TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

President, LOUIS MARSHALL*

CYRUS ADLER

JULIUS ROSENWALD \textit{Vice-Presidents,}

Treasurer, ISAAC M. ULLMAN

Executive Committee

CYRUS ADLER (1931) \textit{Chairman}  .................................. Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES H. BECKER (1931)  ................................................. Chicago, Ill.

DAVID M. BRESSLER (1931) ............................................ New York, N. Y.

LEO. M. BROWN (1929) ..................................................... Mobile, Ala.

ABRAM I. ELKUS (1931) .................................................... New York, N. Y.

ELI FRANK (1931) ............................................................. Baltimore, Md.

FELIX FULD (1930)* ........................................................... Newark, N. J.

MAX J. KOHLER (1929) ...................................................... New York, N. Y.

IRVING LEHMAN (1929) ..................................................... New York, N. Y.

LOUIS MARSHALL (1929)* ................................................ New York, N. Y.

A. C. RATSHESKY (1929) ................................................... Boston, Mass.

MILTON J. ROSENDAU (1929) ............................................. Boston, Mass.

JULIUS ROSENWALD (1930) ................................................ Chicago, Ill.


LEWIS L. STRAUSS (1930) ................................................ New York, N. Y.

CYRUS L. SULZBERGER (1930) ........................................... New York, N. Y.

ISAAC M. ULLMAN (1929) ................................................ New Haven, Conn.

Secretary

MORRIS D. WALDMAN

Assistant Secretary

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN,

171 Madison Ave., New York City.

*Deceased.
TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 11, 1928

The Twenty-second Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Sunday, November 11, 1928. Louis Marshall, Esq., presided, and the following members were present:

District

VI. David A. Brown, Detroit.

VII. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago.

IX. Cyrus Adler, William Gerstley, B. L. Levinthal, Morris Rosenbaum, Philadelphia.

X. Siegmund B. Sonneborn, Baltimore.


XIII. Moses F. Aufsesser, Albany; Eugene Warner, Herman Wile, Buffalo; Henry M. Stern, Rochester.

XIV. Felix Fuld, Frederick Jay, Newark; Philip Dimond, Paterson; William Newcorn, Plainfield; B. S. Pollak, Secaucus.

Members-at-Large: Louis Bamberger, Newark; Benjamin N. Cardozo, New York City; Eli Frank, Baltimore; Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago; Victor Rosewater, Horace Stern, Philadelphia.

Delegates from Organizations:

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America: Harry Fischel, Abraham Herman, Jacob Massel, Albert Rosenblatt, New York City.

Independent Order Brith Abraham: Miss Elizabeth Blume, Newark; Max L. Hollander, Sol Schelinsky, Max Silverstein, New York City.
REPORT OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

United Synagogue of America: S. Herbert Golden, New York City.
Women's League of the United Synagogue of America: Mrs. Spiegel, New York City.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

The President appointed the following Committees:
On Auditing the Accounts of the Treasurer—Jacob Massel and Morris Rosenbaum.
Tellers—Henry Lasker and Archibald Silverman.
Nominations—Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Chairman, Moses F. Aufsesser, and Ludwig Vogelstein.

ACTION ON REPORT ON THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

In moving the adoption of the report of the Executive Committee Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago stated: "Mr. President, I can not listen to this remarkable report without a feeling of gratitude to you who have served in the capacity of President for so many years. I want to congratulate the Jews in America and the Jews of the world on your leadership. How fortunate is this generation of Jews to be able to say that they lived in a time in which you lived." Mr. Rosenwald's motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr. Solomon Sufrin of New York, representative of the Union of Roumanian Jews, commented upon the recent change of government in Roumania and expressed the belief that a more liberal attitude toward the Jews of that country would be adopted by the new Roumanian Cabinet.

Mr. Jacob Massel, a representative of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, suggested that the Committee establish a bureau for dealing with internal problems of the Jewish community in America and that it establish a daily English-Jewish newspaper. In replying to Mr. Massel's suggestions, the President explained that, while he is in sympathy with this point of view, it is not within the
province of the Committee to undertake the action suggested; all that the Committee could do in this regard would be to stimulate to action those organizations which concern themselves with Jewish education and Jewish community life.

ELECTIONS

The Committee on Nominations made the following recommendations:

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

For members of the Executive Committee to serve for three years from January 1, 1929:
Leo M. Brown  Louis Marshall
Max J. Kohler  A. C. Ratshesky
Irving Lehman  Milton J. Rosenau
Isaac M. Ullman

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

The Assistant Secretary was requested to cast one ballot for the nominees for Membership-at-Large nominated by the Executive Committee in its Annual Report, which he did, and announced the election of the several nominees.

REPORT OF TELLERS

The Tellers reported that they had canvassed the ballots cast for District Members, and that the candidates of the Nominating Committee had received a plurality of the votes cast, and were, therefore, elected to Membership.

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

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

Harry Schneiderman,
Assistant Secretary.
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 to which attention has been devoted during the past year.

A. DOMESTIC MATTERS

1. IMMIGRATION

During the past session of the Seventieth Congress, the Committee continued to support the movement to secure legislation to hasten the reunion of families of immigrants who had entered the country before the coming into force of the Immigration Law of 1924. In his annual message to Congress on December 6, 1927, President Coolidge again referred to this subject as he had done in his messages in 1925 and in 1926, saying: "Some further legislation to provide for reuniting families where either the husband or the wife is in this country ... is desirable." On March 27th 1928, the President of the Committee attended a hearing before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives at which various bills which had been introduced to facilitate the reunion of families were discussed. He advocated the passage of a bill which provided that for the next two years half of the quotas of all countries be set aside and used for the benefit of separated families, by allowing the admission of the unmarried children under 21, the wives and husbands of American citizens, and the fathers and mothers of such citizens, and of aliens lawfully admitted before July 1, 1924, who have declared their intention to become citizens. Subsequently a bill known as the Jenkins Bill was passed by both Houses and became a law. This sets aside half the quota of each nationality for these relatives of unnaturalized aliens, but within the quota for such nationality, with the result that the many aliens who came from countries which previously contributed a large immigration but now have small quotas cannot obtain the full measure of relief sought.
In the platforms adopted during the recent campaign both of the major political parties united in favoring further modification of those provisions of the quota law which are characterized as not essential to the purpose or efficiency of this law and which work hardship by depriving immigrants of the comfort and society of those bound to them by close family ties.

No other of the many immigration bills introduced, including one for the progressive halving of the present quotas during the next five years, was passed by the Congress.

It will be remembered that in the Quota Law of 1924 was inserted the so-called "national origin" provision which was intended to Nordicize the statute by classifying the entire population of the United States by means of a pretended analysis of the composition of their blood in the hope of further reducing immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe. While the measure was under consideration in Congress your Committee vigorously opposed this clause, but without success. A commission was appointed pursuant to a provision in the act to carry out the plan of classification. It has now been demonstrated that it cannot be done with any degree of accuracy. In Mr. Hoover's address accepting his nomination to the presidency we read the encouraging statement: "As a member of the commission whose duty it is to determine the quota basis under the national origin law I have found that it is impossible to do so accurately and without hardship . . . and I favor repeal of that part of the act calling for a new basis of quotas."

It is an unpleasant duty to direct attention to what we regard as an astounding usurpation of power on the part of the Department of Labor which may lead to further encroachment not only upon the rights of immigrants but also of nationalized and possibly of native born citizens.

The following explanation and argument prepared by Mr. Max J. Kohler, a member of this Committee, is timely:

The Commissioner General of Immigration, with the written approval of Acting Secretary of Labor Husband, issued "General Order No. 106," which went into effect July 1st, 1928, for the issuance of "Identification Cards" for newly arriving aliens. As described by Secretary of Labor Davis himself in a letter to Under Secretary of the Treasury Mills in answer to a communication
from Mr. Wm. Liebermann of Brooklyn, this new system might prove of some occasional benefit to newly arriving aliens, and do little harm other than possibly as an opening wedge for a general "Registration of Aliens" plan. Secretary Davis likewise expressed himself in similar fashion on other occasions. A careful expert examination of the order shows, however, that Secretary Davis was himself unaware of its very objectionable clauses which were in no way referred to in his letter, and the gravely injurious character of the system is greatly accentuated by interviews as to the plan given out by the acting Commissioner General of Immigration, which his superiors do not appear to have disapproved or modified.

The plan, as described by Secretary Davis, and to that extent in force, provides for the issuance of identification cards, to serve as governmental proof of lawful residences, to all newly arriving aliens arriving since July 1st, 1928, with the intention of becoming permanent residents, and available to them as "certificates of arrival" in order to secure first and second papers under the naturalization laws, and to satisfy prospective employers who often will employ foreign-born persons only when they have secured first papers or other official proof of lawful residence. The system provides for the issuance by U. S. consuls, when issuing immigration visas, of such identification cards to the applicants for visas, to become valid and effective only when signed by an immigrant inspector when the alien is lawfully admitted into the United States. The identification card contains the portrait of the alien, his name, age, country of birth, nationality, color of eyes, name of port of arrival and of steamship, date of admission and status at the time, a statement as to whether he is a quota or non-quota immigrant, and the immigrant's own signature. The cards are required to be issued in duplicate and are numbered, and specify the visa number. On arrival, the alien must sign the card anew, and his two signatures are to be carefully compared. The duplicate is to be retained by the Government officials.

The two ominous clauses in the order, which the Secretary overlooked in his statement, provide as follows:

(a) "The admitted alien should be cautioned to present it for inspection if and when subsequently requested so to do by an officer of the Immigration Service."
(b) "If and when a warrant of arrest is served upon an alien, admitted to the United States as an 'immigrant' subsequent to July 1st, 1928, the identification card should be obtained, if possible, preferably by the immigrant inspector serving the warrant, and it will be retained in the immigration office, where the hearing is conducted until the matter has been decided by the department.

In public interviews, the Commissioner General of Immigration frankly disclosed the fact that non-presentation of such identification card by persons suspected of having entered recently, will be treated as raising a presumption of illegal presence here, and that the Bureau plans to issue such identification cards on application,
to any resident alien establishing his lawful residence here, and not merely be issued to aliens coming to the United States after July 1st, 1928.

In fact the Secretary of Labor has recently written to Congressman La Guardia saying: "In fact there is already evidence of a considerable demand that a certificate of residence in some form shall be made available to immigrants already resident in the country, but it has not yet been determined whether the issuance of such a document is feasible." At about the same time Mr. Harris, Acting Commissioner General of Immigration said: "It will save aliens lawfully in the United States time and trouble in establishing their identifying bona fides."

A Labor Letter published in the Federated Press of June 21, 1928, bears the appropriate headlines: "Davis Tries Bluffing Aliens into Blacklist Registration Scheme."

As the Secretary is permitted to issue a warrant of arrest in deportation proceedings on mere suspicion, in which proceedings the burden of proof to show legal presence here is imposed on the alien by existing law, and the Commissioner General's statement, (confirmed by the clause of the order as to production of the card whenever demanded) itself is practically tantamount to an instruction to his subordinates to treat non-production of the identification card as itself a cause of suspicion, in cases of persons suspected of having entered illegally since July 1st, 1928, this scheme amounts in effect to putting a very vicious "Registration of Aliens" scheme into effect by mere executive order. Nay, more, it involves doing so by almost unparalleled usurpation by these administrative authorities of legislative authority which Congress has deliberately refrained from exercising as demonstrated by the fact that the House Committee of Immigration had decided to postpone indefinitely action on all "Registration of Alien" bills, even those contemplating so-called voluntary registration. As the "order," which the Acting Secretary promulgated, relates only to immigrants arriving since July 1st, 1928, only a very small fraction of resident aliens could have such "Identification Cards," and it would be an absurdity to draw any unfavorable inferences from non-possession, except in the cases of persons clearly shown to have arrived since that date. Even thus viewed, however, the clause of the order requiring aliens to produce the identification card to inspectors, whenever demanded, would be illegal. The Labor Department has no authority thus to legislate, and the further assumption that inspectors can by mere inspection, ascertain what alien arrived here since July 1, 1928, is unwarranted and absurd. When, however, such cards are to be furnished on request, to all aliens residing here, an entirely different situation arises, and what is, in effect, a voluntary sweeping "Registration of Alien" system, would be put into operation by mere executive fiat. What is even more pernicious, ignorant or biased inspectors would be inclined to draw unfavorable and unwarranted inferences against an alien under suspicion because of non-production of the card, because few resident aliens would be apt to apply for such cards voluntarily,
and a mere handful of our resident aliens would be in possession of such cards, compared to the enormous number without them, who would thus be subjected to such unwarranted adverse inferences, likely to culminate in oppressive and unjustified deportation proceedings.

The clause in the Order quoted as to the confiscation of the card in case of arrest, is extraordinary in its oppressiveness and illegality, even if measured by the standards of our "Chinese Registration" procedure. In cases of arrest in deportation proceedings in which the burden of proof rests upon the immigrant, the chief value of the "Identification Card" would come into play. To despoil the alien of the card at that critical moment would be unspeakably arbitrary. Even under the Chinese Exclusion Law procedure, such despoiling of the aliens of such a document was strongly condemned by our courts as illegal and tyrannical (Toy Tong vs. U. S. 146 F. 343 at 350 C. C. A.)

This Committee, in conjunction with numerous other organizations representing every race and creed, has repeatedly expressed vigorous opposition to the "Registration of Aliens" projects, whether voluntary or compulsory. The President of the Committee participated in the proceedings of a "Luncheon Conference to Discuss Registration Bills and Deportation Bills Now Before Congress" at the Hotel Astor on January 9th, 1926, convened by the Conference on Immigration Policy, the Department of City, Immigration and Industrial Work Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Department of Immigrant and Foreign Communities, the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, the Hebrew Sheltering & Immigrant Aid Society of America; League for American Citizenship; American Civil Liberties Union and the Council of Jewish Women. The American Federation of Labor has also taken strong ground against the project. The addresses delivered at this Conference Luncheon were included in a pamphlet edited in 1926 by Max J. Kohler, Chairman of the sub-Committee on Immigration of this Committee, entitled "The Registration of Aliens a Dangerous Project," an earlier edition of which he published in 1924, and these pamphlets also contain a detailed argument by him on the subject before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization January 5th, 1923.

This new "Identification Card" system is discussed at length in the September-November 1928 issue of "The Immigrant" (pp. 9-11) by Senator Copeland, May McDowell, Congressman Celler, Bruno Lasker, Roger Baldwin, Roy L. Garis, Prof. Henry P. Fairchild and Prof. Ernst Freund, though they do not seem to have had before them the exact terms of the order and of the interviews. We quote from Mr. Lasker's comment the following:

"From what danger, exactly, is the immigrant to be protected by means of the identification card? Obviously the order of July 1, since it applies to an even smaller proportion of the foreign-born residents in the United States than the alien registration bill was intended to bring under the scope of its provi-
sions, increases the chance that legally resident aliens will be harassed by zealous officials. The Secretary of Labor and other sponsors of the order reiterate the motive of 'protection' but have not so far elucidated it. It must be assumed, therefore, that the main purpose of the measure, after all, is that of facilitating the apprehension of those illegally in this country — admittedly a difficult task, and a task which the most 'liberal' immigration policy will want to see more fully accomplished. But I have never been able to see how anything short of a system of registration for the whole population will be really effective. If every man who wears a beard and reads a foreign-language newspaper is to be suspected unless he can produce either an identification paper or a naturalization paper, we shall have more confusion and bungling than ever. It seems to me that by issuing this administrative order after an influential section of public opinion had expressed itself as adverse to the embodiment of the same idea in a Congressional bill, the Secretary of Labor has invited suspicion as to his motive and apprehension as to the probable working of the measure."

2. Naturalization

In our last annual report, attention was directed to the fact that an effort was to be made to review in the Supreme Court of the United States the case of Anna Marie Maney who had been refused naturalization because of non-compliance with a technical provision of the Naturalization Law. It was believed that the decisions rendered would constitute a precedent imposing hardship upon applicants for naturalization and affect the validity of many decrees granted during the past twenty years. The Supreme Court granted a writ of certiorari permitting a review of the case, but after argument on the merits it has recently affirmed the adverse decision and denied a rehearing. In the meantime the Supreme Court at the instance of your President granted a writ of certiorari in the case of United States vs. Gokhale which involved an important principle in the law of naturalization, namely, the effect of an order of naturalization rendered after a hearing by the Court of representatives of the Government, from which no appeal was taken upon an independent proceeding by the Government to vacate the order of naturalization on the ground of illegality. Shortly after the allowance of the writ of certiorari the Solicitor General stipulated that the orders of the District Court and of the Circuit Courts of Appeals be reversed and the
proceedings of the Government dismissed. Judgment to that effect was entered.

The proposed legislation to revise and codify our Naturalization Laws, which has been pending for several years, progressed at the last session of Congress, when Mr. Albert Johnson, Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, introduced H. R. bill 9035 and simultaneously Senator Hiram Johnson, Chairman of the Senate Committee, introduced S. bill 2426, the two being identical, except that in a few instances, the House bill contains more stringent provisions limiting naturalization. The most important objectionable changes in subsisting law contemplated by these bills are:

1. The fees to be paid by the alien are materially increased. While they are now only $5., the House bill raises them to $20. (including $5. for verification of arrival fee), and the Senate bill to $18. (including $3. for verification of arrival fee.)

2. The alien is required to sign the declaration of intention to become a citizen in the English language.

3. New and more rigid educational qualifications are required after one year which many applicants, particularly women, cannot meet. Applicants for citizenship are required to speak and read the English language understandingly and to write in the English language, except in the case of persons physically incapacitated, and homesteaders. Subsisting provisions are also retained, requiring applicants to show their attachment to the Constitution, under which knowledge about U. S. Government, history, etc., is impliedly required.

4. The House bill increases the five-year residence provision now existing to seven years, and vitiates first papers after seven years.

5. Much more rigid provisions to govern cancellation and expatriation proceedings are included, and erroneous drastic legislative declarations as to subsisting law are included.

6. The minimum age for admission to citizenship is fixed at 21 years.

7. The House bill changes the present law by affirmatively forbidding applicants for naturalization from changing their names.

8. The provisions of the existing law, authorizing naturalization "in the manner provided in this act and not otherwise" are retained in the law, and even extended, though they have been very oppressive in making almost every technical error or variation from statute or form fatal in naturalization proceedings, in which the lay applicants are not supposed to have legal advice, and in which they are made to suffer for errors of governmental officials.

9. Certificates of arrival are required to be filed with first papers. A few desirable changes are made, particularly in allowing the issuance of "certificates of arrival," in cases where the government records have been lost or destroyed or the officials have
failed to enter a bona fide admission. For some years past such condition of the records has barred thousands of unfortunates from becoming naturalized through no fault of their own, despite repeated recommendations for relief by the Commissioner of Naturalization and the Secretary of Labor. Other provisions are clarified.

3. RELIGIOUS AND RACIAL INTOLERANCE

Although there were several occurrences which demonstrated the need for continuous watchfulness, it may be said that the past year continued to show a tendency toward the cessation of outward manifestations of racial or religious intolerance in the United States, insofar as Jews are concerned. Several incidents of this nature engaged the attention of your Committee. You will recall that at your last meeting, it was reported that the President of the Committee had been in correspondence with Mr. Henry Ford regarding the circulation abroad of anti-Jewish propaganda, with which the latter's name is coupled, and that there was made public at your last meeting the text of a letter that Mr. Ford had sent to Theodor Fritsch and the Hammer-Verlag, both of Leipzig, withdrawing from them the rights which they claimed to have to publish translations of the "International Jew" and other pamphlets which had been issued by the Dearborn Publishing Company, and ordering them to cease issuing any publications coupled with the name of Mr. Ford. In response to this letter, Fritsch expressed regret at Mr. Ford's action and demanded compensation in the amount of about 40,000 Marks for losses which he alleged acquiescence with Mr. Ford's demand would involve. Mr. Ford declined to pay any compensation and reiterated his demand that Fritsch cease the circulation of the pamphlets. Mr. Ford took similar action in response to requests from several other persons in various parts of the world for compensation on the ground that if they ceased the publication of translations of the pamphlets issued by the Dearborn Publishing Company, they would incur losses.

During a visit to New York last January, Mr. Ford called upon the President of your Committee at the latter's office and gave assurances that he would continue to do everything in his power to counteract the evil effects of the
propaganda which had been carried on in his name, and that he would have one of his representatives confer with your President on further steps in this direction.

Your Committee took an interest also in the public agitation against the display of the motion picture "King of Kings" which purported to depict the life of Jesus, because many Jews believed that this picture has aroused and will continue to arouse anti-Jewish feeling. Through the courtesy of Mr. William Fox of New York, several of the members of the Executive Committee and a number of rabbis and other Jewish scholars were invited to a private view of this motion picture. Following this, Mr. Marshall discussed with Mr. Will Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., with his associate ex-Governor Milliken, and with a representative of Mr. Cecil B. DeMille, the producer of the picture, possible modifications in the picture, and the question of withholding it from exhibition in those parts of the world where it would be likely to lead to an intensification of anti-Jewish feeling. In this connection, Rabbi David de Sola Pool of New York, who was present at the private view, had made a number of valuable suggestions for changes in the picture which tended greatly to minimize its objectionable features and at the same time to make it less opposed to historic probability. Both Mr. Hays and Mr. DeMille's representatives agreed, first, that such modifications as were possible, including those proposed by Dr. de Sola Pool, would be made, and second, that the picture would not be exhibited at all in a number of designated countries. Shortly thereafter, the modifications mentioned were actually made and while your Committee is strongly convinced that the total suspension of the exhibition of this picture would be the most desirable solution of the difficulty, yet, in view of the apparent impracticability of this course owing to the unwillingness of the producers to bear the heavy losses that it would involve, these modifications have at least accomplished the result of making the picture, unjust and offensive though it be, less liable to excite animosity against the Jewish people than it did in its original form. Various other bodies moved independently to bring about changes.

Toward the end of September last, the President of the
Committee was informed that on Saturday, September 22nd, a four-year-old girl, the daughter of one of the residents of Massena in St. Lawrence County, New York, had disappeared; after an exhaustive search for the child had proved fruitless, a state trooper interrogated, on the following day, one of the Jewish residents of the village and also the rabbi of the congregation as to whether the custom exists among the Jews to offer human sacrifice, in connection presumably with the Yom Kippur holiday, which was to be ushered in on the evening of that day. The rabbi indignantly resented the implication of this question and later the trooper stated that the Mayor had been consulted on the matter and that it was he who had suggested that the rabbi be called to police headquarters and be interrogated in this matter. Toward the close of the following afternoon, the child was found in the woods about a mile from her home, where she said she had gone to seek her seven-year-old brother, and while straying in the forest had been lost.

Upon receipt of confirmation of this report by affidavits from reliable persons including Rabbi Brennglass and various members of the Massena community, your President called the facts to the attention of the Superintendent of the Division of State Police demanding that the state trooper be disciplined and addressed the following letter to the Mayor of the village which was immediately given out to the press in order to give warning of the mischief that might result from the recrudescence of a wicked superstition:

October 1, 1928

DEAR SIR:

Communications from several prominent citizens of your county, as well as from the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, inform me that one of the most shocking exhibitions of bigotry that has ever occurred in this country took place in your village on September 23, 1928, and that you together with Corporal H. M. McCann of Troop B of the State Police were active participants in the outrage perpetrated.

The facts as they have come to me are that on the previous day Barbara Griffith, a four-year-old child living in your village, disappeared; that she had at the request of her mother gone into the nearby woods to look for her older brother, and that she was found wandering in the woods about a mile from her home at about half past four on the following day. It was learned that, failing to find her brother at the place indicated, she went further
into the woods, lost her way, became fatigued, fell asleep, and on
awakening continued her wanderings until found by two young
ladies who were looking for her.

On this same Sunday, which was the eve of the Day of Atonement, which is the most important day in the Jewish religious calendar, Rabbi Berel Brennglass, the Rabbi of Congregation Adath Israel of Massena, was summoned by Corporal McCann to proceed to police headquarters, as the result of an arrangement between you and him, for the purpose of being interrogated. A mob of several hundred was awaiting his arrival in a state of unusual excitement. In accordance with prearrangement with you, Corporal McCann proceeded to interrogate the Rabbi on the intolerable assumption that the Jews required the blood of Christian children for their holy days, and that this accounted for the disappearance of the little girl. One of the questions put was: 'Is tomorrow a big holiday, a fast day?' An affirmative answer having been given, the next question was: 'Can you give any information as to whether your people in the old country offer human sacrifices?' Thereupon the Rabbi, with great indignation expressed his astonishment that any public officer in the United States would dare to put such a question. The Rabbi was then asked if there was a time when the Jewish people used human blood, to which he not only replied in the negative, but added that not only the use of human blood but also of animal blood was forbidden by the Jewish faith. Corporal McCann then stated that he did not wish the Rabbi to think that this idea originated with him, but that a foreigner had impressed him with it.

You are probably aware of the annoyance, excitement and indignation aroused by this occurrence among the members of the Rabbi's Congregation, and the mental agony which they suffered when they learned that in this free country the accursed blood accusation, which during medieval times wrought so much misery to the Jews, was directed at them. I am also informed that on Tuesday of last week you admitted of your own accord that this procedure had been suggested by you to the trooper, and that both of you came to the synagogue on the afternoon of that day and apologized for the wrong done and were informed that the members of the Congregation could not accept the apology.

To me it seems inexpressibly horrible that this vile slander, which has been demonstrated over and over again to have no foundation in fact, should be resurrected in this State of ours by public officers, upon whom rests the duty of protecting every member of the community against acts of bigotry and fanaticism and to prevent rather than to inspire sentiments calculated to lead to riots, violence and possible bloodshed. What has occurred does not merely affect the Jews of Massena, whose very lives were placed in jeopardy, but the entire Jewish population of this country and of the world is directly concerned in putting down the abominable superstition which, due to your action, might have resulted in one of those many calamities recorded on the bloody pages of medieval, and even modern European, history. The very
thought that public officials in this day and age can seriously entertain the idea that adherents of one of the great religions of the world practice human sacrifice, is an abomination and betokens unfitness for public office. Fortunately, the little girl was found before official irresponsibility culminated in mob violence.

Some of the most distinguished Popes in history characterized this slander as a brutal and inhuman falsehood, the dissemination of which was forbidden in the strongest terms. A few years ago in the case of Mendel Beilis, which took place at Kiev in Russia just before the World War, the greatest authorities in science and history testified that there was not even the shadow of a reason to support such a belief. It was shown that of all people on earth the Jews were from the very beginning forbidden to eat even animal blood. (Genesis, ch. xix, v. 3 and 4; Leviticus ch. iii, v. 17; ch. vii, v. 26 and 27; ch. xvii, v. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14; Deuteronomy, ch. xii, v. 23, 24 and 25; ch. xv. v. 23.) Beilis was triumphantly acquitted, even though the Czaristic Government, for political reasons, had bent all of its energies to secure a conviction. A few years previously Prof. Masaryk of the University of Prague, now the President of Czechoslovakia, wrote an immortal book in denunciation of the very superstition to which you now, as the Mayor of an enlightened community in this great State of ours, have attempted to give currency. At your instance a minister of religion has been shamelessly interrogated for the purpose of establishing that, on their holiest of days, the Jews of your town were engaged in a conspiracy to murder an innocent Christian child so that her blood might be used in an unholy rite. Such an attitude argues a woeful ignorance not only of the very Bible which the Christian world has accepted, but of the long history, the ethics and the moral principles, and the customs and traditions of the Jewish people, of whom two millions live right here in the State of New York.

As the President of the American Jewish Committee, I deem it my duty to demand of you an immediate and public written apology to the Jewish people for the terrible wrong which you have inflicted upon them, for this wanton attack upon their religion and upon their honor, and for the abuse of your official position in encouraging the circulation of this unspeakable calumny. This apology must be couched in such terms as will meet with my approval, so that the world may know that the remorse which you have expressed is genuine. As further evidence you should also resign from the office which you now hold. Unless you shall at once pursue one or the other of these two courses, I shall regard it to be my duty to institute proceedings which I have been authorized to take under Section 36 of the Public Officer's Law, before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court,
for your removal from office on the ground of official misconduct. I shall wait for a few days for an indication from you as to whether it shall be necessary for me to adopt the latter course.

Yours, regretfully,

(Signed) Louis Marshall.

MR. W. GILBERT HAWES,
Mayor of Massena,
St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

Other bodies intervened, and the Commission on Good Will between Jews and Christians issued a statement publicly deploring the revival of this hoary superstition.

The Superintendent of State Police made an investigation which confirmed the charges made by the President of the Committee, and severely reprimanded the state trooper and indefinitely suspended him "for gross lack of discretion in the exercise of his duties and for conduct most unbecoming an officer." Both the Mayor and the state trooper made public apologies for their part in suggesting the practice of ritual murder by the Jewish people.

The action taken by the President of the Committee in this matter met with universal approbation on the part of Jews and non-Jews alike. Your Committee received many letters and resolutions of organizations expressing their approval of the prompt and vigorous policy pursued. The American press was quick to recognize the implications of this occurrence, and it was made the subject of a number of editorial articles, all of them expressing indignation that the circulation of this slander should have emanated from public servants. One of the most comprehensive and effective utterances was contained in the following editorial article, published in the New York Sun of October 4, 1928:

STAMP OUT THIS FIRE!

As a leader among American Jews Louis Marshall cannot be too strongly commended for his vigorous letter to the Mayor of Massena, New York. Apparently that official has given countenance to a revival of as cruel and false a slander as ignorance, superstition and malevolence ever have employed to wound a sensitive people.

Somewhere in the blackest abyss of the Dark Ages malice and stupidity contrived to invent this slander against Jews. They were accused of murdering Christian children, using their blood in sacrificial rites. So far as anybody has been able to ascertain,
there never has been a Jewish ritualistic practice which gave even the slightest color of plausibility to this hoary lie. But it has been revived from time to time among superstitious peasants in the most backward parts of Europe, serving to inflame them to anti-Semitic rage and incite them to pogroms. Until now, however, American common sense has prevented this grotesque libel from gaining credence here.

The story from Massena is that some "foreigner" repeated the slander to a State trooper. At that time the populace of the village was agitated over the disappearance of a child who had wandered away from home and was not found until the next day. On the eve of the Day of Atonement, that most sacred of Jewish holy days, the trooper summoned the rabbi of a Jewish congregation before the Mayor for questioning. There he was interrogated as to whether it was the custom among his coreligionists "in the old country" to offer human sacrifice.

Such questions in the circumstances could have but one implication. They amounted to an innuendo that the missing child had been the victim of ritualistic murder; that this murder was committed by Jews. The mere fact that this could take place in the State of New York is in itself sufficient to cause revulsion and horror among all right-thinking men.

Mr. Marshall has done wisely in dragging the case out into the daylight. This kind of thing is like fire in stubble, easily stamped out at first but hard to control once it gains headway.

It is fitting that the Maccabaeian courage of Rabbi Brennglass and the promptitude with which he acted in the face of the horrible insinuations which these public officers thrust upon him be commended and that a record be made of his heroism as an example and a reminder to the present generation that every Jew should know the eternal principles of our faith and dare to battle for the honor of his people.

A few days after our Twenty-first Annual Meeting, Mr. Nat M. Washer of Dallas, Tex., one of the Sustaining members of the Committee, reported that several weeks before at a luncheon arranged by the Grand Master of the Masonic Order of the State in honor of a visiting Christian Minister, the latter delivered an impromptu address in which, among other things, he stated in effect, first, that seventy-five per cent of the criminals in New York City are Russian Jews, and second, that a large part of the membership in a society to promote atheism consists of Jews. Mr. Washer asked that an investigation be made into these charges in order that, if they proved to be untrue, he might call the facts to the attention of the minister who had
made the charges and who had given evidence of his lack of information by stating also "that all the Jewish synagogues of New York put together would not seat two thousand people."

By direction of the President, Doctor H. S. Linfield, Director of the Statistical Department of the Committee, made an investigation on the basis of the official reports of all the penal institutions in the entire State of New York, covering the past ten years. The official statistics as to the inmates in these institutions were analyzed on the basis of both their nativity and religious faith, and, while it was not possible to determine the number who were Russian Jews, the number of Jews was reported. Briefly stated, the results of the investigation were: Whereas Jews constitute something more than sixteen per cent of the population of the State of New York, only a little over ten per cent of the inmates of all the penal institutions of the state taken together are Jews; and, in New York City, where Jews comprise over twenty-seven per cent of the population, only nineteen per cent of the inmates of the penal institutions of the city are Jews.

With regard to the capacity of the synagogues of New York City, Doctor Linfield pointed out that in its endeavors to obtain statistics of the various religious denominations, the United States Census Bureau no longer pays attention to the seating capacity of church edifices, because it has been found that this is no reliable indication as to the number of persons who make use of the facilities of a church. Many of the very small orthodox synagogues, permanent and temporary, have a much greater aggregate attendance than other synagogues having a greater capacity, because the former are used every day and several times a day. At the same time, Doctor Linfield noted, in 1917 when the number of Jews in New York City was estimated to be 1,500,000, there were about 400,000 seats in the permanent and temporary synagogues in use during that year, according to statistics gathered by the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City. Making due allowance for the proportion of children in the Jewish population, and for the fact that, for economic reasons, a great many Jews cannot attend services on the Sabbath day, the number of
seats, which must now be considerably larger owing to the many new synagogues erected since 1917, bears what is believed to be a fair ratio to the Jewish population of the city.

In regard to the composition of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, it was found that every one of its officers is a non-Jew, which was the case also with respect to the officers of the American Anti-Bible Society. The statement is likewise unfounded that a large number of the members of the former society are Jews.

In a most dignified manner these facts were brought to the attention of the clergyman who had made the charges, and in the proper spirit he made full apology to Mr. Washer.

This incident brings out in a most forcible manner the vice with which not a few public speakers are chargeable of making sweeping and loose generalizations unsupported by facts, not even by hearsay, but are merely the result of the exuberance of oratory and rest only upon vague impressions hurriedly gathered colored by a lurid imagination. It also demonstrates the value and necessity of the existence of such an agency equipped to make factual investigations as is the Statistical Department maintained by the Committee.

4. Jewish Secret Fraternities at Universities and Colleges

Early in the present year, the attention of your Committee was called to the fact that the authorities at Brown University, Providence, R. I., have persistently refused to permit the organization on the campus of any Jewish fraternities, even though other fraternities permitted to function there do not admit Jews to membership, and Jewish fraternities exist and are encouraged at numerous colleges and universities throughout the country. According to the information supplied to your Committee, the position of Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, was that "the establishment of a Jewish fraternity, frankly founded on racial and religious lines, would be a damage to the University itself and a still greater damage to the Jewish students" and "kindle the fires of racial antagonism." Your Committee regarded this position as untenable, and the following letter was addressed by Mr. Marshall to the President of the University:
February 21, 1928.

DEAR DOCTOR FAUNCE:

It was my intention to converse with you after the luncheon at Washington yesterday, but I was obliged to hurry to the Supreme Court of the United States and thus missed a much-desired opportunity.

During the past week it came to my notice from two different sources that you object to the establishment of a Jewish fraternity at Brown University on the theory that to do so would "inject an unwanted fraternity into a community where all is now peaceful and kind feeling prevails."

I understand that there are now at the University a number of fraternities in which it is impossible for a Jewish student, however meritorious as to character and ability he may be, to receive admission. All of these fraternities are bound by secret oaths. In excluding students of the Jewish faith they are actuated by racial and religious motives, and generally by antagonism founded on differences of racial and religious origin. The Jewish students thus excluded, impelled by the same desire for social advantages which have induced their Christian fellow-students to become members of their own fraternities, have no alternative but to establish Jewish fraternities.

Personally I think it would be better if there were no secret fraternities of any kind, not only in the colleges and universities, but outside. But that is not the question. The fraternity spirit has of late years grown very strong in university life. It is looked upon as stimulating a certain form of education or culture. It has become the ambition of a vast majority of students to join a fraternity. Those who do not are regarded, not only by those who have attended colleges, but also by those who have never seen the inside of a college, as undesirables and as lacking in one of the important elements that are believed to constitute a college man. To deprive Jewish students because of their creed and race of membership in existing fraternities and to forbid them to organize fraternities of their own, while everybody else is either urged or permitted to join a fraternity bound by secret oaths, savors of unfairness and injustice.

You are credited with having said that at the present time there is nothing but friendly feeling on your campus, and to have pointed out that both the captain of your football team and the leader of your University band are Jews honored and respected. Why, then, are they not acceptable as members of an existing fraternity? Why, if they desire to join a Jewish fraternity—their only recourse if they feel the need of imbibing the fraternity spirit—should they be precluded from doing so?

I understand that you have urged "that it is absolutely certain" that the friendly feeling now existing would be dissipated if your Jewish students were segregated in a fraternity bound by secret oaths. If such segregation is bad for the Jews, then why is not a similar segregation bad for the non-Jews and for the institutions in which they are pursuing their studies? What difference does
it make to the excluding fraternities if those who are excluded associate among themselves and have at least some anchorage upon the campus?

I understand you to have said that to admit Jewish fraternities would damage the position of the Jews in your community "and kindle fires of racial antagonism." Wherein would that damage lie? What offense have the Jews who organize their own fraternities given to their fellow-students or to the faculty by following the example forced upon them by existing conditions and for which they are not responsible? They are not seeking to foist themselves upon others. They are not going where they are not welcome. They are merely pursuing what today seems to be a natural impulse. There is nothing in a Jewish fraternity which differentiates it from a fraternity in which Baptists or Methodists or Episcopalians or Catholics predominate. The Jewish students are proceeding in the even tenor of their way. They, too, are American citizens interested in the welfare of the University and of the country and its institutions. How then, does a Jew who seeks peacefully to enjoy the privileges of association among those who welcome them, kindle fires of racial antagonism? Can it be true that the same insensate spirit of intolerance that was satirized by the German poet one hundred and fifty years ago, exists in this, our, country: "Der Jude wird verbrannt!"?

You are also credited with having said: "I am absolutely assured that such a fraternity would not be admitted to our Interfraternity Council and would be from the beginning a sore spot in our University life." It is painful to believe that such a spirit exists in an institution like yours. It strikes one as entirely foreign to the academic atmosphere which should prevail. It is inconsistent with the spirit of the American Constitutions and of the traditions of our common country. It argues a purpose to introduce into our life the idea of caste, which hangs like a deadly incubus upon those countries in which a similar concept is entertained. It cannot be the purpose of your University to create a series of Ghettos, Christian and Jewish, Northern and Southern, Eastern and Western. Such action as is now proposed would nevertheless, tend to such an untoward consequence. The Jews are in the minority, and as such are placed under a ban. Is it sportsmanlike to increase these artificial disadvantages by withholding from them the right of associating among themselves? Are they dimming the light of learning, or muddying the stream of knowledge, or interfering with the flow of good-will, by seeking a more limited brotherhood because a broader spirit of fraternity is denied to them?

If anything could more convincingly demonstrate the utter futility of college fraternities, it is the reductio ad absurdum evidenced by a prohibition of Jewish fraternities under the conditions described.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Louis Marshall.

Dr. W. H. P. Faunce,
President, Brown University,
Providence, R. I.
To this communication, the following unsatisfactory response was received:

**March 1, 1928.**

**My Dear Mr. Marshall:**

I was much interested in your recent letter regarding the establishment of a Jewish fraternity in our American colleges, and wish I could sit down and talk with you about the whole matter.

My own attitude is very clear. I regard the establishment of any fraternity along racial or religious lines as a confession of failure on the part of the American democracy. Nothing worse could happen to our colleges than to have secret societies established along political or religious or racial lines. I should strongly object to a Baptist fraternity at Brown, although I am a Baptist. I should just as strongly object to a Protestant fraternity, although I am a Protestant, or to a Republican fraternity, although I am a Republican. There has been some pressure to establish at Brown an Italian fraternity, but such pressure I would resist by every means in my power. If our students are to be aligned and divided by racial origin or religious dogma, then we must say farewell to the fundamental conceptions of American democracy.

I would pursue just the opposite course and if I had my way I would open every college fraternity in America to every worthy man of good character and scholarship, regardless of his origin or his faith. That is my ideal and for it I am steadily working both in Brown University and in every other college where I may have the slightest influence.

As regards existing fraternities in our American colleges, I must confess they do not yet come up to my ideal and I deeply regret that fact. Some of the fraternities undoubtedly have clauses in their constitutions which prevent the admission of any but white Protestants. I trust such narrowness will soon be outgrown. But we can hardly expect the immature minds of American college students to share the broader views which you and I have attained by long experience in living. We must have patience with them and seek to lift them out of all exclusiveness and littleness into the true democracy of emancipated spirits.

I believe at Brown we are in advance of many other institutions, as is seen by the fact to which you allude—that our football captain is a Jewish young man who has the friendship and loyal support of all our students. It is obvious that in our Brown democracy a Jewish student may become a leader recognized and esteemed by all his fellows. This surely is a fact which you will appreciate and approve. If some limitations on true democracy still remain among certain fraternities, we can only hope and believe that by the slow processes of education reforms may be achieved which are impossible through revolution.

Meanwhile I think you will agree with me in my first proposition, that nothing worse could happen to Oriental students or to Catholic students or to Jewish students than to have them sepa-
rated from their fellows by secret-oath-bound organizations to which only men of their own race or religion can be admitted.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. H. P. Faunce.

Your Committee will take under consideration the question of further action regarding this subject.

5. STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

On January 1st last in accordance with an agreement between the Committee and the trustees of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research the arrangement which had been in existence since 1919 by which certain statistical work for the Committee was done under the auspices of the Bureau, was terminated. The Committee took over the staff which had been doing this work in the Bureau and established a Statistical Department under the direction of Dr. H. S. Linfield, who had been in charge of the work in the Bureau of Jewish Social Research. It is the function of this Department to maintain information files and indices, to prepare statistical tables, directories and other data for the American Jewish Year Book, and to gather such other information as the Committee may from time to time require, it being understood that the Department is not to duplicate the work of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research and that whenever this is practicable, the services of that Bureau are to be employed in such services or investigations, as the Committee may decide to have made.

The Statistical Department is at present engaged chiefly in the preparation of a "Summary of Events of Jewish Interest" covering the period from April 1, 1927, when the publication of the quarterly Summary had to be suspended because the Department had to devote its time exclusively to the Census of Jewish Congregations, to Rosh Hoshanah 5689 September 15, 1928. The Department is also continuing to revise the data on Jewish congregations so as to render the final report on this subject as complete and as accurate as possible. In connection with a study of Jewish communal organizations which the Department has been asked to make for publication in the next volume of the
American Jewish Year Book, it is now preparing an index of the thousands of organizations concerning which information was collected in the course of the Census work.

6. Census of Jewish Congregations

During the past year, the Statistical Department was engaged chiefly in obtaining information on Jewish religious organizations required for the decennial census of religious bodies, made under the auspices of the United States Bureau of the Census. This task upon which the Department had been working since April 1927, was completed during the past summer, and in the latter part of July the Census Bureau issued a preliminary statement on Jewish congregations in the United States based upon the data gathered by the Department. The statement showed that there were, at the end of 1926, a total of 2,948 congregations including 93 located in rural areas; that the expenditures during 1926 of 1,235 of these congregations amounted to $16,445,000; and that the synagogue buildings of 1,131 congregations which furnished information under that head, had an aggregate value of $100,900,000. Since then, the Department has received information regarding nearly one hundred additional congregations which will be included in the final government report. Although the religious education of Jewish children is not conducted solely by congregations, the information gathered regarding the religious schools maintained by the congregations is nevertheless interesting. Only 1,185 congregations reported on this point, 554 stating that they maintained Sabbath schools, having an enrollment of 69,439 pupils, and 631 that they maintained week-day schools in which 70,429 pupils were enrolled.

The investigation indicated further that a total of 4,087,357 Jews resided in places in which these congregations existed. Ten years ago, a similar investigation yielded information regarding only 1,700 congregations; the larger figure for 1926 is owing to two factors, first, the increase in the number of Jewish congregations during the ten years interim, and second, the greater thoroughness with which the recent investigation was conducted, thanks to the fact
that more adequate funds were placed at the disposal of
the Committee by various individuals and by the New York
and Nathan Hofheimer Foundations each of which con-
tributed $3,500 toward defraying the cost of the work. The
Statistical Department has also supplied the Census Bureau
with a statement on the history, doctrine and organization
of the Jewish congregations which the Bureau requires for
publication in a special bulletin along with the statistics of
Jewish congregations.

7. ESTIMATE OF JEWISH POPULATION
IN THE UNITED STATES

In connection with the census of Jewish organizations, the
Statistical Department also made a study of the number of
Jews in the United States, and their distribution. This is
published in the current issue, Volume 30, of the American
Jewish Year Book. Some of the salient facts revealed by
the study are: (a) that at the end of 1927 there were approxi-
mately 4,228,000 Jews living as permanent residents in
9,700 places—cities, villages and rural areas; (b) that there
are Jewish residents in every city of 25,000 or over; (c)
that there are Jewish residents also in 4,000 of the 13,000
villages of 2,500 inhabitants or less; and, (d) that there are
Jews living in 3,300 of the rural unincorporated areas or in
7 of every 100 such areas in the country. Upon comparing
these figures with those of Jewish congregations, it will be
seen that 96.67 per cent of the total Jewish population of
the country live in places in which permanent congregations
exist; while 3.33 per cent (140,672 persons) are scattered all
over the country in groups too small to maintain permanent
congregations. Some of these groups however, have “High
Holiday congregations” and others have access to permanent
congregations in nearby communities.

8. THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK

The current issue, Volume 30, of the American Jewish
Year Book marks the twentieth volume of this series
prepared in the office of the Committee. In addition to the
biography of Asher Ginsberg, the great Jewish thinker, essayist and leader who was better known as Ahad Ha'Am. The volume contains the article by Doctor H. S. Linfield on the Jewish Population of the United States referred to above, and a Review of the Year 5688 written by the editor, the Assistant Secretary of the Committee. To this review is appended part of the report of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission appointed last year jointly by Doctor Chaim Weizmann on behalf of the World Zionist Organization, and the President of the Committee, as Chairman of the non-Partisan Conference to discuss Palestine affairs, which had several meetings in the United States culminating in the Non-Zionist Conference held last month. The Year Book also contains various directories of organizations and lists and statistical tables of Jewish population and immigration which were all painstakingly revised and brought up to date. The Twenty-first Annual Report of the American Jewish Committee is also published in permanent form in this volume.

B. CONDITION OF JEWS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In a general way it may be said that the conditions of the Jews in the various countries continued to show the trend toward improvement which was noted during the past three or four years. Unofficial anti-Jewish propaganda and outbreaks of a violent nature against Jews dwindled in number and in intensity during the period, except for the riot in Oradea Mare, Roumania, which aroused the notice and the indignation of the civilized world. Freedom from oppression and relief from the necessity of forestalling and combatting unfavorable agitation, enabled the Jewish communities of all countries, with a few exceptions, to turn their attention and to apply their energies to communal problems, religious, cultural, and educational interests, and to such questions as emigration, economic reconstruction and the restoration of Palestine.
1. Western Europe

Events of special interest to the Committee in Western Europe occurred only in France and in Germany, although it should be noted that, in England, the question of Shehitah was settled in June last when the House of Commons adopted a Slaughter of Animals Bill, providing that animals be stunned before being slaughtered, except in the case of animals slaughtered according to Jewish ritual by an authorized Shohet.

Insofar as anti-Semitism is concerned the situation of the Jews of Germany has not changed during the year. The desecration of Jewish cemeteries which began in 1923 continued. The number desecrated during 1927 approached close on to sixty. After vandalism had been perpetrated in the cemetery at Cologne, the orthodox community issued a public appeal to the population asking its aid in apprehending the vandals. In many cases, rewards were offered for information leading to their arrest. There were also two cases of attacks upon synagogues. Several anti-Jewish riots, led by Hakenkreuzler, also took place during the year; none of these, however, had serious results.

The German authorities were very energetic in suppressing all outbreaks of this nature. In a number of instances, in which the police succeeded in running down cemetery vandals, these were severely punished. The governments of Prussia, Bavaria and several other states issued special ordinances against the practice and threatening those found guilty with exemplary punishment. Anti-Jewish demonstrations were suppressed whenever they went beyond legal bounds. The Prussian Minister of Education created a sensation when he declined to legalize a student organization, which proposed to limit its membership to "Aryans." When the students persisted in their course, the Prussian government dissolved the organization.

The anti-Shehitah movement also manifested itself in Germany. A bill to make stunning compulsory was introduced in the Diet of Bavaria. In the Prussian Diet a bill was passed limiting the number of animals to be slaughtered according to the Jewish method, proportionately to the consumption of meat by the Jewish population.
Two volumes of the Encyclopedia Judaica in German have appeared, in one of which appears an able article on anti-Semitism covering about 100 pages. A German-Jewish "Lexikon" in four volumes of which two have appeared is also under way.

2. **Eastern Countries**

In Austria, anti-Jewish propaganda appears to be more prevalent than in Germany. If we may judge by press reports, the Austrian authorities do not display the same vigor in suppressing this agitation as do those of Germany. In our previous report, it was noted that before the Passover holidays in 1927, the Vienna *Volkskampf* published numerous articles accusing the Jews of the practice of "ritual" murder, and that despite the protests of the Kehillah the police did not take action in time. No such agitation took place before the Passover of 1928, its absence being ascribed to the decline of the Hakenkreuzler movement, following Ford's retraction of the anti-Jewish charges published in his *Dearborn Independent*. There were also no anti-Jewish outbreaks by students during the past year similar to those which occurred at the Vienna University during 1927. There was, however, a movement to abolish Shehitah, which thus far has not reached an advanced stage.

In Hungary, the most important event of Jewish interest during the past year was the modification of the *numerus clausus* law. In the summer of 1927, Count Bethlen, the premier, announced at a conference of his party that the government intends in the near future to abolish the *numerus clausus*. This announcement was followed by loud protests from the chauvinist-nationalist elements, and when, in November, a bill on the subject was introduced in the Parliament, demonstrations occurred in many places, sometimes accompanied by anti-Jewish excesses. There were riots in some of the universities.

The anti-Jewish demonstrations and rioting practically ceased when the true nature of the government's measure became known to the public. The bill substituted for enrollment along racial lines a system of preferences. Children of government officials received first preference
in being admitted to universities; the next category includes children of war veterans and army officers; the third category comprises the children of peasants and of small artisans; the fourth category includes the children of persons engaged in industry; and the fifth, of children of merchants and professionals. Inasmuch as an overwhelming number of the Jews of Hungary belong to the last category, the new law was expected to be as effective as, if not more than, the old in limiting the admission of Jews to institutions of higher learning. This information mollified the anti-Jewish elements, but aroused keen disappointment among Jews and the liberal part of the Hungarian population. After a series of protracted debates in both Houses of Parliament, the bill was passed in February 1928, thus making it possible, in form at least, for the Hungarian representatives to the League of Nations to report that Hungary had kept the promise made to the Council in 1926 that the *numerus clausus* would be speedily abolished.

In actual practice, however, the law, it appears, did not meet with the complete approval of some of the non-Jewish students. Only last month, riots broke out in the University of Budapest when a number of students tried forcibly to expell Jews, who they alleged had been permitted by the government to enter, in excess of the number allowed by law. From Budapest the riots spread to the University of Debreczin and thence to those of Szeged and Peest. The riots caused stormy debates in the Parliament, and the government ordered that the universities be closed pending an investigation.

With the advent of the new government in Roumania following the elections of July 1927, the anti-Jewish agitation which had been so virulent during the preceding Averescu-Goga regime, practically ceased. But early in December 1927, a Congress of Christian Students held at Oradea Mare in Transylvania became the occasion for an anti-Hungarian and anti-Jewish riot on a large scale. Many persons were injured, stores were ransacked, houses pillaged, synagogues raided and Scrolls of the Law profaned and other ritual articles pilfered. The train bearing the students to their homes stopped in various cities en route, and lesser outrages along the same lines were perpetrated.
In Cluj (formerly Klausenburg) a group of the students was arrested and held for trial. Several hundred more were arrested upon their return to Bucharest.

These incidents aroused heated discussion in Parliament. Dr. Filderman, President of the Union of Roumanian Jews and one of the Jewish deputies in Parliament, accused the government of having neglected to take adequate preventive measures in spite of the fact that it had been warned that an outbreak was likely. Members of the Opposition charged the Government with intentional negligence. In reply to an interpellation in the Senate, M. Duca, Minister of the Interior, declared that the government profoundly deplores the riots, and will, at public cost, rebuild the synagogues which were destroyed and repair other damage. Later, the government removed the prefects of police in both Oradea Mare and Cluj, and forbade all student meetings. Many students were tried by court martial, convicted and punished. The University of Bucharest decided to expell all students convicted of plundering and profaning Jewish religious objects and synagogues, and to suspend for a year those convicted of minor offenses. In May 1928, the government dissolved the Christian Student's League.

When the reports of the Oradea Mare outbreaks reached the United States, the President of the Committee at once communicated with M. George Cretziano, the Roumanian Minister at Washington. Mr Marshall wrote:

December 13, 1927.

Your Excellency:

A letter which I received about a week ago, which afforded strong evidence that under the new Government there was every indication that the condition of the Jews and other minorities in Roumania was becoming more hopeful, encouraged me to prepare a circular letter, which I had intended to distribute, setting forth in detail the reasons for this expectation. Before its completion, however, came the disturbing news of the outrages perpetrated at Oradea Mare and Cluj by Roumanian students. The details which have since appeared in the press, instead of showing that there had been an exaggeration, only served to prove that these were not mere riots, but incipient pogroms. Synagogues have been invaded and seriously damaged, worshippers have been injured, the sacred scrolls have been defiled and desecrated, law-abiding citizens have been attacked, and a state of terror has prevailed. It is, perhaps, the most serious demonstration of lawlessness and
hostility that has occurred in Roumania in many years. The one bright ray of hope for the future is to be found in the utterances of Mr. Nicolas Titulescu. They are humane, they are just and they are statesmanlike; just what one might expect from one of his intelligence and experience and one familiar with public opinion in England, France and America.

I have been rather depressed by the recent utterance of the Roumanian Vice-Consul in New York, who has attempted to deny what is now admitted by the Roumanian Government, and to charge responsibility for what has happened, not upon the aggressors, but upon the victims. Permit me to say that this is extremely short-sighted and can only aggravate the situation.

As you know, it has been my effort to do all that my conscience will permit to bring about a better understanding between the Jews and the Roumanians, and I had begun to feel that this effort was to be crowned with fulfilment. But how can one be expected to remain patient and silent in the face of such a demonstration of ill-will, medieval barbarism and religious intolerance as that which has now been brought to the attention of the entire world? These acts are not those of the supposedly illiterate and uneducated part of the population. No; that part of the population has given no evidence of lawlessness, brutality or animosity. They are the very ones who feel shocked at these horrible demonstrations. It is the students and some of their instructors who have committed these outrages. It is that part of the Roumanian population which may be expected in the future to assume leadership of Roumanian affairs. It is those from whom one might expect civilized and liberal conduct, a recognition of the rights of man and a disposition to bring about unity and harmony, without which no country can ever prosper.

It appears that a large body of these university students deliberately proceeded to do their will upon a defenseless people and to reintroduce into the twentieth century the insidious procedure of the Dark Ages. What can one expect if such conduct is to remain unpunished? This is not a sporadic instance. It is but the culmination of acts of like character which have been winked at by the authorities. Even murder perpetrated in open court has been condoned and the perpetrator has been treated as a hero.

An extraordinary opportunity is now afforded to the Roumanian Government to rehabilitate your country in the good opinion of the nations of the world and of those who influence public opinion. Nothing less than a thorough and relentless prosecution by the Government of the miscreants who have disgraced their own country will be accepted as an evidence of good faith. This should have been done when the evil which has now grown so strong first showed its hideous head. There has been too much paltering, too much political cowardice, too much of an effort on the part of cheap politicians to elevate themselves into office and power by encouraging this nefarious system. Roumania has now an opportunity to purge herself and to remove from her escutcheon the blot which has been placed upon it. Should she carry out the
promises of amendment and reparation made by Mr. Titulescu, it would be a happy day for Roumania and her inhabitants. If Roumania is willing to be measured by the manner in which she deals with this tragedy, then it cannot be expected that the world will do otherwise than to accept the condemnation which she herself will pronounce, if she fails to inflict condign punishment upon the guilty.

I can assure you that nothing that I have said is spoken in bitterness or otherwise than in deep sorrow, not only for the wrongs done to the Jewish people, but also for the fatal injury inflicted upon Roumania herself. It is still possible that good may emerge out of this horror—a lasting realization of how impossible it is for any nation to flourish which permits brutality, intolerance and hatred to have a place in its life.

Let me further assure you that I have reason to know that the Jews of Roumania most ardently pray for an opportunity to show their love and loyalty for the country in which they and their ancestors were born and in whose prosperity they are vitally concerned, and I may add that their brethren here likewise desire, unless there is a recrudescence of hostility toward the Jews of Roumania, to show their friendship for the country in which so many of their coreligionists live.

With best regards to yourself, I am,

Very cordially yours,

(Signed) Louis Marshall.

To this, M. Cretziano replied:

December 14, 1927.

My dear Mr. Marshall:

Replying to your letter of yesterday, I can assure you that the news concerning the lamentable events which have recently occurred in Roumania on the occasion of the student's congress at Oradea Mare have come to me as a bolt from the blue. I, like you, was convinced that the relations between the Jews and the Roumanians had entered a phase of harmony and good understanding, and this conviction was based both on positive news received from Roumania as well as on the agreement recently reached between the Liberal Party and a group of Jews under the leadership of Dr. Filderman, by virtue of which several Jews have been able to enter Parliament at the last Parliamentary elections, while not one of the ten anti-Semite members of the last Parliament have been reelected. Furthermore, the presence in the Cabinet of Mr. Titulescu was a guarantee of the good intentions and the broadmindedness of views of the Government in this question.

In the absence of more precise particulars, I presume that the unexpected death of the great statesman, Ioan Bratianu, in some respects the representative genius of all Roumanians, has been followed by a state of depression of which some incorrigible anti-Semites and, perhaps, also some agents provocateurs in the service of enemy propaganda, have taken advantage to organize this
coup which, I am convinced, the Roumanian Government deplores as much as I, and as does any Roumanian who is not under the influence of passion. I believe that even among the latter many eyes will be opened as a result of these sad events.

I have cabled to my Government practically the whole contents of your letter, which is conceived in a high-minded spirit, and I do not doubt that all the measures will be taken in order that the perpetrators may receive the proper punishment, that the victims should be indemnified and that the tranquility of the Jewish population will be assured in future.

I heartily hope, with you, that from so much evil some good may emerge—the lasting realization by all the responsible factors in the conduct of the affairs of the Country that the repetition of such occurrences must be avoided at all costs, and when they unexpectedly occur they must be firmly suppressed; also that the unavoidable condition of progress for a nation is the goodwill and harmony between all the citizens, irrespective of race and creed, all working together for the public welfare.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) G. Cretziano,
Minister of Roumania.

Later M. Cretziano furnished the President with a copy of a communique which he had received from his government, giving an official account of what had taken place, and stating that the government would do everything in its power to punish the perpetrators of the outrages, to repair the damage done, and to indemnify individuals who had been maltreated or made to suffer material losses. On December 18, 1927, the President was one of the speakers at a meeting held under the auspices of a committee of students of universities and colleges in New York City, at Cooper Union, at which Doctor Frederick B. Robinson, President of the College of the City of New York, presided. In his address at this meeting, the President counselled moderation in word and act in connection with the reported outrages. A copy of it was distributed to the members of this organization and is reported to have had a wholesome influence abroad.

Shortly thereafter, Doctor William Sirovich, a member of Congress from New York City who had previously introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution providing that our government warn Roumania that a continuation of the persecution of Jews would be followed by the abrogation of existing treaties between the two
countries, was invited to a conference by M. Cretziano. Following this, the Minister addressed a letter to Doctor Sirovich, which the latter presented in the course of an address delivered in the House of Representatives, printed in the Congressional Record of January 11, 1928 (pages 1405-1407). M. Cretziano’s letter follows:

RUMANIAN LEGATION,

The Hon. Dr. William I. Sirovich,
Member of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman Sirovich: It has come to my knowledge that you have introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution asking the American Government to abrogate the treaties now existing between the United States and my country and to intervene in behalf of the Jewish minorities of my country. I consider it my duty to give you information which will prove to you that my Government, far from encouraging anti-Semitic disturbances, has taken all the measures to punish the guilty, to indemnify the victims, and to avoid a repetition of similar occurrences without waiting for any outside suggestion or intervention on the part of a foreign government or parliament.

I can not help feeling that, far from bringing about a happy and lasting solution of this problem, action such as you have advocated is likely to react unfavorably upon the Rumanian Jews themselves, for not only the Rumanian Government and people but even Jews, who are striving to establish a better understanding between the Jewish and Rumanian population, would resent even a suggestion of the immission of a foreign power in the internal affairs of their country. In my opinion, cooperation between the Jews of the United States and the Government of Rumania, which is moved by a sincere desire to permanently remedy the situation, would be of far more service to accomplish the common purpose that we have in view.

By frankly facing the situation and calmly analyzing the facts, a via media to remove all causes of friction and to establish harmony in the future among the various races and creeds within the Romanian Nation may be found which will redound to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Now what are the facts? A body of students, taking advantage of the state of depression created in the country by the sudden disappearance of a powerful personality, the late I. I. C. Bratianu, got out of hand, and before the authorities had time to mobilize adequate forces to cope with an unanticipated situation caused serious disorder accompanied by acts of violence at Oradea Mare, Cluj, and other places in Rumania. The actual occurrences were disgraceful and in every way unjustifiable. The press on this side of the Atlantic published articles from sources unfriendly to Rumania in Budapest and other parts of central Europe, which
were exaggerated. The truth is that, while a considerable number of individuals were maltreated and a number of synagogues and their contents desecrated and damaged, in spite of reports to the contrary happily no lives were lost.

These incidents are very regrettable, and the Rumanian Government not only deplores them but swiftly took measures to punish those officials who were found negligent and to make reparation for the damage done. The prefect of Oradea Mare and the police prefects of Oradea Mare and Cluj were immediately dismissed, and 400 students were arrested on their return to Bucharest. In addition to this, their cases were referred to the military court and, according to telegraphic information received from my government, a first series of offenders has been tried by a court-martial for theft and devastation during the anti-Jewish riots at Oradea Mare on December 6, and have been sentenced variously to from 10 days to 5 months in jail. The senate of the Rumanian universities has expelled forever from all Rumanian universities the students proved guilty of theft, profanation, and devastation, while those found guilty of lesser offenses will be expelled for one year. Those holding scholarships will forfeit their subsidies. The government has introduced a bill in parliament for an appropriation to indemnify Mr. Keller, an American citizen, who was injured, and to restore the synagogues to their previous state. No government can do more by way of reparation for such misdeeds under the circumstances.

Rumania has been accused repeatedly of anti-Semitism. So far as the people of Rumania as a whole are concerned, this charge is unwarranted. There are, unfortunately, individual agitators who for selfish reasons have sought to spread this hateful disease, regardless of the blot that they are placing upon the good name and the honor of Rumania. It is significant that those Jews who recognized the virtue of speaking and acting with moderation and who really understand the people of Rumania commend their good sense, their peaceful nature, and the freedom from religious intolerance, and are convinced that the majority of Rumanians are entirely free from anti-Semitism.

I can personally assure you of the correctness of this observation. Anti-Semitism is practically limited to a portion of the students in institutions of higher learning, to a few of their teachers, and to a small number of unscrupulous politicians. The latter have adopted a platform based on falsehoods and prejudice and calculated to mislead the student body into co-operating for the exploitation of a falsely conceived patriotism. There is also a theory of an economic nature, which has created ill-will among various of the students and has afforded a pretext for hostile demonstrations by them.

The Government is in every way opposed to these mischievous theories and to the lawless acts committed by those who entertain them and is determined to afford protection to every part of the population. This is evidenced by the fact that during the past few months additional Jewish schools have been accorded rights as
public schools, an order which forbade the closing of Jewish schools on the Jewish Sabbath has been repealed, orthodox Jewish students who attend public schools have been excused from writing on Saturdays, Jews have been elected to membership in all municipal councils for which elections have been recently held, provisions have been made in the budgets of municipal councils for subventions for the support of schools maintained by the Jewish communities.

With the exception of the recent deplorable occurrences, street attacks upon Jews have ceased, and there has been no exclusion of them from places of amusement. In the Rumanian Parliament preceding that now in office there were 10 anti-Semitic deputies. In the present Parliament there is not one. On the other hand, the Jews are now represented by 10 deputies and senators, in addition to the grand rabbi of Rumania, who under the constitution, is a life member of the Senate. The Jews have a large representation not only in Rumanian commerce and industry but also in the liberal professions. They are not barred from holding public office or from receiving commissions in the army. They actually hold a large number of both. In the United States, where Rumania has four consulates, there is one Jewish consul; a Jew is in charge of a second consulate. On the staff of the Rumanian Legation in Washington the bookkeeper and archivist is a Jew. The newly created consulate in New Jersey is to be in charge of another Jew.

Much has been said concerning agitation in Rumania by the anti-Semitic Party for the establishment of the so-called *numerus clausus* in respect to the admission of Jewish students to institutions of higher learning. In fact the contention was made at a meeting held in Washington in February last that, so far as Jewish students in Rumania are concerned, it is not the *numerus clausus* which prevails but *numerus nullus*. As bearing upon this charge, permit me to call your attention to the following official figures:

The total number of students in Rumanian universities and high schools is 24,729, of which 20,499 are Christians and 4,230 Jews, divided as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Christians</th>
<th>Jews</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Bucharest</td>
<td>12,535</td>
<td>2,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Academy, Bucharest</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polytechnic, Bucharest</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Jassy</td>
<td>3,188</td>
<td>1,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Cluj</td>
<td>2,141</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Academy, Cluj</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Cernautzi</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Oradea Mare</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polytechnic, Timisoara</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures tell their own story.

It is a source of pride to Rumania that there are few countries in the world where the so-called minorities, and especially the Jews, receive better opportunities for education and self-development, according to their own ideas and principles, than Rumania. To-day these minorities have more schools in the newly acquired portions of the Rumanian Kingdom than they had under the governments
of which they formerly constituted a part. When Transylvania was a part of Hungary there was not a single Jewish public school or high school in that territory. To-day there are 59 elementary schools in the old kingdom, 35 in Transylvania, 2 in Bucovina, and 48 in Bessarabia. The number of secondary schools in the old kingdom is 7, in Transylvania 8, in Bucovina 4, and in Bessarabia 21. The Jews, with a population of less than a million, also have 1,500 synagogues in Rumania.

It should also be noted that Rumania has become a party to and has accepted the terms of the minority treaty entered into at Paris on December 9, 1919, has incorporated them in principle in her constitution, and is firmly resolved to exert all her sovereign power to accord to all of her inhabitants the equal protection of the laws which she has guaranteed to the several racial, religious, and linguistic minorities.

The Government is firm in its determination to put an end to the anti-Semitic agitation which has prevailed among the students and to prevent any recurrence of the recent happenings. It is hoped that all American Jews who have at heart the well-being of their Rumanian coreligionists would cooperate in bringing about a complete understanding between them and the non-Jews of Rumania. This, I am sure, will be welcomed by them, and will redound to the advantage of both, as well as of Rumania.

A prominent Jewish observer, Mr. Herman Bernstein, in a series of articles which he published in *The Jewish Tribune* on his return from Rumania a few months ago, declared himself satisfied that "the Rumanian people are really not anti-Semitic," and pointed out that the anti-Jewish agitations are purely artificial and are carried out by a handful of students under the leadership of two or three second-rate politicians, who were officially and publicly disapproved by their political friends and colleagues. (See *The Jewish Tribune* of December 23, 1927.)

I am happy to state that that able man, one of the greatest American Jews, Mr. Louis Marshall, is in complete accord with my views when he pleads for moderation and for a cool examination of the situation of the Rumanian Jews. His efforts coincide with mine, namely, that by a friendly cooperation much more good can be accomplished than by exaggerations, denunciations, and injudicious protests.

You will recognize the desirability of giving the fullest publicity to this statement. The sincerity of your motives can not be questioned. It is easy to understand the impression made upon your mind by the occurrences which are condemned by every true Rumanian and which naturally aroused your sympathies for your religious brethren. Now that you understand that at the very time when you introduced the resolution the Rumanian Govern-
ment had given evidence of its determination that such conditions
should never again occur and that it had announced its purpose to
make full reparation for all damages inflicted, you will not hesitate
to accept the assurances which I have herein given.
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) G. Cretziano.
Minister of Rumania.

To this, Dr. Sirovich replied:

January 9, 1928.

His Excellency Mr. George Cretziano,
Rumanian Minister, Washington, D. C.

Your Excellency: I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th
instant concerning the resolution introduced by me in the House
of Representatives for the abrogation of the treaties now existing
between the United States and Rumania and for intervention on
behalf of the Jewish minorities of Rumania.

I have read and reflected upon what you have said with the
utmost care, and wish to express my appreciation for the detailed
information given. You have fully appreciated the reason that
prompted me to introduce the resolution. It was not hostility to
Rumania, but sympathy for my religious brethren and indignation
at the recent occurrences which shocked the people of this country
and which you have properly characterized.

I accept what you have said regarding the attitude of your
Government toward the Jews of Rumania and what it has done
and what it intends to do in order to show its abhorrence of the
lawlessness of those who were responsible for and participated in
the outbreaks referred to as an assurance that the Jews of Rumania
will be accorded the equal protection of the laws and equal educa-
tional and other opportunities in accordance with the letter and
the spirit of the minorities treaty entered into and accepted by
Rumania on December 9, 1919. On the faith of what you have
said it will afford me pleasure to incorporate the correspondence
that has passed between us in the Congressional Record.

Very cordially yours,
William Irving Sirovich, M. C.

A survey made in June last by the correspondent of
The Jewish Telegraphic Agency in Bucharest showed that
of the Bucharest students accused of complicity in the
Oradea Mare excesses, thirty had been sentenced to from
ten days to six months’ imprisonment and permanently
expelled from the University, while 380 were suspended
from the University for a year. In Jassy, fifteen students,
and in Cluj, eight students were expelled and imprisoned.
In addition, three prefects, a director, an inspector, a
commissioner and two sub-commissioners of police were
removed from office. The press also reported that the Roumanian government had appropriated a total of 24,000,000 lei (about $150,000) as compensation to persons whose property was damaged during the excesses and for the restoration of synagogues.

At the end of May last, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency published a dispatch from Bucharest regarding anti-Jewish references in official textbooks used in Roumanian schools. The President of the Committee called this item to the attention of M. Cretziano in the course of a personal interview, and also commented on the matter in the following letter:

May 31, 1928.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

In the course of our conversation this morning I called attention to information contained in the Jewish Daily Bulletin of Tuesday, May 29, 1928, with respect to comments contained in the official textbooks used in Roumanian schools which were calculated to stir up animosity against the Jews and to create in the minds of the children the sentiment that the Jews were inimical to the best interests of Roumania. The item to which I referred reads:

"In the Roumanian text book devoted to a description of the world's population, a special chapter is devoted to the Jews. In this chapter it is stated that the Jews are occupied with 'commerce and speculation.' Three-quarters of world Jewry is to be found in Poland, Russia and Roumania. Roumania has now one million Jews, because they have invaded the country in the post-war period, coming from Poland and Russia although they were given land in Palestine for the purpose of creating their own state. However, they remain in those places where they can get rich, the text book states. The book, which is intended for the upper classes of the elementary schools, was approved by the Roumanian Ministry of Education."

It is unnecessary for me to point out the insidious character of these references to the fact that Jews are occupied with commerce and speculation, that Roumania has now 1,000,000 Jews because they have invaded the country in the post-war period, that they have done this although they were given land in Palestine for the purpose of creating their own state, and that they remain in those places where they can get rich. The official approval of a book containing such passages necessarily gives sanction to the charges made against the Jews.

The Jews have been engaged in commerce because they have been practically prevented from earning a livelihood in any other way in the past; and I do not know whether it would be feasible for them to go on the land now even if they had the funds with which to acquire real property. If they are permitted to have that equality of opportunity and to enjoy the civil, political and religious
rights guaranteed to them, there is no question but that they will engage in industry to the same extent as they do in the United States. Moreover, it certainly tends to the economic advancement of any country if foreign and domestic commerce are stimulated, and those who are engaged in commerce are performing an important duty to the state. Again the United States and, above all, England may be referred to as illustrative of this statement. The fact that there are now in Roumania Jews who were not born there is equally true of the United States and Canada, where they have added greatly to the prosperity of the countries which have received them. And again it must not be forgotten that nearly seventy-five per cent of the Jews who are now living in Roumania dwell in Bessarabia, formerly Russian territory, and in Transylvania, formerly Austrian territory, and that the annexation of this large domain was very naturally hailed with joy by Roumania and resulted from the request made on her behalf to the Peace Conference in 1919.

Neither is it correct to say that the Jews were given land in Palestine for the purpose of creating their own state. The Balfour Declaration, which was embodied in the Mandate from the League of Nations to Great Britain, merely laid down the principle that the Jews should be permitted to have a home in Palestine. That simply means that they should be permitted to go there if they had the necessary means and to live there under the protection of Great Britain acting for the League of Nations. Whatever land the Jews own in Palestine had to be bought from the Arabs. The Government has not given them any land. Nor is there the slightest idea that they will create their own state. The Palestinian Government represents not only Jews but also Arabs and those of other religious faiths, the Arabs alone outnumbering the Jews at least five to one.

To refer to the Jews as remaining in those places where they can get rich is highly unjust. The average man cannot, even if he wished to do so, leave the soil where he was born and travel into a remote country for the purpose of taking up a home there. His natural tendency is to remain where he was born. Nor is the desire to acquire property or even to "get rich" ground for criticism. It is an ambition common to all men, but very few of them, and this includes the Jews as well as non-Jews, ever realize their ambition. In this country we regard one who strives to better his economic condition by acquiring property, as a good citizen, because he makes it possible for others to earn a livelihood and to better their condition. The Jews in this country who have acquired wealth have employed it largely in the development of new industries and in the operation of extensive manufactories and mines and commercial enterprises, in which thousands are employed.

It would be a happy day for Roumania if her valuable resources could be likewise developed and the distribution of wealth become extensive within her boundaries. She has now become a modern state and her progress will depend largely upon encouraging her population to engage in such enterprises as will utilize her natural
resources and make them productive, and thereby increase the possessions of all of her subjects.

I am quite sure that you agree with what I have said. I have merely tried to point out the fallacy, to say nothing of the injustice, of putting into the hands of the students of Roumania text books containing expressions like those to which I have called attention and which, if they should take root, would result in harm to the Jews and especially to Roumania.

With best regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Louis Marshall.

A change in the Government has recently occurred and a general election is soon to be held. It is believed that whatever the result may be the machinations of anti-Semitism will be curbed and the spirit of the Minority treaties will be upheld. It is appropriate to commend the wise and vigorous attitude of the Jewish members of the Roumanian parliament who have given proof not only of their loyalty to their faith but also to their patriotic devotion to the land in which they live and for whose prosperity they are striving.

Probably the outstanding event of Jewish interest in Poland during the past year was the change in the political attitude of the Jewish population. Whereas, in former years, most of the Jewish voters supported the candidates of the ticket placed in the field by the minorities bloc, this was not the case in the elections for the Sejm held last March. The Jews were split up into no less than eight parties. As a result, the number of Jewish representatives returned to the Sejm at the recent elections was half of the number in the preceding Parliament. Furthermore, not all the Jewish deputies support the same policy. At the present time, even those deputies who have joined in forming a Jewish bloc are in disagreement as to their attitude toward the Government, some favoring union with the opposition parties and others favoring an independent attitude. The former group point out that the Government has not brought about a realization of the hopes which the Jewish population had placed in it. In a speech in the Sejm, last April, Senator David Schreiber expressed this view. "Unfortunately," he said, "we have been disillusioned. The Tsarist restrictions against Jews still apply in Poland."
The compulsory Sunday closing law and other injustices against the Jews have not been removed, and no account has been taken either of the economic or the national demands of the Jews. We ask for the realization of the just Jewish demands and then we Jews will from all points of view take up our stand in support of the Government.

The political condition of the Jews of Poland has nevertheless improved during the year. Incomplete figures covering about half the country show that, at the municipal elections in August 1927, of the 1597 municipal councillors elected in 68 towns, 540 were Jews. Before the opening of the scholastic year 1927–1928, the Government issued a circular against the continuance of the illegal *numerus clausus* which was still in force in some of the Universities. In October 1927, announcement was made that a Department of Jewish Studies is to be created at the College of Philosophy of the University of Warsaw for the purpose of training teachers for the religious instruction of Jewish pupils in the state high schools. In January last, the Yiddish schools in Warsaw were given the status of public schools, and the Education Commission of that city voted to increase considerably the public allotment for the support of these schools. The threatened withdrawal from Jewish hands of monopoly concessions which were scheduled to go into effect on January 1, 1928, was put off to July 1st.

Except for a few incidents, Poland was practically free from anti-Jewish disturbances during the past year. Polish students of the University of Lemberg staged a demonstration in March after the results of the elections became known, and it was found that two of the four deputies sent to Parliament from Eastern Galicia were Jews. The police, however, took vigorous measures and arrested many of the rioters. In December 1927, the Warsaw Technical Institute was forced to suspend lectures for a time because a group of the students declared a one-day strike after the Minister of Education had refused to approve an amendment to the by-laws of the student organization, providing for the exclusion of Jews from membership. When the students rejected the Minister's ruling, he ordered the organization dissolved; a strike followed and was met by the closing of the school.
The economic situation of the Jews in Poland continued to be unfavorable during the past year. In July last, the Joint Distribution Committee reported that, during the year 1927, over a million Polish Jews had benefited by the credit institutions which had been established with the support of the committee. A total of 874 such institutions were then in existence. These loan Kassas are situated in cities and towns having together 80 per cent of the Jewish population of the country.

3. Russia

In Russia, three important questions engaged the attention of the Jewish population, viz., (1) agricultural colonization, (2) urban industrialization and (3) the growth of anti-Semitism.

Insofar as agricultural colonization is concerned, it may be noted that August 30, 1928, will mark the completion of four years of activity in this direction by the Government. In March last, announcement was made by James N. Rosenberg of New York City, Chairman of the Agro-Joint, that Julius Rosenwald of Chicago had agreed to subscribe $5,000,000 to a fund of twice that size for the continuance and further development of Jewish colonization work in the Ukraine and Crimea, after the program outlined in 1925 by the Joint Distribution Committee and the Agro-Joint, shall have been completed. Other subscriptions have been made so that the total now amounts approximately to $8,000,000. Later, Mr. Rosenberg announced further details of the new plan. The Russian government had agreed to expend for Jewish agricultural work over a period of ten years an equal amount to that contributed under the auspices of American Jews, and, in addition, to provide land and to afford other facilities of great value which it is expected will enable approximately 15,000 additional Jewish families to live on the land. The fund collected in the United States is to be administered by a new organization, viz., The American Society for Jewish Farm Settlement in Russia, Inc., which is to continue the work in Russia under the guidance of Dr. Joseph A. Rosen who is to be its head. No campaign or drive is to be resorted to to raise the American fund.
During the year, the Government decided to utilize a part of Siberia for agricultural colonization by Jews. This region is known as Bureya. After it had been made ready, a group of Jewish colonists was transported to the region. The American Agro-Joint as has been announced, will not participate in this enterprise. Reports which were received in May indicate that damage was caused to crops in a few of the Jewish colonies by storms, which has been minimized by the growing of forage crops. The Crimean colonies were, however, not seriously affected.

Demands that the Government help in the industrialization of Jews who were without work, were made by representatives of Jewish organizations, stimulated by the wretched condition of thousands of Jewish artisans. The Soviet government has granted authority to the Jewish Society ORT, whose aims among others are the promotion of productive occupations among the urban Jewish population formerly largely of the merchant class, to undertake this work. On May 22, 1928, the Soviet government signed an agreement with the ORT permitting it to import into Russia, free of customs duty, machinery, tools and raw material for the use of former tradesmen, now “declassed,” whose only salvation lies in becoming artisans and factory workers.

The Russian press gave considerable attention during the past year to indications that anti-Semitism was spreading among the workers and even members of the Communist Party. The government encouraged the publication of books and leaflets condemning anti-Semitism, and a number of persons charged with molesting Jews were brought to trial. The indications are that the government looks on this phenomenon as one of its most serious problems.

The anti-religious activities of the Jewish section of the Communist party continued during the year, but on a smaller scale than heretofore. The rabbis vigorously combatted this propaganda, especially the anti-Passover campaign during the past spring, when it was reported that matzoth were sold in unusually great quantities in the Ukraine. The Jewish communists were also very much disturbed by the wide distribution of Jewish religious books in Russia.
4. Turkey

The unsatisfactory situation of the Jews in Turkey which was briefly described in our previous Annual Report has since shown no signs of improvement. Last winter your Committee received from the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association reports relating to the imminent danger of expulsion with which alien refugees and other non-naturalized foreigners, among whom were a considerable number of Jews, were threatened. Your Committee cooperated with other bodies interested in this question and with Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, who at the request of the High Commission on Refugees of the League of Nations, had made an appeal for contributions to aid the departure and migration of these refugees. At the suggestion of your Committee, the Joint Distribution Committee contributed to this fund. In the meantime, following discussions between the American Ambassador and the representatives of the League of Nations in Constantinople and the Turkish government, the expulsion order was modified so as to give the refugees another year in which to depart from the country.

5. Palestine

In Palestine, the unemployment crisis noted in our last report passed last spring, when it was found possible to absorb those out of work and to suspend the payment of doles. The economic depression had caused a considerable decrease in the immigration of Jews. In 1926 the net immigration was only 5,716 compared with 31,650 in 1925, while in 1927 the emigration exceeded the immigration by 2358.

The economic depression did not vitally affect agricultural colonization. The older Keren Hayesod settlements covered eighty-five per cent of their requirements from the proceeds of their own work, and only £8,000 had to be contributed for the support of these settlements as compared with £27,000 needed in 1926. An increase in the land devoted to citrus cultivation is marked in the settlements not under control of the Keren Hayesod. According to a census of the agricultural settlements made in April 1927, by the Palestine
Zionist Executive, there were at the time, 104 such settlements supporting a population of 30,500 souls on 1,000,000 dunams (about 250,000 acres) of land, with 11,521 head of cattle in addition to 4,567 draft animals.

Urban development naturally was retarded by the economic depression but towards the end of 1927 there were indications that a change was about to take place; a fair amount of new building was begun. Industrial development was also retarded during the year but in industry there are also signs of approaching revival. Several firms which were obliged to close down during 1926 reopened during 1927 and 1928 and progress was reported in the textile, tanning, woodworking, metal working and printing industries. The year 1927 was marked by an appreciable increase, continued in 1928, in the export of manufactures to Syria, and three companies were formed for exporting Palestine manufactures to various Jewish communities in other countries. The government gave a stimulus to industry by exempting various raw materials from import duty.

The Palestine Electric Company operating the so-called Rutenberg concession considerably extended the scope of its operations during 1927. Statistics of the workings of the company's power stations at Jaffa, Haifa, and Tiberias, show that during 1926-27 the company sold a total of over 2,000,000 kilowatt hours of current for power, residential and street lighting and other purposes.

In the matter of education it is worth noting that at the beginning of the school year 1927-28, the total number of Jewish schools in Palestine was 275, having an enrollment of 26,537 pupils; 222 of these schools serving 18,611 pupils, are under the supervision of the Palestine Zionist Executive. It is interesting in this connection to note that, for the year 1926-27, the government grant-in-aid for the Jewish schools maintained by the Zionist Organization was £14,870, almost double the grant in 1925-26, and almost seven times as much as was granted in 1924-25; for the year 1927-28 the sum of £19,603 has been allotted by the government for this purpose. In June 1928, the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University decided gradually to introduce undergraduate studies leading to the baccalaureate degree at such time as fully organized faculties were developed. The
Jewish National and University Library had, on the first of December, 1927, a total of 173,111 volumes (137,000 works). Of this number 57,700 books were Hebraica and Judaica. The increase in the library during the year was approximately 36,000 volumes.

The promulgation of the Religious Communities Organization Ordinance in 1926 was followed in 1927 by the publication of draft regulations for the organization of the Jewish community. These regulations provide for three bodies representative of the Jewish community: (1) Rabbinical Council, (2) the Elected Assembly, and (3) the General Council; these are empowered in their several spheres to conduct the internal affairs of the community and to levy taxes on its members for education, poor relief, care of the sick, and other communal services. Steps are now being taken by the existing National Council for the election of the first Elective Assembly in accordance with the regulations.

During the year the movement begun in 1924 looking to the enlargement of the Jewish Agency for Palestine to include representatives of Jews who are not members of Zionist organizations made rapid progress. In January 1927, as a result of many discussions, Dr. Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization and Louis Marshall, Chairman of the Non-Partisan Conference of American Jews, which had convened in 1924 and 1925, appointed the Joint Palestine Survey Commission composed of the Right Honorable Lord Melchett, then Sir Alfred Mond, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Felix M. Warburg and Oscar Wasserman 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 guidance of a reorganized Jewish Agency. A staff of eminent experts was appointed, who visited the various sections of the Holy Land and made extensive studies of the problems as to which information was sought in the Terms of Reference and Specifications in accordance with which the Survey was to be conducted. Voluminous reports were made by the experts and each of the Commissioners proceeded to Palestine.
in order to familiarize himself with conditions of the land and its people. After the submission of the reports of the experts a meeting of the Commissioners was held in England and on June 18, 1928, the Commissioners rendered a unanimous report setting forth their Findings of fact and their Conclusions and Recommendations.

On October 20 and 21 last the Non-Zionist Conference was reconvened in the City of New York and unanimously adopted two sets of resolutions. The first, which dealt with the report of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission follows:

"Whereas, at a so-called Non-Partisan Conference on Palestinian Problems held in the City of New York on February 17, 1924, a Resolution was adopted for the creation of a Committee to study the subject of the Jewish Agency and, if practicable, to formulate an appropriate plan whereby American Jews might associate themselves in such Agency, and to confer with the World Zionist Organization for the purpose of working out a plan for the effectuation of the object in view; and

"Whereas, at a subsequent Conference held on March 1, 1926, the report of the Committee appointed in conformity with the Resolution adopted at the earlier meeting, was submitted, which contained the recommendation that an appropriate plan be formulated whereby American Jewry might become a part of the Jewish Agency, which report and its several recommendations were approved and the outline of a plan for an enlarged Jewish Agency was adopted; and

"Whereas, the carrying out of said Resolution was delayed, among other reasons, because it was deemed important to secure further authoritative information with regard to Palestinian conditions as the basis for the adoption of a comprehensive program for the Jewish Agency; and

"Whereas, a Commission known as the Joint Palestine Survey Commission, consisting of the Right Honorable Lord Melchett, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Mr. Felix M. Warburg and Mr. Oscar Wasser- man, was thereupon appointed to make a thorough survey and investigation of conditions in Palestine, including an expert study of its resources and of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and other economic possibilities of the land, and to acquire a complete conspectus of Jewish activities and achievements therein, and the duty was imposed upon such Commission of making recommendations concerning the creation of a system of activities which might correspond with the reasonable requirements of the country, and to pass upon and make recommendations on the basis of the reports and opinions of a body of disinterested experts who were chosen and empowered to make a thorough scientific study of the subject entrusted to them in accordance with the comprehensive Terms of Reference and Specifications duly adopted; and
"Whereas, such experts, after visiting Palestine for the purpose of making such Survey, duly reported to the Commissioners the result of their study and observation, which reports are now a part of the records of this meeting; and

"Whereas, the commissioners personally proceeded to Palestine and made their observations on the ground, and thereupon duly considered the reports of the experts and such other data as was duly presented to them, and on June 18, 1928, rendered a detailed report on the matters referred to them, embodying findings of fact, conclusions and recommendations relative to the various subjects so referred, which report has been duly published and has been made generally available to those interested in the subject, such report now being a part of the proceedings of this meeting.

"Due consideration having been had of such report and of the various subjects and conclusions therein set forth, be it

"Resolved, that the Report of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission be and the same is hereby received, accepted and approved and that its recommendations be regarded as a basis for future action by the non-Zionists of America who may now or hereafter be affiliated with this organization: it being, however, understood that from time to time conditions are likely to arise which may make advisable modifications of some of the recommendations contained in the report; Provided, however, that in the event that an enlarged Jewish Agency as proposed should come into existence, that body is to deal with the subject in such manner as will best conduce to the economic, spiritual and cultural development of Palestine."

The second set of resolutions provides for the appointment of a Committee of Seven to designate the non-Zionist members of the Council of the Jewish Agency. It reads as follows:

"Whereas, after due consideration of the Report of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission, the question has again been fully discussed at this meeting as to whether or not Jews who are not members of the World Zionist Organization should unite with the World Zionist Organization in the formation of a united Jewish Agency in accordance with the terms of Article 4 of the Palestine Mandate issued by the League of Nations, with the powers and duties specified in such Mandate and along the lines set forth in the Resolutions adopted at an adjourned session of the so-called Non-Partisan Conference held on March 1, 1925, and due deliberation being had, it is hereby

"Resolved, (1) That the Resolutions adopted at such meeting held on March 1, 1925, be and the same are readopted, ratified and confirmed.

"Resolved Further, (2) That the Conference now in session, representative of Jews of the United States who are non-Zionists, in order to carry out the plan heretofore considered with respect to the creation of an enlarged Jewish Agency, hereby empowers a Committee of Seven to be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting
and to be known as an Organization Committee, to name and designate the non-Zionist members of the Council of the Jewish Agency allotted to the United States; Provided (a) that at all times fifty per cent of the membership of the Council of the Jewish Agency and on the Executive Committee of such Agency shall be non-Zionists and that the remaining fifty per cent of such membership shall be selected by the World Zionist Organization; (b) that of the non-Zionist members of the Council of the Jewish Agency forty per cent shall be representatives of American Jewry, exclusive of such American representatives as may be selected by the World Zionist Organization; (c) that fifty per cent of the Executive Committee to administer the affairs of the Jewish Agency shall be appointed by the members of the General Council selected by the World Zionist Organization and the remaining fifty per cent thereof, by the members of the Council of the Jewish Agency composed of the non-Zionists participating therein; (d) that members of the Council and of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Agency shall at all times be entitled to vote by proxy; and (e) that the Organization Committee hereinafter referred to shall be consulted with respect to the representation allotted to non-Zionists on the General Council and the Executive Committee for countries other than the United States and that such allotment shall be approved by the Organization Committee.

"Resolved Further, (3) that the Organization Committee be and it is hereby authorized and directed to form an organization, either voluntary or incorporated for the purpose of facilitating the carrying out of the purposes of this Resolution, and to adopt such by-laws as may be deemed desirable, and that such Organization Committee proceed to communicate the Resolutions adopted at this meeting to the representatives of the World Zionist Organization and to various non-Zionist bodies whose cooperation in the united Jewish Agency shall be regarded as important.

"Resolved Further, (4) that in anticipation of the formation of the enlarged Jewish Agency, the Organization Committee is empowered to adjust with the duly authorized representatives of the World Zionist Organization any differences that may have arisen or that may arise with respect to the interpretation, effect or operation of any recommendation contained in the report of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission dated June 18, 1928."

The Committee of Seven referred to in the foregoing resolutions has been appointed, consisting of Felix M. Warburg, Chairman, and Dr. Cyrus Adler, James G. Becker, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Herbert H. Lehman, Dr. Julian Morgenstern, and David A. Brown, Mr. Marshall acting with the Committee ex officio. Non-Zionist Jews in other countries are preparing to take similar steps and it is expected that before another year elapses the organization of the Agency along these lines will have been completed.
6. **COOPERATION WITH FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS**

During the stay in Europe last summer of the President of the Committee, in connection with the meeting of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission, representatives of various Jewish organizations whose work is along lines somewhat similar to that of the Committee conferred with him regarding the question of closer cooperation among all such organizations. After careful consideration, it was the consensus of opinion that each organization should continue as before to work independently, but that there should be more frequent interchange of information and opinions between the organizations.

**C. ORGANIZATION MATTERS**

1. **DEATHS**

The Executive Committee is grieved to report the loss during the past year of two of the members of the Committee, Nathan J. Miller of New York City, a member-at-large, and Barnett Frank of Burlington, Vermont, a member from the New England district. On behalf of the Committee, the Executive Committee adopted the following resolutions expressing its sense of loss:

**NATHAN J. MILLER OF NEW YORK**

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee has learned with deep sorrow of the death of Nathan J. Miller of New York, a member-at-large of the Committee since November 1925. The Committee gives expression to its recognition of his loyalty and devotion to this organization, as well as to many other Jewish causes, and extends to his widow and children its heartfelt sympathy.

**BARNETT FRANK OF BURLINGTON**

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee has learned with deep sorrow of the death of Barnett Frank of Burlington, Vt., who had been a member of the General Committee since 1923. His death was a great loss to the community in which he lived, and the Committee extends to his widow its sympathy in her bereavement.
It affords us pleasure to refer to the fact that Mrs. Nathan J. Miller has given $250,000 to Columbia University to endow a chair in Jewish history, literature and institutions, in memory of her departed husband.

The Committee also regrets to advise of the death of Leon Kamaiky, New York City, and Sol C. Kraus, Philadelphia, delegates from the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society and the Independent Order Brith Sholom respectively.

2. Membership

Your Committee is pleased to state that all of the gentlemen who were elected to membership at the last Annual Meeting and whose names are listed in the Twenty-first Annual Report on pages 15 to 17, have agreed to serve.

In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws, the following Nominating Committee, empowered to nominate candidates to succeed those members whose terms expire today and to fill vacancies wherever they exist, was appointed:

District
I. Leonard Haas, Atlanta
II. Ben H. Stein, Vicksburg
III. Barnett E. Marks, Phoenix
IV. Charles Jacobson, Little, Rock
V. Harry Camp, San Francisco
VI. Henry M. Butzel, Detroit
VII. James Davis, Chicago
VIII. David Philipson, Cincinnati
IX. Alfred W. Fleisher, Philadelphia
X. Albert Berney, Baltimore
XI. Felix Vorenberg, Boston
XII. Max J. Kohler, New York City (Chairman)
XIII. Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo
XIV. Felix Fuld, Newark

In accordance with Section 2 of Article III of the By-laws, which provides that the District Membership "be apportioned in accordance with the Jewish population of the various cities and states of the country as estimated from time to time by the Statistical Department" a number of
changes are being introduced at this time on the basis of the new estimates of Jewish population referred to in another place in this report. According to these new estimates, the District Membership which formerly totalled 147 is being increased to 160. Districts III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X are each entitled to an additional member, District XI to two additional members, District XII to five, while District XIV must have its membership reduced by two.

Following is a list of the nominees of the Nominating Committee to succeed members whose terms expire or to fill existing vacancies:

II. Moses V. Joseph, Birmingham, Ala., Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn., to be reelected.
III. Louis C. Ifeld, Las Vegas, N. M., to succeed Ivan Grunsfeld, Albuquerque, N. M.; J. K. Hexter, Dallas, Texas, to be reelected; S. K. Bernstein, Oklahoma City, Okla., to fill existing vacancy.
IV. Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kans., to be reelected; Henry Sachs, Colorado Springs, Colo., to fill existing vacancy; Charles M. Rice, St. Louis, Mo., to fill an additional membership.
V. Louis M. Cole, Los Angeles, Calif., Daniel Alexander, Salt Lake City, Utah, to be reelected.
VI. David B. Eisendrath, Racine, Wis., to be reelected; Julian H. Kroluk, Detroit, Mich., to fill an additional membership; Meyer Koplow, Sioux Falls, S. D., Morris Haytin, Casper, Wyo., Joseph Weinberg, Butte, Mont., to fill existing vacancies.
VII. M. E. Greenebaum, Chicago, Ill., Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill., to be reelected; Samuel Deutsch, Chicago, Ill., to fill an additional membership.
VIII. Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, Ohio, Sigmund Sanger, Toledo, Ohio, to be reelected; S. Marcus Fechheimer, Cincinnati, Ohio, to fill existing vacancy: Murray Seasongood, Cincinnati, Ohio, to fill an additional membership.
IX. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa., Morris Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa., to be reelected; Horace Stern, Philadelphia, Pa., to fill an additional membership.
X. Harry S. Binswanger, Richmond, Va., to fill an additional membership.

XIII. Henry M. Stern, Rochester, N. Y., Herman Wile, Buffalo, N. Y., to be reelected.

XIV. A. J. Dimond, East Orange, N. J., A. L. Luria, Reading, Pa., to be reelected.

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 H. Becker, Chicago; Leo M. Brown, Mobile; Abel Davis, Chicago; Jacob Epstein, Baltimore; Eli Frank, Baltimore; Herbert Friedenwald, Washington; Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia; S. B. Halle, Cleveland; Stanley M. Isaacs, New York City; J. J. Kaplan, Boston; Sol Kline, Chicago; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston; Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago; Milton J. Rosenau, Boston; Victor Rosewater, Philadelphia; and Frederick W. Wile, Washington.

During the year your Committee was compelled to accept with regret the resignation from the Executive Committee of General Abel Davis of Chicago who tendered his resignation because of his inability to attend meetings of the Executive Committee.

3. ELECTION OF SECRETARY

At its meeting on January 8th last, your Committee elected Mr. Morris D. Waldman, then Secretary of the Jewish Welfare Federation of Detroit, to fill the office of the Committee which had been vacant for a number of years. Mr. Waldman spent the months of July and August in Europe where he made personal contacts with the correspondents of the Committee abroad and generally acquainted himself with conditions in Europe.
4. Finances

During the past year no special effort was made as in the previous year, to increase the sustaining membership of the Committee. Mr. Waldman is now engaged in visiting various large Jewish communities throughout the country with the end in view of making arrangements in each community for the raising of a quota toward the cost of the Committee's work.

The Jewish Welfare Federation of Detroit again voted for the current year a contribution of $3,333.33. A similar Federation, organized in Portland, Oregon, voted a contribution of $400 for the first year with the promise that this would be increased in succeeding years if the funds collected warrant. In the State of New Jersey, Mr. Felix Fuld of Newark, made an effort during the spring to increase the membership and succeeded in enrolling 77 sustaining members who made an aggregate contribution of $1,180. It should also be noted here that the Nathan Hofheimer Foundation of New York, following the example of the New York Foundation, made a contribution of $3,500 to the cost of the Census work.

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 $42,624.32. The contributions of the New York Foundation of $1,500, the balance of its appropriation of $3,500, and $3,500 of the Nathan Hofheimer Foundation, interest on bank balances, and income from other sources, totalled $5,040.05, making the total receipts for the year from all sources of $47,664.37. Of this sum, $23,818.41 was expended for the maintenance of the Committee's general office.

Expenditures for other purposes include:

1. The cost of maintenance of the Statistical Department including the November and December installment of the appropriation for 1927 to the Bureau of Jewish Social Research .......................... $12,271.80

2. Contribution to the Foreign Language Information Service .......................... 500.00
3. Miscellaneous expenses in connection with the compilation of the American Jewish Year Book .......................... 67.71

4. The cost of the Census work .......................... 9,209.84

5. Presentation to the Prince Regent of Abyssinia .......................... 289.75

6. Miscellaneous special expenses .......................... 1,084.91

7. Cost of pamphlets printed, distributed and charged off .......................... 1,044.72

The total expenses paid and accrued were .................. $48,287.14

Therefore being more than the receipts for the year .................. $47,664.37

By .......................... $ 622.77

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Contributions received for fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1927</th>
<th>Contributions received for fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1928</th>
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**TOTAL**    $37,865.03     $47,624.32

Your Committee again wishes to thank the many hundreds of persons who have contributed to its support and trusts that the members of the Committee will give their complete cooperation to the Secretary in his efforts during the next few months to secure for the Committee adequate funds to enable it to continue and extend its important work.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP

I. District Members


DIST. II: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee. 3 members: *Moses V. Joseph, Birmingham, Ala. (1931); Ben H. Stein, Vicksburg, Miss. (1930); Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn. (1931).

DIST. III: Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. 7 members: Barnett E. Marks, Phoenix, Ariz. (1929); *Max Heller, New Orleans, La. (1929); Louis C. Ilfeld, Las Vegas, N. Mex. (1931); S. K. Bernstein, Oklahoma City, Okla. (1931); Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, Tex. (1931); J. K. Hexter, Dallas, Tex. (1931).

DIST. IV: Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri. 7 members: Chas. Jacobson, Little Rock, Ark. (1929); Henry Sachs, Colorado Springs, Colo. (1931); Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kan. (1931); *Simon Binswanger, St. Joseph, Mo. (1930); Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo. (1931); Chas. M. Rice, St. Louis, Mo. (1931); A. C. Wurmser, Kansas City, Mo. (1929).

DIST. V: California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington. 9 members: Louis M. Cole, Los Angeles, Cal. (1931); Harry C. Camp, San Francisco, 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 (1931); Emanuel Rosenberg, Seattle, Wash. (1929).

DIST. VI: Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming. 14 members: Eugene Mannheimer, Des Moines, Iowa (1930); David A. Brown, Detroit, Mich. (1931); Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich. (1929); Julian H. Krolik, Detroit, Mich. (1931); Meyer S. May, Grand Rapids, Mich. (1931); Joseph H. Schanfeld, Minneapolis, Minn. (1930); Isaac Summerfield, St. Paul, Minn. (1930); Jos. Weinberg, Butte, Mont. (1931); Harry A. Wolf, Omaha, Neb. (1929); D. M. Naftalin, Fargo, N. D. (1929); Meyer Koplow, Sioux Falls, S. D. (1931); David B. Eisenrath, Racine, Wis. (1931); Nat Stone, Milwaukee, Wis. (1930); Morris Haytin, Casper, Wyo. (1931).


DIST. VIII: Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia. 12 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. (1931); S. Marcus Fechheimer, Cincinnati, O. (1931); David Philipson, Cincinnati, O. (1929); Murray Seasongood, Cincinnati, O. (1931); Sigmund Sanger, Toledo, O. (1931); Paul L. Feiss, Cleveland, O. (1930); D. A.

*Deceased
Huebsch, Cleveland, O. (1931); Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling, W. Va. (1930).

DIST. IX: CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. 7 members: Cyrus Adler (1931); *Alfred W. Fleisher (1930); Wm. Gerstley (1929); B. L. Levinthal (1930); M. Rosenbaum (1930); Horace Stern (1930); Morris Wolf (1931).

DIST. X: DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA. 7 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. Sonneborn, Baltimore, Md. (1930); *Harry S. Binswanger, Richmond, Va. (1931); Edward N. Calisch, Richmond, Va. (1930).

DIST. XI: CONNECTICUT, MAINE, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, RHODE ISLAND, VERMONT. 22 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. (1929); Isidore Wise, Hartford, Conn. (1930); Gordon F. Galler, Augusta, Me. (1931); Jacob Asher, Worcester, Mass. (1931); Louis Baer, Boston, Mass. (1929); Adolph Ehrlich, Boston, Mass. (1931); Nathan H. Gordon, Boston, Mass. (1931); A. Hartman, Haverhill, Mass. (1930); Henry Lasker, Springfield, Mass. (1930); David A. Lourie, Boston, Mass. (1931); George Newman, Pittsfield, Mass. (1930); Samuel E. Paulive, Chelsea, Mass. (1931); A. C. Ratshesky, Boston, Mass. (1929); Felix Vorenberg, Boston, Mass. (1929); Chas. Wineapple, Salem, Mass. (1930); Edward M. Chase, Manchester, N. H. (1929); C. Joseph Fox, Providence, R. I. (1931); Archibald Silverman, Providence, R. I. (1930); Chas. Levine, Burlington, Vt. (1931).

DIST. XII: New York City. 36 members: Benjamin Altheimer (1929); Herman Bernstein (1931); Nathan Bijur (1930); David M. Bressler (1931); Benjamin N. Cardozo (1931); Elias A. Cohen (1930); Abram I. Elkus (1931); H. G. Enelow (1930); William Fischman (1930); Lee K. Frankel (1931); Henry M. Goldfogle (1929); Maurice H. Harris (1931); Henry Ittleson (1931); Max J. Kohler (1929); Jacob Kohn (1931); Arthur K. Kuhn (1931); Joseph Leblang (1931); Herbert H. Lehman (1931); Irving Lehman (1929); Adolph Lewising (1930); William Liebermann (1929); Judah L. Magnes (1930); *Louis Marshall (1929); Alexander Marx (1931); Grover M. Moscowitz (1931); *Edgar J. Nathan (1931); S. Rottenberg (1929); Bernard Semel (1929); Joseph Silverman (1930); I. M. Stettenheim (1930); Lewis L. Strauss, (1930); Sol. M. Stroock (1931); Cyrus L. Sulberger (1930); Israel Unterberg (1931); Ludwig Vogelstein (1929); Felix M. Warburg (1931).


*Deceased
N. J. (1928); *Felix Fuld, Newark, N. J. (1930); Michael Hollander, Newark, N. J. (1930); David Holzner, Trenton, N. J. (1930); William Newcorn, Plainfield, N. J. (1929); Joseph B. Perskie, Atlantic City, N. J. (1931); Lewis Straus, Newark, N. J. (1930); Isaac W. Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1930); William Harris, Allentown, Pa. (1930); Irvin F. Lehman, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1930); A. L. Luria, Reading, Pa. (1931); Isaiah Scheeline, Altoona, Pa. (1929); Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa. (1931); A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1929).

II. Members-at-Large
(Elected for one year.)


III. Delegates from National Jewish Organizations


*Deceased