklessness with which false conclusions concerning immigrants are jumped at and disseminated by those who should know better, attention is directed to an article entitled "How the New Immigration Law Works," written by Professor Roy L. Garis of Vanderbilt University which appeared in the August issue of Scribner's Magazine. Your President took exception to this article in the following letter:

September 3, 1924

Dear Sir:

I have just read your article published in the August issue of Scribner's Magazine, entitled "How the New Immigration Law Works."

In view of the fact that that law did not go into effect until July 1st and that your article could not very well have been written later than that day, I am at a loss to know how you could assume to describe its workings. As one who was opposed to this legislation because of the injustice of making it depend upon the census of 1890, thus involving unjust discrimination, I take exception to the slighting way in which you have referred to the opponents of the plan. I can assure you that they were fully as patriotic in their purposes as those who voted for the bill. They certainly did not seek to introduce racial or religious issues into our legislation.

You say that some of the opponents knew so little about the problem as to state publicly in Congress that the plan was one in favor of blondes against brunettes. In view of the fact that the proponents of the measure proceeded upon a differentiation between the mythical Nordics and immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe, your stricture against the intelligence of those who opposed it is contrary to the fact. They knew very well what
they were talking about. The proceedings before the committees of the Senate and the House show that the entire line of reasoning of those who favored the legislation was based upon this distinction. It is quite evident that you have not read the testimony. The national origin scheme was proposed, not by the opponents of restrictive immigration, but by Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, who was its strongest advocate.

You are equally in error when you say that those who opposed the legislation "suddenly became enthusiastic advocates of absolute restriction for five or ten years." No such thought ever entered their minds. They were fighting for a principle—that of the true Americanism against the bogus and pinchback Americanism of the Ku Klux Klan.

You reflect upon the motives of the Representatives who voted against this measure and argue that because 24 of them were from New York, 9 from New Jersey, 8 from Massachusetts, 6 from Pennsylvania, 6 from Illinois, 5 from Connecticut, 3 from Rhode Island and 3 from Michigan, "this analysis is but another vindication of restriction." Is it? These Representatives lived in States whose citizens were better acquainted with the value of the immigrant than those of States in which there were practically no immigrants. The fact that they voted against this restrictive measure is potent evidence in condemnation of it.

My principal reason for writing this letter, however, is to be found in the following paragraph of your article:

"A former Consul in Russia told the author recently how at times he longed to prevent certain aliens from coming here but he was powerless. Frequently he asked them where they received their money with which to come. Their answer was always that they had been paid to leave by those who wanted to get rid of them."

I should be very grateful if you would inform me as to the identity of this former Consul. I know of one who might have made such a remark, but he was invited, for good reasons, to leave our consular service and subsequently had very unpleasant experiences with our criminal law. I must assume, however, that you would not have any relations with so unsavory an individual. That any Consul of the United States should lament his powerlessness under
the law to act in the autocratic manner indicated, presents to my mind an irrefragable reason against the provision in the present law regarding the examination of intending immigrants overseas. In time an officer possessing these functions would become a mere despot or the tool of those who believe that their pecuniary interests are affected by immigration.

What strikes me, however, most unpleasantly is that you, a professor of economics, should venture to express an opinion which affects the lives and destiny of thousands of human beings, upon such a statement as that which you have quoted. This Consul pretends that he "frequently" asked certain aliens "where they received their money with which to come," a matter, by the way, which was none of his concern, and that "their answer was always that they had been paid to leave by those who wanted to get rid of them." Do you in your heart believe such a statement? Are you so gullible as to give credit to the statement that these people always gave this answer? Can you conceive who it was who paid these aliens their passage money because they desired to get rid of them? I happen to know something about the immigrants from Russia, and I have reason to know how they got the means with which to come. Restless under the tyranny to which they had been subjected, fleeing from massacres and pogroms, hoping for a better day if they could avail themselves of the opportunities under our free Government, they sold what had been saved from the exactions of the Russian tyrants and bandits, and thus secured their transportation. Those who were so destitute as not to have the necessary means, received help from their children or brothers or other relatives who had come to this country and as a result of their industry and thrift had been able to save enough to give assistance to the victims of the Russian autocrat.

I have no hesitation in declaring the statement made as on its face an utter falsehood, which would only be believed by one who instead of consulting his reason acts solely upon his prejudice. If our professors of economics and of sociology act upon such evidence, then the less we hear of these scientists the better it will be.

This piece of evidence reminds me of an experience that I had many years ago in my native city, Syracuse, N. Y., where I
was conducting an investigation into the efficiency and honesty of our police force. One policeman after another was examined and gave important testimony to show that there were serious defects and shortcomings in the system. One of the commissioners, who was quite restless under the attack, proceeded to cross-examine each of the policemen before he left the witness stand, and he did it in the same way as your friend the Consul. He said "Officer —, you have been on the police force of this city for twenty years? A. Yes. Q. You have been frequently at the New York Central Railroad Station and have seen many strangers come to town? A. Yes. Q. Haven’t you always heard them say that they never knew a finer police force than the police force of the City of Syracuse?" I think that you will recognize the appositeness of this illustration.

Yours truly,

s/d LOUIS MARSHALL

Prof. Roy L. Garis,
Vanderbilt University,
Nashville, Tenn.

There have been a few reports of the boycotting of Jewish merchants by the Ku Klux Klan, and last summer much notoriety was given to the irresponsible utterance of the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in St. Petersburg, Florida, to the effect that the time had come to make that "a one hundred per cent American and Gentile city." The *Dearborn Independent* continued to advertise and distribute the notorious pamphlets containing the anti-Jewish articles which had appeared in its columns, and occasionally published articles in which some of the most patriotic and useful American citizens were libelled and defamed because they happen to be Jews. It was incendiary articles in this sheet which played a great part in fomenting the misunderstandings and passion which made possible the now famous Rosenbluth Case. While your Committee, as such, had no
relations whatsoever with this case, it regards the outcome of such great importance historically that it is deemed desirable to perpetuate in our records the brief history of it which follows:

(From New York Times, October 17, 1924)

The Associated Press announces this morning that the United States District Court at Tacoma yesterday dismissed the indictment for murder against Captain Robert Rosenbluth and discharged him unconditionally. But few of the newspapers published the item, and those which did tucked it away in an obscure corner, in contrast with the crying headlines which for several years gave prominence to this prosecution. Nevertheless it is a celebrated case in our annals, extraordinary in many aspects, and deserving of close analysis.

Captain Rosenbluth is a native-born citizen, a man of good education and a graduate from the Yale School of Forestry. After leaving college he followed his profession, at one time being in the employ of the New York State Conservation Commission, where he found an opportunity to render unusually valuable service for the State. Subsequently he became an efficient assistant to Katharine Bement Davis, Commissioner of Correction of this city. When the war broke out he entered the army, where on his merits he was promoted to a captaincy. While in the service he enjoyed an unblemished reputation. After the war he served the American Relief Administration in Russia, under Mr. Hoover, and later still the Joint Distribution Committee in Siberia, in a position of responsibility.

In October, 1918, he was stationed at Camp Lewis, in the State of Washington, with the 213th Engineers, his superior being Major Alexander P. Cronkhite, a promising officer, who was universally beloved and to whom Captain Rosenbluth was greatly attached. On Oct. 25, 1918, the Major having had an attack of influenza, Captain Rosenbluth conducted the regiment on a march of considerable distance from the barracks. About an hour after the column started, Major Cronkhite decided to take a walk and asked Sergeant Pothier, who was not connected with his command but who happened to be nearby, to accompany him. They followed the regiment and after
some time reached the place where it was at rest, and there the Major and Pothier proceeded to fire with revolvers at an empty tobacco can. In the course of this diversion the Major was killed. An alarm being given, Captain Rosenbluth and others, including the regimental surgeon, who were only a short distance away, hurried to the spot to render assistance, and the Major died in the Captain's arms. An autopsy was at once made, a board of inquiry consisting of a Colonel and two Majors investigated the cause of the death, and it was found that it was due to an accidentally self-inflicted wound. These findings were reviewed and approved by the Major of the Engineering Corps; all in conformity with military procedure.

More than two years later Rosenbluth and Pothier were arrested on Federal warrants charging them with the killing of Major Cronkhite. As the uncontradicted testimony showed, Pothier was subjected to the third degree by a number of Secret Service men, and five so-called confessions were extracted from him, giving five different and conflicting versions—together with the diaries kept by the inquisitors constituting a veritable curiosity of legal literature. These "confessions" were retracted by Pothier as soon as he was relieved from the duress under which they were made. The proceedings against the defendants under these warrants were dismissed at the instance of the Government, pursuant to instructions from the Attorney General of the United States, on the ground that the Federal courts had no jurisdiction over the alleged offense because the title to the lands constituting Camp Lewis, where the death occurred, had not been acquired by the Federal Government at the time of Major Cronkhite's death and consequently the State of Washington alone had jurisdiction over any offense that might have been committed on these lands.

At the instance of the Attorney General all of the documents relating to the case which had been collected by the Federal agents, were turned over to the Hon. J. W. Selden, prosecuting attorney for Pierce County, Washington, the death having occurred within the boundaries of that county. Recognizing that the State alone had jurisdiction, he proceeded diligently to make a most minute and detailed investigation of all of the matters brought to his attention pursuant to the instructions issued by the Attorney General.
In due time he filed in the public record of Pierce County an elaborated report, which concluded with the following summary:

(1) There is no reason shown why the findings of the military board of inquiry, made shortly after the death of Major Cronkhite, should not be accepted as final and conclusive. * * * There is nothing in our possession to impeach this finding in any way or even to hint or suggest that it was not fairly or honestly arrived at. We therefore accept these findings as they were made at the time.

(2) All of the statements made by Pothier must be repudiated. They do not ring true. They would not be sufficient, independent of other evidence, to even justify the filing of any charge against him.

(3) As to Captain Rosenbluth, he should be and is so far as we are able to do it, entirely exonerated from any connection whatever with the death of Major Cronkhite. From the records we do not find even a breath of suspicion pointing toward him from any source other than Pothier and Special Agent Lee. Lee's suspicion may be attributed to overzealousness and Pothier's statements to a determined effort to extricate himself from a bad entanglement into which he unwittingly allowed himself to be drawn. * * * Nothing in the way of a motive has been shown. * * * A great injustice has been done him (Rosenbluth) which should be righted. * * * There is nothing which in any manner approaches the dignity of evidence to connect him with the killing of Major Cronkhite, and we are firmly convinced that he should be again restored to public confidence to the same degree that existed before the happening of this very unfortunate accident.

One would have supposed that this would be the end of the matter, but powerful influences were set in motion; the Attorney General reversed his position, and on Oct. 13, 1922, Rosenbluth and Pothier were indicted by a Grand Jury, impanelled in the Federal court at Tacoma, for murder, Rosenbluth's request to appear before the Grand Jury having been denied. Seventy witnesses, gathered from all parts of the country by a staff of special agents and special counsel, appeared in procession before the
Grand Jury. Judging from facts recently disclosed in court a study of the procedure resorted to would prove unusually interesting. Bench warrants were thereupon issued for the arrest of the accused. Rosenbluth was brought before United States Commissioner Samuel M. Hitchcock at New York and Pothier before another Commissioner at Providence, R. I., where he lived. Rosenbluth was absolutely destitute of means, as was his family. He had, however, friends who had confidence in him and who gave bail in a large amount for his appearance. He also secured counsel who were convinced of his entire innocence and who throughout all of the intricate and laborious proceedings served him gratuitously.

Under the law these men could not be removed to the Pacific Coast for trial except in conformity with specific statutory regulations. It was recognized that the expense of summoning and transporting witnesses to the West and of securing counsel there would require a sum far beyond Rosenbluth's ability to provide. Had he been removed he would unquestionably have been imprisoned, and his admission to bail at Tacoma would have been extremely doubtful. For these reasons and following well-established precedents, as well as acting on the opinion previously rendered by the Attorney General, and by others who had been called into counsel by those behind the prosecution, it was contended that the Federal courts had no jurisdiction over the alleged crime, that the sovereign State of Washington alone could act, and that it had, in fact, through the Prosecuting Attorney of Pierce County, determined that no crime had been committed; hence that there was no justification for the attempt to remove the defendants to Tacoma. Commissioner Hitchcock so held. In the Pothier case the United States Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in Boston, consisting of three able judges in a learned opinion unanimously so decided as to him. The Supreme Court of the United States, to which the case had been removed by certiorari on the application of the Attorney General, while refraining from rendering a decision on the merits of the jurisdictional question, decided that, in order to avail, it would have to be raised in the first instance on the trial of the indictment and not by a writ of habeas corpus.

Thereupon Pothier was taken to Tacoma, and Rosenbluth vol-
untarily proceeded there, to be tried. The Government was repre-
sented at the trial which has just been concluded by James W.
Osborne, Esq., of New York, an able and experienced criminal lawyer,
as special counsel. He was assisted by the United States Attorney
at Tacoma and by a large staff of Government agents, detectives,
Secret Service men and experts. As before, hosts of witnesses
were brought from all parts of the country. Although the two
men were indicted conjointly, at the instance of the Government
their cases were severed and Pothier was first tried.

The trial proved an utter fiasco. Practically every witness
called gave proof favorable to the prisoners. The evidence of the
principal witnesses for the prosecution as to the confessions alleged
to have been made by Pothier were stricken out by Judge Cushman
as legally worthless, on the very ground taken several days later
by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Chinese
student. Another of the star witnesses for the prosecution, to whom
it was alleged that Pothier had also made confessions, testified that
he did not believe them and that he did not consider that either Po-
thier or Rosenbluth had anything to do with the death of Major
Cronkhite. On the first ballot the jury voted unanimously to acquit
Pothier. Thereupon, at the instance of Mr. Osborne and his as-
soiates, after conference with the Department of Justice at Wash-
tagton and acting on directions to that effect, Rosenbluth was discharged,
not one of the seventy witnesses of the Government being called and
not a suggestion being made that there was the slightest evidence which
justified his indictment, thus virtually admitting that his bitter and
determined prosecution was without probable cause, just as the
Prosecuting Attorney of Pierce County, Mr. Selden, had three
years before publicly and officially declared. Yet for three long
years Rosenbluth was relentlessly subjected to the torments of
hell, but when the day of reckoning came the infamous charge
vanished like the mists of the morning.

It has been said, and it is probably literally true, that this
prosecution has cost the Federal Government nearly $200,000. It
has practically wrecked the career of Rosenbluth, who now stands
before the public an innocent man, exonerated by his Federal pro-
secutors of criminality, as he had previously been by the State au-
uthorities. United States Senators did not, however, hesitate, for political ends, to arraign him at the bar of public opinion, evincing entire willingness that a man, though totally free from a fault, should die upon the scaffold in order that they might gain a petty political advantage.

But there is an even more sordid aspect of this case which should not be overlooked. There lives in Michigan one Henry Ford, who for several years past has been amusing himself by publishing a personal organ known as The Dearborn Independent, which likewise bears the caption "The Ford International Weekly." Learning that Rosenbluth is a Jew, that damning fact was enough. For weeks and months Ford's columns were filled with cunningly contrived appeals to passion and prejudice, with attacks upon those who ventured to stand at the side of the man who had been unjustly accused of a heinous crime. Felix M. Warburg and Colonel Herbert H. Lehman, who were familiar with the social service work of Rosenbluth, and therefore felt that it would be impossible for him to commit such a crime as that laid at his door, went upon his bail bond. As a result their names were dragged into The Dearborn Independent and they were accused of being members of a Jewish conspiracy to cheat the gallows. Rosenbluth's counsel, who likewise happened to be Jews, and who came to his rescue as a matter of simple justice in recognition of their oaths of office, were showered with insults. Senator Calder, Mr. Hoover, Miss Davis, Professor Chapman of Yale University, Mr. Selden and other good citizens who came forward to give to Rosenbluth his due, were denounced, not only as malefactors, but as the tools of a Jewish conspiracy.

The articles of Ford's scrivener made an outcry of promise that astounding disclosures would be made upon the trial. Will Ford now make a retraction? Will he do anything to rehabilitate the victim of his savage and baseless attacks? A more important question, however, arises, and that is, to what extent a man richer than Croesus may shelter himself behind a corporation which is his creature and may thereby be enabled with impunity to spread what charges he will, instead of being brought to the bar of justice.
Even after the collapse of the prosecution of Captain Rosenbluth, his honorable discharge and the dismissal of the indictment, the *Dearborn Independent* was so lost to every consideration of decency as to say: "The shameful interference of racial organizations and the hysterical efforts to make of Captain Rosenbluth an American Dreyfus were amply illustrative of the length to which an alien type of mind will go to neutralize the safeguards which have been set up for the people in our laws and courts:"

To this your President replied:

"The editorial on the Rosenbluth case published in the recent number of the 'Dearborn Independent,' is an illustration of the disgraceful methods of that publication, under cover of which Henry Ford manifests his fanaticism. For weeks and months its columns reeked with vile falsehoods, wicked and insane imaginings, and cunningly contrived appeals to passion and prejudice, in order to compass the destruction of a fellow-being. In spite of Rosenbluth's exoneration by the public authorities of the State of Washington and by the United States District Court, Ford still indulges in insinuations and innuendoes against him and in reflections upon the Jews. He is incapable of ridding that pitiable mind of his of the monomania that has taken possession of it.

"The fact that Captain Rosenbluth's friends came to his rescue, is referred to as 'the shameful interference of racial organizations.' Their efforts to prevent Ford and other enemies of Captain Rosenbluth from virtually 'railroading' him, are declared to be 'illustrative of the length to which an alien type of mind will go to neutralize the safeguards which have been set up for the people in our laws and courts.' What that 'alien type of mind' did was to resort to these very safeguards. The statement of this piratical publication, that it expressed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the two accused men, is belied by the disgraceful vilification which it unceasingly employed while the case was awaiting the action of the courts.

"Even now Ford is attempting to minimize Rosenbluth's judi-
cial exoneration by saying that the trial has not 'cleared up the mystery of Major Cronkhite's death.' There never was the slightest mystery concerning it. The Court of Inquiry held immediately after his death, consisting of brother officers of high rank, found that his death was due to an accidentally self-inflicted wound. The State authorities, after careful investigation, reached the same conclusion, as did the jury in the Federal Court. Again, with characteristic suggestion of a falsehood, Ford declares that 'the confession of Pothier implicating Rosenbluth is still unexplained.'

"The official representative of the State of Washington analyzed the so-called confession and found that it was the result of shameful coercion and duress and was brought about by the application of the infamous third degree. Judge Cushman, in the Federal Court, ruled that the confession to which the Government's star witness testified was worthless and instructed the jury to disregard it. The Secret Service Agent who procured another of these confessions testified that he gave no credence to it. And the jury, by its verdict, gave to all of these so-called confessions their quietus.

"That the prosecution of Captain Rosenbluth did not have a shred of evidence to support it, is established by the fact that the special counsel employed by the Government, after communication with the Department of Justice at Washington, of his own motion and in the absence of Rosenbluth and his counsel, moved for a dismissal of the indictment; so that Rosenbluth and the fifty witnesses whom, at his instance, the Government subpoenaed and brought to Tacoma for his defense, were prevented, after crossing the continent, from giving their testimony. There never was a more complete admission of the utter absence of probable cause than that thus made by the prosecution.

"And yet Ford, the intellectual brother of the Ku Klux Klan, the inspirer of Hitler and Ludendorf, whose text-book is 'The International Jew,' which is distributed throughout the world by this irresponsible disseminator of libels, instead of making reparation, persists, as one would expect a man of his low mentality to do, in his crusade against him upon whom he has inflicted so terrible a wrong. There is not a decent man who would not rather stand
in the shoes of Captain Rosenbluth than in those of Ford, even though he be the richest man in all the world. In the words of the Psalmist:

"'The wicked plotteth against the righteous,
And gnasheth at him with his teeth.
The Lord doth laugh at him,
For He seeth that his day is coming.'"

Your Committee, as in previous years, has endeavored to keep informed of attempts to practice discrimination against Jews, such as, for example, objectionable advertising in the public press, and whenever such matters came under its notice your Committee promptly called them to the attention of the proper authorities, and, in all cases, with but few exceptions, received assurances that they would not recur. There were, however, very few instances of this nature during the past year.

THE BUREAU OF JEWISH SOCIAL RESEARCH

It is now five years that the Committee has maintained the arrangement with the Bureau of Jewish Social Research under which the Bureau prosecutes the statistical and information work which was heretofore the function of the Bureau of Statistics of the American Jewish Committee. The Department of Information and Statistics of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, which is now performing that function, is in charge of Doctor H. S. Linfield, under whose direction the monthly Summary of Events of Jewish Interest is prepared and published, and all the statistical material contained in the American Jewish Year Book is compiled.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK

Volume twenty-six of this annual which recently appeared was prepared, as were all but nine of the series, in the office
of your Committee. It contains biographical sketches of five men of outstanding importance in our community, all of whom had passed away during the preceding eighteen months: Mayer Sulzberger, jurist, publicist, scholar, communal leader, and former President of the American Jewish Committee, who died on April 20, 1923; Simon Wolf, lawyer, communal leader, former United States Consul, who died on June 4, 1923; Joseph Krauskopf, rabbi and communal worker, founder of the National Farm School, who died on June 12, 1923; Henry Berkowitz, rabbi, author, and initiator of the Jewish Chautauqua movement, who died on February 7, 1924; and Benzion Halper, scholar, teacher, and editor for the Jewish Publication Society, who died on March 21, 1924. It was intended that a biography of Emil G. Hirsch, rabbi, educator and orator, who died on January 7, 1923, should also appear in this volume, but Rabbi Louis L. Mann of Chicago who, at a later hour kindly agreed to write the article on Emil G. Hirsch, unfortunately was not able to complete it in time for insertion in this volume.

Aside from the biographical notices, only one special article is given in this issue, namely, "The Yiddish Press—An Americanizing Agency," by Doctor Mordecai Soltes, Director of Extension Education of the Bureau of Jewish Education, New York City. This article was written by Doctor Soltes as his doctorate thesis at Teachers' College, Columbia University. and it was regarded as suitable for publication in the American Jewish Year Book because it gives a vivid and fascinating picture of the rôle of the Yiddish press in that process of the adjustment of the immigrant to his new environment which has come to be called "Americanization." There has been considerable discussion,
especially during the past ten years, as to the desirability and usefulness of the foreign-language press in the United States; extremists have even urged its abolition. But, as Dr. Soltes points out, this radical proposal was made without any adequate examination of the facts about this press, especially as to the nature of the civic attitudes assumed by its editors, which help to mold the character of our adult citizens of foreign origin. Doctor Soltes' investigation, which is the first of its scope in this field and may stimulate others to make similar studies, demonstrates that the Yiddish dailies are "American newspapers printed in Yiddish," and that this press "conceives its main editorial function to be to interpret American events, ideals, and institutions to their immigrant Jewish readers."

The most significant tendencies and noteworthy events of the year 5684 are presented in the form of a Survey of the year, which, like the survey in the two preceding volumes, was prepared by Doctor Harry S. Linfield, who is the compiler and editor of the monthly Summary of Events of Jewish Interest, issued by the Bureau of Jewish Social Research for the American Jewish Committee.

The recurrent features of the Year Book, the various directories and lists, have been carefully brought up to date, as has also been the important section on Statistics, in which is included an abstract of the interesting results of the 1922 Government census in Palestine.

The American Jewish Year Book also contains in permanent form the Seventeenth Annual Report of this Committee.
CONDITION OF THE JEWS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

During the past year, few changes have taken place in the condition of our co-religionists overseas. The most significant new tendencies were the recession of anti-Jewish propaganda in Germany which in the preceding year had assumed alarming proportions, the loss by the Jews of Lithuania of the last vestige of their cherished "national autonomy," the trend toward the complete "Ottomanization" of the Turkish State, and the continuing economic crisis among our brethren in Russia. The following brief review of the condition of the Jewish people in Eastern and Southern Europe and in Palestine is based largely upon the facts of Jewish life gathered by the Department of Information and Statistics of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research.

1. Anti-Jewish Propaganda and Discrimination

Insofar as the plague of anti-Semitism is concerned, the chief sore spots during the past year were Roumania, Germany, Hungary, Poland and Austria. The foul disease appears also to have invaded Russia, where several delegates to a Soviet convention at Zhitomir delivered anti-Semitic addresses. It is important to note, however, that during the past year, anti-Semitic organizations, especially in Hungary and Roumania, fell in popular favor because they were discovered plotting the overthrow of existing governments and planning the inauguration of fascist regimes of the most reactionary type. Such a plot was also recently exposed in Germany, where the dynamiting of several synagogues was to be the signal for a putsch. In that country, too, we saw the
beginning of attempts to bring about an alliance between anti-Semitism and extreme communism.

As for anti-Jewish propaganda, its content has not differed much from preceding years. Henry Ford's "International Jew" continues to be the text-book of the brutal propagandists. The Protocols still enjoy considerable popularity and continue to be translated into various languages. In the Lithuanian editions, the editor makes the revelation that Sir Moses Montefiore is "slated" to become the "King of the World." In Germany, the anti-Semites were in such deadly earnest that they advocated the abandonment of Christianity because of its Jewish associations and the establishment of a new untainted religion. Anti-Semitic agitation appeared also in a new quarter, Turkey, because of the radical changes which were taking place there, especially the abolition of the Khalifate.

There has been considerable discussion as to the origin of the financial support of this propaganda. Where did the anti-Semites in the impoverished countries get the means for the free and lavish distribution of their literature? A witness in a suit brought by Adolf Hitler against a newspaper testified that most of Hitler's support came from America and Czecho-Slovakia. In Jassy, the police discovered a printing plant which was grinding out counterfeit bank notes and anti-Semitic "literature" at the same time.

Anti-Semitism among students at universities continued during the past year, although not as intensely or as extensively as in the year before. It cropped up in Karlsruhe, Germany, in Prague, in Vienna, and it was very violent in Roumania. But in the latter country, there were evidences of a recession. The Congress of University Professors at
Jassy went on record against this form of persecution, and a deputy in Parliament, a former professor, had the courage to say that "the students are a tool in the hands of anti-Semites who desire to become Roumanian Mussolinis."

An event of unusual interest occurred in connection with the order of Von Kahr, the Bavarian dictator, ordering the expulsion of foreign Jews. A number of these were shown to be Polish citizens, whereupon the government of Poland protested and threatened reprisals and actually took steps to retaliate.

In Roumania, the year saw the removal of General Popovici who had been guilty of many outrages against Russian refugees in Bessarabia.

Insofar as actual violence is concerned, the year was made noteworthy by numerous bomb outrages, especially in Hungary. The most shameful of the latter was the one perpetrated at Csongrad, where a bomb was thrown into a hall where a charity dance was being held on Christmas Eve. Two persons were killed outright, and of the forty who were injured one succumbed and a number were maimed. Shortly thereafter, seven men, known to be members of the anti-Semitic Awakening Magyars, were arrested and held for trial. One of them made a confession, which he repudiated at the trial held at Szolnok several months ago. From the vague reports which thus far have come from Hungary, it would seem that the trial was a travesty of justice; it ended in the acquittal of all the accused on the basis of a legal technicality, the exact nature of which has not been reported in the dispatches. Evidently, however, the trial was an outrage piled upon the original outrage, for it was followed by the resignation of Ivan Rakovsky, the Minister of the Interior,
who, in retiring, explained that under such a judicial system there can be no public security. In this connection we direct attention to the recent correspondence of your President with Judge Dowling of this City, who is the President of the Hungary Society of America, and who is distinguished for his high character and humanity. It is to be hoped that he will exert his great influence to end these outrages.

October 17th, 1924.

DEAR MR. MARSHALL:

I take great pleasure in forwarding to you a booklet setting forth the purposes of The Hungary Society of America, an organization incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

I am sure you will approve of the underlying idea of international good-will and understanding, and I extend herewith a hearty invitation to join our Society and to further its aims by your support.

With kindest regards I am,

Yours sincerely,

VICTOR J. DOWLING,
President.

October 18, 1924.

DEAR JUDGE:

I am in receipt of your kind invitation to join your society, which I would not hesitate to do but for the fact that the Hungarian Government and those who are exerting a controlling influence in Hungary continue their persecution of the Jews, which has now been going on for several years, and seek to justify the adoption of the infamous practice of excluding them from schools and colleges according to what they call the numerus clausus doctrine. There is an organization known as the Awakening Magyars, whose sole object seems to be to murder, boycott and insult those of the Jewish faith, many of whom have for centuries lived in Hungary. A series of unspeakable outrages has been committed by this organization, which yields powerful political influence. The govern-
I think that the best work that your organization can do for Hungary would be to exert its influence with the Hungarian Government and the Hungarian people to stop these acts, which savor of the Dark Ages and which are even more vicious than anything thus far done by the Ku Klux Klan, which we both hold in the utmost abhorrence. I feel very deeply in this matter, as you may well imagine, and I look with hope to what may be accomplished in the interests of humanity and justice by you and your associates.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) LOUIS MARSHALL

HON. VICTOR J. DOWLING,
President, The Hungary Society of America.
37 East 28th Street, New York.

October 23, 1924.

DEAR JUDGE:

Since writing to you in answer to your invitation to become a member of The Hungary Society of America, I have been shocked by discovering further evidence of the continuous persecution of the Jews of Hungary. I enclose a clipping from the New York Evening Post of yesterday, which in a few words describes a most tragic condition. There seems to be a united purpose to exclude the Jews from all institutions of learning. The official state of mind is reflected in the words of the Minister of the Interior before the Hungarian Parliament on the discussion of this subject, when he publicly said:

"The students act unlawfully, but I sympathize with them. We cannot punish Hungarian youths for a few Jews."

I call your attention to these facts because I feel that you may be able to use your influence to put an end to these shocking outrages.

Cordially yours,
LOUIS MARSHALL

HON. VICTOR J. DOWLING,
President, The Hungary Society of America,
37 East 28th Street, New York City.
Posnania was also the scene of many outrages. In March, 1924, a wave of disorders began in Bucharest and spread throughout the country. Sporadic acts of violence were still being reported from Transylvania as late as September last. Macedonia and the Yemen were also centers of oppression.

In this connection, it should be noted that the various governments were much more in earnest in suppressing anti-Jewish violence, and several anti-Semitic organizations were dissolved, although the "Awakening Magyars" continue to function. In Soviet Russia, the courts continued the trials of pogromist leaders, and a number of these were sentenced to death. Poland sentenced the Ukrainian leader and pogrom-maker to life imprisonment.

In general, it may be said that while 1924 was marked by many evidences of the persistence of anti-Semitism, the sufferings of the Jews in the economic field, while not so spectacular, were even more intense and widespread.

2. Economic Life

While in all countries of Europe economic life has not recovered from the results of the World War, and suffering and destitution are still widespread among our people in Eastern Europe, it is especially in Russia that the Jews are undergoing the greatest privation and distress. With the exception of a small number who hold government positions and a few who are industrial workers, all the Jews of Russia lack any but the most irregular employment and are leading an extremely precarious existence. It is these millions who are so tragically affected by America's new immigration law and who remain the chief problem before the Jews of the world.
But Russia is not the only country in which existence has been made more difficult for the Jew. The rise of a narrow nationalism in Turkey and in Greece and a movement in both countries to favor the majority nationalities have cut deeply into the economic existence of the Jews, and have created Jewish questions where these did not exist before.

In Russia, the masses of the Jews, prevented on the one hand from following trade, their only means of livelihood in the past, and on the other hand from emigrating, see their only salvation in turning to agriculture. At first, the various local governments placed difficulties in the path of those desiring to settle on the land, but later the Central Government became anxious to facilitate the movement. With the help of American Jewry a beginning has been made in the direction of agricultural experiment, which may prove an outlet to the energy and industry of thousands who are now at the very verge of despair. The problem of Russian Jewry is approaching the catastrophic stage unless help comes from this direction.

3. Spiritual and Intellectual Life

Compulsory Sunday observance was more rigidly enforced in Poland during the year; in Lithuania, a bill for its introduction failed to pass largely because of the opposition of the Bishop of Kovno and the Socialist and peasant deputies in Parliament. The introduction of Sunday observance in Greece has caused consternation among the 80,000 Jews of Salonica, who will now be forced to remain idle an extra day, abandon their Sabbath, or emigrate. But
even Turkey, which had heretofore been one of the most tolerant of nations, has established Friday, the Muhammadan Sabbath, as the national rest day.

Generally speaking, there appears to be a strong desire among Jews everywhere, but especially in Eastern Europe, to educate their children in the tenets of Judaism. Great attention is being paid to the maintenance of the heder and the yeshivah, both of which are becoming increasingly modernized. Even in the Ukraine, where they are illegal, many hadarim were opened. The number of Tarbut schools, in which Hebrew is the language of instruction in Jewish and secular subjects, remained large during the past year, chiefly in Roumania, Poland, Lithuania and Latvia, but there was a perceptible falling off in the number of Yiddish schools. But hampering all these institutions was the lack of means, especially since the suspension of the relief work of the Joint Distribution Committee.

The higher education of Jews was obstructed in Russia by the refusal of the Soviet government to admit any but proletarians to the universities, and in Hungary by the notorious numerus clausus. Italy extended her hospitality to these unfortunates, and 800 Eastern European Jewish students registered in her universities.

Russia was the only country in which any attempt was made deliberately to suppress the Jewish religion. These efforts did not take the form, as in previous years, of the burlesquing of Jewish rites. The requisition of synagogues went on, and early in 1924, the government decreed the abolition of all private schools, secular as well as religious. Many teachers were tried for maintaining hadarim clandestinely. Jewish communists also held public lectures in
which Jewish rites and traditions were held up to ridicule, and quite recently a "model synagogue" was established in which the weekly portion of the Torah is read in a Yiddish translation made by the Communists.

4. PALESTINE

The non-partisan conference relative to Palestine held in New York City on February 17th last will be recalled. Article 4 of the Palestine Mandate provides for the recognition of a Jewish Agency to advise and co-operate with the Administration of Palestine in such matters "as may affect the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine," and "to assist and take part in the development of the country." The same article also provides that the Zionist Organization shall be recognized as such agency and that "it (the Zionist Organization) shall take steps in consultation with His Britannic Majesty's Government, to secure the co-operation of all Jews who are willing to assist in the establishment of the Jewish national home."

In pursuance of this provision of the Mandate, the Executive of the Zionist Organization adopted on February 20, 1923, a resolution directing

"That negotiations be opened with the representatives of leading Jewish communities and organizations with a view to providing for the participation of those bodies in the Jewish Agency and to devising the most appropriate methods of constituting the Agency."

This policy was endorsed by the Thirteenth Zionist Congress held in August 1923.

Following conferences between Dr. Weizmann, the President of the Zionist Organization, and various groups of
Jews in this country, including a number of members of this Committee, a call was issued for a national conference of Jews who are not affiliated with the Zionist Organization "to consider seriously their relations to the economic problems of Palestine and to its cultural and industrial upbuilding." This call was signed by Colonel Herbert Lehman, Doctor Cyrus Adler, Judge Horace Stern, and your President.

The Conference, of which your President was the Chairman, adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas the Palestine Mandate of the League of Nations provides in Article 4 that the Zionist Organization shall secure the co-operation of all Jews in carrying out the terms of the Mandate and whereas the Zionist organization has proposed that non-Zionists become members of the Jewish Agency, be it resolved, that the Chairman appoint a committee of seven, with power to adopt others, to study the subject of the Jewish Agency, and if practicable to formulate an appropriate plan whereby American Jews can associate themselves in such Agency, and that such committee be empowered to confer with the Zionist Organization and other bodies to work out such a plan for the effectuation of the object in view. And be it further resolved, that the committee report its conclusions to a reconvened session of this Conference or by such other method as may be deemed appropriate.

"Resolved, that it be the sense of this assembly that a committee of seven be appointed by the Chairman for the purpose of organizing an investment corporation with adequate capital for the purpose of upbuilding and developing the economic resources of Palestine on a business basis, and which shall enlist, if possible, the co-operation of all existing and operating corporations and groups which have the same end in view."

The Committees provided for in these resolutions were appointed. The Agency Committee has been engaged in the preparation of plans which will form the basis of negotiations with the Zionist Organization, the results of which
will be reported at a second conference which will be held early next year. The Investment Corporation Committee has perfected the details of a plan for the organization of such a corporation, which is about to be launched. The corporation is to be organized under the laws of Delaware with a present capital of $3,000,000 with power to increase it from time to time. It is contemplated to take over from the Joint Distribution Committee a fund of some $450,000 intended to further the economic growth of Palestine and to merge the Palestine Development Council and the American Palestine Company. Its capital is to be loaned at reasonable rates of interest and on such security that it will become a revolving fund, and thus prove the medium for stimulating industry, commerce and agriculture. The public will soon be called upon to subscribe for the shares of the corporation. A strong board of directors will be recruited to conduct the affairs of the promising institution.

ORGANIZATION MATTERS

1. Membership

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

District I. August Kohn, Columbia, S. C.
District II. Moses V. Joseph, Birmingham, Ala.
District III. Ivan Grunsfeld, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
District IV. Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kans.
District V. Louis M. Cole, Los Angeles, Cal.; Daniel Alexander, Salt Lake City, Utah.
District VI. Joseph H. Schanfield, Minneapolis, Minn.;
David B. Eisendrath, Racine, Wis.
District VII. A. G. Becker, M. E. Greenebaum, and
Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.
District VIII. Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, O.; Sig- 
mund Sanger, Toledo, O.
District IX. Cyrus Adler and Morris Wolf, Philadel-
phia, Pa.
District XI. Gordon F. Gallert, Augusta, Me.; Barnett 
Frank, Burlington, Vt.; Nestor Dreyfus, 
New London, Conn.; David A. Ellis, Bos-
ton, Mass.; Lewis Goldberg, Boston, Mass.
District XII. David M. Bressler, Lee K. Frankel, Ma-
rice H. Harris, Edgar J. Nathan, Israel 
Unterberg, and Felix M. Warburg, New 
York City.
District XIII. Horace J. Wolf, Rochester, N. Y.; Fred-
eric Ullman, Buffalo, N. Y.
District XIV. A. J. Dimond, East Orange, N. J.; Sig-
mund Eisner, Red Bank, N. J.; Frederick 
Jay, Newark, N. J.; A. L. Luria, Reading, 
Pa.; William Harris, Allentown, Pa.; A. J. 
Sunstein, Pittsburgh, Pa.
At Large. James Becker, Chicago; Leo M. Brown, 
Mobile; Abel Davis, Chicago; S. Marcus 
Fechheimer, Cincinnati; Eli Frank, Balti-
more; Herbert Friedenwald, Washington; 
Louis E. Kirstein, Boston; Albert D. Las-
ker, Chicago; Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago; 
Jules E. Mastbaum, Philadelphia; Milton 
J. Rosenau, Boston; Henry Sachs, Colo-
rado Springs; Horace Stern, Philadelphia; Frederick W. Wile, Washington.

The terms of the following members expire this year:

District III. Max Heller, New Orleans.
District IV. Chas. Jacobson, Little Rock.
District V. Emanuel Rosenberg, Seattle.
District VI. Henry M. Butzel, Detroit; Victor Rosewater, Omaha; D. M. Naftalin, Fargo.
District VII. James Davis, Chicago; Joseph Stolz, Chicago.
District VIII. Sol. S. Kiser, Indianapolis; Otto Kaufman, Youngstown; David Philipson, Cincinnati.
District IX. Wm Gerstley, Philadelphia.
District X. David Snellenburg, Wilmington.
District XI. Louis Baer, Boston; Felix Vorenberg, Boston; Edward M. Chase, Manchester.
District XIII. Mortimer Adler, Rochester; Benjamin Stolz, Syracuse.
District XIV. Felix Fuld, Newark; William Newcorn, Plainfield; Isaiah Scheeline, Altoona; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh.

You will recall that amendments to the By-Laws were adopted which made provision for the nomination and election of District Representatives by the persons designated as Sustaining Members, who contribute annually to the
funds of the Committee the sum of five dollars or over. In accordance with this provision the President appointed the following Nominating Committee, which was asked to make nominations for Representatives to succeed those members whose terms expire today, and wherever vacancies exist:

District I. Leonard Haas, Atlanta.
District II. Nathan Cohn, Nashville.
District III. Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston.
District IV. Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis.
District V. M. C. Sloss, San Francisco.
District VI. Nat Stone, Milwaukee.
District VII. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago.
District VIII. Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville.
District IX. Ephraim Lederer, Philadelphia.
District X. Fulton Brylawski, Washington.
District XI. Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven.
District XII. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, New York City (Chairman).
District XIII. Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo.
District XIV. Milton M. Adler, Newark.

Following is a list of the nominees suggested by this Committee, who agreed to serve if elected:

District III. Max Heller, New Orleans, La., to be re-elected for term expiring 1929; Barnett E. Marks, Phoenix, Ariz., to fill existing vacancy in the State of Arizona.
District IV. Charles Jacobson, Little Rock, Ark., to be re-elected for term expiring 1929; A. C. Wurmser, Kansas City, Mo., to fill existing vacancy in the State of Missouri.
District V. Emanuel Rosenberg, Seattle, Wash., to be re-elected for term expiring 1929.

District VI. Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich., D. M. Naftalin, Fargo, N. D., to be re-elected for term expiring 1929.

District VII. James Davis and Joseph Stolz, Chicago, Ill., to be re-elected for term expiring 1929.

District VIII. Sol S. Kiser, Indianapolis, Ind., and David Philipson, Cincinnati, O., to be re-elected for term expiring 1929; Samuel Ach, Cincinnati, O., to succeed Otto Kaufman, Youngstown, O.

District IX. Wm. Gerstley, Philadelphia, Pa.; to be re-elected for term expiring 1929.

District X. David Snellenburg, Wilmington, Del., to be re-elected for term expiring 1929.


District XII. Benjamin Altheimer, Henry M. Goldfogle, Max J. Kohler, Bernard Semel, and Oscar S. Straus, all of New York City, to be re-elected for term expiring 1929.

District XIII. Mortimer Adler, Rochester, N. Y., and Benjamin Stolz, Syracuse, N. Y., to be re-elected for term expiring 1929; Mr. Moses F. Aufsesser, Albany, N. Y., to fill existing vacancy in the State of New York (exclusive of New York City).
District XIV. Felix Fuld, Newark, N. J., William Newcorn, Plainfield, N. J., Isaiah Scheeline, Altoona, Pa., A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh, Pa., to be re-elected for term expiring 1929.

These nominations were submitted to the Sustaining Members, who were asked to make independent nominations if they chose to do so. The list of independent nominees who agreed to serve if elected follows:

District III. David Fichman, New Orleans, La., to succeed Max Heller, whose term expires today.

District VI. Harry A. Wolf, Omaha, Neb., to succeed Victor Rosewater, whose term expires today.

District VII. Louis L. Mann, Chicago, Ill., to succeed Joseph Stolz, whose term expires today.

District VIII. Oscar J. Smith, Toledo, O., to succeed Otto Kaufman, whose term expires today.

In those districts where there were both Official and Independent nominations, ballots were prepared which will be canvassed today and the results reported by the tellers appointed by the President, in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws.

Your Committee recommends the election of the following to membership at large: James Becker, Chicago; Leo M. Brown, Mobile; Abel Davis, Chicago; S. Marcus Fechheimer, Cincinnati; Eli Frank, Baltimore; Herbert Friedenwald, Washington; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston; Albert D. Lasker, Chicago; Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago; Jules E. Mastbaum, Philadelphia; Nathan J. Miller, New York; Milton
J. Rosenau, Boston; Victor Rosewater, Omaha; Henry Sachs, Colorado Springs; Horace Stern, Philadelphia; Frederick W. Wile, Washington.

2. FINANCES

The Committee will be interested to learn that during the past year our Committee, as one of the five residuary legatees under the will of Jacob H. Simmons of Syracuse, New York, received a bequest of $799.41. This is the second bequest received by the Committee since its organization, the first one having been made in 1921 by the late Jacob Wertheim who bequeathed to the Committee the sum of $1,000.00 payable in ten annual instalments.

A statement of receipts from the various districts follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Contributions Received for Fiscal Year Ended Oct. 31, 1923</th>
<th>Contributions Received for Current Fiscal Yr. Ended Oct. 31, 1924</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina</td>
<td>$288.00</td>
<td>$303.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee</td>
<td>202.00</td>
<td>359.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas</td>
<td>95.00</td>
<td>526.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri</td>
<td>883.00</td>
<td>1,058.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington</td>
<td>827.00</td>
<td>1,107.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming</td>
<td>709.00</td>
<td>898.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. Illinois</td>
<td>$4,156.00</td>
<td>$4,602.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII. Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia</td>
<td>$1,584.00</td>
<td>$1,187.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX. City of Philadelphia</td>
<td>$2,340.00</td>
<td>$1,927.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia</td>
<td>$688.50</td>
<td>$789.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont</td>
<td>$1,099.50</td>
<td>$1,496.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII. New York City</td>
<td>$9,831.29</td>
<td>$8,789.72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII. New York (exclusive of the City)</td>
<td>$872.00</td>
<td>$2,288.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV. New Jersey, Pennsylvania (exclusive of Philadelphia)</td>
<td>$1,862.50</td>
<td>$2,012.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$26,147.29</strong></td>
<td><strong>$27,353.63</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The report of the auditor shows that the Committee’s income from membership dues was $27,353.63, and from interest on bank balances $138.53, making a total of $27,492.16. Of this amount, $15,623.70 was expended for the maintenance of the Committee’s office; $8,500 was contributed to the support of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research; $500 was contributed to the Foreign Language Information Service; and $1,310.50 was expended for special purposes. The total expenses were thus $25,934.20, which amount deducted from the total receipts, leaves a surplus of $1,557.96.