TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

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SECRETARY
MORRIS D. WALDMAN

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN,
171 Madison Ave., New York City.
To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

Your Executive Committee begs leave to present a brief account of the most important of the matters related to the objects of the Committee, to which attention has been devoted during the past year.

A. DOMESTIC MATTERS

1. Immigration

At the Annual Meeting last year, your Executive Committee called attention to the fact that there was then pending in both Houses of Congress a bill, the purpose of which was to afford relief to those lawfully admitted aliens whose wives and minor children are still abroad, being unable to join them owing to the restrictions established under the quota law of 1924. The bill referred to had been introduced in the Senate by the Honorable James W. Wadsworth of New York and in the House of Representatives by the Honorable Nathan D. Perlman of the same state. It provided for the admission outside of the quota of the wives and minor children of aliens who had been legally admitted as permanent residents to the United States prior to July 1, 1924, and who had declared their intention to become citizens. Thanks to Senator Wadsworth's persistence in the face of what appeared to be certain failure, the bill was passed by the Senate as an amendment to another bill on a cognate subject which had already been adopted by the House and was likely to pass the Senate. In the confusion of the closing days of the session this measure with many others succumbed to the filibuster.

It is not unlikely that this measure will be brought up again for consideration in the Seventieth Congress which will open its sessions in December. There are many individuals as well as civic organizations holding the views which your Committee has expressed from the beginning, that the quota law is causing unmerited hardship to aliens who were admitted prior to its going into effect and to the members of their families who are still abroad. The opponents of this remedial measure come entirely from the ranks
of those who advocate laws even more drastically restrictive than any that have gone before and who have hardened their hearts to any proposal, however logical or humane, which would have the effect of increasing to even a limited extent the number of persons who are admitted to the United States even though it be to meet a temporary emergency. They argue that these aliens ought to have familiarized themselves with the possibilities of the quota legislation before its enactment and should have known that they would find it difficult to have their relatives join them. The Commissioner General of Immigration, the Honorable Harry E. Hull, in a recent statement to the press, has voiced the same view, saying that much of the fault for the separation of families may be attributed to the immigrants themselves, that they know the law, and "yet they leave their wives and families to come here on the gamble that they will be able to slip in in the next monthly quota." Whatever may be said of immigrants admitted after the passage of the Immigration Law of 1924, it is unreasonable to apply the same argument to those who came earlier, under the previous less restricted quota law which was expressly limited in its duration and who would not have anticipated the complete departure by Congress from the established legislative policy of nearly a century.

President Coolidge had in his message to Congress in December, 1925, declared with regard to the immigration situation that it should "be carefully surveyed, in order to ascertain whether it is working a needless hardship upon our own inhabitants." He went on to say: "If it deprives them of the comfort and society of those bound to them by close family ties, such modifications should be adopted as will afford relief . . . we should not be forgetful of the obligations of a common humanity." In his message of December, 1926, the President again referred to this subject, pointing out that the purpose of restriction of immigration was to confer economic benefits upon the United States, but that "it ought not to cause a needless separation of families and dependents from their natural source of support, contrary to the dictates of humanity."

Your Committee fervently hopes that the incoming Congress will heed the advice of President Coolidge and that
an amendment to the law may be passed which shall moderate the harshness and obviate the injustice of this phase of the present law.

Little effort was made at the last session of the Sixty-ninth Congress to push through the proposals for the compulsory registration of immigrants. In his Annual Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, the Honorable James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, did not as in previous years again recommend the passage of such an act. Instead, he suggested that registration be made voluntary and that it should constitute the basis for certificates of arrival for use in naturalization proceedings and other kindred purposes. A bill somewhat along these lines was introduced in the House of Representatives, but was not reported. On the other hand a drastic deportation bill was strongly urged and was opposed, because of its unjustifiable stringency which would have made it the medium of blackmail and persecution.

2. Naturalization

Serious difficulties of various kinds prevent the naturalization of many thousands of foreign-born residents. This is largely due to a failure to provide adequate facilities in New York City and in other important centres, where naturalization has been wholly taken over by the overcrowded federal courts, due to insufficient personnel, to crowded calendars and insufficient accommodations. Another cause has been the application of harsh and often arbitrary and unreasonable educational tests to those seeking citizenship. This has resulted in serious increases in the percentage of rejections by recent legislation. To a marked degree this is attributable to the fact that responsibility has been shifted practically from the judges to bureaucratic examiners. But in addition to this, in passing on the legal qualification of applicants, it is believed that the statute has been erroneously interpreted in various courts, whose dicta are apt to be regarded as law by the lay examiners and to govern their action. A ruling which was obiter has been made recently by one of the federal courts approving of the contentions of the Labor Depart-
ment as to the supposed non-naturalizability of residents of the United States whose wives and minor children are still abroad being unable to join them here. This theory was considered at length in our Annual Report of November, 1925 (reprinted in the American Jewish Year Book for 1926-7, pages 454-467). The remarks to which we refer are contained in an opinion rendered in which it was said:

"In this connection I cannot help but call attention to the fact that the provisions of the immigration law which confer privileges and immunities upon aliens desiring to enter this country by virtue of judicial action under the naturalization laws clearly was the inducting cause for the reprehensible conduct of this alien. It has been with a sense of deep concern that I have noted the large number of aliens seeking naturalization who have wife and minor children abroad. Some of them who have come into court before me have frankly admitted that the reason they seek naturalization is to be able to bring members of their family from foreign countries, who are unable to meet the requirements of the immigration law, but who would be privileged were the applicant a citizen of the United States. An alien who approaches our courts, asking that he be made a citizen, with no higher purpose than to circumvent the immigration law, clearly is disqualified. He has not met the requirements of our naturalization law, nor the ideals of the American people with reference to that subject."

We permit ourselves to say that there are those who believe that the converse of this reasoning seems to be more persuasive, namely, that an applicant for naturalization who does not desire or who would falsely assert that he does not wish to have his family join him, would thereby demonstrate himself to be unworthy of American citizenship. It is to be hoped that this proposition may soon be subjected to the critical scrutiny of a federal appellate court.

Another recent naturalization decision is likely to cause much hardship. It was rendered by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in the case of U. S. vs. Maney, reported in 21 Fed. (2) 28, where a divided court reversed the decision of the U. S. District Court in favor of naturalization. There, applicant's certificate of arrival was not attached to his petition for naturalization when filed, as it should have been; but twenty days later, the Department of Labor caused it to be filed. When the application for naturalization subsequently came up for
hearing, the naturalization examiner asked for the dismissal of the proceeding for the reason that the landing certificate was not attached to the application when originally filed. The District Court, however, amended the proceeding by ordering the certificate to be regarded as filed with the petition. Naturalization having been granted, the Government instituted a proceeding to cancel the decree of naturalization upon this technicality. The proceedings of the Government were dismissed in the District Court in an able opinion (13 Fed. (2) 662). On appeal, however, the majority of the Circuit Court of Appeals held this defect to be fatal, and vacated the naturalization on a literal interpretation of an obscurely phrased clause of the naturalization law. In *ex parte* naturalization proceedings, in which applicants are rarely represented by counsel, innumerable petty technical errors of no significance have arisen from time to time, through inadvertence and without fault on the part of the applicants. It, therefore, is to be feared that this decision, if not reversed, may lead to many cancellations of naturalization. This Committee has urged the counsel in charge of the case to apply to the U. S. Supreme Court for a writ of *certiorari* in order that there may be an authoritative determination of this important proposition. Such an application is now pending.

### 3. Religious and Racial Intolerance

In respect of religious and racial intolerance in our country, the past year witnessed the practical cessation of all organized anti-Jewish propaganda. In January, the attention of the Committee was called to the fact that the announcer of a New York City radio broadcasting station maintained by Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson and a group calling themselves Christian Scientists frequently delivered himself of scurrilous remarks aimed at Roman Catholics and Jews. The President of your Committee looked into the matter and the following correspondence ensued:

January 10, 1927.

**Dear Mrs. Stetson:**

I am informed that Radio Station WHAP is conducted under your auspices or those of the organization to which you belong. I have recently heard your readings from that station. It has become
notorious that for some time past addresses have been delivered from this station by one Ford and others, consisting of violent attacks upon Jews and Catholics. They are persistent, malignant and vicious. I would scarcely have believed the reports as to the character of these attacks had I not with my own ears listened to one of them some weeks ago. It seemed extraordinary to me that anybody would venture in this free land to indulge in such vituperation. What accentuates the evil of such an act is the fact that the speaker was acting under the auspices of a religious body, a branch of the Christian Science Church. Judging from your readings, its fundamental idea seems to be that salvation is to be attained through the science of religion, which is to bring about mental and physical health. But how can that be accomplished when the very air is poisoned and rendered mephitic by the emanations of hatred, prejudice and intolerance, which proceed from the station which your organization is maintaining? It would seem to me that you would advance the cause of mental and moral hygiene by abating this nuisance.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Louis Marshall.

Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson,
7 West 96th Street,
New York City.

January 13, 1927.

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

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Your letter in regard to Station WHAP was received. You are correct, in your estimate of the readings, which are given by me from the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and my forever Leader and Teacher, as well as the readings from my books and those of my student practitioners, given by my students. The purpose of these readings is, to bring healing to the world. This healing includes the three-fold work of the Messiah, or Christ, the eternal Son of God, namely, the healing of sin, sickness, and death.

Your letter protests against certain denunciatory addresses, delivered from Station WHAP, which you say are directed against Roman Catholics and Jews. I have been taught, dear Mr. Marshall, by my Leader and Teacher, Mary Baker Eddy, from my earliest touch with her, that the healing of sin involves and requires the denunciation of sin and the sinner. There is no other way under heaven whereby sin can be destroyed; neither is the healing of sickness and so-called death possible, except through the destruction of sin. It is written in the Scriptures: "Without holiness, no man shall see God." Christ Jesus did not hesitate to denounce sin and sinners, in the strongest language, to the end, that the sin and evil which hold the world in bondage, shall, and must be destroyed.
However, these denunciations are never personal, but are directed against any system which teaches, encourages or allows the committing of evil, in any form. The Roman Catholic system, under its pope and hierarchy, does teach, encourage and allow the committing of evil, in all its forms, and this system is designated in Holy Scripture as "anti-Christ," "the great red dragon," and similar names, symbolic of its evil character. (See Revelation.) This system, in its practice and teaching, perpetuates the propagation of flesh and blood, which constitutes the belief of life in matter, which is the foundation of all evil, since God is spirit, and He is not the author of flesh and blood. There is no (one) on the earth, who can successfully contradict this statement. Mrs. Eddy writes:

Man is not material; he is spiritual.

(Science and Health, page 468.)

Therefore, Station WHAP does denounce and condemn Roman Catholicism, its pope and hierarchy, its prelates, its ecclesiastical and lay militant orders, and its entire membership, as well as its practice; and this Station will continue so to denounce and condemn Roman Catholicism, until the entire system of popery is expelled from America. This is the command of Christ.

The case is somewhat different with Jewry. I have, among my body of Christian Science students, many Jews, who are noble, good, true, pure men and women, and who are living lives in accordance with the highest ideals of Christ's Christianity. I count them among my best students. There are many Jews in the outside world, also, who recognize the value of the pure Christian idealism for which America stands, and which is essentially involved in American citizenship, and fundamental thereto.

Nevertheless, there is another class of Jew, unfortunately, who seeks, for some unaccountable reason—perhaps from the common perversion of the natural man—to break down American ideals of purity in morals, honesty in business, and refinement and culture in society. We have evidence a-plenty of this evil tendency on the part of these evil-minded Jews, in the growth of vile literature, including popular magazines, the increase of lewd plays and moving pictures, the corrupt practices in the business world, and the lowering of the American standards of social refinement and culture.

Dear Mr. Marshall, I, as a follower of Christ Jesus and Mary Baker Eddy, and as an American, whose ancestors were among the Pilgrim fathers and mothers, who came to America, in the Mayflower, in 1620, to "find freedom to worship God,"—I may say, that I am descended from Captain Myles Standish, and also from John Alden and Priscilla Mullins—I have the right, as a Christian Scientist and an American citizen, to denounce evil and all evil-doers, and I shall not flinch from this imperative duty, until all evil shall depart from America, and from the world.

To those who earnestly desire the healing which comes through the beneficent ministration of Christian Science, and who are willing to obey the loving command of Christ, who, when he healed, said, "Go, and sin no more." I and my students stand ready to speak the word and give the healing of which the world today
stands in so great need. My books are a record of my work for forty years, and they attest, upon unimpeachable authority and evidence, that I and my student body have freely bestowed this healing work upon thousands of people, which work we are today extending to millions, by means of the radio, through station WHAP.

With kindest regards, dear Mr. Marshall, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Augusta E. Stetson.

James P. B. Hyndman,
Assistant Secretary.

January 15, 1927.

Dear Mrs. Stetson:

I am in receipt of yours of the 13th instant, in answer to mine regarding Station WHAP. I have likewise received various books explanatory of Christian Science, which I shall be very glad to keep for further study and future reference.

I must confess that I am greatly surprised that you justify the denunciation and condemnation of Roman Catholicism and of Jews who are not included in what you describe as your "body of Christian Science students." All through the books which you have sent me there runs the thought of the Fatherhood of God and that God is Love. I think it is proper to quote your own words from the book entitled "Greetings and a Message to the Dear Children." There you say (pp. 9, 10):

"You know that you must love your little brothers and sisters and be unselfish and kind, and share with them the good things you have if you wish to be happy, and make your earthly father and mother and home happy. As you grow older you will see, that if there is but one God, one creator, and this God is Life and Love, that every one must be your brother or sister and you must love them, because God is Life and Love, and He made them like Himself:—good, and that they are all His good children, whom He made in 'His own image.'"

I also note that throughout your books you quote Scripture, including not only the so-called New Testament, but also the Old Testament. I do not therefore imagine that you repudiate the words of Malachi, that have thundered down through the ages:

"Have we not all one father?
Hath not one God created us?
Why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother,
By profaning the covenant of our fathers?"

There seems to be a great gap between what you have preached and what you are now saying and doing. You seek to justify yourself by saying that Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of Christian Science, has declared that the healing of sin involves and requires the denunciation of sin and the sinner. What you are doing is not to denounce individual sinners or individual wrongdoing. You are attacking the Roman Catholic Church, the Pope and the hierarchy, and its entire membership, and you calmly say that Station WHAP "will continue so to denounce and condemn Roman Catholicism un-
til the entire system of popery is expelled from America." You are thus permitting yourself to sit in judgment upon the opinions and convictions of your brothers and sisters of the Catholic Church. Your characterize them as "anti-Christ" and by other names, which you say are "symbolic of evil character."

Upon analysis it would seem that the real ground of your attack is that the doctrines and teachings of Mrs. Eddy are not accepted by the Roman Catholics. But are they accepted by Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists to refer to only a few of the many Christian sects? And are they adopted by the hundreds of millions of human beings who live in Asia and Africa and other parts of the world? Do you seriously believe that you and the members of the Christian Science Church, whose very existence dates back but a few decades, have the right to condemn and threaten with expulsion from America millions of other Christians who do not see eye to eye with you? Have you any better right to regard them as "anti-Christ," whatever that may mean, than they have to make the same charge against Christian Science? You are assuming a tremendous responsibility.

You say that the case is somewhat different with Jewry. In what respect? We are not even Christians. We do not accept Christ. We have entertained these views for fifty centuries. We have given to the world the very Bible upon which you base your faith. You say that you have in your body of Christian Science students many Jews "who are living lives in accordance with the highest ideals of Christ's Christianity." Of course you count them among your best students, and yet you still call them Jews and through your station are attacking them as well as those who do not recognize Christian Science. You then proceed to say that there is another class of Jews who "break down American ideals of purity in morals, honesty in business and refinement and culture in society."

Has it occurred to you that these people whom you call Jews, are merely individuals who have no regard for Judaism or for any other faith, just as there are millions of so-called Christians who have no regard for any form of Christianity? They are condemned by Jews, not only for their wrongdoing, but also because of the stain which is placed upon the name of the Jew in consequence of the perverted ideas of many non-Jews who attribute the sins of an individual to the race or creed to which the ancestors of such persons may have been attached. You would at once rebel at the thought that, because there are some Christian Scientists who are evil-doers; their sins should be laid at the door of Christian Science. I can assure you that, so far as purity in morals, honesty in business and refinement and culture in society are concerned, the Jews need not be ashamed of comparison with the descendants of the Pilgrim fathers and mothers, or with any other section of the American people.

If you wish to denounce sin and the sinner, do so, provided we really know what is meant by those terms; but in the name of all that is sacred do not disregard the lesson that you yourself have
taught to little children in the passage which I have quoted from your book. It does not seem possible that you think it consistent to teach the doctrine of brotherhood and love to little children, and at the same time inculcate in them the thought that when they grow up they may turn their faces against that humane doctrine.

My mind is so constituted that I have no patience with metaphysics or ecclesiastical refinements. I believe that all of us have the right to seek salvation in our own way, without let or hindrance. So long as we observe the laws of the state and the rules of decency and morality, we should be free from wanton attacks and insults. That is my interpretation of the doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. Your philosophy, led to its logical conclusion, would justify the extermination by Christian Scientists, if they were strong enough, of all Roman Catholics and all Jews who are unwilling to accept the revelation of Mary Baker Eddy.

Apparently it will do no good, but as an American citizen who believes in the sanctity of the Constitution, and as a human being who believes in the sanctity of humanity, I protest against the dangerous practice that you have adopted of instilling in the public mind hatred and enmity against Roman Catholics and Jews because their religious beliefs differ from yours. Such actions are to my mind the very acme of sin.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Louis Marshall.

Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson,
7 West 96th Street,
New York City.

This correspondence was followed by a cessation of the anti-Jewish attacks, but there was no abatement of the virulence of those directed against the Roman Catholic Church.

You have already been informed of the proceedings which culminated, on June 30, 1927, in the publication by Mr. Henry Ford of Detroit, of a statement whereby he retracted the anti-Jewish charges published from time to time since May, 1920, in his weekly the Dearborn Independent and in pamphlet form under the title the International Jew, apologized to the Jewish people for having permitted the publication of these charges, promised to withdraw from circulation the pamphlets which have been distributed throughout the country and in foreign lands, and to make it known in every way possible that these charges have his unqualified disapproval. The documents relating to these negotiations between the representatives
of Mr. Ford and your President are appended to this report.*

The correspondence was widely published and commented upon in the press not only of the United States but also of practically every country of the world. Your Committee believes that Mr. Ford’s step will go a long way toward counteracting the evil done by the dissemination of the libels which had been published in the Dearborn Independent and collected in pamphlet form. There is no doubt, however, that anti-Jewish propagandists will continue to use much of this voluminous material, and to this extent the harm done is irreparable.

Shortly after the issuance of Mr. Ford’s statement of June 30, 1927, in which, among other things he announced that the pamphlets which have been distributed throughout the country and in foreign lands would be withdrawn from circulation, the notorious anti-Semitic agitator Theodor Fritsch and the Hammer Verlag of Leipzig, Germany, with which he appears to be connected, publicly denied that Mr. Ford had made the statement, adding: “Were it true, Mr. Ford would have withdrawn from me the publication rights of the International Jew,” thus asserting that he claimed to possess such publication rights. In a subsequent statement he announced that the publication and distribution of the pamphlet would be continued, and indulged in a series of falsehoods which were an insult not only to the Jews, but also to Mr. Ford.

Your president called these facts to the attention of Mr. Ford, who, under date of November 1, 1927, sent the following letter to Fritsch:


THEODOR FRITSCH,
Koenigstrasse 17,
Leipzig, Germany.

Dear Sir:

On June 30, 1927, I issued a statement regarding articles concerning the Jews which had appeared in the Dearborn Independent and some of which had been reprinted in pamphlet form under the title “The International Jew.” Being satisfied that these publications were unwarranted and that consequently it was my duty as an honorable man to retract the charges against the Jews con-

tained in these publications and to withdraw the publications from circulation, I gave this statement the fullest publicity, and took it for granted that my wish in this regard would be scrupulously observed. I am enclosing a correct and authorized copy of that statement. All of the copies of "The International Jew" in the possession or under the control of the Dearborn Publishing Company have been destroyed at my instance.

I am informed through the public prints that you are still publishing and circulating these pamphlets in various European countries in a number of languages, using my name in connection therewith and asserting that the publication rights thereof have not been withdrawn.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to my wishes in this regard, you are accordingly notified that whatever rights you have or claim to have to publish "The International Jew" anywhere or in any language whatsoever, are hereby revoked and terminated, and that the publication, sale or other distribution of "The International Jew" and the use of the name of Henry Ford or of the Dearborn Publishing Company in connection therewith, by you or by any person or corporation claiming under you or acting by your authority as agent, licensee or otherwise, are hereby forbidden.

In acknowledging this letter will you kindly inform me of your assurance that you will in all respects acquiesce in this demand.

Yours truly,
HENRY FORD.

An identical letter was sent to Hammer-Verlag of Leipzig, the publishers of the foreign editions of "The International Jew."

In September, the Executive Board of the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods called your Committee's attention to the activities of an organization called the Industrial Defense Association, Inc., having its headquarters in Boston, Mass., which was disseminating anti-Semitic literature, in the form of an official publication entitled What's What and leaflets put out by The Britons, an anti-Semitic organization in England. As the most prominent name on the Advisory Board of the Industrial Defense Association, Inc., was that of General Clarence R. Edwards, your President sent the following letter to him to the address of the Association:

DEAR GENERAL EDWARDS:

My attention has been called to Vol. I, No. 3, of a publication entitled "What's What," also to a pamphlet entitled "The Future Domination" purporting to be published by The Britons Publish-
ing Society, and to another pamphlet entitled "White Labor Versus Red," with a Synopsis of "The Protocols," both stamped "Distributed by Industrial Defense Asso., Inc., 7 Water St., Boston." It appears from the official publication of that association that you are one of its Advisory Board and that Mr. Edward H. Hunter is the Executive Secretary.

I will assume that you do not intend to give your sanction to the circulation of forgeries, but I can say without hesitation that all that is said in these two pamphlets with regard to the so-called Protocols and to a pretended discourse claimed to have been delivered by a Rabbi with the authority of one "Sir John Redcliffe" is an unqualified fabrication. That has been established by disclosures made several years ago by The London Times. That is likewise established by the intrinsic evidence of the alleged Protocols. In brief the facts are these:

About 1865 one Joly, a Catholic lawyer of Paris who was inimical to Napoleon III, who was then the Emperor of France, and who desired to make him appear in a despicable light, wrote an imaginative work called "The Discourse in Hell Between Machiavelli and Montesquieu." In the course of this dialogue Machiavelli, who was intended to represent Napoleon III, made use of expressions as indicating his policy, which are identical with those contained in the Protocols, which are claimed to have been written a third of a century later. Some years after the July book was written one Goedsche, a German who had been convicted of forgery, wrote a book called "Paris-Biarritz" under the pseudonym of Sir John Redcliffe. In this book appeared a fantastic chapter purporting to give an account of a meeting held in a cemetery at Prague at which representatives of the Twelve Tribes of Israel, ten of which had been lost for centuries, reported at midnight what they had done during the previous century for the purpose of carrying out a plot to obtain world power for the Jews. Anybody who reads this chapter and believes a word of what there appears must be in a psychopathic condition. Some years later this chapter of Goedsche's novel based on Joly's book was transformed into a pretended discourse by a Rabbi who never existed, and was published in a number of anti-Semitic newspapers, but was so absurd that no attention was given to it at the time of such publication. Still later the Secret Police of Russia, for the purpose of carrying out their usual plan of making the Jew a scapegoat for the sins of the Russian autocracy, caused one Nilus to create, on the basis of these several concoctions, the so-called "Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion." In their present form they have undergone various changes, and the account of how the so-called documents came into the possession of Nilus is utterly preposterous.

The Joly book had been forgotten until it was discovered in Constantinople, some time in 1923, by a correspondent of The London Times. He immediately recognized its practical identity with the Protocols, which had recently been published. He called the subject to the attention of his newspaper, which on making
inquiry at the British Museum found that a copy of the Joly book was in that library. In consequence of this discovery The London Times, which had previously been somewhat impressed by the Protocols, denounced them as a base forgery.

Now your organization, using your name as one of its sponsors, is circulating what it calls a Synopsis of this vile forgery, is making it the basis of an attack upon the Jews, and is lending support to the extraordinary theory that the Jews are not only seeking to dominate, but are actually dominating, capital and labor. In other words fifteen million people, of whom the greater part are in abject poverty as a result of age-long persecution to which they have been and still are being subjected, are controlling the one billion five hundred million and more of the inhabitants of the earth. Your organization is likewise making it appear that the mythical Sir John Redcliffe was a reality, and by his alleged authority is distributing the so-called discourse by a Rabbi who never existed, which is nothing more or less than a re-hash of the blood and thunder story of the forger Goedsche, whose inspiration comes from the Joly book, which, as I have said, has no relation to the Jews and was merely a satire against Napoleon III.

As an honorable man I am confident that with these facts brought to your attention you will put an end to this wanton attack upon your fellow-citizens of the Jewish faith.

Let me call your attention to the fact that in the Dearborn Independent and in the pamphlets called The International Jew, based upon articles contained in the Dearborn Independent, these same Protocols were made the starting point of a long continued attack upon the Jews. You must be aware of the fact that on June 30, 1927, Mr. Henry Ford, the owner of the Dearborn Independent and the publisher of The International Jew, having as a result of a careful investigation satisfied himself that the charges made in those publications against the Jews were false, confessed the wrong that he had done, retracted the charges made, and asked forgiveness of those whom he had greatly injured by the dissemination of the wicked accusations contained in these publications. For your information I am handing you a pamphlet in which will be found Mr. Ford's statement, which was forwarded to me at his instance, and my reply thereto.

I earnestly hope that the Industrial Defense Association, Inc., will follow the example of Mr. Ford and will cease to issue such literature as that to which I have referred. "The Britons" or "The Britons Publishing Society," whose imprint your pamphlets bear, is an organization with which men like you should be unwilling to affiliate.

Very cordially yours

(Signed) Louis Marshall.

Gen. Clarence R. Edwards,
Care Industrial Defense Association, Inc.,
7 Water Street, Boston, Mass.
Upon learning that this letter had not been forwarded to General Edwards, a copy was sent to him to his home. This brought the following reply:

September 28, 1927.

My dear Mr. Marshall:

I did not receive your letter of September 21st. I hasten to tell you that early this summer somebody came here and mentioned that the Industrial Defense Association was making charges that could not be substantiated and I immediately told them to take my name off of their letterhead.

In fact my connection with the Association came through General Bisbee, one of my old Generals who brought me up. He was the head of it and he told me that they were working to defeat this radicalism and "Peace at any Price" even "Peace with dishonor but Peace." At the time I told them I was so busy I could not be active . . . and would have to count on General Bisbee and his Board of Directors to be very careful of their statements. I must say that I have only read one or two of their circulars as I did not think they would put me on their Board when I said that I could not be active.

As regards my attitude toward the Jew it is rather amusing. Rabbi Wise will tell you that because in my Division I had some 1500 or 1600 Jews, 85 of whom were killed and about 300 wounded, I have made several addresses paying tribute to their valor like other Americans and always praising the doing away of the antipathy relating to race, religion and class. So I am sorry that I have been supposed to endorse anything of that nature. As Mr. Hunter has already told you that I have resigned I do not think there is anything more to say except that I am awfully sorry this has happened.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) C. R. Edwards.

In response to this, your President wrote:

September 30, 1927.

Dear General Edwards:

I wish to thank you for your very satisfactory letter of the 28th instant. I was confident that you could not possibly entertain such views as those which are advocated by the Industrial Defense Association and that you would not sanction the circulation of such demonstrated falsehoods as were contained in the publication of The Britons and The Briton Publishing Company. One who has seen the Jews in action in times of peril, as you have, and has beheld them fighting for our country's flag and laying down their lives for the perpetuation of its institutions, knows how impossible it is for the Jews in time of peace to do anything which would militate against our country's welfare. Nothing can be more hostile to that spirit of unity which should exist among our citizens than to stir up
hatred, prejudice and antipathy because of differences of race, religion or social position.
With best regards, I am,

Very cordially yours,

(Signed) Louis Marshall.

Gen. C. R. Edwards,
Doneroving,
Westwood, Mass.

4. **Jewish Political Clubs**

Recently, the President of your Committee received a letter from the secretary of a so-called “Hebrew” Democratic Club, containing the information that the club had been organized in July of this year and that within three months thereafter an active membership of more than 250 men had been built up. “The objects of our organization,” wrote the secretary “are to promote the welfare of the Jewish people, to take an active part in civic welfare and betterment, charitable interests, and to get behind those Jewish young men who are deserving of political recognition.” He went on to inform Mr. Marshall that there had been some discussion “in regard to the use of the name ‘Hebrew’ in connection with a political organization” and the club was desirous of obtaining the views on that question of leading Jews. In response to the secretary’s request that Mr. Marshall give his impartial opinion on the matter, he wrote the letter which follows:

**Dear Sir:**

I am in receipt of yours of the — instant, in which you ask my opinion as to the propriety of using the word “Hebrew” in connection with a political organization. I am very glad to embrace this opportunity to express to you my views on this important subject.

To my mind nothing can be more objectionable than to resort to such practice. It is undignified, it is un-American, it is un-Jewish. In this country, where there is a separation of Church and State, where freedom of conscience is guaranteed by State and Federal Constitutions, where every dweller in the land may unquestionably observe his religious belief, where we are all one people, to designate a political club as Hebrew, Jewish, Catholic, German, Irish or Italian, is an evidence of shockingly bad taste and of a lack of appreciation of what America stands for. Whenever I hear of any body of men who thus brand themselves politically, I immediately ask myself what is their game, whose political chestnuts are they seeking to pull out of the fire, what is their conception of citizenship and politics, whose collar are they wearing and what boss are they
seeking to influence? Every decent-thinking man when confronted with such a situation recoils in disgust.

I approve of political clubs, whether they be Republican, Democratic or Independent, provided they are devoted to the serious study of political and governmental principles, to the education of their members in the organic law of the State and Nation and in matters of public concern. But when such a club is called either the Hebrew Republican Club or the Hebrew Democratic Club, it at once gives rise to the impression that the men in the club are influenced by sordid reasons and not by those elevated considerations which should lead to the formation of such an organization. The non-Jew at once entertains suspicion of such an organization and loses respect for its members. Even politicians gauge the club by the name which it adopts and draw inferences which are not complimentary to the sponsors.

We Jews especially owe a duty to ourselves to occupy a dignified attitude toward public questions—not to cheapen our name, not to permit it to be dragged through the mud of ward politics. It should have to us a sacred connotation and should not be placed in danger of being soiled and contaminated. Moreover, why should we Jews give rise to any inference that we have a special ax to grind, that our politics have a selfish tinge, and why should we, who in the past suffered because of our religion, now create even a suspicion that we are entering into politics under the banner of separatism? We are opposed to the Ku-Klux-Klan, we were opposed to the A. P. A. and to the Know Nothings, but we are imitating them when we call ourselves Hebrew Democrats and Hebrew Republicans, and Hebrew this and Hebrew that.

I have at various times been approached by men high in political life with the question, What can be done to gather in "the Hebrew vote?" I have told them invariably that there is no Hebrew vote, that we are American citizens, and that we adopt the principles of one or the other of the parties in accordance with our idea as to what best contributes to the welfare of the country. I have also told them that if I ever heard of any attempt by my own party to differentiate between its members on the basis of their religious faith, I would denounce it as being hostile to the spirit which should prevail in our country. On every occasion these gentlemen have apologized and have thanked me for the opinions expressed.

I am perhaps speaking more vehemently than is necessary, but I regard this to be a matter of vital importance. I am probably impelled to do so by that part of your letterhead which reads: "Hebrew Democratic Club of X for the Interest of Hebrew Citizens of X." Can anything be more damning than such an expression? What is the interest of the Hebrew citizens of X as distinguished from the interest of all the citizens of X—Jewish, Catholic or Protestant? Suppose our Catholic friends should form a club and call it the Catholic Republican Club of X for the Interest of the Catholic Citizens of X, or some of our Protestant friends should call a club the Presbyterian Democratic Club of X for the Interest of the Presbyterian Citizens of X. Who would protest
Loudest under such circumstances? I venture to say that it would be the citizens of the Jewish faith, and they would be entirely justified unless by their own example they encouraged such forms of organization.

Coming to the second paragraph of your letter, I feel shocked. You say: "The objects of our organization are to promote the welfare of the Jewish people, to take an active part in civic welfare and betterment, charitable interests, and to get behind those Jewish young men who are deserving of political recognition."

I do not understand why you differentiate between "the welfare of the Jewish people" and "civic welfare and betterment." Does not the promotion of the latter promote the welfare of the Jewish people as fully as it deserves to be promoted?

I do not know what "charitable interests" have to do with a political club. I know that there are some political clubs which during election time seek charitable contributions from political candidates. To me this is a degradation of one of the noblest sentiments of humanity.

And then to form a club for the purpose of having it advance the interests of "Jewish young men who are deserving of political recognition." You are playing with fire and with edged tools when you announce this as the ultimate purpose of your organization. This idea of getting political recognition because one is a Jew is, to me, unspeakably shameful. Men will get their deserts without that kind of boosting. Let the Jewish young men become good citizens, perform their public and private duties, gain a reputation for integrity and ability and modesty, and it will not be necessary to form a club to hoist them into public office.

I earnestly hope that your organization will revise its purposes and change its name without delay. By doing so its members would honor the Jewish name instead of debasing it.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Louis Marshall.

5. Bureau of Jewish Social Research

During the past year, the Committee continued to maintain its connection with the Bureau of Jewish Social Research in which the Bureau of Statistics, formerly maintained by the Committee, merged, and toward the support of which the Committee as for several years past, made an annual contribution of $8,500. The Department of Information and Statistics of this Bureau, under the direction of Doctor H. S. Linfield, has been performing the functions which had formerly been the work of the Bureau of Statistics; these include the maintenance of information files and indices, and the preparation of statistical tables, directories and other data for the American Jewish Year
Book; this department also prepared for the Committee a Summary of Events of Jewish Interest which appeared as a monthly from September 8, 1921 to May 31, 1926, and since then has been a quarterly publication.

During the year, your Committee and the Trustees of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, in the course of conferences to discuss the work of the Bureau, agreed that it would be to the best interest of both the Bureau and the Committee if the existing arrangement were terminated and that such work as was being done for the Committee by the Bureau, be continued under the direct auspices of the Committee. Accordingly, it has been mutually agreed that the present arrangement come to an end with the close of 1927, it being understood that the Statistical Department of the Committee is not to duplicate the functions of the Bureau, and that whenever this is practicable the services of the Bureau are to be employed in such surveys or investigations as the Committee may decide to have made from time to time. Your Committee will, in the meantime, determine to what extent the statistical work heretofore done under the auspices of the Bureau shall be continued by the Committee.

6. Census of Jewish Congregations

Since April of the present year, a special staff under the supervision of Doctor Linfield, has been cooperating with the United States Bureau of the Census in obtaining the information as to Jewish religious organizations required for the decennial census of religious bodies. It was estimated, as we informed you at our last meeting, that the minimum cost of this work would not be much below $35,000. An endeavor was made by the Committee to raise the necessary money, and to this end the following special contributions were secured:

Paul Baerwald, $500; Henry Ittleson, $250; Ludwig Vogelstein, $100; Felix Fuld, $1,700; Joseph Leblang, $500; New York Foundation, $3,500; Felix M. Warburg, $500; A. M. Heinsheimer, $200.

In addition, a number of our sustaining members responded to the Committee's plea for additional funds to carry on this work and to enable the Committee to engage
in other activities by increasing their contributions. This subject will be further discussed under finances.

In all but eleven cities, it will be possible by correspondence to secure the information required by the Census Bureau which will prove also of great importance to our own community. In the following cities, however, special methods involving the employment of canvassers will have to be worked out in cooperation with the leaders of the local communities: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis. Inasmuch as the information to be gathered in these cities is likely to be of value to the local communities, it is hoped that it may be possible to have the work financed by each of these communities so as to relieve the Committee of the financial burden involved.

A memorandum on the scope and progress of the work of this Census will be presented later and appended to this report.*

7. THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK

The twenty-ninth volume of the American Jewish Year Book which was published last September was, as were nineteen of its predecessors, prepared in the office of the Committee. In addition to biographies of the late Oscar Solomon Straus and Israel Zangwill, the Year Book contains as a special feature an article on the Jews of Hungary based on the Census of 1920 and prepared by Doctor Linfield. The data included in the article will be found of great interest as reflecting the life of Jews in another country, especially those statistics which bear upon birth, marriage and divorce, conversion and apostasy, death, and especially, in view of the existence of the legal restriction upon the enrollment of Jews in universities, those bearing upon that feature. The Year Book also contains the usual Survey of the Year and the various directories of organizations, lists and tables which were all painstakingly revised and brought up to date. The Twentieth Annual Report of the American Jewish Committee is published in permanent form in this volume.

* See pages 00 to 000.
B. CONDITION OF JEWS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

During the past year, there were several events of a distressing nature affecting Jews in various countries. Your Committee believes, however, that these are merely temporary set-backs and that the trend toward better times noted in the reports rendered to you at the Nineteenth and Twentieth Annual Meetings, has not been hindered. In Palestine, there was a severe unemployment crisis which is still continuing; in Russia there has been an increase of anti-Semitism not among the masses, but among the communist factory workers; in Poland the economic stagnation has been disheartening although there are definite indications of improving conditions; in Roumania there were outbreaks of violence against Jews; in Germany and in Austria, there were manifestations of bigotry and intolerance. At the same time, these untoward events were not regarded with apathy by the enlightened public opinion of the various countries involved, and there is reason to expect that though there may at times transpire recurrences of these unfortunate incidents, with the improvement of economic conditions, the life of the Jewish people in foreign lands will become more tolerable.

1. WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

In Norway, the bill for the prohibition of Shehitah, the Jewish method of slaughtering animals for food, which had been introduced in the Norwegian Diet last year, and was the subject of correspondence last year between your President and the Secretary of State, was re-introduced during the past spring. Two of the organizations represented in this Committee, the United Synagogue of America and the Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, adopted resolutions on the subject. Following the transmission of these resolutions to the Norwegian government, through its minister at Washington, and similar action by organizations abroad, it appears that the proposal was either withdrawn or allowed to lapse.

In Germany, there were during the past year numerous indications of the existence of a more or less planned anti-
Jewish propaganda. The Berlin section of the German Alpine Association, a sports organization, decided to expel from its membership all Jews, including men prominent in public life, some of whom had been members for many years. At the recent celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Tannenberg, arrangements to have a rabbi participate in the ceremonies were cancelled as a result of pressure on the part of influential persons of anti-Jewish leanings who threatened to disturb the celebration if the rabbi were permitted to speak. There have occurred numerous instances of the desecration of Jewish cemeteries, by the overturning of gravestones and the mutilation of monuments. Other outbreaks of even more violent character were prevented by the timely action of the civil authorities.

These sad happenings have, in some Jewish quarters, brought about a spirit of discouragement. This was vividly indicated at an annual conference of the Federation of German Students of the Jewish Faith, which took place in Freiburg in August. At the meeting, the speakers complained that while the Jewish youth had done its full duty during the War, they had lost their Fatherland, and must begin all over again the struggle for their rights as citizens.

In Austria anti-Jewish feeling is largely a by-product of political conflict between the Christian Socialists who control the national government, and the Social Democrats who are masters in Vienna, and among whom Jews are prominent. This fact explains in part the student riot at the University of Vienna last spring in which brass-knuckles, iron-tipped canes, and cudgels were lavishly employed; eleven students were seriously injured and other scores hurt, and the authorities were compelled to close the institution. There was also the protest of the students against the appointment of Professor Hupka, a Jew, as dean of the College of Law, the attempt to establish an "Aryan" theatre, whence everything and everybody "Semitic" was to be excluded, and the disgraceful propaganda of the Volkskampf, organ of the Hakenkreuzler, to spread the "ritual" murder myth, during the weeks before Passover.

In Hungary, the victory of the anti-Semitic Party in the Budapest municipal elections was greeted by the pealing of church bells. Here the appointment of a Jewish surgeon
who had performed great services for members of the government, to a chair in the University of Budapest was a signal for rioting. Not satisfied with the *numerus clausus*, which has reduced the Jewish enrollment at the institutions of higher learning to less than twenty-five per-centum of what it was before the law went into effect, the Minister of Education even proposed a percentage norm for admission of Jews to the bar. This proposal was, however, condemned at a meeting of the Budapest Bar Association. *Numerus clausus* is so fashionable in Hungary that the municipality of Kecskemet put one into effect at the municipal theatre, by restricting Jews to only five per-centum of the seats. Evidently the non-Jews did not take full advantage of this regulation for the theatre was compelled to close its doors for lack of support, and appeal was made to the Jews to forgive and forget.

Only a few weeks ago, the Hungarian government began the wholesale expulsion of aliens, almost all of them Jews, without having given them sufficient time to liquidate their affairs. Many of these exiles have reached Cracow, Paris, and other cities, where they present a most pitiable appearance.

About a month ago, Premier Bethlen announced that the government intended to introduce at the forthcoming session of Parliament an amendment to the *numerus clausus* law, limiting its application only to certain faculties. This announcement was the signal for vociferous protests on the part of the so-called "race purifiers," and riots broke out in Budapest in which students of the university played a leading part. It is reported that they maltreated many Jewish students, tearing the clothes from their backs, forcing them to show their credentials, and then expelling them from the university building.

2. **Eastern Europe**

In Poland, as a result of a *coup d'etat* by Marshal Josef Pilsudski in July, 1926, referred to in our last report, a government with liberal tendencies is still in power. Apparently, this government is anxious to make the lot of the Jews easier, but it is hampered by the fact that it lacks a
strong backing in the Parliament and must therefore act cautiously if it would remain in power. Although the Jewish deputies in the Sejm are dissatisfied with the lack of progress made in Jewish reforms, it cannot be denied that the Pilsudski government has taken a number of positive and beneficial steps. For one thing, it definitely abolished the illegal numerus clausus instituted arbitrarily by the Minister of Education of a previous regime. It has ameliorated the conditions affecting Sunday closing for Jewish small traders and artisans who employ no help, by permitting them to remain open a few hours on that day. Its educational commission reported against any restriction of enrollment for Jews and recommended the recognition of Yiddish and Hebrew schools which meet certain requirements. The government has also postponed putting into effect the law which sought to deprive their present holders, mostly Jews, of licenses to deal in tobacco and other commodities of state monopoly. It has ruled that trials in which Jews are involved shall not be held on Saturdays or Jewish holidays, and has publicly condemned the anti-Jewish boycott propaganda. On the other hand, it has not satisfied Jewish demands in three directions, to wit, the admission of Jews to state employment, the abolition of the old Czaristic laws, and the recognition of existing Jewish schools by granting them a subsidy.

The undoubted good will of the government could not altogether prevent outbreaks showing that the lower strata of the Polish populace have not suppressed their hatred of the Jews so sedulously cultivated by the Czarist regime and by the Polish reactionaries.

There was even a "ritual" murder scare in two towns, but this was quickly cleared up and an official was dismissed for failure to suppress the agitation with sufficient promptitude. The accusation of well-poisoning was also raised against the Jews, when a number of soldiers in a certain garrison became ill after drinking the water of a nearby well. As might be expected, investigation proved that the water was polluted. In Lemberg, toward the end of June, a student riot in which Jews were beaten and the office of Chwila a Jewish Polish newspaper, was raided, was vigorously suppressed by the police. Recently, the govern-
ment closed the bank established by the anti-Semitic organization, Rozvoj, for the purpose of financing the boycott agitation against the Jews. An official investigation disclosed that the funds of depositors had been misused and the accounts of the bank falsified.

The economic life of the Jews of Poland is still far from satisfactory, but there has been some improvement. The cooperative movement is growing apace, and the funds provided through the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee are helping many traders and artisans who lacked neither energy nor skill, but only capital, to become self-sustaining. A suggestion that Jews be helped to go on the land was not welcomed by the government which pointed out that in Poland there was no appreciable amount of vacant arable land. The subject is, however, receiving due consideration.

In Lithuania, in the summer of 1926, as a result of a national election, a liberal government came into power. During the life of this government the conditions of the Jews who had been harassed by the preceding reactionary regime, were ameliorated. Documents were brought to light which showed that the former government had itself circulated anti-Jewish propaganda. The new government also took steps to recognize the Jewish schools and to amend the compulsory Sunday rest law which was unnecessarily burdensome in some of its provisions. This liberal government was not long-lived, however, for after scarcely six months of existence it was overthrown in December, 1926, by a coup d'etat executed by Smetona, formerly president of the republic, who established a new cabinet under Professor Valdemaras, which abandoned the liberal policy toward Jews and other minorities. As a result, the present condition of the Jews is no better than it was before June, 1926.

3. Roumania

In Roumania the Averescu government, which many had hoped would not pursue the anti-Jewish policies of former regimes, turned out to be even worse than its predecessors. One of its first acts was to reinstate Alexander Cuza, apostle of anti-Semitism, in the faculty of the University
of Jassy, over the protests of the other members. The offices of Jewish organizations and of individuals were raided and searched, in vain of course, for treasonable documents. No help was extended to the Jewish school system in the educational budget. The *numerus clausus* was not introduced, but at the baccalaureate examinations for admission to the universities, discrimination was practiced against Russian, Hungarian, or Jewish students, and a virtual *numerus clausus* was thus effected. The situation was most flagrant in Czernowitz, Bukowina, where seventy per cent of the non-Roumanian students were "flunked." The leaders of a public demonstration which grew into a riot were arrested, and at the court hearing, one Nicholas Totu, a Roumanian student, whipped out a revolver and shot David Falik, one of the accused. This cold-blooded murder created a tremendous sensation and filled the Jews of Bukowina with dread. Many Roumanian lawyers offered to conduct the defense of the murderer, who was acquitted on the ground that his act was the result of "patriotic zeal." After that, the students, appreciating that they were immunized, redoubled their efforts to embitter the lives of Jewish students with the result that in some of the universities a virtual *numerus clausus* came into effect.

This paved the way for the student excesses beginning on December 2, in Kishineff, perpetrated by about three hundred students who were invited to visit the city after attending a student conference at Jassy. En route they had beaten all the Jews traveling on the same train, and at every way station they had assaulted Jews who were unlucky enough to be on the platforms. Arrived at Kishineff, they beat up Jews, or those who looked like Jews, in the railway station and then marched to the Cathedral, where a service was held. This was followed by a sightseeing trip, in the course of which they attacked Jews, tore down store-signs, smashed shop windows. Terror reigned in the city, and troops were called to suppress the students. Later, they broke out again, damaging synagogues, dragging Jews off street cars, and beating them. On the way back to the station they encountered a squadron of cavalry which attempted to disperse them, and
several were thrown down and trampled by the horses. At the station, they repeated their former tactics. On the way to their homes in other cities, the students stopped the train at Kalarash and perpetrated excesses in the Jewish quarter of the town.

All over the world these events which were, in the beginning, somewhat exaggerated in press reports, aroused indignation, and meetings of protest were held in many countries. Through the good offices of Mr. William Nelson Cromwell of New York City, President of the organization Friends of Roumania, a meeting was arranged in January last between your President and Mr. George Cretziano, Roumanian Minister to the United States. At this meeting the situation of the Jews of Roumania was thoroughly discussed. While regretting the violence with which Roumania had been attacked recently in the press, the Roumanian Minister admitted, to his great regret, that the anti-Semitic party in Roumania had violently and unjustly attacked the Jews. He was anxious to put an end to the unfortunate controversy and he was sure that his government was desirous of protecting the Jews against the attacks of the anti-Semites. Your President took occasion to make a complete statement of the grievance of the Jews and presented suggestions as to what could be done to put an end to the indignities from which they were suffering. The Minister received these remarks in good part and Mr. Cromwell endorsed them strongly. The Minister requested Mr. Marshall to furnish him with a copy of the letter written to Mr. Titulescu a year ago, which is set forth in our Twentieth Annual Report. Mr. Marshall promptly complied with this request and correspondence with the Roumanian Minister ensued, in the course of which, Mr. Marshall from time to time called the Minister’s attention to a number of flagrant instances of anti-Jewish propaganda, which the Minister promised to bring to the attention of his government. This correspondence follows:
I. MR. MARSHALL TO M. CRETZIANO

YOUR EXCELLENCY: January 31, 1927.

In conformity with your request I am handing you a copy of the letter which I wrote to His Excellency, M. Nicholas Titulescu on January 5, 1926, regarding the relations of the Roumanian Government and the Jews of Roumania. We had previously discussed the subject orally at a small dinner in honor of M. Titulescu at the Lotos Club, at which Hon. Julian W. Mack and Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise were also present. For that reason their signatures were appended to the letter. M. Titulescu thought it would be helpful if I reduced what I had said orally to writing based on official documents and various books, pamphlets and newspaper publications which I had with me. He sent me a radiogram from the steamer Berengaria on his return voyage to London, in which he said: "Recois momente embarquer votre memoire. Examinerai et transmittrai Gouvernement." I received no further communication from him.

I wish to express my great appreciation for the pleasant evening at your apartments and for the fine spirit of cooperation manifested by you and by Mr. Cromwell looking toward an amicable and effective solution of existing misunderstandings. From my point of view, based on the experience of the United States with its citizenship derived from fifty nationalities, as well as on the conclusions that I have derived from the teachings of history, it is certain that whatever redounds to the happiness of the Jews of Roumania will inure to the welfare of Roumania, and that whatever leads to the prosperity of the country will inevitably bring about the happiness of its people. I know that the Jews of Roumania are loyal to Roumania, as the Jews are to every country in which they live. They have demonstrated this to a remarkable degree in the United States. They are recognized as a great asset. They have developed important industries and are engaged in every form of commerce. The Roumanian Jews who came to this country have become valuable citizens. Those who remain in Roumania will, if given equality of opportunity and protection against the onslaughts of anti-Semitism, unquestionably prove a blessing to the country. Wherever any considerable part of the citizenry under any government are the victims of discrimination and the objects of hatred, contempt or suspicion, evils are certain to develop and injury to the nation is sure to follow. The best results have always been consequent upon a spirit of unity and friendship and mutual confidence.

I shall be very glad at any time to confer with you further on this subject and to do whatever lies within my power to bring about a complete rapprochement between the various elements of the population of Roumania. The country is rich in natural resources, it is fortunately located, and it has expanded its boundaries and its population to an extraordinary extent. What is most important for its growth and progress is the utilization of its human resources and the favorable opinion of the world.

I am, with great respect, Very Cordially yours, (Signed) LOUIS MARSHALL.
II. M. CRETZIANO TO MR. MARSHALL.

Legatiunea Regalia a Romaniei,
Washington, D. C.
February 3, 1927.

MY DEAR MR. MARSHALL:

Let me first express to you my gratitude for your kind note of January 31, 1927, and for the copy of your letter of January 5, 1926, addressed to His Majesty Nicolas Titulescu, the contents of which I did not fail to communicate to my Government, calling their attention to this very important question.

In the meantime, through a strange coincidence, as you will see from the enclosed communication, no less than Rabbi Niemirower himself, in his position as Senator by right, declared before the Roumanian Parliament that he "protested and still protests categorically against the exaggerations and the intrigues of foreigners against Roumania," and, therefore, without any doubt confirmed the statement of my Government concerning the campaign lately launched against Roumania in such a violent and subversive spirit.

As we are, I hope, just on the road to new cooperation, hand in hand, for leveling, or, at least, for smoothing the difficulties still existing in this question, permit me (based on the "dementis" always given by the facts, and, this time, by the declarations of such an authority in this matter as Rabbi Niemirower) to suggest that, in future, when such sensational and malicious stories are launched against my Country, I can count on your precious assistance, before starting such a campaign, to previously ask for the established facts, either through me or through the American Minister in Bucharest, or, even directly, through the most authorized co-religionists in Roumania (according to your choice "ad libitum.") I count on your known loyalty, not only in the interest of Roumania, but also, and especially, in the interest of the loyal Jewish population in Roumania, which forms an important part of good Roumanian citizenry.

In the hope that our thoughts will meet entirely on this way of loyal and devoted collaboration for the common welfare of the Roumanian Jewish cause, I am, with great consideration.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) G. CRETZIANO.

Louis Marshall, Esq.,
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

[Enclosure]

COMMUNICATION RECEIVED FROM THE PRESS BUREAU OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN BUCHAREST,
FEBRUARY 1, 1927.

The Jewish newspapers of Roumania accentuate the importance of the declarations made by the new Senator, by right, Rabbi Niemirower, before the Roumanian Parliament:

"We Israelites living in this Country know how pacific and good-hearted the Roumanian people are. We know that we cannot
make the Roumanian people responsible for the excesses of an isolated anti-Semitic party.

"There is a difference between the Israelites of the Old Kingdom, who are happy to have become entirely Roumanian citizens, and the Israelites of the reunited provinces, who are not all yet in the frame of this Country. I can testify that I have protested and still protest categorically against the exaggerations and the intrigues of foreigners against Roumania."

III. MR. MARSHALL TO M. CRETZIANO.
FEBRUARY 7, 1927.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I am in receipt of yours of the 3rd inst. containing communication regarding declarations made by Chief Rabbi Niemirower before the Roumanian Parliament. My attention has been previously called to his statement. I am well acquainted with him, having met him in Paris in 1919 during the Peace Conference, and have a very high opinion of him. I have also read editorials from Jewish newspapers, published in Roumania, in which they take exception to publications which have been made in other countries to the effect that there have been pogroms in Roumania. This the articles deny, but they nevertheless call attention to various abuses of the anti-Semites, some of which I referred to in my letter to his Excellency M. Titulescu. I have just received a copy of Curierul Israelit of January 15th, 1927, which I enclose. You will find on the first page a reproduction of a part of a pamphlet which is in general circulation throughout Roumania, of the most obnoxious and dangerous character. It purports to portray a pretended ritual murder, a charge against the Jews which has been exploded over and over again, and which was finally dealt with in the celebrated Beilis case, which was tried in Kief shortly before the war. You will also observe the Swastika, which is the symbol of the anti-Semites. Both Mr. Titulescu and I happen to have had in our possession at the time of our conference copies of this pamphlet, of which the illustration which is reproduced is only one of many others equally offensive and equally calculated to arouse hatred, animosity and intolerance against the Jews. On the third page appears a contrast to the infamous attack made upon the morals and the honor and the loyalty of the Jews. The last page referred to, gives an account of the services held in the Cathedral of St. John of New York, in which I had the honor to participate, at which our Christian fellow-citizens launched a campaign for the raising of funds to help the unfortunate Jews of Eastern Europe who were suffering from disease, famine and extreme poverty. I am confident that you sympathize in every way with that high-minded movement launched by Catholics and Protestants in aid of the Jews and at which General Pershing, who was the Commander-in-Chief of the American troops during the late war, General O'Ryan, one of the division commanders of our Army, Dr. Cadman, one of the leading divines of America, and Bishop Man-
ning, the head of the Episcopal Church of New York, participated. These gentlemen know what the Jews have done and are doing for America and their testimony should be accepted all over the world. In the address which I delivered on that occasion I said that it was entirely unimportant whether the campaign which they were conducting would result in small or large contributions, the very fact that it was demonstrated that the people of the United States treated the Jews as on an equality and as human beings, was all sufficient.

I fully appreciate the importance of preventing the spread of sensational stories reflecting upon Roumania, and that it is necessary that the exact facts be in every case ascertained. I shall be happy to cooperate with you in this direction. The best way, however, of preventing misunderstanding is to avoid the occasion of it. The Government of Roumania is powerful enough to prevent such libels of a whole people as those to which I have called your attention and the other abuses which have been particularized. When that has been accomplished then a friendly feeling, coupled with one of appreciation and gratitude, will take the place of that discontent and unhappiness which now exists. Mischief-makers, whoever they may be, would thereby be disarmed.

With best regards to you,

Very cordially yours,
(Signed) Louis Marshall.

IV. M. CRETZIANO TO MR. MARSHALL.

Legatiunea Regalia a Romaniei,
Washington, D. C.
February 9, 1927.

MY DEAR MR. MARSHALL:

Many thanks for your letter of February 7th, the contents of which interested me in a high degree. I was very pleased to see that you know personally and appreciate Chief Rabbi Niemirower who, as a Senator by right, high minded and moderate as he is, will be able to obtain much for the amelioration of the Jews in Roumania. I think that the fact that our new Constitution has provided for a permanent seat in the Senate for a representative of the Jewish religion means real progress. I trust that rest will come by degrees with mutual good will.

It would certainly be an ideal to see one day in Roumania, manifestations of human solidarity like the one which took place in the Cathedral of St. John in New York, as detailed by "Curierul Israelit" that you sent me. This is the future which I hope to see one day, and if not I, at least my children may see it. I must confess that the present as discussed in the first page of said paper is very far from it, but one must not despair.

I wired to my Government, drawing its attention on the infamous anti-semitic libels, and I hardly can imagine that no measures have been taken to prevent their circulation. I also trust that my Gov-
ernment will give full attention to the remarks contained in your memoir to Minister Titulescu, of which I sent him a copy.

In my opinion it would constitute a good base for discussions between the government and the Chief Rabbi.

Very cordially yours,

(Signed) G. CRETZIANO.

V. MR. MARSHALL TO M. CRETZIANO.

March 5, 1927.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

Availing myself further of your suggestion that I bring to your attention my additional information that I may have regarding the treatment accorded the Jews of Roumania, I enclose a translation of a number of newspaper articles and manifestos which have been circulated recently in Roumania. They include an article which appeared in Carpatii, the organ of the Christian League of National Defense, the head of which I understand to be Mr. Cuza. This article, of which I can send you a photostatic copy, is entitled "UCIDE," which I understand to mean "Kill." By this publication the readers are incited to kill the Jews. They are told that to do so is not a crime, but "the greatest honor of the Roumanians."

So far as I have been able to learn nothing has been done by the Government to deal with so incendiary a document or to punish the offenders. What does silence under these circumstances portend? Would not one infer that silence gives consent?

The next article is a manifesto issued by the Committee of the Christian League in Bucharest, which asks Christians to rid the country of Jews, "who," it is said, "like spiders, suck the blood and vitality out of the poor Roumanian Christian, who is struggling to extricate himself from the clutches of death."

The third is a manifesto issued by another section of the League and distributed in the various towns and villages, which seeks to arouse animosity and hatred against the Jews among the various classes of Roumanian citizens. Still another urges Roumanians to employ the economic boycott against the Jews.

All this is most painful, because there can be no doubt that the constant repetition and reiteration of foul slanders and libels and appeals to hatred and prejudice, cannot result otherwise than in infinite harm to the State as well as to the individual.

As you know, it is my earnest desire to bring about a friendly feeling between the Roumanian Government and the Jews. But you must concede that an unreproved and unpunished continuance of such dangerous appeals and incitements as those to which I have called your attention in my several communications, cannot but alarm the Jews of Roumania and arouse the indignation of the Jews and all right-thinking men and women everywhere.

With best regards, I am,

Very cordially yours,

(Signed) LOUIS MARSHALL.
VI. M. CRETZIANO TO MR. MARSHALL.

Legatiunea Regala a Romaniei,
Washington, D. C.
March 8, 1927.

Louis Marshall, Esq.,
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. Marshall:

As soon as I received your letter of March 5, I cabled its contents to Bucharest, drawing the attention of my Government to the facts related. I could not certify that these new and regrettable manifestations are not partly a consequence of the campaign started abroad against Roumania under the pretext of pogroms, a pretext which has, at last, been abandoned, as it appears to me from the reports of the Jewish Congress in Washington, after having been carried on for three months at several meetings and assemblies, in order to raise the public opinion and to provide the intervention of the American Government.

At any rate, my Government has taken measures to prevent any excesses on the part of students against the Jewish population, as results from the enclosed letter (rendered public) of the Premier General Averescu to the Minister of Public Instruction, and I hope that no new incidents will occur, as the Jewish question in Roumania can be solved only in an atmosphere of peace and serenity.

Very cordially yours

(Signed) George Cretziano,
Minister of Roumania.

[Enclosure]

Romanoleg, Washington.

I transmit to you the following note addressed by the Prime Minister to the Minister of Public Instruction:

"Mr. Minister:

I beg to bring to the knowledge of all the students in the country—by the means which you will deem advisable—to abstain from all manifestations. The Government has no need of any help—outside of the legal means at its disposal—to guarantee the national interests as well as the public order and any inmixtion on the part of the uncalled for is illegal and cannot but be punished with all the severity of the laws. It is well not to forget that in several parts of the country, including the capital, the guaranteeing of peace and order imposes upon us the necessity of maintaining the martial law which does not admit any exception and the government has no right to depart from the general rule in anyone's favor.

(Signed) General Averescu."

Mitilineu
VII. MR. MARSHALL TO M. CRETZIANO.

March 10, 1927.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I am in receipt of yours of the 8th instant and am glad to learn that you have cabled the contents of my letter of March 5th to Bucharest.

I also note the communication addressed by the Roumanian Prime Minister General Averescu to the Minister of Public Instruction, which urges the latter to bring to the knowledge of the Roumanian students the desire on the part of the Government that they abstain from all manifestations against the Jewish population. It is particularly pleasing to observe the statement that the Roumanian Government “has no need of any help, outside of the legal means at its disposal, to guarantee the national interests as well as the public order” and that any intrusion on the part of the students is uncalled for and illegal and must be punished with all the severity of the laws.

To my mind this is an evidence of the adoption of a sound policy. It is a recognition by the Government that it has the power to prevent the objectionable manifestations that have taken place and that it can and will protect the public interests and maintain public order.

Referring to that part of your letter in which you intimate that the manifestations referred to may partly result from action taken abroad against Roumania, I can only say that Roumania is too great a nation to permit the action of a small number of irresponsible hotheads to lead her to justify the shameful treatment to which the Jews of Roumania have been subjected, not merely by irresponsible hotheads, but by cool, calculating anti-Semites like Prof. Cuza and his political party. As you know, I have deplored the actions of the men to whom you have referred and have been diligent in seeking to counteract their proceedings. I am not a member of the American Jewish Congress. Nevertheless I have used my influence in such a way as to moderate, at least, the action that it was intended by these hotheads to take at the Jewish Congress.

I am sure that through your good offices and those of Mr. Cromwell, and of the enlightened men of Roumania who appreciate that the welfare of their beloved country depends upon the maintenance of mutual confidence and cooperation by all of the citizens of the country, so that its prosperity and happiness may be advanced by the prosperity and happiness of its entire population, the misunderstandings of the past will speedily disappear. You have my positive assurance that the great body of Jews in the United States entertains these views and will not be carried away by the ill-considered words or acts of a small group. You will appreciate, however, that every right-thinking Jew in this country is greatly concerned in everything that pertains to the welfare of his coreligionists in Roumania, that he is not indifferent to any suffering or injustice to which they may be subjected, and that he regards the outbursts of anti-Semitism as directed not only against the
Jews of Roumania, but against the Jews everywhere. He has, however, an abiding conviction that if Roumania exercises the powers which she possesses as a great nation, she will be able in short order to put an end to all complaints, and to benefit not only from the loyal support, the intelligence and the industry of her own Jews, but also from the friendship, appreciation and respect of the Jews of America.

Since dictating the above I have received yours of the 10th instant, in which you inform me that you received a cablegram from Premier General Averescu stating that three consecutive numbers of "Carpatzi," containing incitation to murder, have been confiscated by the police, and that a new bill relating to the press is to be proposed shortly in order to deal with like abuses. I am gratified beyond words at this evidence of what has been done and of what is intended to be done, and I congratulate you upon the part that you have taken in bringing about such prompt action.

With best regards, I am.

Very cordially yours,

(Signed) Louis Marshall.

His Excellency, M. George Cretziano,
Roumanian Legation,
Washington, D. C.

VIII. M. Cretziano to Mr. Marshall.

Lagatiunea Regala a Romaniei,
Washington, D. C.

March 10, 1927.

My dear Mr. Marshall:

Continuing my letter of March 8th, I am glad to inform you that, today, I received a cablegram from Premier General Averescu stating that, by his order, three consecutive numbers of the paper "Carpatzi," containing incitation to murder, were confiscated by the police. I understand that more could not be done due to the actual state of our press legislation, but a new bill on this matter will be proposed shortly, in order to limit the abuse of excessive liberty in publications.

Yours very cordially,

(Signed) George Cretziano,
Minister of Roumania.

After the fall of the Averescu cabinet, early last summer, it transpired that Octavian Goga, a poet, who had been Minister of the Interior, had not concealed his satisfaction with the anti-Jewish agitation and outbreaks regarding them with the enthusiasm of a perverted nationalist. The present government, headed by Ioan Bratianu, came into power after a national election held last July,
preceding which Jewish leaders reached an understanding with Bratianu that the government, in return for the suffrages of the Jews, and their support in Parliament, would grant certain of their demands. Nine out of the ten anti-Semites including Cuza who served in the preceding Parliament, were re-elected. Eight Jews were, however, elected to parliament, four to the Senate and four, including Dr. William Filderman, to the Chamber of Deputies. It remains to be seen how this compact will be observed.

Within the past fortnight the Roumanian Ministry has rendered a most important decision which involves the immediate reopening of all Jewish schools which were closed by the Averescu Government; granting the right to all Jewish schools to observe Saturday and annulling a contrary regulation of the former government; the taking of such steps as will accelerate favorable action upon the demands of the Jewish schools for conformity with the requirement of the public law with respect to Jewish schools. This is a progressive step which augurs well for the future.

4. Russia

In Russia, anti-Semitism is spreading among the workers. The communist press frequently refers to the matter and urges the Soviet government to embark upon a campaign against it. Lunacharsky, People's Commissar for Education, delivered a public address on the subject. Bucharin, members of the Executive of the Party, placed much of the blame for the spread of the plague on so-called Jewish jokes. A conference of Jewish workingmen in the Kiev District held last March, expressed deep concern over the matter.

Numerically Jews are not active in the Soviet government. Last December, official figures were published showing that only 30,000 Jews are members of the Party, in a membership of over a million. At the end of April when the Communist Party held its elections, no Jew was chosen on the Council of People's Commissars (Cabinet) of eleven, and only twenty of the 450 members elected to the Central Executive Committee of the Party are of Jewish birth.
After the breach in Anglo-Russian relations last spring there was a marked increase in anti-Jewish propaganda from monarchist sources, which sought to fix the blame for the breach upon the Jews. In the Ukraine this was so noticeable that a committee of Jews appealed to the authorities to stamp it out.

August 30, 1927, marked the completion of three years of activity by the Comzet, the government commission for the settlement of Jews on the land. According to a report rendered at that time, a total of 15,729 Jewish families, from 60,000 to 75,000 souls, have been settled on the land under the supervision of this Commission. According to the recent report of Dr. Joseph Rosen, agent of the American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation (Agro-Joint) a total of 35,000 Jewish families have settled in 180 agricultural colonies; of this number 27,000 were assisted by the Agro-Joint. The total area devoted to this purpose was 295,917 desiatin, or about 800,000 acres, in thirteen regions. The cost of this work borne by public agencies was 13,656,000 gold roubles, of which 7,349,000 were contributed by the Agro-Joint, which is financed by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; the State contributed 2,403,000 roubles, besides 2,993,000 from bank credits and other government sources, while the balance, 1,011,000 roubles came from the Ica and the Ort. According to many witnesses, the colonies are in a thriving condition; the success of this project has greatly encouraged the various cooperating agencies, and the work is to be continued. During the past few months, the Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden has decided also to cooperate in this work.

In the meantime, the Soviet government, appreciating that it cannot reconstitute the economic life of the Jews solely on the basis of land settlement, has begun to take steps to assist them to enter industry, and instructions to that effect have been given to the Comzet.

5. PALESTINE

Among the most important happenings having to do with Palestine were the passage by the British Parliament of an act authorizing the floating of a loan of $22,500,000 by
the Palestine government, to be guaranteed as to principal and interest by the British treasury, for railroad, telephone, highway, harbor, and other improvements; the establishment by Nathan Straus of a Health Center in Jerusalem and of a Children's Sanitarium at Tel Aviv; and the founding, by Nathan Lamport of New York, of a Free Loan Association. On the other hand, there has existed an unemployment crisis due in part to credit inflation and over-activity in urban building, themselves the result of too rapid immigration.

During the past year, the government finally approved the organization of the Palestine Electric Company, which has control of the so-called Rutenberg Concession for the generation of power from the Jordan and its tributaries. The Palestine Economic Corporation of the United States announced that it had expected to participate to the extent of £150,000 (approximately $750,000) in the completion of the hydro-electric station on the River Jordan. The Corporation also decided during the year to make available $200,000 for credits to workingmen for the building of homes in Palestine, to place $100,000 with the central bank and cooperative institutions in Jerusalem for loans to agricultural and other groups in Palestine; and to buy certain obligations of Jewish farmers to the Keren Hayesod so as to make additional operating capital available for the latter. All of these decisions have not as yet been carried into effect.

Although not much more than two years has elapsed since the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus was dedicated, the progress that has been achieved in the development of that Institution as shown in the announcement issued by the University in May, 1927, has been substantial. The furthest advanced department in the University is, naturally enough, the Institute of Jewish Studies, which has a considerable endowment, and has been able to secure a larger Faculty than any other department. While not yet completely organized, it has added during the past year, lectureships in mediaeval Hebrew poetry and Jewish sociology, and in co-operation with the Jewish Exploration Society and Institutions in America, has also carried on interesting archaeological researches. The School of Ori-
ental Studies has undertaken two pieces of research work in the realm of Arabic literature and Islamic culture. The Institute of Microbiology has made some useful discoveries which while adding to the world’s fund of knowledge on parasites peculiar to Palestine, have also been of practical benefit to the country and its population. Good work has also been begun by the Institute of Chemistry and of Palestine Natural History.

The Department of Hygiene, which is being supported partially from funds received through the American Joint Distribution Committee, has been engaged in researches connected with the sandfly fever, typhoid, dysentery and malaria.

The Institute of Mathematics was opened at the beginning of the present academic year.

The University Library which, in 1920, had 32,000 volumes on its shelves, now has 180,000, and has been named official depository for the publications issued by the League of Nations, the World Court, and other important public bodies. A new building to house this collection is now in course of construction.

During the year further progress was made toward the proposed enlargement of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, to include non-Zionists. In January, an agreement was reached between Doctor Chaim Weitzmann, President of the International Zionist Organization and Louis Marshall, Chairman of the Non-Partisan Conference of American Jews, to Consider Palestine Problems, whereby as a preliminary step a joint commission was to be designated “to make a thorough survey and investigation of conditions in Palestine, including an expert study of the resources and of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and other economic possibilities of Palestine and neighboring territory and to acquire a complete conspectus of Jewish activities and achievements in the Holy Land.” Later in the year the Commission, consisting of Sir Alfred Mond of London, England, Doctor Oscar Wasserman of Berlin, and Messrs. Felix M. Warburg and Doctor Lee K. Frankel of New York City was appointed, and aided by a staff of experts began the investigation. The experts include: Professor Elwood Mead, Agriculture; Professor Jacob G. Lipman, Agricul-
ture; Professor Frank Adams, Agriculture; Professor Knowles A. Ryerson, Agriculture; Professor A. T. Strahorn, Agriculture; Mr. C. K. Henriques, Water Supply and Irrigation; Dr. Leo Wolman, Labor-Industry; Sir John Campbell, Colonization; Dr. Ernst Kahn, Banking; Price, Waterhouse & Co., Accountants; Mr. R. D. Kesselman, Accountant; Dr. Maurice B. Hexter, Secretary to the American Commissioners; Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, Public Health; Dr. Charles F. Wilinsky, Public Health.

The Terms of Reference and the accompanying specifications giving in detail the lines along which the survey is to be made are given in full.

Upon the basis of the report of the experts and of the Commission which will be ready by the spring of 1928, it is expected that the program of work to be undertaken by the Jewish Agency will be arranged and steps taken to effect the proposed enlargement of the Agency.

6. The Rights of Minorities

In our Nineteenth Annual Report attention was called to the fact that in the summer of 1925 the President of the Committee, while at Geneva, submitted to the Secretariat of the Council of the League of Nations a memorandum in which he called attention to the desirability of amending the procedure with respect to the presentation of complaints on behalf of minorities of infractions of the so-called Minority Treaties and urged that wherever the Government against which complaint might be made had lodged an answer to the complaint, the terms of such answer should be communicated to the complainants, who in turn should be permitted to reply to it and to indicate wherein they agreed or disagreed with the Government's contentions as to the law or the facts, and that they should likewise be made cognizant of the conclusion reached by the so-called Committee of Three appointed by the Council to consider the complaint.

It is gratifying to know that this subject has received attention from the International Law Association, an organization composed of experts in that branch of the law. The suggested amendment in procedure was fully set
forth in the address of R. E. L. Vaughan Williams, Esq., Chairman of the committee of the Association dealing with the subject of Minorities. A sub-committee consisting of Prof. Brunet, Professor of the Faculty of Law of Caen, and of Mlle. Marthe Huet, submitted a report to like effect. Thereupon the following resolution was adopted:

"The Committee, convinced of the advantages of publicity in respect to petitions on behalf of minorities, urges the Council that it shall provide that answers submitted by Governments be communicated to the petitioners, and that they may, if they so desire, present their comments on such answers."

The manifest fairness of such amended procedure will, it is confidently hoped, be recognized by the League of Nations. If the proposed change should be adopted, it will add to the effectiveness of the Treaties and go far toward the elimination of existing difficulties in respect to their enforcement.

7. Turkey

At the preceding Annual Meeting your Committee referred to the action taken in August, 1926, by a group of Jews in Turkey. Following negotiations with the Turkish Government on the subject of the reorganization of Jewish communities in Turkey, this group of so-called Notables adopted resolutions proclaiming "the complete renunciation by Turkish Jewry of all national minority rights guaranteed by the Treaty of Lausanne." At that time your President characterized this to be a blow at the principle of the rights of minorities and as not only utterly futile but unspeakably cowardly and disgraceful as well, and expressed the belief that by taking this action the Jewish notables had placed in jeopardy the welfare of the entire Jewish population.

Since that time, reports which have been received from Turkey indicate that the situation of the Jews has become difficult in the extreme, and that they have undergone numerous vexations as a result of a strong chauvinistic-nationalistic movement. Charges of disloyalty have been trumped up against them and a newspaper campaign of
vilification has been going on. Whereas, Greek, German and other tongues are permitted as languages in the schools of minorities, and the Ashkenazic community is permitted to use German in its schools, the use of Spaniola (a Judeo-Spanish tongue prevalent among the Sephardic Jews,) is restricted in schools maintained by them. The right to travel freely throughout the country possessed by all other Turkish nationals is withheld from the Jews, who are required to secure special passports every time they wish to proceed from the cities into the interior, and these passports are obtained only with difficulty.

Although many Jews are engaged in commerce and trade, not a single Jew is a member of a Chamber of Commerce. It is also practically impossible for a Jew to enter the legal profession, as all candidates, after passing an examination are required to serve for two years as clerks to a government official, and the government accepts only "real," i.e., Moslem Turks for such clerkships. Annoying obstacles have also hampered Jewish effort in commercial and other fields of activity. In short, the Jews who have always been and still are one of the most loyal and useful sections of the population of Turkey are being degraded to second class citizenship in violation of the obligations which the Turkish Republic assumed when it entered into the Treaty of Lausanne.

8. EMERGENCY WORK FOR JEWISH REFUGEES

In our report last year we referred to the condition of those intending immigrants who were stranded in various European ports because of the drastic reduction of the quotas from the countries from which they had emigrated, and we informed you that their distress had been considerably relieved, thanks to the work of an Evacuation Committee established in Europe by the American Emergency Committee for Jewish Refugees, which comprises representatives of various Jewish organizations in this country, including the American Jewish Committee.

For the purpose of making accessible a further record of these activities attention is called to the following additional facts:

During the year, the work of settling these stranded
refugees located in various centers and ports in Europe has gone on apace, and the latest report of Doctor Bernhard Kahn, the representative on the Evacuation Committee of the American Emergency Committee, shows that the number of such stranded refugees has diminished considerably, and, except for those in Bucharest, almost to the vanishing point. Some of them were repatriated, others were permitted to remain in the countries of their temporary sojourn, while still others were enabled to start life anew in other lands. Doctor Kahn advises us that there is every reason to believe that during the coming year this phase of the refugee problem will have been liquidated.

The work of the Emergency Committee on behalf of the immigrants, some 5,000 in number, who were induced by steamship agents to go to Cuba, was continued during 1927, though on a reduced scale. These immigrants have now been in Cuba from three to six years, and through aid extended to them successively by the Joint Distribution Committee, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, the Council of Jewish Women and, for the past three years, by the Emergency Committee, they have been materially assisted to become self-supporting and to adjust themselves to their new surroundings. For almost three years, the Committee has had a well-equipped office in Havana under competent leadership, in close touch, at all times, with the immigrants, serving their needs in almost every direction. They have been aided with temporary immediate relief, have been taught trades; schools for both children and adults have been created for general educational purposes, and, in the case of adults, there have been classes in Spanish, the language of the country. A self-support fund has been made available to such men and women as required a loan to start a business on their own account, and, above all, it was the aim of the Committee, through its director in Cuba, to organize the community in such a way that it would begin to function, as most organized communities do, for their own religious, social and philanthropic needs. During the past year such a community organization has been established and gives promise that within a reasonable period of time, it will become adequate to meet the needs of the population.
Aside from the desirability of ending the supervision of the Committee over the activities of the local community and training it to meet their own responsibilities and problems, it may be fairly said that after several years' residence in Cuba, this group of the Jewish population of Cuba can no longer be dealt with as immigrants. They have had several years of residence in their new home, and while their material progress has been necessarily slow, their problems can no longer be regarded as requiring the type of help which the Emergency Committee was organized to render. Doubtless, there is still occasion for continuing in their behalf some of the activities hitherto conducted, it is also true that the Cuban activities of the Emergency Committee have already consumed a considerable share of the entire fund raised by the Committee for all purposes, including that of helping the many thousands of stranded refugees in Europe—and latterly of those who have settled in Mexico. After a thorough investigation, completed in September of this year, the Committee decided to adhere to its original program, to liquidate its Cuban activities by November 1, 1927, a decision which was communicated to the Cuban community in the latter part of 1926. However, the Committee voted to continue some of the more important activities, but on a reduced scale, for a further period ending November 1, 1928. The almost complete exhaustion of the funds raised by the Emergency Committee has made it impossible to pursue any other course.

In 1925, the Independent Order B'nai B'rith established a Bureau in Mexico City, to aid recently arrived refugee immigrants who had been induced by steamship company agents to go there. They required aid to adjust themselves to their new surroundings and to tide them over the period of their adjustment. Upon representation of a committee of the I. O. B. B. and after careful investigation by a representative of the Emergency Committee, who was sent to Mexico for that purpose, the Committee granted a subsidy of $50,000 to the I. O. B. B. to enable its Bureau more thoroughly to carry out its program on behalf of the refugee immigrants, utilizing the grant made by the Emergency Committee almost exclusively for the creation of a self-support and loan fund. Doctor Boris D. Bogen, executive
secretary of the I. O. B. B., is directing the work of the Mexico Bureau. His reports of the progress of the immigrants along all lines is most encouraging, and indicates that by the end of another year, the need for continuing the bureau will have disappeared.

C. ORGANIZATION MATTERS

1. Deaths

The Executive Committee is grieved to report that since our last meeting, five members passed away. These were Julius Levy of Baltimore, Maryland, who died on November 22, 1926, Jules E. Mastbaum of Philadelphia, who died on December 7, 1926, A. J. Sunstein of Pittsburgh, who died on December 8, 1926, Horace J. Wolf of Rochester, who died on February 17, 1927, and C. D. Spivak of Denver, who died on October 16, 1927. On behalf of the Committee, the Executive Committee has adopted the following resolutions as expressive of the esteem in which these men were held by us and by the community at large:

Julius Levy of Baltimore

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee has learned with deep sorrow of the death of Julius Levy of Baltimore, Maryland, a member of the General Committee since 1920. Mr. Levy always took an active interest in the organization, responding to all calls for aid or advice, and gave the Committee at all times the full benefit of his influence and standing in his own community. The Committee regards his death as a distinct loss, and extends to his widow its sympathy in their bereavement.

Jules E. Mastbaum of Philadelphia

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee has learned with deep sorrow of the death of Jules E. Mastbaum of Philadelphia, Pa., who was a member at large of the Committee since 1922. Mr. Mastbaum was beloved by the entire population of his native city, which profoundly mourned the sudden death of a distinguished citizen. He was a leader in Jewish educational and philanthropic activities both here and abroad, giving to them without stint of
his means and his time. It has truly been said of him that while his public benefactions were numerous, his private benevolences were conducted on a large scale of which only a few intimate friends were aware. He was a man of great personal charm with a genius for friendship. During the years of his membership in this Committee, he was keenly interested in and contributed generously to its work. The Committee regards his death at the early age of 54 as a great loss not only to the Jewish people, but to humanity as a whole. We extend to his mother, his widow, and his children, a sincere expression of our sense of loss and of our sympathy with them in their bereavement.

A. J. Sunstein of Pittsburgh

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee has learned with deep sorrow of the death of A. J. Sunstein of Pittsburgh, a member of the Committee since 1923. Mr. Sunstein was highly respected and esteemed in his own city, being an active worker in its commercial and philanthropic affairs. At the same time, he was deeply interested in the welfare of his co-religionists in all parts of the world, and was an active member of the Committee, participating in its councils and extending material support to its work. We extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Horace J. Wolf of Rochester

The Committee has learned with deep sorrow of the death of Rabbi Horace J. Wolf of Rochester, New York, a member of the Committee since 1917. Rabbi Wolf was regarded with affection and esteem by the people of Rochester, of which city he had been a public-spirited citizen since 1910, participating actively as a member and officer in many civic and philanthropic bodies. His splendid services to the community at large endeared him to Jew and Gentile alike, and he was a noble representative of the best qualities of Jewish manhood. We extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

C. D. Spivak of Denver

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committed has learned with deep sorrow of the death of Doctor
Charles D. Spivak of Denver, Colorado, a member of the Committee since 1914. As a physician, Doctor Spivak devoted his entire life to the alleviation of suffering. He was especially interested in the condition of the Jewish tuberculous and for the last twenty-three years of his life served unselfishly as a member of the medical staff as well as secretary of the Jewish Consumptives Relief Society of Denver. At the same time he maintained an active interest in Jewish community life, and helped to promote all constructive causes. He spent a considerable period in Poland in connection with the medical work of the Joint Distribution Committee where he rendered meritorious service. His death removes from our midst a man of lovable personality and a self-sacrificing humanitarian. We extend to his family the sincere expression of our heartfelt sympathy.

2. Membership

Your Committee is pleased to state that all the gentlemen who were elected to membership at the last Annual Meeting and whose names are listed in the Twentieth Annual Report on pages 10 and 11, have agreed to serve. Your Committee wishes to report further that, in order to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Julius Levy of Baltimore and Horace J. Wolf of Rochester, it has elected Albert Berney of Baltimore and Henry M. Stern of Rochester, respectively.

In accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws, the President appointed the following Nominating Committee, which was asked to make nominations for representatives to succeed those members whose terms expire today and to fill vacancies wherever they exist:

District
I. Lionel Weil, Goldsboro
II. Nathan Cohn, Nashville
III. Barnett E. Marks, Phoenix
IV. Charles Jacobson, Little Rock
V. Louis M. Cole, Los Angeles
VI. Henry M. Butzel, Detroit
VII. General Abel Davis, Chicago
VIII. David Philipson, Cincinnati
IX. Morris Wolf, Philadelphia
X. Siegmund B. Sonneborn, Baltimore
XI. Colonel Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven
XII. David M. Bressler, New York City (Chairman)
XIII. Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo
XIV. Felix Fuld, Newark

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

District
I. Leonard Haas, Atlanta, Ga., to be reelected.
IV. Simon Binswanger, St. Joseph, Mo., to be reelected.
V. Ben Selling, Portland, Ore., to be reelected; Leo J. Falk, Boise, Idaho, and Samuel Platt, Reno Nev., to fill existing vacancies.
VI. Isaac Summerfield, St. Paul, Minn., Nat Stone, Milwaukee, Wis., to be reelected.
VII. Bernard Horwich, Chicago, Ill., to be reelected.
VIII. Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky., and Paul L. Feiss, Cleveland O., to be reelected.
IX. Alfred W. Fleisher, Philadelphia, Pa., to be reelected.
X. Edward N. Calisch, Richmond, Va., to be reelected.
XIII. Eugene Warner, Buffalo, N. Y., to be reelected.
XIV. Isaac Alpern, Perth Amboy, N. J., Isaac W. Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa., to be reelected; Michael Hollander, Newark, N. J., to succeed Milton M. Adler, Newark, N. J.; Philip Dimond, Paterson, N. J., to succeed Lewis Straus, Newark, N. J.; Irvin F. Lehman, Pittsburgh, Pa., to fill existing vacancy.
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**


VI. Gustavus Loevinger, St. Paul, Minn., to succeed Isaac Summerfield, St. Paul, Minn., whose term expires today.

Ballots were prepared and issued, 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: Louis Bamberger, Newark; James Becker, Chicago; Leo M. Brown, Mobile; Benjamin N. Cardozo, New York City; Abel Davis, Chicago; Jacob Epstein, Baltimore; S. Marcus Fechheimer, Cincinnati; Eli Frank, Baltimore; Herbert Friedenwald, Washington; Sol. Kline, Chicago; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston; Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago; Nathan J. Miller, New York City; Milton J. Rosenau, Boston; Victor Rosewater, Philadelphia; Henry Sachs, Colorado Springs; Murray Seasongood, Cincinnati; Horace Stern, Philadelphia; Solomon M. Stroock, New York City; and Frederick W. Wile, Washington.

Your Committee recommends that at this meeting an amendment to the by-laws be approved providing that the term of District Members which is now five years, be reduced to three years.

### 3. Finances

During the past year a systematic effort was made during a number of months to increase the Sustaining Membership and revenues of the Committee, in harmony with your unanimous vote at our last meeting that the budget of the Committee for the year be made up on a basis of a fund of $100,000. Under the direction of the Finance Com-
committee assisted by Mr. Victor Rosewater, an endeavor was made to secure the cooperation of the District Members to secure such a fund. Your Committee regrets that it cannot report more than partial success. The total of new sustaining members enrolled was 490, and their aggregate contribution $13,498.83. In addition, 233 former contributors who in 1926 gave $2,923.50, this year gave $6,554.00, a net increase from this source of $3,630.50. The cost of these accretions which are to a great extent, likely to be repeated annually was $4,456.19, covering salaries, printing, postage, mailing, etc.

Your Committee has reached the conclusion that it needs a permanent Membership Secretary, whose sole function shall be, under the supervision of the Finance Committee, to carry on continuously the work of enlisting new Sustaining Members and obtaining from other sources as well, the funds needed for the support of the Committee.

Following is a list of the Districts showing the total amount received from each during the fiscal year just closed, compared with the total contributed during the preceding year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Contributions Received for Fiscal Year Ended Oct. 31, 1926</th>
<th>Contributions Received for Current Year Ended Oct. 31, 1927</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina</td>
<td>$295.50</td>
<td>$949.00</td>
<td>$653.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee</td>
<td>302.00</td>
<td>327.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas</td>
<td>414.50</td>
<td>555.50</td>
<td>141.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri</td>
<td>839.50</td>
<td>1,595.00</td>
<td>755.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington</td>
<td>783.50</td>
<td>1,060.00</td>
<td>276.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming</td>
<td>706.00</td>
<td>2,099.33</td>
<td>1,393.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>3,416.00</td>
<td>1,707.00</td>
<td>-1,709.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia</td>
<td>1,108.00</td>
<td>1,633.00</td>
<td>525.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>City of Philadelphia</td>
<td>2,191.00</td>
<td>2,884.00</td>
<td>693.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It will be noted that there were considerable increases in the amounts received from Districts I, IV, V, VI, XII, XIII, and XIV. These increases were due to the personal efforts of members and sustaining members in these districts. In District Number VI, which includes the State of Michigan, the amount for 1927 is actually greater by $2,500 than the amount stated above. An arrangement, however, has been made for quarterly installments of the contribution of the Detroit Jewish Welfare Federation of $3,333.33, and only one-fourth of this had been paid at the time this report was made up. Much of the increase in District Number XII was a result of the personal efforts of Mr. David M. Bressler. In District Number XIV, the increase noted was due almost entirely to the contribution from Mr. Felix Fuld.

In connection with the Census of Jewish organizations which the Committee has been financing, several contributions are deserving of special notice here. The New York Foundation, which has cooperated with the Committee on several previous occasions agreed to contribute $3,500, one-tenth of the estimated cost of the work. Other special contributions, made in view of the increasing needs of the Committee, were $3,333.33 from the Jewish Welfare Federation of Detroit, Michigan, $2,000 from Mr. Felix Fuld, of Newark, New Jersey, $500 from Mr. Paul Baerwald, $500 from Mr. Henry Ittleson, $250 of which is to be regarded as an annual contribution, $200 from Mr. Ludwig Vogelstein, of which $100 is to be regarded as an annual contribution, $500 from Mr. Joseph Leblang, $700 from Mr. Felix M. Warburg, of which $200 is to be regarded as an annual con-
tribution, and $400 from Mr. A. M. Heinsheimer, $200 of which is to be regarded as an annual contribution.

The report of the auditor of the Committee's accounts is appended to this report. It shows that there were received from Sustaining and Contributing members a total of $35,865.03. The contribution of $2,000 from the New York Foundation, interest on bank balances and income from other sources totalled $2,148.13, making a total of $38,013.16. Of this sum $17,699.38 was expended for the maintenance of the Committee's office. This amount does not include which was the cost of the effort to increase the sustaining membership and revenues; expenditures for other purposes include:

1. The Committee's appropriation to the Bureau of Jewish Social Research... 8,500.00
2. Our contribution to the Foreign Language Information Service... 500.00
3. Miscellaneous expenses in connection with compilation of the American Jewish Year Book... 156.86
4. Expenses in connection with the printing and distribution of pamphlet on Henry Ford's retraction and apology... 1,624.92
5. The cost of the Census Work... 5,832.82
6. Salary of Committee's agent at Geneva... 750.00
7. Miscellaneous Special expenses... 254.28

The total expenses paid and accrued were... $39,774.45
Being in excess of the receipts of the year... 138,013.16

By... $1,761.29

Since the close of the fiscal year, however, the sum of $3,730 has been received from Chicago, as a result of the efforts of Mr. Rosenwald, and $1,393 has been received from the State of Connecticut as a result of the efforts of the district members in that State. Furthermore, there are still $2,500 due on account of the contribution of the Jewish Welfare Federation of Detroit, and $1,500 due on account of the appropriation of the New York Foundation. Had
these sums been received before the close of the fiscal year, there would have been a credit balance of $7,361.71.

Your Committee takes this occasion to thank all those who contributed toward its support, and especially those members who made personal efforts to secure contributions. It is hoped that the example of these members will be followed by others during the coming year, to the end that the Committee may be able to carry forward the important tasks upon which it is engaged or may during the year assume.

Respectfully submitted,
The Executive Committee.

APPENDIX I

CENSUS OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

Harry S. Linfield, Ph.D.,
Director, Department of Information and Statistics.
Bureau of Jewish Social Research.

1. The Progress of the Work.—The census of the Jewish denomination is a part of the United States decennial census of the denominations of the country. The preliminary work of the census of Jewish denomination began in June, 1925. In April, 1926, Doctor Cyrus Adler, accompanied by the writer, conferred with the United States Director of the Census, and at this conference the work of the census of the Jewish denomination was arranged. Early in July, 1926, the writer was appointed United States Agent. In October, 1926, a memorandum on the probable cost of the census of Jews, totaling $30,000, was presented to the American Jewish Committee. Finally, in April, 1927, a staff was employed and the actual work of the census begun.

2. The Immediate Objectives.—The census of the Jewish denomination seeks primarily to ascertain the names and addresses of Jewish bodies (congregational, educational, charitable, social, etc.), together with certain other data including "membership," and the names and addresses of rabbis. For us the work involves the following:

(a) Supply to the Government of correct and full information on the Jewish denomination for the Government's forthcoming publication on the denominations in the United States;

(b) The revision of our own directories of Jewish national organizations, of local organizations, of rabbis, etc.;

(c) The gathering of statistics of Jews in the country and their distribution.

Recently it has been decided to add:

(d) The publication in the forthcoming American Jewish Year Book of two articles to be written by Doctor Linfield which will summarize the results of the census.
3. The Work Completed.—By November 8, 1927, a total of 3,145 schedules were received: 2,508 from congregations and other Jewish societies; 462 schedules giving the number of Jews in the towns but stating that there are no Jewish societies in those towns; and 175 schedules conveying the information that the Jewish societies about which we inquired are out of existence, or never existed, or are private organizations, and the like.

The schedules received from the Jewish organizations contain information about their respective branch societies, or affiliated societies, if any. Numerous schedules sent to us by federations, national organizations, and important local organizations contain lists of non-affiliated societies known to them to exist in their respective cities. The field work is not yet completed, but we hope to complete it by the middle of December. In the meantime the schedules are being edited and transcribed with the view to tabulation and summarizing.

4. Our Specific Tasks at the Present Moment.—In addition to the editing of the schedules and their transcription, the following tasks specially engage our attention at the present time:

(a) Census of Jews in Small Communities. In 1916 only 825 localities reported Jewish inhabitants. Our lists of such localities have increased to 2,300, as a result of the cooperation of the Jewish national organizations and our use of directories. This figure is exclusive of over 1,000 rural places (towns of 2,500 inhabitants or less). Each of the urban or rural places on our lists contains the name of a Jewish resident with whom we correspond. Concerning the towns which have small Jewish communities, our task is to find out, through correspondents, the number of Jews in the localities which are on our lists and to estimate, by the use of statistical methods, the number of Jews in the localities which are not on our lists. Special attention is being paid to those localities which are situated in territory adjacent to large cities.

(b) Census of Jews in Large Communities. The ascertainment of the number of Jews in the large Jewish communities offer difficulties. This is especially the case with the City of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and seven or eight other cities, having 50,000 Jews or more. To date, information is available, to determine, on the basis of school attendance, the number of Jews in the following cities: New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Dr. Mann of Chicago has promised to send data for the City of Chicago. No such data will be available for the cities of Baltimore and Los Angeles. The case of a few other cities is not yet determined. Our present task is to examine all the available statistical information for each city which has a large number of Jewish inhabitants, with a view to determining the number of Jews on the basis of all the data which is available for the respective cities.

(c) Enumeration of Jewish Organizations. It is our plan to use canvassers to complete the enumeration of the Jewish organizations in the ten or eleven large communities, namely, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, Newark, and possibly Los Angeles. The preliminary work of the preparation of our lists of Jewish societies by the use of city directories, etc., has been completed. We are now engaged in zoning those cities and in allocating the Jewish societies to their respective zones. Each can-
vasser, when engaged, will be assigned a zone or zones together with a list of the known Jewish organization situated therein, so that he may be in a position to verify and to complete our information and to search out new Jewish societies. In all cities other than the eleven cities enumerated above, we are enlisting the services of a correspondent for the work of verifying and completing our information and for searching out new organizations.

5. **Co-operation With Jewish Organization.**—We are continuing to receive the co-operation of Jewish organizations, specifically the national organizations, the federations, and important local organizations. The growth of our lists of Jewish societies and of towns having Jewish inhabitants, was due chiefly to their co-operation. At present we are especially calling on the co-operation of the Rabbis in the various communities.

6. **Completion of the Work.**—The actual work of the census did not start until April 1, 1927. Only a portion of the work could be done during the summer months. Since the fall our staff has been greatly enlarged and the writer has been giving a great deal of his time to the work. It is hoped to complete the work by the end of the present calendar year.

**APPENDIX II**

**JOINT PALESTINE SURVEY COMMISSION**

**TERMS OF REFERENCE**

New York, June 1, 1927.

To the Right Hon. Sir Alred Mond, Bart., M. P.,
Dr. Lee K. Frankel,
Felix M. Warburg, Esq., and
Dr. Oscar Wasserman.

Gentlemen:

A Joint Palestine Survey Commission, upon which you have had the goodness to accept membership, has been created, pursuant to an agreement entered into by the undersigned, for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of a survey and investigation conducted on scientific lines, the resources, economic conditions and possibilities of Palestine, to facilitate the framing of a comprehensive and systematic programme for future constructive work in Palestine and for the guidance of a reorganized Jewish Agency.

With this end in view, the Commission is requested to inquire into and report upon the following subjects, and any other related matters, which, in its discretion, it may deem to come within the scope of the purposes for which it has been formed, special reference being had to the annexed specifications, which are made a part hereof:

**I. General Survey.**

(a) The economic resources of Palestine.
(b) The present state and future prospects of:
   (i) agriculture;
   (ii) mining;
   (iii) industry;
   (iv) commerce.
(c) The nature, extent and results of Jewish activities in Palestine during the past ten years, including the activities of

(i) the Zionist Organization and its subsidiaries;
(ii) other public bodies and institutions;
(iii) private undertakings.

The Commission is requested to make or cause to be made an accurate and detailed examination of all available records with a view to ascertaining the receipts for the past ten years of the various Jewish bodies engaged in activities in or for Palestine and the sources of such receipts, the expenditures of such bodies, their plan of organization, methods of management and operation, and their respective assets and liabilities, and to report thereon.

II. IMMIGRATION.

The selection, transport, reception and distribution of immigrants, with special reference to the separate requirements of

(a) immigrants without means;
(b) immigrants with means.

III. AGRICULTURAL COLONIZATION.

(a) The possibility and desirability of acquiring additional land for colonization:

(i) in areas where Jewish colonization has already begun;
(ii) in other parts of Palestine;
(iii) in any neighboring territory in which suitable land may be, or may become, available.

(b) Methods of facilitating the advantageous acquisition of land.

(c) Methods of colonization, with special reference to

(i) the prospects and relative advantages of cereal-farming, fruit-farming, dairy-farming, poultry-farming, and other branches of agriculture;
(ii) the relative advantages of the various types of settlement;
(iii) the relations, including in particular the financial relations, between the settler and the colonizing agency.

(d) Irrigation, dry-farming and afforestation.

(e) Agricultural education, experiment and research.

(f) Generally, the means by which further progress can be made with close settlement by Jews on the land as contemplated in Article 6 of the Mandate for Palestine.

IV. INDUSTRY.

(a) Openings for the investment of capital in industries, large or small (including fisheries), providing employment for Jewish labor.

(b) The feasible measures which can be taken to encourage the development of Jewish industry in Palestine, with special reference to the needs of industrialists possessing moderate capital.
V. The Co-operative Movement.

The development of the co-operative movement in its various branches, its place in the economic life of the Jews in Palestine, and the practicable measures, if any, which can be taken to strengthen the movement and increase its ability, including measures designed to promote the establishment on a co-operative basis of small industries producing goods for local consumption.

VI. Banking and Credit.

The adequacy of the existing machinery for the provision of credit, and the measures, if any, which can safely be taken to make credit more readily available for
(a) agriculture;
(b) industry;
(c) commerce;
regard being had to the activities of existing financial institutions, including co-operative credit institutions, both urban and agricultural.

VII. Public Health.

The nature, extent, cost and results of Jewish activities in the field of public health, and the division of responsibility between the various Jewish organizations concerned, and between those organizations and the official public health authorities.

VIII. Labor.

The relations of employer and employed and the problems existing or to be anticipated with respect thereto in agriculture, industry (including the building trades), and commerce are to be specially considered.

IX. Finance.

(a) The Commission is requested to prepare a budget in which shall be set forth an itemized estimate of the expenditure reasonably required to give effect to its recommendations, so far as such expenditure can at present be computed.

(b) The Commission is also requested to make such recommendations as it may think fit with regard to the means by which the necessary financial resources are to be provided, and the machinery by which they are to be administered, the object in view being to insure the utmost degree of efficiency and economy and the elimination of every form of waste. In such recommendations the revenue and administrative machinery of such financial institutions as the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) and the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth) are to be taken into account for the time being.

It is earnestly hoped that you may be able as speedily as is consonant with the importance of the inquiry which you are to institute and the far-reaching results which will follow from your action, to render an exhaustive report upon the several subjects referred to you, embodying your findings and recommendations with respect thereto.
It is scarcely necessary to add that the recommendations of the Commission should take into account among other things the conditions peculiar to Palestine and the distinctive characteristics of its population.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Louis Marshall,
Ch. Weizmann.

SPECIFICATIONS

A Joint Palestine Survey Commission having been designated pursuant to agreement to make a scientific and thorough survey and investigation of the agricultural, industrial, commercial, economic and financial conditions of Palestine and adjacent countries, and related subjects, it has been determined that the general lines of inquiry to be pursued are the following:

I. PHYSIOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL.

(a) The general climatic conditions of the region throughout the year as affecting agriculture, horticulture, fruit growing and animal husbandry, and in their relation to the public health, are to be studied.

(b) The topography and geological and other characteristic features of Palestine and adjacent countries, as bearing on the economic development of the region, are to be carefully noted.

This will embrace a geographical study, including a consideration of the diversified character of the land extending from the sea plain to the mountains, of the various harbors and water courses, of the highway system, the facilities for advantageous inland and foreign transportation, the possibilities of developing hydro-electric power, of obtaining water adequate for irrigation, and of increasing the now available potable and commercial water supply by the sinking of artesian wells and otherwise and the construction of reservoirs and aqueducts.

(c) Soil analysis. This will involve the ascertainment of the nature, qualities and characteristics of the soil in the various parts of the region, its chemical and mineral constituents, its adaptability for the growth of forests, orchards, cereal and other crops, truck farming, forage, and such other products for which markets exist or can be created.

(d) Mining and other possibilities. This relates to the ascertainment of the sub-surface resources in the various regions, including the development of oil wells, quarries, and the production of minerals, metals and other substances possessing valuable physical or chemical properties. This would include a consideration of the utilization of the waters of the Dead Sea and the feasibility of reforesting the mountain slopes and other lands not adapted for agriculture.

In respect to each of these subjects it is important to secure the fullest statistical information available, which it is appreciated will be dependent, to a large extent, upon data to be derived from Government and other authoritative reports.
II. DEMOGRAPHY.

(a) An accurate account of the inhabitants of Palestine and adjoining regions, dealing with the composition and characteristics of the population, its various race stocks, their relations to each other, their respective standards of living, occupations pursued, languages spoken, and the literacy of the several elements.

(b) Vital statistics; giving such information in tabular form as is accessible relating to births, deaths, marriages, divorces and health conditions.

(c) Tabular information as to immigration and emigration annually during the past ten years, according to sex, age, lands of nativity and occupations, the present method of distributing immigrants, their employment, living conditions, economic status and financial resources.

III. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND POSSIBILITIES.

The ascertainment of the area of land in Palestine and adjacent countries suitable for productive and profitable use and cultivation for:

1. cereal and other usual crops;
2. the growth of citrus and other fruits, including dates, figs, olives, bananas, and small fruits;
3. vegetable and other products of truck farming;
4. grazing, pasturage and forage;
5. dairying;
6. the growth of sugar, cotton, tobacco and grapes;
7. the incidental manufacture of wine, cigars and cigarettes and of vegetable oils, and the canning or preserving of fruits;
8. animal husbandry, including poultry farming and the extent to which these several forms of cultivation and other related activities are economically practicable.

In each instance statistical information so far as accessible, or such data as are available, should be collected for the purpose of determining to what extent these various forms of agriculture and allied industries have been conducted in the past, the cost of the land and buildings employed therein, the expense of development, the methods pursued and the results attained, and the use, cost, need and availability of fertilizers; also to what extent additional arable cultivable or grazing lands are available, and at what cost, for additional development, and the districts where such lands are located.

The quality and marketability of the various products enumerated, the extent to which they may be respectively improved and the degree to which the methods heretofore adopted may be advantageously varied or modified, should be ascertained, due regard being had to the suitability of the soil in the various districts for that particular form of agriculture now practical or which may be advantageously substituted with a view to the introduction of such methods as will best correlate soil and products.

Information should also be secured as to the character of farming and other implements used in connection with the various agricultural activities, the extent to which irrigation is now employed or is necessary
or practicable or may be successfully extended, to what degree and how existing methods of irrigation may be improved and at what cost to the distributor and the user of the water supplied. The feasibility of dry farming in the various districts should also be carefully investigated, with a statement of the results to be reasonably anticipated and the probable cost incident to the system recommended.

Attention should especially be directed to the establishment of proper standards for the maintenance of a high quality of products and to the introduction of the most approved forms of planting, harvesting, packing, grading, storing, transporting, and of domestic and foreign marketing.

In connection with cattle-raising and dairying, attention should be given to the breed of cattle best adapted for home and other markets, their suitability to climatic conditions and their susceptibility to or immunity from cattle diseases. This also applies to the raising of horses, donkeys, sheep and goats.

It is also desirable to ascertain the amount now invested by Jewish organizations and Jewish settlers in land, buildings, improvements, equipment, tools and live-stock; the nature of the prevailing land-tenure and the general provisions of the contracts under which settlers are operating; the living conditions of the settlers; the total area under cultivation, the yield per acre of the various kinds of products, the unit prices obtained and amounts realized for crops, fruits, dairy products, cattle and other of the animals above specified, during each of the past five years.

Special attention should be given to the various classes: laborers, their efficiency, and their rate of compensation.

IV. INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES OF PALESTINE AND ADJACENT REGIONS.

This involves a study of:
(1) the existing industry and commerce of Palestine;
(2) the raw materials, native and imported, available, and their cost, compared with like materials in other countries;
(3) the amount of capital involved in industry and commerce;
(4) the supply of suitable labor and its cost;
(5) foreign and domestic markets for manufactured products.

This will necessitate a classification of such industries as are now or which have been carried on in Palestine during the past ten years, the extent and the degree to which the various undertakings in that field have proven successful or unsuccessful, and the reasons for such failures as may have occurred, so far as ascertainable; the number of Jewish and Arab workmen now engaged in the various industries, and the average number employed in the various industrial establishments.

The labor problem generally and particularly in connection with these several classes of industry, including the building and other trades, should also be thoroughly considered in its various aspects. This includes a consideration of the several classes of labor available and the cost and efficiency of each, the standards of living of the various classes of employees, their hours of labor, their expertness, and the cost of the various classes of labor, and especially by way of comparison with
the cost of like labor in those countries where goods similar to those produced in Palestine are manufactured for disposition in markets with which Palestine will have to compete.

In respect to Palestinian commercial activities, it is desirable to ascertain to what extent merchandise has been or can be profitably disposed of at home and abroad. It would also be useful to ascertain to what extent hydro-electric power produced or about to be produced will be available and at what cost to the consumer.

Careful attention should be given to the relative extent of urban as contrasted with agricultural development, and consideration given to the special problems growing out of past experience in connection with building operations and with respect to unemployment.

V. BANKING AND FINANCE.

This calls for the ascertainment of the capital resources as supplied by:

1. banks of loan and deposit;
2. land or mortgage banks;
3. public or private trust companies;
4. credit facilities.

In each instance it is desirable to secure reliable information as to the amount of capital available, the terms and conditions on which loans are made or credit is extended, including the cost of obtaining loans, the rate of interest and the security required, the relation of demand and supply, the term for which loans are obtainable, the percentage of losses sustained by the lenders, and the promptitude with which payments have been made by the borrowers. This also necessitates an inquiry regarding the extent to which the introduction of new and improved methods of banking and the extension of credits may be feasible without involving substantial risks to the lender. It will likewise be desirable to ascertain whether, and if so to what extent, a coordination of the various capital resources is practicable.

VI. PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

This will involve a study of climatic and other conditions affecting public health, the maintenance of an appropriate Jewish health service co-operating with governmental and other agencies, a survey of hospitals, clinics and dispensaries, of nursing, public and private; the extent to which endemic diseases exist or have been ameliorated, the adequacy and potability of the milk and the water supply, and the possibilities of public health education in personal and public hygiene; the development of adequate facilities for infant and child hygiene, and other methods of sanitary control, and the subject of sewage disposal.

VII. ACCOUNTING, AUDIT AND BUDGET.

There is to be a detailed examination, with a report thereon, by qualified accountants of all available records to ascertain the receipts, the sources whence derived and the expenditures made in connection with the carrying on of the various official Jewish activities conducted in or for Palestine during the past ten years, their plan of organization, methods of management and operation, and their respective assets and liabilities. A budget is also to be prepared which will so far as practic-
able indicate the expenditures reasonably required to carry into effect such a programme as may be regarded as necessary and practicable to effectuate the conclusions reached by the Commission as the result of the survey to be made as herein provided.

The above enumeration of subjects to be investigated and of details mentioned under the several heads is not to be regarded as exclusive, but may be added to or modified from time to time.

CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP

I. District Members

DIST. I: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina. 4 members: Simon Benjamin, Jacksonville, Fla. (1931); Leonard Haas, Atlanta, Ga. (1930); Lionel Weil, Goldsboro, N. C. (1931); August Kohn, Columbia, S. C. (1928).

DIST. II: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee. 3 members: Moses V. Joseph, Birmingham, Ala. (1928); Ben H. Stein, Vicksburg, Miss. (1930); Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn. (1928).

DIST. III: Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. 6 members: Barnet E. Marks, Phoenix, Ariz. (1929); Max Heller, New Orleans, La. (1929); Ivan Grunsfeld, Albuquerque, N. Mex. (1928); Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, Tex. (1931); J. K. Hexter, Dallas, Tex. (1928).

DIST. IV: Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri. 6 members: Chas. Jacobson, Little Rock, Ark. (1929); Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kan. (1928); Simon Binswanger, St. Joseph, Mo. (1930); Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo. (1931); A. C. Wurmser, Kansas City, Mo. (1929).

DIST. V: California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington. 8 members: Louis M. Cole, Los Angeles, Cal. (1928); Harry C. Camp, Oakland, Cal. (1929); Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal. (1931); Leo J. Falk, Boise, Ida. (1930); Samuel Platt, Reno, Nev. (1930); Ben Selling, Portland, Ore. (1930); 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: Eugene Mannheimer, Des Moines, Iowa (1930); David A. Brown, Detroit, Mich. (1931); Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich. (1929); Meyer S. May, Grand Rapids, Mich. (1931); Joseph H. Schanfeld, Minneapolis, Minn. (1930); Isaac Summerfield, St. Paul, Minn. (1930); Harry A. Wolf, Omaha, Neb. (1929); D. M. Naftalin, Fargo, N. D. (1929); David B. Eisendrath, Racine, Wis. (1928); Nat Stone, Milwaukee, Wis. (1930).

DIST. VII: Illinois. 8 members: James Davis (1929); M. E. Greenebaum (1928); B. Horwich (1930); Julian W. Mack (1928); Julius Rosenwald (1930); Joseph Stolz, Chicago, Ill. (1929); W. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill. (1931).

DIST. VIII: Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia. 11 members: Samuel E. Rauh, Indianapolis, Ind. (1930); Sol S. Kiser, Indianapolis, Ind. (1929); Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky. (1930); 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. (1930); D. A. Huebsch, Cleveland, O. (1931); Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling, W. Va. (1930).

DIST. IX: CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. 6 members: Cyrus Adler (1928); Alfred W. Fleisher (1930); Wm. Gerstley (1929); B. L. Levinthal (1930); M. Rosenbaum (1930); Morris Wolf (1928).

DIST. X: DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA. 6 members: David Snellenburg, Wilmington, Del. (1929); Fulton Brylawski, Washington, D. C. (1930); Albert Berney, Baltimore, Md. (1931); Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md. (1930); Siegmund B. Sonnenborn, Baltimore, Md. (1930); Edward N. Calisch, Richmond, Va. (1930).

DIST. XI: CONNECTICUT, MAINE, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, RHODE ISLAND, VERMONT. 20 members: Philip N. Bernstein, Waterbury, Conn. (1930); Nestor Dreyfus, New London, Conn. (1931); Jacob B. Klein, Bridgeport, Conn. (1930); Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn. (1931); Isidore Wise, Hartford, Conn. (1930); Gordon F. Gallert, Augusta, Me. (1931); Jacob Asher, Worcester, Mass. (1931); Louis Baer, Boston, Mass. (1929); David A. Ellis, Boston, Mass. (1928); Lewis Goldberg, Boston, Mass. (1928); A. Hartman, Haverhill, Mass. (1930); Henry Lasker, Springfield, Mass. (1930); David A. Lourie, Boston, Mass. (1931); George Newman, Pittsfield, Mass. (1930); A. C. Ratshesky, Boston, Mass. (1930); Felix Vorenberg, Boston, Mass. (1929); Chas. Wineapple, Salen, Mass. (1930); Edward M. Chase, Manchester, N. H. (1929); Archibald Silverman, Providence, R. I. (1930); Barnett Frank, Burlington, Vt. (1931).

DIST. XII: NEW YORK CITY. 31 members: Benjamin Altheimer (1929); Herman Bernstein (1931); Nathan Bijur (1930); David M. Bressler (1928); Elias A. Cohen (1930); Abram I. Elkus (1930); H. G. Enelow (1930); William Fischman (1930); Lee K. Frankel (1928); Henry M. Goldfogle (1929); Maurice H. Harris, (1928); Henry Ittleson (1931); Max J. Kohler (1929); Jacob Kohn (1931); Joseph Leblang (1931); Irving Lehman (1930); Adolph Lewisohn (1930); William Liebermann (1929); Judah L. Magnes (1930); Louis Marshall (1930); Alexander Marx (1931); Edgar J. Nathan (1928); S. Rotenberg (1929); Bernard Semel (1929); Joseph Silverman (1930); I. M. Stettenheim (1930); Lewis L. Straus, Jr. (1930); Cyrus L. Sulzberger (1931); Israel Unterberg (1928); Ludwig Vogelstein (1929); Felix M. Warburg (1928).


DIST. XIV: NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA (EXCLUSIVE OF PHILADELPHIA). 17 members: Isaac Alpern, Perth Amboy, N. J. (1930); A. J. Dimond, East Orange, N. J. (1928); Philip Dimond, Paterson, N. J. (1928); Felix Fuld, Newark, N. J. (1929); Michael Hollander, Newark, N. J. (1930); David Holzner, Trenton, N. J. (1930); Frederick Jay, Newark, N. J. (1928); William Newcorn, Plainfield, N. J. (1929); Joseph B. Perskie, Atlantic City, N. J. (1931); B. S. Pollak, Newark, N. J. (1928); Lewis Straus, Newark, N. J. (1930); Isaac W. Frank,
I. MEMBERS-OF THE PRESIDIAL STAFF
(Elected for one year.)


II. MEMBERS-AT-LARGE
(Elected for one year.)


III. DELEGATES FROM NATIONAL JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS