OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OFFICERS

President, Cyrus Adler
Honorary Vice-President, Abram I. Elkus
Irving Lehman
Vice-Presidents | Louis E. Kirstein
Treasurer, Samuel D. Leidesdorf

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

James H. Becker (1937) ........................................ Chicago, Ill.
David M. Bressler (1937) ...................................... New York, N. Y.
Fred M. Butzel (1935) .......................................... Detroit, Mich.
James Davis (1935) .............................................. Chicago, Ill.
Abram I. Elkus (1937) .......................................... New York, N. Y.
Eli Frank (1937) .................................................. Baltimore, Md.
Harold Hirsch (1935) ........................................... Atlanta, Ga.
Henry Ittleson (1937) ........................................... New York, N. Y.
Max J. Kohler (1935) ............................................ New York, N. Y.
Albert D. Lasker (1937) ........................................ Chicago, Ill.
Fred Lazarus, Jr. (1935) ....................................... Columbus, O.
Irving Lehman (1935) ............................................ New York, N. Y.
Samuel D. Leidesdorf (1935) .................................. New York, N. Y.
James Marshall (1936) ......................................... New York, N. Y.
Julius L. Meier (1937) ......................................... Portland, Ore.
Joseph M. Proskauer (1936) .................................. New York, N. Y.
A. C. Ratshefsky (1936) ....................................... Boston, Mass.
James N. Rosenberg (1936) .................................... New York, N. Y.
Samuel I. Rosenman (1936) ................................... New York, N. Y.
Roger W. Strauss (1936) ....................................... New York, N. Y.
Lewis L. Strauss (1936), Chairman
Sol. M. Stroock (1937) ......................................... New York, N. Y.
Felix M. Warburg (1936) ...................................... New York, N. Y.

Secretary
Morris D. Waldman
Assistant Secretary
Harry Schneiderman

171 Madison Avenue, N. E. Cor. 33rd Street
New York City
Cable Address, "WISHCOM, New York."
TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

DECEMBER 10, 1933

The Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Sunday, December 10, 1933. Dr. Cyrus Adler, President, called the meeting to order.

The following Corporate Members were present:

Community Representatives

CONNECTICUT
Hartford: Isidore Wise
Waterbury: Philip N. Bernstein

ILLINOIS
Chicago: Albert D. Lasker; Julian W. Mack

MARYLAND
Baltimore: Albert Berney

MASSACHUSETTS
Boston: Felix Vorenberg
Chelsea: Samuel E. Paulive
Springfield: Henry Lasker

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Manchester: Edward M. Chase

NEW JERSEY
Atlantic City: Joseph B. Perskie
East Orange: A. J. Dimond
Paterson: Philip Dimond
Plainfield: William Newcorn

NEW YORK
Buffalo: Joseph L. Fink; Eugene Warner
New York: Simon Bergman; Edward L. Bernays; Herman Bernstein; William Fischman; Henry Ittelson; Joseph J. Klein; Max J. Kohler; Arthur K. Kuhn; Irving Lehman; Solomon Lowenstein; William Liebermann; James Marshall; Alexander Marx; Joseph M. Proskauer; James N. Rosenberg; Samuel I. Rosenman; Bernard Semel; Sol M. Stroock; Lewis L. Strauss; Ludwig Vogelstein; Felix M. Warburg
Syracuse: Benjamin Stolz
Utica: S. Joshua Kohn
White Plains: P. Irving Grinberg

North Carolina
Goldsboro: Lionel Weil

Pennsylvania
Philadelphia: Cyrus Adler; Justin P. Allman; B. L. Levinthal; William W. Lewis; Horace Stern
Wilkes-Barre: J. K. Weitzenkorn

Wisconsin
Madison: S. B. Schein

Members-at-Large
Louis Bamberger, Newark; Jacob Billikopf, Philadelphia; David A. Brown, New York; Eli Frank, Baltimore; Herbert J. Hannoch, Newark; Henry S. Hendricks, New York; Stanley M. Isaacs, New York; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston; Edward Lazansky, Brooklyn; Fred Lazarus, Jr., Columbus; Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York; I. D. Morrison, New York; Milton J. Rosenau, Boston; Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia; Victor Rosewater, Philadelphia.

Delegates from Organizations
American Jewish Historical Society: Albert M. Friedenberg.
B'rith Sholom: William W. Lewis.
Brooklyn Jewish Ministers Association: Moses J. S. Abels.
Council of Young Israel and Young Israel Synagogue Organizations: Moses H. Hoenig, Edward S. Silver.
Federation of German Jewish Societies: Robert Rosenbaum, Fritz Schlesinger.
Hadassah: Mrs. David de Sola Pool.
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society: John L. Bernstein, Harry Fischel, Abraham Herman, Jacob Massel, Albert Rosenblatt.
INDEPENDENT ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM: Gustave Hartman, Max L. Hollander, Nathan D. Perlman, Max Silverstein.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD: Harry L. Glucksman, Joseph Rosenzweig.

RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY OF THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA: Israel Goldstein.

RABBINICAL ASSOCIATION OF HEBREW THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE: Simon G. Kramer.

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA: Benjamin Koenigsberg, William Weiss.

UNION OF ORTHODOX RABBIS: I. Rosenberg.

UNITED HEBREW TRADES: M. C. Feinstone.

UNITED ROUMANIAN JEWS OF AMERICA: Herman Speier, Leo Wolfson.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA: Louis J. Moss.

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA: Mrs. Joseph M. Asher, Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA: Mrs. Cyrus Adler.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA: Harry H. Goebel.

There were also present the following Sustaining Members and other guests:

M. L. Aaronson, New York.


Louis S. Posner, New York; Mrs. S. S. Prince, New York.


Emile Tas, New York; Miss Frances Taussig, New York; Henry Teller, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Herman Theaman, New York.

Mrs. Moise Uhry, New York; Benjamin Veit, New York.
Raphael Yood, Plainfield, N. J.; Ira M. Younker, N. Y.

PRESENTATION OF ANNUAL REPORT

The President presented the report of the Executive Committee for the past year. Upon motion of Judge William Newcorn of Plainfield, N. J., it was unanimously resolved that this assemblage endorse the policies pursued by the American Jewish Committee in handling the very delicate problems arising out of the Jewish situation in Germany, and recommend to the Joint Council, composed of the representatives of the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress and the B'nai B'rith, a continuance of these policies along the same lines from now on.

REPORT ON JOINT COUNCIL

Mr. Sol M. Stroock of New York City made a statement regarding the policies and work of the Joint Council of the B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Committee and the American Jewish Congress, established in June 1933, to secure co-ordination of the work of the three organizations in connection with the Jewish situation in Germany and its effects in this country.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON POLICY

Hon. Joseph M. Proskauer of New York City presented a statement as Chairman of the Committee on Policy of the American Jewish Committee, outlining the principles underlying the methods employed by the Committee in coping with the problems growing out of the Jewish situation in Germany.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Mr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf, the Treasurer, presented a report of the financial condition of the Committee. This report is appended.
Mr. Henry Ittleson of New York City made a plea for more adequate support for the work of the Committee, following which a number of the persons present announced the amounts of their subscriptions to the work for the ensuing fiscal year.

**Afternoon Session**

Mr. Leo Wolfson, a delegate of the United Roumanian Jews of America, offered a resolution to the effect that the meeting instruct the Executive Committee to omit from the printed report the statement read at the meeting this morning outlining the views of the Executive Committee on the question of the boycott of goods made in Germany organized by Jews in the United States. The President stated that it had not been the intention of the Executive Committee to publish the statement read and that it was only for the information of those present. Upon motion of Mr. Joseph Rosenzweig of New York City, a delegate of the Jewish Welfare Board, Mr. Wolfson’s resolution was laid on the table.

**The London Conference**

Mr. Lewis L. Strauss of New York City presented a report of the Conference for the Relief of German Jewry, held in London from October 29 to November 2, which was attended by Mr. Strauss, Mr. Morris D. Waldman, the Secretary of the Committee, and Professor Arthur J. Goodhart, as representatives of the American Jewish Committee. The official summary of the proceedings is appended.

**Elections**

The President announced that, in pursuance of the usual practice, he had, in advance of this meeting, appointed a committee to nominate successors to the officers and to those members of the Executive Committee whose terms expire on January 1, next. The nominating committee consisted of the following: Lewis L. Strauss, Esq., of New York City, Chairman; Simon Bergman, New York City;
A. J. Dimond, East Orange; Sol Kline, Chicago; Joseph B. Perksie, Atlantic City; Ralph J. Schwarz, New Orleans; and Felix Vorenberg, Boston.

Mr. Lewis L. Strauss, on behalf of this committee, presented the following report:

For members of the Executive Committee to serve for three years from January 1, 1934, the following to be re-elected:

Cyrus Adler    Eli Frank
James H. Becker Henry Ittleson
David M. Bressler Julius L. Meier
Abram I. Elkus  Samuel I. Rosenman
Horace Stern

For officers to serve for one year from January 1, 1934:
President, Cyrus Adler; Honorary Vice President, Abram I. Elkus; Vice Presidents, Irving Lehman and Louis E. Kirstein; Treasurer, Samuel D. Leidesdorf.

It was regularly moved and seconded that the Secretary be requested to cast one ballot for the nominees on the committee for nominations, which he did, and announced the election of the several nominees.

Upon motion, duly seconded, the Secretary was requested to cast one ballot for the nominees for membership-at-large suggested by the Executive Committee in its Annual Report, which he did, and announced the election of the several nominees.

**MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS**

A discussion of local problems in various communities took place, which was participated in by Messrs. Albert Berney of Baltimore, Md.; P. Irving Grinberg of White Plains, N. Y.; J. K. Weitzenkorn of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Philip N. Bernstein of Waterbury, Conn., and the Secretary.

Upon motion, adjourned.

Morris D. Waldman
Secretary
To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

Your Committee has been chiefly engaged during the past year in dealing with matters resulting from the situation in Germany whereby nearly 600,000 Jews have been deprived of elementary human rights. The growth and development of the National Socialist movement in Germany, which is now in power, and which has brought with it the disaster to the Jews of Germany has been traced in the Review of the Year which appears in Volume 35 of the American Jewish Year Book. Although you are all familiar with the events of the past nine months, your Committee nevertheless deems it important to set down here a brief summary of these occurrences.

I. THE CRISIS IN GERMANY

Outbreaks of Violence

Immediately after the sweeping victory of the National Socialists at the elections on March 5, 1933, there began in many places in Germany a series of attacks against elements regarded as inimical to the new régime and against Jews, and others of Jewish ancestry, irrespective of political affiliation. Because of the rigorous censorship of the German press enforced by the government and governmental intimidation of residents of Germany, reports of these acts were held back for a time. In spite of this censorship, however, information about these outbreaks seeped through, as a result of the efforts of correspondents of foreign journals in Germany to ascertain the facts. Frequently, at great risks, these correspondents obtained information about these attacks from the victims or from eye-witnesses, or else were able to report the complaints lodged with embassies and consulates by foreigners in Germany, including citizens of the United States, who had suffered during this period. Later, fugitives from Germany told of experiences through which they themselves had passed, or of which they had been cognizant. The knowl-
edge that relatives and friends remaining in Germany
would be made to suffer because of such disclosures, caused
many of these refugees to withhold information, and made
it impossible for representatives of the press to disclose
the identity of their informants. The number of these
atrocities will probably never be known, but that there
were many is clearly established by official statements,
including some by persons high in the German Govern-
ment. So scandalous did these outbreaks become that on
March 12th, Chancellor Hitler issued a rescript which was
broadcast a number of times on that day over the Govern-
ment radio in which he made the following guarded ad-
mission:

"Unscrupulous individuals, especially Communist stool-pigeons,
are endeavoring to compromise our party through isolated actions
that have no connection with the great achievement of national
rising and can only burden and disparage the accomplishments
of the movement."

Two days earlier, in a speech at Essen, Captain Goering,
Minister of the Interior of Prussia, had declared:

"The Police are not a defense squad for Jewish stores.... They
tell me I must call out the police to protect them (the Jews) Cer-
tainly, I shall employ the police, and without mercy, wherever
German people are hurt, but I refuse to turn the police into a guard
for Jewish stores.... The nation is aroused. For years past we
told the people: 'You can settle accounts with the traitors.' We
stand by our word. Accounts are being settled."

Hitler's appeals for restraint and discipline were re-echoed
by Vice-Chancellor Von Papen in a speech at Breslau.
Limitations of time do not permit the recording in this
report of any of the numerous reliable reports of these ex-
cesses. In "The Jews in Nazi Germany," a publication of
your Committee, is given not only a selection of the more
significant reports from the leading newspapers of Great
Britain and the United States, but also extracts from per-
sonal letters received by individuals in this country, known
to your Committee, from reliable persons who were in Ger-
many during these occurrences.

The exact dates of the beginning and the duration of
this wave of outrages are not known, but all available evi-
dence indicates that it began a day or two following the
elections on March 5, reached its greatest height about the 12th, and subsided thereafter. It appears that after March 28, the date on which the Reichstag abdicated its rights and duties in favor of the new Government, instances of this kind were less numerous. Belated reports continued to come through, however, for a number of weeks, and from time to time, even now, cases are being reported.

**Promulgation of "Aryan" Decrees**

However, while these cases of individual and group persecutions subsided, although they have by no means disappeared, there soon was launched a series of ministerial decrees, under authority of the surrender of all legislative powers to the Cabinet, which substituted for the earlier atrocities and persecutions a bloodless pogrom which invested the attack on the Jews with legal sanction. On April 4th, a legislative onslaught against the Jews of Germany began. On that day the law for the Restoration of the Regular Civil Service was published, which declared that "for the restoration of a nationally minded Regular Civil Service, civil servants of non-Aryan origin must retire." Exception was made in favor of those "officials who were employed as officers of the Civil Service on the 1st of August, 1914, or who, during the Great War, fought at the front for Germany or her allies, or who lost a father or sons in the War."

On April 11th there was issued the first ordinance for carrying this law into effect, which defined non-Aryan descent as "descent from non-Aryan, and especially Jewish, parents and grandparents, even though only one of the parents or grandparents was of the Jewish descent." Furthermore, those civil servants who were not such on August 1, 1914 were required to prove that they are of Aryan descent or that they fought at the front in the War, or that they are sons or fathers of men killed during the War.

In order to understand the full significance of this law, the following facts should be borne in mind: First, under the Imperial régime the number of Jewish officials was small, so that very few of those Jews who had not yet been arbitrarily removed from office, were able to claim exemp-
tion on the ground of having been appointed before August 1, 1914; second, as practically no one less than twenty-one years of age was an official on that date, all Jewish officials forty years of age or less were affected by the law; third, soldiers in the army during the war could not choose the scene of their service and those who were not at the Front were seldom responsible for that fact; fourth, no female officials or employees could claim exemption on the ground of service at the Front; fifth, discrimination against those who did not serve at the Front was an injustice for still another reason, that service behind the lines, as everyone knows, was often of equal importance with service at the Front, even if not always as hazardous. No further analysis is required to indicate that the exemptions from the law were meaningless and that the number of Jewish officials excepted was negligible.

This law was the first of a long series. The non-Aryan "principle" was soon applied to the admission of Jews to the legal profession, to the Patent Lawyers' Association, to the exercise of the function of notaries, public and tax consultants, to service on grand and petit juries, to the admission of physicians to the National Health Insurance Service (the source of about nine-tenths of the income of physicians), to commercial judgeships, and to tax assessorships.

On May 4, a second ordinance for giving effect to the Law for the Restoration of the Civil Service was published, providing that the provisions of that Law shall apply to all persons in the service of the Reich, the Federal States, the municipalities and municipal associations, public corporations, and all bodies of corresponding status.

The laws enumerated not only reduced the number but practically eliminated all Jews from public or quasi-public positions, including that of teacher in elementary or high schools, for through such associations as the Union of National Socialist German Physicians and other professional bodies, the Nazis continued their boycott movement with such deadly effect that the practice of Jewish physicians, lawyers, etc., who were excepted from the exclusion laws was drastically reduced, if not wholly destroyed. In the universities, the Student Bodies were able to decide the fate
of their professors. Though not given the right to dismiss members of the faculty, these organizations have, in a number of cases, browbeaten the administrative officials by means of boycotts and other forms of agitation into forcing out Jewish or liberal professors legally exempted from dismissal. Furthermore, a Federal decree of May 6, 1933 declared that teachers in colleges and universities who have been retired or dismissed on the basis of the Law for the Restoration of the Regular Civil Service "automatically lose the license to teach or to lecture." A Federal law barred Jews from every association in the news and editorial departments of the German press. An ordinance forbids "Aryan" lawyers to employ Jews as assistants or clerks. Such regulations together with the boycott of Jewish professional men has resulted in making the lot of the Jewish physician or lawyer who has not been dismissed no better than that of his ousted colleague. As a matter of fact, the former envies the latter, because persons not ousted from the professions are forced to maintain their offices and to retain their employees, even though they have no practice.

These edicts actually robbed tens of thousands of working men and women of the lawfully acquired means of sustenance, in preparation for which they had toiled for years.

On April 26, 1933 another Law was issued reducing the number of "non-Aryans" who may be admitted to schools, colleges and universities, to 1.5% of the total number of students in those institutions; where the proportion of "non-Aryans" actually in attendance at the time the law went into effect was not in excess of 5%, no reduction was required. Attendance at elementary schools of all Jewish children is possible within the "non-Aryan" quota, but, already it is evident that Jewish children cannot, without great mental agony, attend the public schools, in which will be taught the Nazi brand of "racial science," a basic principle of which is the inferiority of the Jewish "race," and the Nazi version of the history of the past twenty years according to which Germany defended herself heroically against the whole world, but German Jews and Marxists betrayed the Vaterland, which was given a new birth and dignity by the patriotic efforts of the Nazis. It appears clear that the Jews of Germany will have no alternative to
establishing and maintaining their own schools, and even this will be impossible because of the certain impoverishment of the Jewish population unless huge sums are furnished by sympathizers.

**Administration of Decrees**

Administrative action completed the ruinous process of elimination begun by the "aryan" decrees. In some cities orders were issued forbidding the letting of municipal contracts to, or the ordering of supplies from Jewish or "Marxist" firms. In some places, all municipal contracts with Jewish physicians, lawyers, chemists, or tradesmen were cancelled, and "newspaper undertakings and all those vital to the interest of the State" were ordered to dismiss Jewish employees. In Berlin, all Jewish court reporters were dismissed. In many parts of the Reich, large corporations, including some established and developed under the leadership of Jews, were forced to dismiss their Jewish employees, and, in a number of cases, Jews on the directing boards were compelled to resign. The German Lawn Tennis Association decided to exclude Jews from representing it in official contests, and all societies belonging to the German Gymnastic League were instructed to exclude all Jews from membership. At a meeting in May of the Association of German Booksellers, representing the entire book publishing and selling trades, it was decided that books by Jewish authors in Germany or abroad, will not be published in Germany. At about the same time, the Berlin Union of Tobacco Retailers decided to prohibit Jews from selling tobacco products. Even the Red Cross was "aryanized" in June, as a result of an agreement, doubtless coerced, between officials of the German Red Cross and the Minister of the Interior, thus eliminating all Jewish nurses from hospital or private service, as, in Germany, all nurses are part of the Red Cross, except those who belong to Catholic religious orders.

Efforts were made to apply the "aryan paragraph" to the Church by segregating or eliminating those of its communicants or functionaries whose parents or grandparents were Jews, and to place the Church directly under the domination of the Nazi party.
These and numerous other barbarous measures followed one another in rapid succession, with but few protests from any element of the population, except in the case of a considerable section of the Church which apparently has successfully resisted the effort to make of it a pagan Teutonic institution. It is heartening to note that the most courageous efforts in these times have been in the name of religion.

Effect of Legal Persecution

The effect of these unspeakably cruel measures has been to make living in Germany literally impossible for tens of thousands of Jews, with the number rapidly increasing from day to day as the net of Nazi repression grows tighter and tighter, and the savings of those who had them are exhausted. Many have sought refuge in flight from the country, others in self-destruction. Only a fraction of the number of suicides becomes public, owing to the measures taken by the authorities to suppress such facts. And it must be borne in mind that the victims of the Nazi terror are recruited not only from the 600,000 Jews in Germany, but also from additional hundreds of thousands, who had Jewish parents or grandparents, as well as from those who are married to Jews.

The net result has been vividly described by Michael Williams, Editor of The Commonweal, Catholic weekly review, published in New York. Following a visit in Germany, Mr. Williams said:

"Between 200,000 and 300,000 Jews have been deprived of any hope of the future. The older Jews must live out their lives deprived of all rights of citizens as long as the present appalling dictatorship dominates Germany.

"The situation of the Jews in Germany is deplorable beyond words. Israel in Germany is perishing under a yoke only comparable to that under which its forefathers groaned in Babylon and Egypt."

And like their enslaved forefathers in Egypt, the Jews in Germany are permitted to leave their "house of bondage" with great reluctance. Legal exit from Germany is hedged about with technicalities and costs which make departure impossible for many. In the case of persons of
large means, an emigration tax of 25% of all their possessions is extracted. Besides, even those who do manage to secure the necessary exit visa are not permitted to take their capital, if they possess any, and the usual limit of withdrawal of 200 marks per month ceases in cases of emigration for permanent residence abroad. Furthermore, the restriction of immigration, which has become a fixed policy in most countries, and the curtailment of the immigrants' means, drastically reduces the number of places to which fugitives can go, especially those who are penniless, as many of the Jewish emigrants from Germany are or would be. Those who have left Germany illegally, with the exception of the small number who were able to take any funds with them, are already destitute or rapidly becoming so. Their property in Germany has been sequestered and their bank accounts attached. No withdrawals can be made even for the payment of taxes or interest on their real estate, if any, in Germany, with the inevitable result that their property will, before long, be lost to them.

On this point the situation of the Jews has remained static except that their elimination from the economic life of the country has increased their hardships and reduced many German Jews to beggary and starvation. The number of suicides in Germany has mounted rapidly. Yet the German Jews themselves are making every effort to save themselves from utter destruction. Many are looking upon emigration as the one hope left for them although they are aware that this recourse is hemmed in by numerous obstructions because of emigration barriers erected by the countries of the rest of the world. There does not appear to be any improvement in their status within Germany, despite occasional utterance by one official or another which appear to promise some slight amelioration of their wretched condition. It is unquestionable that the Nazis at the present time seem to be determined upon the permanent relegation of such Jews as remain in Germany to inferior civil and economic status, even though for purposes of the national economy of Germany they may, at one point or another, temporarily relax restrictions or forbid drastic action. These, however, are tactics that are not aimed at improving the lot of the Jews in Germany, but designed
to make it possible to eliminate them from German life without, at the same time, appreciably endangering the economic position of the rest of the German citizens.

Whereas the situation of non-Jewish opponents of the régime is susceptible of improvement upon their becoming reconciled to Nazi principles and measures, the lot of the Jews will remain precarious as long as the existing so-called racial principle obtains, whether under the present, or some future government. Indications today are that this "principle" has been firmly adopted and that the Nazi government is determined not only to adhere to it, but also to propagate, abroad as well as at home, the false and fantastic theory underlying it, although one may well doubt whether they believe in it themselves, and are not rather employing it as a smoke-screen to the deluded populace.

The status of the German Jews has not as yet been defined. While the restrictions under which they live remove them from the condition of equal citizenship with non-Jewish Germans, there has been no official declaration of the Government's intention with respect to the Jews who will continue to live in Germany in the future. The German Jews themselves are making heroic efforts to cope with the new conditions. The Central Committee for Relief and Reconstruction has been set up in Berlin to advise and aid the Jews to face the new problems. New forms of organization have been undertaken for the Jewish youth, for employment of Jews and for emigration from Germany, but officially their condition remains as uncertain and insecure as before.

II. THE COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES

The American Jewish Committee has been watching events in Germany for a number of years and in the present crisis has engaged in several undertakings for the purpose of aiding the Jews in Germany to regain their rights as citizens.

Before the Present Crisis

As far back as 1928 the Committee rendered possible the engagement of a trained investigator who made a study of anti-Semitism in European countries, especially of its
growth in Germany. In 1929 and in 1930 the Secretary of the Committee made special trips to Germany to gather further data on the situation. You will recall that on the day of the 24th annual meeting of the Committee which was held on November 9th, 1930, a special conference was called to discuss the German situation alone. A number of distinguished members of the Jewish community who were not at that time members of the Committee, were invited to participate in this conference. Various suggestions were made at that time of policies to be followed by the Committee, and a number of these suggestions were carried out during the past three years. All along, the Committee kept in close touch with the situation and with responsible Jewish organizations and Jewish leaders in Germany who had courageously and untiringly endeavored to stem what turned out to be an irresistible tide.

All along it was the hope of the Committee, and of practically all other friendly observers of the German scene, that the Jews of Germany would, with the aid of enlightened public opinion in that country, be successful in preventing the actual realization of the sinister threats against the entire Jewish population, inherent in the program of the Nationalist Socialist Party.

The Committee continued to keep a close watch over the situation. Efforts were made to secure full news reports of events taking place in Germany and to ascertain the facts regarding the spread of German anti-Semitism to our own country.

In January, 1932, at the suggestion of the American Jewish Congress, representatives of the Committee conferred with representatives of the Congress, and after a lengthy and earnest discussion of the situation, it was decided to endeavor to ascertain from our brethren in Germany in what manner the Jewish community of the United States would be of help in their situation at that time. The reply received from Germany indicated that the Jewish leaders in that country were not in favor of any steps in their behalf being taken in this country to counteract the vicious propaganda of which they were the victims. The Jews of Germany had full confidence in the civil rights provision of Germany's Constitution, and in the sobriety and sense of
justice of their non-Jewish fellow-citizens and did not think
that it would be wise for Jews in other countries to take
any hand in the German situation.

The situation underwent a radical change toward the end
of January, 1933, with the unexpected elevation of Adolph
Hitler to the position of Chancellor of the German Reich.
The National Socialist Party, which had until then been
looked upon askance by the President of the Reich, became
all at once the government party and it appeared not un-
likely that the threats against the Jews of Germany, con-
tained in the platform of the Party, would be carried out.

In February, 1933, the B'nai B'rith suggested that the
German situation be jointly dealt with by the American
Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, and the
Order itself, and, on February 22, five representatives of
each of the three organizations had a Conference, discussed
this subject from many viewpoints, and decided upon taking
steps in several directions which appeared to hold promise
of effective results. A sub-committee of six, comprising two
representatives of each of the three organizations, was set
up, with instructions to keep in constant touch with the
situation. It was unanimously agreed by the Conference
that public agitation in this country was at that time un-
wise.

The sub-committee of six, representing the three co-
operating organizations took up the matters entrusted to
them, but, as, following the elections to the Reichstag on
March 5, disturbing reports began to come from Germany,
a meeting of the plenary conference was called for March
14. Two days earlier a meeting of the Executive Commit-
tee of the American Jewish Congress was held, at which
resolutions were adopted recommending that its Admin-
istrative Committee arrange for massmeetings of protest in
all parts of the country, a recommendation which was sub-
sequently adopted. These proceedings were made public
without notification to the American Jewish Committee
and the B'nai B'rith.

Four days later at a joint meeting of our Executive Com-
mittee and representatives of the B'nai B'rith the situation
in Germany was carefully and earnestly discussed with a
view to determining what action should be taken by the
Committee and the B'nai B'rith which was likely to be helpful to the Jews in Germany. The Committee appreciated and understood the natural impulse for the expression of indignation aroused by reports then being received from Germany, but felt that the expression of such indignation should be restrained in order not to make more difficult the already critical situation of the Jews in Germany. A private meeting of representatives of Jewish organizations of several European countries had been called for the same day, March 19, in Paris. Your Committee had been invited to be represented, but practical difficulties made this impossible. Knowing that this meeting had taken place, your Committee telephoned to Paris and learned that that very question had engaged the attention of those present at the meeting in Paris the whole of that day, and that the opinion was unanimous that public agitation by Jews was then not only premature but likely to be useless and even harmful. The Committee and the B'nai B'rith decided to be governed by this advice, and communicated this information to the leaders of the American Jewish Congress, which was to hold a meeting, preliminary to mass demonstrations, that same evening.

**Protests of Committee and B'nai B'rith**

The Committee then held a special meeting on Monday, March 20, together with representatives of the B'nai B'rith, at which it was agreed that the following statement be issued and widely published:

"The American Jewish Committee and the B'nai B'rith express their horror at the anti-Jewish action in Germany which is denying to German Jews the fundamental rights of every human being in a spirit contrary to the traditions of American freedom of conscience, religion and liberty. The events of the past few weeks in Germany have filled with indignation not only American Jews, but also Americans of every other faith. The Conscience of the civilized world is aroused against this reversion to medieval barbarism.

"The pseudo-scientific race theories, offered in support of this propaganda are a profound insult and offense to the entire Jewish people of the world, and the Jews of America cannot find language adequate to express their resentment and sense of outrage against this baseless and uncalled for attack."
The American Jewish Committee and the B'nai B'rith have for months past addressed themselves actively to those serious problems which have now reached a crisis; they have requested the American government to make proper representations to the government of Germany, and we pledge ourselves to continued and unremitting efforts in behalf of the Jews of Germany. We confidently hope that enlightened opinion of the German people can be made aware of the gross injustice of these anti-Jewish actions and that they will demand the restoration of civilized standards in their own great nation. We hope that the conscience of the world will not be further shocked by conduct unworthy of the traditions and ideals of the German people.

"Every proper step must be taken to remedy these injustices. Such efforts must at the same time be intelligent and reasonable. Prejudice must not be fought merely with appeals to passion and resentment, however justified passion and resentment may be.

"We shall take every possible measure to discharge the solemn responsibility which rests on our organizations to marshal the forces of public opinion among Americans of every faith to right the wrongs of the Jews of Germany and for the vindication of the fundamental principles of human liberty."

Throughout this period your Committee received numerous cablegrams and private advices from organizations and responsible individuals in Germany, strongly urging that efforts be made to prevent mass demonstrations and all expressions of antagonism. Although some of these messages may have been sent under a certain measure of duress, others were unmistakable expressions of the convictions of responsible Jewish leaders of Germany. Knowing that they reflected the sincere views of the Jews in Germany we were judiciously guided by them.

The office of the Committee also received numerous messages from members throughout the country asking for information regarding the attitude of the Committee towards proposed mass demonstrations. We transmitted to such members the advice we had received from the leaders of responsible organizations abroad including those in Germany.

After the announcement of the demonstrations, reports from Germany came that reprisals would be undertaken in the form of an anti-Jewish boycott throughout Germany. Your Committee advised inquirers that in its opinion further meetings were likely to lead to severe retaliation against the German Jews who were being held as hostages by the government. Here, again, the Committee was guided in
its action both by its concern for the fate of the German Jews themselves, and the possible unfavorable effects upon the Jews in other countries. Those considerations have always been paramount in the decisions and actions taken by your Committee.

In some quarters it was being argued that the situation was so bad that no action could make it worse. We held that this is not true. Dismayed and humiliated as they were, by the degradation of which they had become the victims, many Jews in Germany were nevertheless endeavoring, with the traditional tenacity and fortitude of our people in the face of disaster, to adjust themselves as much as conditions permit, to their new situation. They were being urged and assisted to make this adjustment by their communal leaders and their organizations. Desperate as their situation was, they clung to the hope that the present deplorable state of affairs will not endure for long.

In view of these considerations and of published reports of a proposed monster parade to be held in New York, and of public demonstrations of one kind or another planned in other cities, on May 10, the Committee and the B'nai B'rith decided to state their position publicly regarding such agitation, and on April 28, the two organizations jointly issued the following statement:

"The tragic experiences suffered by the Jews in Germany since March 5th, following increasingly hostile propaganda against them for ten years or more, have shocked and profoundly stirred countless millions of men and women throughout the world. Their feelings found vent in a number of directions some of which, unhappily, only served as a pretext for new acts of hostility which threaten to annihilate the more than half million Jews of that country by depriving them of legitimate means of livelihood.

"The American Jewish Committee and the B'nai B'rith felt impelled to issue, on March 20th, a public protest against the attacks upon Jews of Germany and expressed the hope that the enlightened opinion of the German people can be made aware of the gross injustice of those anti-Jewish actions and that they will demand the restoration of civilized standards in their own great nation.

"That this hope is far from being realized is evident from the uncontested daily reports of the many shocking restrictions which have been introduced in Germany against its Jewish citizens, with bewildering rapidity and relentless cruelty. The details are too well known to require repetition."
"Many responsible bodies and distinguished men and women in all parts of the world have publicly expressed their feelings of horror at what appears to be a return to medieval practices, and their sorrow over the effect on Germany herself of the measures taken to degrade the Jews to an inferior civil status, and to eliminate them from the economic, artistic, professional, and scientific life of that country, to which they have made such notable contributions.

"It is evident that the civilized world is loath to believe that the policies of the Government of Germany reflect the spirit of the majority of the German people but regards them only as an exaggerated and distorted manifestation of national consciousness, at which a disapproving world might have been silent were it not accompanied by policies and acts which violate and outrage the sentiments of humanity and seek to destroy the universally recognized and accepted principle of the equality of human rights.

"In our statement of March the 20th we said: 'Prejudice must not be fought merely with appeals to passion and resentment, however justified passion and resentment may be.' In that spirit, the American Jewish Committee and the B'nai B'rith sought to discharge the solemn responsibility resting on them to do everything possible to prevent the persecution of our fellow-Jews in Germany and to mitigate the effects of such measures as have been taken. But, governed by our own judgment of the effect of certain activities, notwithstanding our own keen sense of outrage at the attacks upon the Jews as a people, we counselled against public agitation in form of boycotts and mass demonstrations. Responsible Jewish organizations of other countries have been in agreement with our position that such forms of agitation would tend to inflame already highly wrought feelings. We have, however, sought every other honorable and legitimate means, through the Government of the United States and in other ways, to bring to the attention of the German authorities the amazement and condemnation of the people of America, regardless of race or creed, of the course still being followed in Germany, in the hope that, being made acquainted with these sentiments, the German authorities would realize that their actions constitute a betrayal of civilization and an infamous blow at the highest ideals of humanity.

"Dismayed as we are that no evidence has as yet been given by the authorities of Germany of their intention to undo the incalculable injury inflicted upon an innocent part of their citizenry, and fully understanding and appreciating the natural desire of human beings to express sorrow and indignation, we nevertheless consider such forms of agitation as boycotts, parades, massmeetings and other similar demonstrations as futile. They serve only as an ineffectual channel for the release of emotion. They furnish the persecutors with a pretext to justify the wrongs they perpetrate and, on the other hand, distract those who desire to help with more constructive efforts.

"We are confident that the civilized world will not condone religious and racial persecution but will continue courageously to lift
its voice in denunciation. We have hope that the enlightened peoples of many countries, will, through authorized channels, bring every proper influence to bear upon the Government of Germany to right the wrongs which have been committed and to restore those persons who are being ruthlessly banned from her economic and political life to their rightful places of equality in the life of that country, and thereby to restore to Germany herself her rightful place in the councils of civilized nations.

"Though we hope that the influence of our right-thinking and right-feeling Christian fellow-men to bring about a return of the Jews in Germany to their normal position will ultimately succeed, we, who are more closely bound by a common faith to the unhappy victims of this disaster, can not and will not rest content until the elemental human rights of our German brethren, so unjustly and brutally taken from them, shall be fully restored."

THE BOYCOTT QUESTION

The question of a boycott of German goods organized by Jews has been brought before the Committee time and again. The Committee definitely and unequivocally disapproved of this step as it made plain in the statement quoted above, in which it was joined by the B'nai B'rith. However, since this statement was made public, the agitation among Jews in favor of a boycott has grown. A special organization was formed to direct this boycott.

The Committee feels, moreover, that Nazism is not alone a Jewish problem, but also a world menace. In this view it is supported by unmistakable evidence from within the borders of Germany: the suppression of all freedom of speech, press, and assembly; the destruction of the rights won by labor unions and women; the utilization of the church for the aims of the State, and the militaristic aims of the Nazi leaders. In view of these conditions, while the American Jewish Committee sympathizes with the desire, and recognizes the right of individuals to refrain from buying goods made in Germany, it reaffirms its definite decision not to endorse or participate in a boycott organized by Jews in the United States.

The views expressed by the Committee in regard to demonstrations and the boycott, were submitted by the officers of the Committee to two special meetings, the first on April 2, 1933, attended by delegates of the nineteen
national Jewish organizations affiliated with the Committee; the second on April 9, attended by those and other corporate members from various communities, and representatives of the B'nai B'rith. The steps taken and the viewpoints underlying these measures were approved, and the Committee and the B'nai B'rith were urged to proceed along the same lines.

THE EMERGENCY ADVISORY COUNCIL

On May 21, your Committee invited a number of other national Jewish organizations, including some which are not regularly affiliated with the Committee, to a conference on the Jewish situation and on the policies of the Committee. This conference unanimously adopted a similar resolution of approval. It was also resolved at this conference to establish an Emergency Advisory Council to take part in the activities of the Executive Committee dealing with the situation of the Jews of Germany.

In conformity with this resolution, the following organizations appointed delegates to the Emergency Advisory Council:

- American Jewish Historical Society
- B'rith Sholom
- Brooklyn Jewish Ministers Association
- Central Conference of American Rabbis
- Council of Young Israel and Young Israel Synagogue
- Federation of German-Jewish Societies
- Free Sons of Israel
- Hadassah
- Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society
- Independent Order B'rith Abraham
- Jewish Welfare Board
- National Conference of Jewish Social Service
- National Council of Jewish Women
- National Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs
- National Federation of Orthodox Congregations
- National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods
- Order of United Hebrew Brothers
- Progressive Order of the West
Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America
Rabbinical Association of Hebrew Theological College
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America
Union of Orthodox Rabbis of United States and Canada
United Hebrew Trades
United Order "True Sisters"
United Roumanian Jews of America
United Synagogue of America
Women's Branch of Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America
Women's League of the United Synagogue of America
Young People's League of the United Synagogue of America

Owing to the oncoming of the summer and to the time required for some of the organizations to act, the first joint meeting of the Executive Committee and the Emergency Advisory Council was held on November 1st last. Your Committee expects to hold such meetings from time to time in the future, and is hopeful that these meetings will result in close cooperation between our Committee and the organizations represented in the Council.

THE JOINT COUNCIL

In response, moreover, to an insistent demand for united action on the German situation, a Joint Council was established on June 22nd in which were represented the B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Committee, and the American Jewish Congress. The members of this council are: Messrs. Alfred M. Cohen, Max J. Kohler, and Albert Ottinger, representing the B'nai B'rith; Messrs. Joseph M. Proskauer, Irving Lehman, and Sol M. Stroock, representing the Committee; and Messrs. Stephen S. Wise, Bernard S. Deutsch, and Louis Lipsky, representing the Congress. This Joint Council is still functioning with the understanding that no individual action shall be taken by any of the organizations represented upon it without prior consultation with the others, although each organization is left free to proceed in any steps upon which unanimity cannot be had.
Throughout this crisis your Committee has also been cooperating with representative Jewish bodies in other countries with whom it has exchanged views, and taken such joint action as was advisable in behalf of our brethren in Germany. Early in the summer your Committee was invited to join as co-signer in the conference initiated by the Board of Jewish Deputies of England. This invitation was accepted. Your Committee's delegates to the Conference were Mr. Lewis L. Strauss and Mr. Morris D. Waldman, its Secretary. Dr. Arthur J. Goodhart, a Professor at the University of Oxford and an American, agreed to act as an associate delegate of the Committee. A report on the Conference will be submitted to you in the course of this meeting.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Your Committee has followed a number of lines of activity in its efforts to have the civil and political rights of the Jews in Germany restored. Following the meeting on February 22nd, reports began to come from Germany of sporadic anti-Jewish acts, and rumors reached us of a serious danger threatening all the Jews of Germany. On March 2, 1933 an Associated Press dispatch from London reported as follows:

"The London Daily Herald said today that plans were complete for an anti-Jewish pogrom in Germany on a scale as terrible as any instance in Jewish persecution in two thousand years. The paper ascribed its information to a "highest source." The whole Jewish population in Germany totaling 600,000 is living under the shadow of a campaign of murder which may be initiated within a few hours and cannot at the most be postponed more than a few days, the Herald said."

While not wishing to believe that any such diabolical plot could actually have been made, the President of the Committee decided to bring the report to the attention of the United States Government. A member of the Executive Committee called on President Hoover, with the request that our State Department be asked to notify our Ambassador in Berlin. President Hoover at once responded to this request, and our State Department cabled to our
Ambassador transmitting to him the text of the news dispatch from London, informing him that it was causing great anxiety among a large section of the American people, and instructing him, at his discretion, to make representations on the subject to the German Foreign Office. Several days later, soon after the inauguration of the new administration, at the request of another member of the Committee, the State Department was directed to repeat this step in the name of President Roosevelt.

At the joint meeting of your Committee and representatives of the B'nai B'rith on March 19, it had been decided that officers of the Committee and of the B'nai B'rith should seek an opportunity to confer with the Secretary of State. Such a conference was arranged for March 23. On March 26, Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, dispatched the following telegram to the President of the Committee and to the President of the B'nai B'rith:

"Washington, D. C., March 26, 1933.

"You will remember that at the time of your recent call at the Department I informed you that in view of numerous press statements indicating widespread mistreatment of the Jews in Germany I would request the American Embassy at Berlin in consultation with the principal consulates in Germany to investigate the situation and submit a report. A reply has now been received indicating that whereas there was for a short time considerable physical mistreatment of Jews this phase may be considered virtually terminated. There was also some picketing of Jewish merchandising stores and instances of professional discrimination. These manifestations were viewed with serious concern by the German Government. Hitler in his capacity as leader of the Nazi Party issued an order calling upon his followers to maintain law and order to avoid molesting foreigners, disrupting trade and to avoid the creation of possible embarrassing international incidents. Later Von Papen delivered a speech at Breslau in which he not only reiterated Hitler's appeals for discipline but adjured the victors of the last election not to spoil their triumph by unworthy acts of revenge and violence which could only bring discredit upon the new régime in foreign countries. As a result the Embassy reports that the authority of the regular police has been reenforced. The feeling has been widespread in Germany that following so far reaching a political readjustment as has recently taken place, some time must elapse before a state of equilibrium could be reestablished. In the opinion of the Embassy such a stabilization appears to have been reached in the field of personal mistreatment and there are indications that in other phases the situation is improving. I feel hopeful in view of the reported attitude of high German officials and the
evidence of amelioration already indicated that the situation which has caused such widespread concern throughout this country will soon revert to normal. Meanwhile I shall continue to watch the situation closely with a sympathetic interest and with a desire to be helpful in whatever way possible.

(Signed) CORDELL HULL.

In view of the fact that reports of reliable correspondents in the general press as well as information received from private sources indicated that a state of confusion, terror and oppression continued to exist among the Jewish population of Germany, and that the embassy prognostications appeared to have been erroneous, the Presidents of your Committee and of the B'nai B'rith, on April 6th communicated with the Secretary of State, asking whether the Department had received any further information since March 26, the date of its communication referred to above, and whether any further steps to ameliorate the situation had been taken or were being contemplated by the Department.

On April 9th the presidents of the two bodies sent to the Secretary of State a memorandum, which had been prepared by Max J. Kohler, Esq., a member of both organizations, of instances in which the United States Government had, on the ground of humanity, interceded in behalf of oppressed racial and religious minorities in other lands. This was followed up by another meeting with the Secretary of State, on April 20, at which various means for the employment of the good offices of the United States Government were discussed.

On April 28, following another visit by officers of the Committee and the B'nai B'rith, the following official statement regarding this interview was published by the Department of State:

"Secretary Hull announced today that he had recently assured representatives of American Jewish organizations that he was continuing to watch the situation confronting the Jews in Germany with careful and sympathetic interest. He would continue, he asserted, to do everything within diplomatic usage to be of assistance.

"He gave the assurances to Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia, President of the American Jewish Committee, and I. M. Rubinow of Cincinnati, Secretary of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, who called on him at the State Department. Their call followed
one made by them late in March to inquire about the attitude of
the United States Government. They received similar assurances
at that time."

There was a further conference with the Secretary of
State on May 26, participated in by representatives of
your Committee and of the B’nai B’rith.

In addition to these meetings with officials of the State
Department, your Committee took other steps aimed at
bringing the dangers inherent in the situation to the per-
sonal attention of leaders in other countries.

COMMITTEE ON POLICY

In order to deal with these and similar matters with
greater expedition than was possible through the existing
machinery of the Executive Committee, a Committee on
Policy has been set up. This consists of the following:
Joseph M. Proskauer (Chairman), Irving Lehman, Roger
W. Straus, Lewis L. Strauss, Sol M. Stroock, the Presi-
dent of the Committee, and the Chairman of the Execu-
tive Committee.

IMMIGRATION

Throughout this time your Committee, aware of the in-
creased emigration of Jews from Germany, a course which
seemed to be the only method of escape from persecution,
followed a number of plans to aid them in that direction.
The Committee cooperated with the Joint Distribution
Committee which directed its energies toward the relief
needs of the German Jews. At the same time, the Joint
Council sponsored representations to the State and Labor
Departments, looking to the elimination of unnecessary
obstacles in the way of issuance of visas to actual or would-
be refugees from Germany, in view of the abnormal con-
ditions prevailing in that country, although the situation
was considerably complicated by the distressed economic
condition in which the United States has found itself for
the past few years.

On June 22nd, the day of its first meeting, the Joint
Council authorized the dispatch of the following telegram
to the Department of State:
"This communication is addressed to you on behalf of the Joint Council composed of representatives of the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress and the B'nai B'rith. The communications which you have been good enough to address to various representatives, of these organizations in the past few weeks have been to the effect that the Department 'is making every reasonable effort to insure sympathetic and considerate treatment to those who are applying for visas under present conditions,' this referring to the situation in Germany. While we have been gratified by these assurances we beg to call to your attention the fact that there has been no substantial increase in the number of visas granted to Jews in Germany by American Consuls. We also wish to call to your attention that we are informed that after Jewish applicants for visas leave the American Consular offices they are threatened with and sometimes suffer physical violence. We are deeply interested to know therefore what steps the Department has taken 'to insure sympathetic and considerate treatment' to Jewish applicants for visas in Germany. We also respectfully request that the Department take such measures as may be possible to prevent the intimidation of German Jews applying at American Consulates for visas. We should be grateful for a reply to this letter addressed to the Honorable Joseph M. Proskauer, 11 Broadway, New York."

There were a number of conferences with State and Labor Department officials, and an extended correspondence with the Department of State on this subject, as a result of which your Committee was able to obtain assurances, embodied in a letter of June 28th, 1933, from Mr. William Phillips, Under Secretary of State, to the effect that "every reasonable effort is being made to insure sympathetic and considerate treatment of aliens applying for visas in Germany. In this connection the attention of consular offices has been called to the importance of showing to each applicant the utmost consideration consistent with the reasonable, faithful and just application of the law governing the admission of aliens into this country."

In a subsequent letter to the Joint Council, dated August 5th, 1933, Under Secretary of State Phillips wrote:

"The special instructions issued to consular offices to call attention to the importance of showing the utmost consideration to applicants consistent with the reasonable, faithful and just application of the law governing the admission of aliens into this country, were sent to consular offices in Germany where it was understood that German Jews would apply for visas. Consular offices in all countries have been instructed and general instructions issued for their guidance that every consideration consistent
with the law and regulations should be accorded all visa applicants. The Department is, however, drawing to the attention of consular offices in countries other than Germany, the fact that German Jews may apply to them for visas. The consuls will be requested to accord such applicants every consideration consistent with the proper administration of the immigration law."

The attitude of the Department of State may perhaps be summed up in the following extract from a letter of the Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, to the Committee, under date of September 5th, 1933, acknowledging a brief on certain legal questions prepared by Mr. Max J. Kohler, in which Mr. Carr states that "this Department is disposed to do everything in its power consistent with the proper and reasonable enforcement of the law, to enable aliens of the class you have in mind to obtain visas to enter this country, and I am sure that I can say as much for the Department of Labor."

The correspondence with the Department of State was carried on largely owing to the fact that the special situation in which the Jews of Germany found themselves, in Germany and as refugees in other countries, occasionally made it impossible for them to obtain all the necessary papers, certificates and identifications that were required by the consular authorities before granting an immigrant visa. The instructions of the Department of State which were obtained as a result of the negotiations with it by the Joint Council, enabled the consuls abroad to give special sympathetic consideration to German applicants for visas. As only a fraction of the victims of Nazi persecution are Jews, the Committee has actively cooperated in this matter with Christian and non-sectarian organizations with similar aims.

Another subject upon which representations were made to the Department of Labor concerned the project, originally proposed by the Secretary of your Committee at a meeting of the Joint Council, for the temporary placement of a number of German Jewish children in American homes. This project required, among other things, the approval of the Department of Labor. Owing to the many difficulties, legal and practical, this project has not yet been fully formulated, but in conferences with officials of the State and Labor Departments, the Joint Council has been assured
that this plan is being given the most sympathetic consideration. In the meantime, a sub-committee of the committee on immigration of the Joint Council has taken steps to ascertain to what extent German Jewish children are likely to require this form of assistance.

The League of Nations

Your Committee has naturally been following with a great deal of interest and attention the efforts to assist the German Jews in Germany by international action through the League of Nations, and has, in a large measure, contributed toward these efforts. Reference has already been made to the memorandum prepared by Mr. Max J. Kohler, a member of the Committee, citing precedents for action in behalf of persecuted peoples and which, in expanded form, has recently appeared under the title "The United States and German Jewish Persecution—Precedents for Popular and Governmental Action."

Shortly after the Nazi regime came into power, the Council of the League of Nations became the focus of interest of Jewish communities of many countries, several of whom sent protests and petitions to the League. The situation of the Jews in Germany was brought before the Council of the League of Nations on the basis of the German Polish convention of May 15th, 1922, relative to Upper Silesia, in the petition of one Franz Bernheim, a resident of Gleiwitz in Upper Silesia. This petition claimed that Germany had violated the German-Polish Convention as to Upper Silesia, in respect of the pledges given in that treaty by Germany for the equal rights of persons belonging to racial, religious, and linguistic minorities; these rights had been declared matters of international concern and been placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. After various efforts to obstruct the consideration of the Bernheim petition by the Council, the German delegate on June 6, abstained from voting on the report of Sean Lester, the representative of the Irish Free State, who had been appointed rapporteur on the Bernheim petition. This report, which was adopted by the Council, held that anti-Jewish measures put into effect in Upper Silesia violated the convention with Poland, and took note of the formal
statement of the German government, that "the anti-Jewish measures taken by subordinate authorities that were not compatible with the Silesian convention would be corrected." As by this time, the "Aryan" decrees had been in force for several weeks, and the non-Jewish population had been greatly influenced by the intense anti-Jewish propaganda, the practical effect of the League action was probably slight. Morally, however, it was a great demonstration of Germany's loneliness among the nations on the basic issue of human rights, and served to focus public opinion on the Jewish situation in Germany. Besides, the Czech, French and Polish representatives on the Council made it clear that they would bring the question up again, using it as a lever for extending the principle of minority rights to the whole of Germany. The full text of the Bernheim petition and the official minutes of the debates upon it and the action of the Council of the League of Nations have been published in Volume 35 of the American Jewish Year Book.

It should be noted in passing that the anti-Jewish policy has been pursued in Upper Silesia despite the pledges made by the German government. This reported breach of faith was taken up at a meeting of the Committee on International Aspects of the German Jewish situation, a sub-committee of the Joint Council. Reference was also made at this meeting to alleged recent developments in the form of wholesale arrests of Jews in Upper Silesia on the charge of giving false information in Poland as to the Jewish German situation. In the absence, however, of definite information on that subject, no action was recommended by the sub-committee. The matter, however, is under observation and should definite information come, it will be brought to the attention of the rapporteur of the League Council in whose hands the matter has been put for the time being.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

More recently, at its sessions in September and October, an appeal was made to the League of Nations to appoint a Commissioner in behalf of the refugees from Ger-
many, both Jewish and non-Jewish. A proposal for such action had been brought before the Joint Council by members of the American Jewish Committee and all necessary steps were taken to have the plan put into execution. For this purpose a draft memorandum was prepared by the experts of the Committee on International Aspects of the German Jewish situation, under the auspices of the Joint Council. Judge Irving Lehman, Vice President of this Committee, who went abroad last summer, discussed this matter with the leaders of Jewish organizations in England with a view to enlisting their aid in the project. Many serious difficulties were met but were finally overcome when the government of Holland decided to propose that the Council of the League of Nations set up an agency to advise and assist refugees from Germany. After much discussion the Dutch proposal was adopted with modifications. Whereas our original proposal provided for a High Commissioner appointed by and responsible to the League of Nations, the plan finally adopted provided that the High Commissioner be appointed by the Council of the League, but be responsible to an autonomous Governing Board composed of representatives of fifteen countries. The costs of this work are to be met, not by the League of Nations, but by funds contributed by governments and humanitarian organizations. In accepting representation on the Governing Board, in the name of the Government of the United States, Secretary of State Cordell Hull made the following statement in which he restated the traditional attitude of our country towards victims of oppression:

"The Secretary of State of the United States of America has the honor to acknowledge the communication dated October 24, 1933, from the Secretary General of the League of Nations, in which the Secretary General requests to be informed whether the American Government desires, in accordance with the Assembly's resolution of October 11th, 1933, and the Council's designation of October 12th, 1933, to be represented in the governing body charged with assisting the High Commissioner who will direct the work of assistance to refugees coming from Germany.

"In view of the fact that the people of the United States have, in times past, invariably regarded with a sympathetic interest all efforts to alleviate the plight of unfortunate peoples who find themselves in destitute circumstances beyond their control, the Secre-
tary of State takes pleasure in informing the Secretary General that the American Government will be happy to name, at an early date, a representative to serve on the governing body.

James G. McDonald, of New York, formerly President of the Foreign Policy Association, was named High Commissioner. This appointment was favorably received, and on November 1st, at a meeting of the Executive Committee together with delegates of the Emergency Advisory Council, a resolution was adopted instructing your president to express to Mr. McDonald the gratification of the Committee on his appointment. Subsequently, Dr. Joseph P. Chamberlain, Professor of Public Law at Columbia University, was appointed the representative of the United States on the Governing Board.

MEXICO

The situation in Germany had menacing repercussions also in Latin American countries. In Mexico, the emotional tension between settlers of German origin and Jews caused a revival of the anti-Jewish agitation which had been ripe in 1931. This caused profound concern to the Jews of Mexico City who sent a delegation to New York City to appeal for the aid of Jewish organizations. The subject was referred to the Joint Council which appointed a sub-committee to deal with it. This sub-committee called the matter to the attention of the Department of State and, inasmuch as a large number of the Jews affected were Polish citizens, to the Polish Embassy. Assurances were received that the situation would be watched. Subsequently the agitation in Mexico subsided and we have heard no further complaints.

PUBLIC ENLIGHTENMENT

Your Committee has been most active since the coming of the Nazi into power in Germany, in its effort to keep the public informed on the truth of the situation of the Jews in Germany. As part of this work your Committee advised teachers, lecturers, legislators and other persons in a position to mould public opinion, of the facts about
the persecution of the Jews in Germany, thereby enabling them to have the true situation in Germany before them whenever they were called upon to discuss the subject. The situation was the topic of addresses in the Senate and the House of Representatives. The addresses delivered on June 10, 1933, in the United States Senate were especially earnest and impressive. The debate was opened by Senator Joseph E. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic Leader, who was followed by Senator Jesse H. Metcalf of Rhode Island, Republican leader. They were followed by Senators Royal S. Copeland and Robert F. Wagner of New York, David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Henry D. Hatfield of West Virginia and Millard E. Tydings of Maryland. Senator Robinson struck the keynote of this debate when he said:

"It is sickening and terrifying to realize that a great people whose advance during thousands of years has been marked by notable achievements in the arts and sciences, should respond to impulses of cruelty and inhumanity, which, when they have spent their force will have lowered German civilization in the opinion of all peoples with whom Germany must have social and commercial relations throughout the future. It is not suggested that the United States intervene or attempt to determine the domestic policies of the German people.

"Such cruel policies as are referred to will bring their own penalties. They will result in loss of international prestige, in moral reaction among the German people of far-reaching effect, in loss of trade and commerce.

* * *

"May we not with propriety express the hope that wholesome world opinion may influence sentiment in Germany so that in time—a short time—the iron grip of racial hatred may be relaxed and the Jews again be permitted to enjoy fair freedom?"

THE COMMITTEE'S WHITE BOOK"

Further to help in its work in enlightening the public of this country regarding the true nature of the disaster which had befallen the Jews and a large number of non-Jews in Germany, and to refute the many slanderous accusations made by paid and unpaid apologists of the Hitler régime, the Committee issued a booklet "The Jews in Nazi Germany" which has achieved international fame as the White Book of the case against the Nazis. Eighty thou-
sand copies of this booklet were published and distributed, and everywhere it received editorial commendation because of its sober presentation of the facts. News reports on this publication and editorials that appeared all over the country brought the White Book to the attention of many millions of readers in this and in other countries. The numerous editorials on, as well as reviews of this booklet, and the hundreds of letters of comment which have been received at the office of the Committee indicate that the publication has had the effect of immunizing large sections of the public against the infection of Nazi propaganda. A very good appraisal of the value of this booklet, one which cogently expresses the opinion of many newspapers, was included in an editorial article in the New York Herald Tribune.

The Jewish White Book

"The executive officers of the American Jewish Committee are publishing today as a "White Book," a handy documented review of the Nazi effort to convert the German Jews into a pariah caste. It deserves close reading by all Americans who are still in doubt about either the reality or the injustice of such an effort. In the light of all the other evidence that has poured in upon us from non-partisan observers, of all nationalities and of all political and religious leanings, we are convinced that no commission of inquiry could have selected material to support its findings with more concern for their real, factual value, or could have given less prominence to 'atrocities' and made less of their emotional appeal.

"We are certain that the White Book will leave its American readers with no more than two explanations in their own minds of the rabid anti-Semitism of Hitler and his lieutenants. The first is that the Jews of the thoroughly Germanized old stock have contributed far too much to Germany's renown in every field of intellectual endeavor for the complacency of a group that would prove Germany 'Nordic' and submission to despotism a Nordic virtue.

"The second explanation is that of political expediency. The Nazis have deliberately exploited, as a means to power, what survived of a medieval religious prejudice against the Jews among the peasantry and the lower middle classes. They have converted it by gross misrepresentation of facts into a racial grudge as one justification for the crushing of democracy and the establishment of a militaristic despotism. And it is here that a consideration of the 'atrocities' legitimately comes in. They may be over, but they really occurred. They were not accidental or incidental to the anti-Semitic program. They were foreseen and they are not sincerely deplored. If the ends toward which the anti-Jewish campaign was directed were petty and contemptible, the means by which the
terror that was to crush and eliminate Jewish criticism of Hitlerism at a stroke were deliberately barbarous. If 'Aryan' means anything most Americans are indisputably 'Aryan.' If 'Nordic' is a scientific term, the American people is almost overwhelmingly 'Nordic.' But those Nazi antics, violating every tradition of fairness that we have inherited, are staged in the name of 'Aryan' ideals and of the 'Nordic' spirit. This, to put it mildly, we are entitled to resent."

Following the so-called White Book, your Committee published a pamphlet quoting some of the editorials that had appeared in the American press, and this pamphlet, too, was widely distributed.

"THE VOICE OF RELIGION"

Another publication by the Committee which received editorial acclaim throughout the country was "The Voice of Religion," a booklet consisting of editorial opinions from representative periodicals of almost a score of Christian denominations, and statements and protests against the persecutions in Germany from distinguished lay and clerical spokesmen of the principal Christian denominations in this country and in Canada and England. Of this pamphlet, ten thousand copies were distributed and news stories and editorials, appearing in comment upon it, brought this pamphlet to the attention of many millions of readers throughout the United States. Your Committee has also assisted in publishing or sponsoring a number of other booklets which have appeared in the past nine months dealing with the Hitler situation or with the pseudo-scientific claims made by the Nazi spokesmen.

HITLER'S "MEIN KAMPF"

When the publication of an English translation of Adolph Hitler's autobiography "Mein Kampf" was announced, your Committee took steps to make the true nature of the book evident to the leaders of American public opinion. As part of its program in this direction, it issued in mimeograph form a translation of a number of passages from an original German edition, in which the author attacked not only the Jews but the liberal institutions that are at the
basis of the government of the United States and in which he glorified war and the militaristic spirit. Because many of these selections were not included in the abridged English version issued in this country, your Committee felt that it would be rendering a service to the American reading public by making it clear that the diluted and Bowdlerized version of the book as issued for American readers did not fully represent either the views or the temperament of its author. The list of quotations from the German edition of the autobiography was therefore sent to book reviewers throughout the country who were, in this manner, kept informed of the true nature of the book.

In other ways we have cooperated with the general press by making available to them documentary evidence of the intense propaganda in which the Nazis engaged for years, before entering upon the legal campaign of exclusion of the Jews, and of the known persecutions.

Your Committee has also diligently watched the secular and religious press for any misleading statements on the German situation and, wherever possible, corresponded with the publications in an attempt to have these views corrected.

**Nazi Propaganda in the United States**

As you all know, the events in Germany outraged the conscience of the population of the United States as well as that of the peoples of all other civilized countries. Eminent individuals, either singly or in groups, publicly expressed their condemnation of Nazi acts; church leaders and bodies went on record in the same way; and associations of lawyers, physicians, teachers, adopted resolutions of sympathy with the members of their professions in Germany who had been ousted. Nevertheless, the events in Germany have, to some extent, stimulated anti-Jewish movements in this country as well as in others, sponsored and engineered abroad, which were encouraged by zealous pro-Nazi sympathizers and propagandists. It is established that, in the United States, there is a well-organized network of propaganda units, which are circulating anti-Jewish broadsides, pamphlets, and books, many of
them imported from Germany. In some cities, there are weekly newspapers patterned after the Voelkischer Beobachter and similar Nazi journals appearing in Germany. Those pro-Nazi elements are especially resentful of the anti-German boycott agitation, and are retorting with efforts to foment an anti-Jewish boycott. As reports came increasingly to your Committee of anti-Jewish manifestations in different sections of the country, efforts were made wherever possible, to bring to the attention of the American public the dangers inherent in these movements that aimed to destroy the amity and good-will among the varied groups which make up the population of the United States.

Though it had no direct connection with Nazi propaganda in the United States, the anti-Jewish references in a speech delivered, on May 29, in the House of Representatives by Mr. Louis T. McFadden of Pennsylvania, are germane to the present subject, because they referred to some of the favorite propaganda material employed by the Nazis. In this speech, Mr. McFadden quoted from the spurious Protocols of the Wise Elders of Zion and also from anti-Jewish articles which appeared, some years ago, in the Dearborn Independent, published by Mr. Henry Ford of Detroit, Michigan. The day following the delivery of the speech, the President of the Committee sent the following telegram to the speaker of the House of Representatives:


"In view of the statement made in the House of Representatives on May 29 by Mr. McFadden, in which he referred to the 'so-called Protocols of Zion,' I deem it my duty to call attention to the fact that these 'protocols' are a forgery, as was proved by the Constantinople correspondent of the London Times years ago. Mr. McFadden also referred in connection with the so-called 'protocols' to the Dearborn Independent. Mr. Henry Ford, the then proprietor of the Dearborn Independent, stated in a written communication, dated June 30, 1927, 'I confess that I am deeply mortified that this journal, which is intended to be constructive and not destructive, has been made the medium for resurrecting exploded fictions and for giving currency to the so-called 'protocols'
of the wise men of Zion, which have been demonstrated, as I learn, to be a forgery.' In view of the fact that the press reports that Mr. McFadden quoted at some length from the 'protocols,' I trust that the House of Representatives will be willing to place this message in the Congressional Record, so that the report of its proceedings shall not be disfigured by extracts from a forged document.

(Signed) Cyrus Adler, President

American Jewish Committee.

On motion of Representative Joseph W. Byrns, the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, this telegram was made part of the Record. Several members of the House vigorously condemned Mr. McFadden for having made the remarks to which exception was taken in the telegram.

This speech of Mr. McFadden was subsequently reprinted and distributed by organizations carrying on anti-Jewish propaganda.

This Committee has also been closely following the activities of organizations which are seeking to spread anti-Jewish sentiment and taking advantage of the depressed economic condition that prevails in different localities, to foster ill-will against the Jew. Your Committee has been sending out speakers to address gatherings of Jews and non-Jews in various parts of the country, to emphasize the need for good relations among the religious groups that compose the United States; and has cooperated with Christian, Jewish and non-sectarian organizations which have for their purpose the promotion of good-will and understanding among Americans of all origins.

To help in our work, of keeping the public informed of the true condition of the Jews in Germany and of the developments in our own country, your Committee has sent out a series of letters to our sustaining membership, reporting on the work; has cooperated with the general and Jewish press; and has made available to Rabbis throughout the country special bulletins and other material for use in their localities.

The history of similar movements in the past, in the United States, affords a basis for the hope that decent, law-abiding people of this country will not long tolerate
these pernicious activities which seek to drive a wedge of suspicion and hatred between sections of the population, and to fan into a devastating flame the smouldering embers of religious bigotry and racial animosity.

While encouraged by such hopes, your Committee nevertheless feels that those movements should not be ignored, but that they should be carefully watched and vigorously counteracted. Your Committee hopes that the means which will be made available to it by the Jewish communities during the coming year will enable it to continue this work on a more extensive scale.

AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION

Summing up, it appears that, in spite of all efforts, there has been no change for the better in the status of the Jewish population of Germany. Although through the various “Aryan” decrees the German government has deprived Jews, as a group, of elementary human rights, yet the government has done nothing to define the status of the Jewish citizens. Recently reports have appeared in the press to the effect that comprehensive regulations on this subject are being considered, and that Jewish leaders had been requested by the Government to submit their proposals. This, it is stated, they have declined to do, on the ground that as self-respecting citizens of Germany, they cannot submit to being governed by any laws other than those affecting the German citizenry as a whole. Throughout, the claim of the German Government has been that the treatment of any part of the population is its own internal affair. This claim has misled many organizations and individuals all over the world into acceptance of that dogma, which they have prefaced to their protests against the barbaric treatment of the Jews. This attitude certainly does not represent the sentiment of civilized governments and of civilized peoples, among whom the voice of conscience cannot be stilled and speaks no matter where injustice may be done. When a government brings a section of its people to a condition of despair, and this despair becomes so great that many must flee from the country in which they and their ancestors have lived for centuries, they become an object of international concern, not only
because they are refugees to other countries, but because of the basic causes which lead them to become refugees.

International attention has been paid to the situation of the Jews in Germany by the action of the League of Nations, first with respect to the particular obligations of Germany in Upper Silesia, and then with respect to the refugee problem, for which a High Commissioner was appointed. There has moreover been historical precedent for international concern such as the attitude of Secretary of State John Hay at the time of the Roumanian persecution in 1902 when he said: "This Government cannot be a tacit party to such an international wrong. It is constrained to protest against the treatment to which the Jews of Roumania are subjected, not alone because it has unimpeachable ground to remonstrate against the resultant injury to itself, but in the name of humanity." Another such precedent was the universal protest of civilized governments with regard to the persecution of Armenians. The fact that human suffering has not been regarded as a matter of purely local concern has been further exemplified by the Government and the people of the United States on numerous occasions, when, because of calamitous suffering in Germany, Austria, Poland, and elsewhere, some of the best minds of America were sent abroad and large funds were contributed to help alleviate suffering. Germany itself was one of the greatest beneficiaries of this larger concern of humanity.

Certainly as Jews, we cannot regard the attitude of Germany to its Jewish citizens an internal affair. If we permit acceptance of the doctrine that the Jew as such is not fit to be part of the German State, it may be taken as an admission that he is not fit to be a part of any other State. This we must profoundly resent, and combat with all our moral strength.

We believe that the events in Germany are a challenge to modern civilization and we trust to the civilized forces of the world to rally to the defense of a people who have existed for three thousand years, from whom the world has received great spiritual benefits, and who are neither capable nor desirous of protecting themselves by brute strength.
It is imperative that we continue to resist the threatening danger with firmness and dignity, and by a continuous appeal to the conscience of mankind, ask for justice and equality for the Jews in Germany and elsewhere.

To this purpose the American Jewish Committee solemnly rededicates itself. Conscious of its great responsibility, the Committee calls upon the Jews of America for adequate support, without which its tasks cannot be effectively performed.

B. OTHER COUNTRIES

Turning from the situation in Germany and its repercussions in America, your Committee presents the following brief statement on matters in other countries which engaged its attention:

OUTBREAKS IN POLAND

Toward the end of November and the beginning of December, 1932, several anti-Jewish outbreaks occurred in Poland. These outbreaks, which followed a series of earlier incidents in which Jews were the target of attack by chauvinistic elements, appear to have been the consequence of an attack in Lwow (Lemberg) of a group of drunken students upon several Jews, in the course of which knives were used and one of the (Christian) students was killed. This event was followed by an assault upon the Jewish quarter in the city which lasted for several days and in the course of which much property was damaged and hundreds of Jews injured. The Lwow incident appears to have been the signal for similar outbreaks in other cities, notably Krakau, Chestochowa, Posnan, Wilno and even Warsaw. Disturbances occurred also in a number of universities where Jewish students, both male and female, were violently ejected from their classrooms, several being beaten and prevented from pursuing their studies; some of them were seriously injured.

A short time after the report of the Lwow outbreak reached this country, steps were taken for joint action by the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, and the Federation of Polish Jews in America;
these organizations were later joined by the B'nai B'rith. On December 1, a conference of representatives of the first three organizations was held and a statement was issued to the press informing the public that the three organizations had the matter in hand and had appointed a special committee to watch daily developments and to take such steps as to them appeared desirable and effective. The statement of the conference, while expressing confidence in the goodwill of the Polish government, also ventured to suggest that if that Government would show a firmer hand, the disorders could be more quickly put down. The conference also directed that the representatives of the Polish Government in this country be informed of the feeling of sorrow and anxiety of the Jews of America.

The joint committee of the three, later four, organizations thereupon held several meetings. It took steps to obtain information from other sources than the press; this information served in the main to confirm the press reports and indicated that not only Jews but also non-Jews who were mistaken for Jews were the victims of the troubles in Lwow. By that time the Polish Government appeared to have the matter under control, and the joint committee agreed that any agitation, such as mass-meetings, processions, or public protests, would be inadvisable as they would have the effect merely of increasing existing tension, whereas, the committee felt, the situation called for the allaying of bitterness and resentment. Accordingly, the committee decided to restrict itself to efforts of a private nature, including the transmittal of a temperate but unequivocal statement to the Polish Ambassador at Washington.

During the time that this statement was in the course of preparation, the Polish Ambassador made public a pronouncement which, in the opinion of the joint committee, contained a number of assertions which did not correspond with the facts as ascertained by the joint committee, and it was decided to publish an answer to the Ambassador's remarks.

Reassured by the action taken by the authorities in Poland to restore order and to discipline the malefactors, the joint committee discouraged various organizations and
groups from holding protest meetings and engaging in other forms of agitation. Sporadic attempts to agitate against the Jewish population have since occurred but in every instance have been promptly and effectively dealt with by the authorities.

ROUMANIA

Even before the accession of the National Socialists to power in Germany, Nazi propaganda was carried on to a considerable extent in other European countries having populations of German ancestry, especially in countries which had been created out of, or increased by, parts of the former Austro-Hungarian and Russian Empires. The Nazi agitation in these countries was aimed at the revision of the Peace Treaties or alterations of the frontiers which had been established after the World War. The agitators busied themselves with all possible efforts to create disorder and internal strife in these countries. And one of the most favored means for doing this was anti-Jewish propaganda.

This was particularly true of Roumania, where the Nazi movement combined with the already existing anti-Jewish organizations led by Professors Cuza and Codreanu. Many of the anti-Jewish outbreaks of the past few years which, it will be recalled, so extensively occupied the attention of the Committee, can be traced to this pernicious alliance. Since the accession of the Hitler Government, the activities of these disorder-breeding elements have greatly increased in number and extent. It appears, however, that during the past few weeks the Roumanian people have come to realize, more than they have hitherto, the dangers inherent in this Nazi-anti-Jewish agitation. Following the resignation of Premier Vaidas Voevod, the King appointed General Duca, the head of several former Cabinets, who has been most outspoken in opposition to the anti-Jewish agitation. According to the latest reports, order has been more or less generally restored throughout Roumania, and strong measures have been taken to prevent the repetition of outbreaks.*

*On December 29, 1933, General Duca was assassinated by a member of the Iron Guard, one of the Roumanian anti-Semitic organizations. Following this event, the government took even more vigorous measures to suppress the Iron Guard.
STUDENT RIOTS IN AUSTRIA

The country outside of Germany in which Nazi propaganda is most active, however, is Austria, where clashes between various elements of the population are a frequent occurrence and where anti-Jewish agitation is one of the most fruitful causes of disorder, especially in the universities.

When, early in November, 1932, anti-Jewish student riots broke out at the University of Vienna, the President of the Committee requested the Department of State to transmit such information on the occurrences as the Department received from the United States Minister. In response, Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., Under-Secretary of State, wrote that the Department had received full telegraphic reports from the American Minister, the substance of which he summarized as follows:

“He states that a serious clash between Social-Democrats and National-Socialists occurred in Vienna on Sunday, October 16, which resulted in the death of two National-Socialists and one policeman. On the following day, Jewish students were attacked by the National-Socialists at the University and one American Jew, a naturalized citizen of Lithuanian origin, was slightly injured. The American Minister called upon the Austrian Chancellor and requested that he take immediate steps to prevent a recurrence of such incidents. The Chancellor expressed his deepest regret and assured the Minister that appropriate measures would be taken. The University was thereupon closed for a few days. When the University was reopened, further similar disorders occurred and on October 26 three American Jews were slightly injured. The American Minister called again upon the Austrian Chancellor to protest against the renewal of unprovoked attacks upon American citizens. He suggested that if the University authorities could not maintain order, the authorities of the State should intervene. The Chancellor again expressed his profound regret and the Rector of the University called at the Legation to assure the Minister that there would be no repetition of such disorders. The University was closed on October 27 for an indefinite period.”

In concluding his letter, Mr. Castle stated that he hoped “that the immediate action taken by the American Minister has resulted in the definite cessation of disorders at the University of Vienna of the nature of those in which the four American citizens referred to were injured.”

With the authorization of the Department of State, Mr. Castle’s letter was made public by the Committee.
While student disorders did not altogether cease, they have become less frequent and less violent, and no repetitions of assaults upon American citizens have been reported. Nevertheless, the situation in Austria is still extremely uncertain, and, while the government now in power appears to be strongly opposed to National Socialism, yet it is not possible to predict what changes in the alignment of parties may result from the exigencies of politics.

According to press reports, Mr. George H. Earle, 3rd, the United States Minister to Austria, stated to newspaper men, in an interview on November 14, that during a fortnight's tour of Austria in the course of which he had visited every Province, he had warned local officials that American friendship would be endangered if Austria would cease to be "a haven of religious and racial freedom." In a statement published on the following day in the Neues Wiener Journal, Mr. Earle was quoted as saying:

"I found that, with the exception of Vienna, anti-Semitism is not dominant in Austria.

"As an American I am interested in this question. It is well known 90 per cent of Americans either came or are descended from persons who came to escape racial or religious persecution. Americans therefore would have no sympathy for a country where such persecution is carried on.

"It is the right of any country to frame its own racial policy. It is equally America's right to refuse its sympathy to a country with whose policy toward the Jews or other races it should disagree.

"I can say this since I myself am by descent 75 per cent Nordic and 25 per cent Prussian. There is not a drop of Jewish blood in my veins."

Your Committee is continuing to watch developments in Austria with the closest attention.

C. ORGANIZATION MATTERS

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Your Committee is pleased to report that Messrs. Julius L. Meier of Portland, Oregon, James N. Rosenberg, New York City, Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia, Ralph J. Schwarz of New Orleans, and B. C. Vladeck, New York,
who were elected members of the Executive Committee at your last Annual Meeting, agreed to serve.

Upon his election as Governor of the State of New York, Colonel Herbert H. Lehman tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee, stating that he was doing so because his official duties would prevent his attendance of meetings and his active cooperation in the work of the Committee. Your Executive Committee felt compelled to accept Colonel Lehman's resignation.

During the past year, Mr. A. C. Ratshesky of Boston, who retired from the Executive Committee upon his appointment as United States Minister to Czechoslovakia, was re-elected to the Executive Committee, and Messrs. Albert D. Lasker of Chicago, Illinois, Joseph M. Proskauer and Samuel I. Rosenman of New York City, were elected to fill vacancies in the Committee.

**Membership**

During the past year, Mr. Daniel Alexander, of Salt Lake City, Utah, an active member of the Committee since his election, died on November 5, 1932. An appropriate message of condolence was sent to Mr. Alexander's widow, and his death was duly recorded in the Minutes of the Executive Committee.

Your Committee takes pleasure in reporting that all the persons elected to Corporate Membership at your last meeting on November 13, 1932, and whose names appear on pages 38 and 39 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, agreed to serve.

During the past year, your Committee elected Messrs. Albert D. Lasker of Chicago and Dudley D. Sicher of New York City as Community Representatives, to fill existing vacancies.

In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws, the following nominating committee, empowered to name candidates to succeed those members whose terms expire today and to fill existing vacancies, was appointed.

Albert Berney, Baltimore, Md.
David M. Bressler, N. Y. C. *(Chairman)*
A. J. Dimond, East Orange, N. J.
J. Jerome Hahn, Providence, R. I.
Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, Texas.
Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Calif.
James Solomont, Boston, Mass.
Henry M. Stern, Rochester, N. Y.
Roger W. Straus, New York City.
Frank L. Sulzberger, Chicago, Ill.
Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo.
Herman Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.

Following is a list of the nominees of the nominating committee:

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<th>STATE</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>NOMINEES</th>
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<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>Lucien Loeb, to fill vacancy</td>
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<td>California</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>Jesse H. Steinhart, to fill vacancy</td>
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<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Bridgeport</td>
<td>Theodore Steiber, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Danbury</td>
<td>Nathan Spiro, to fill vacancy</td>
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<td>Hartford</td>
<td>Isidore Wise, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>New Haven</td>
<td>Samuel Hershman, to fill vacancy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Waterbury</td>
<td>Philip N. Bernstein, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
<td>Simon Lyon, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>J. M. Edreihi, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Pensacola</td>
<td>Leonard Haas, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>Leo J. Falk, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Boise</td>
<td>Bernard Horwich, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Davenport, Iowa;</td>
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<td>Rock Island, Ill.;</td>
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<td>and Moline, Ill.</td>
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<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Fort Wayne</td>
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<td>Indianapolis</td>
<td>Charles Sterne Rauh, to succeed</td>
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<td>Samuel E. Rauh</td>
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<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Des Moines</td>
<td>Eugene Mannheimer, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Sioux City</td>
<td>Adolph M. Davis, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Louisville</td>
<td>Fred Levy, to fill vacancy</td>
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<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>Jacob H. Hollander, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>A. C. Ratshesky, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Brookline</td>
<td>Harry Levi, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Fall River</td>
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<td>Louis Hartman, to fill vacancy</td>
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<td>Lowell</td>
<td>Maurice Barlofsky, to fill vacancy</td>
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<td>Lynn</td>
<td>Henry Yozell, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Minnesota</td>
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<td>Joseph H. Schanfeld, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Isaac Summerfield, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Vicksburg</td>
<td>Ben H. Stein, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Kansas City</td>
<td>Sig. Harzfeld, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>St. Joseph</td>
<td>Harry Block, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
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<td>Harry A. Wolf, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Reno</td>
<td>Samuel Platt, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>Benjamin Natal, to succeed Joseph Varbalow</td>
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<td>New York</td>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>Samuel Kessler, to fill vacancy</td>
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<td>Paterson</td>
<td>Philip Dimond, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Perth Amboy</td>
<td>Isaac Alpern, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>Eugene Warner, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>New York City</td>
<td>Simon Bergman, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>David A. Brown, to fill vacancy</td>
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<td>Abram I. Elkus, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>E. S. Halle, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Milton C. Stern, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>S. K. Bernstein, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Nathan Appleman, to fill vacancy</td>
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<td>Allentown</td>
<td>William Harris, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Gustav Kaplan, to fill vacancy</td>
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<td>Johnstown</td>
<td>Nelson A. Elsasser, to be re-elected</td>
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<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>H. Elins, to fill vacancy</td>
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<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Jacob Billikopf, to fill vacancy</td>
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<td>Joseph L. Kun, to fill vacancy</td>
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The Executive Committee nominates the following persons for re-election, for one year, as members-at-large:

Louis Bamberger, Newark
Leon M. Brown, Mobile
Jacob Epstein, Baltimore
Eli Frank, Baltimore
Herbert Friedenwald, Washington
Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia
Herbert J. Hannoch, Newark
J. J. Kaplan, Boston
Louis E. Kirstein, Boston
Fred Lazarus, Jr., Columbus
Albert C. Lehman, Pittsburgh
Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York
Reuben Oppenheimer, Baltimore
Milton J. Rosenau, Cambridge
Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia
Morris Rothenberg, New York
B. C. Vladeck, New York
Frederic W. Wile, Washington
Henry Wineman, Detroit
Leo Wolman, New York

Your Committee, furthermore, suggests that the remaining 10 places open for members-at-large be filled by the following:

Monte Lemann, New Orleans
Austin T. Levy, Harrisville, R. I.
Charles Liebman, New York
George Z. Medalie, New York
Hiram Halle, New York
Judge Philip C. Joslin, Providence
As is required by the by-laws, the Sustaining Members were given an opportunity to make independent nominations.

The American Jewish Year Book

Before the close of the fiscal year 1932-1933, your Committee found itself impelled, by reason of greatly reduced income, to merge the Statistical Department with the General Office of the Committee and to restrict the statistical work to the preparation of material required for inclusion in the American Jewish Year Book.

The current issue of the American Jewish Year Book, volume 35, was the twenty-sixth of the series to be prepared in the office of the Committee; it was compiled under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary. Besides the usual directories, lists, and statistical data, including an abstract of the Palestine census of 1931, the Year Book includes a biographical sketch of the late Professor Max L. Margolis, written by Dr. Cyrus Adler, one of the late Cyrus L. Sulzberger, one of the founders and until the day of his death a member of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee, written by Mr. Morris D. Waldman, and an article on the Synagogue and Jewish Communal Activities, by Judge Horace Stern, in which is described what has become to be generally known as the “Stern plan” of community organization.

Finances

A report regarding the Committee’s financial condition will be presented by the Treasurer. Your Committee wishes to make special note here of the fact that the Committee was named as the beneficiary in the will of the late Mr. Morris Abeles of Leavenworth, Kansas, of a bequest of $500.

Respectfully submitted,

The Executive Committee
REPORT OF THE TREASURER

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:

The accounts have, as usual, been audited and formally submitted to the officers of the Committee. I do not therefore intend to burden you with a detailed report, but will simply inform you in a general way that our aggregate income for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1933 was $69,248.84, expenditures $61,291.69, leaving a balance of $7,957.15, against which we have unpaid bills of $3,054.11. It will be recalled that last year we were obliged to borrow $9,000 from the Louis Marshall Fund. No part of this has as yet been repaid.

Because of the unfavorable business conditions prevailing throughout the country in November 1932 resulting in a very serious reduction in income, we were obliged to institute drastic economies, the most substantial of which was the merging of our Department of Information and Statistics with the general office of the Committee. This, together with very heavy reductions in the number of the staff, and in their salaries and in office space, made it possible for us to adopt a budget at the beginning of the last fiscal year of only $33,000. This budget was strictly adhered to until the unhappy crisis in Germany arose. The hectic activities into which the Committee was precipitated immediately involved us in heavy unanticipated expenditures and commitments. These were unhesitatingly incurred, because we felt confident that the members and other friends of the Committee would furnish us with the necessary means. In this, I am happy to say, we were not disappointed. Communications sent to our Corporate Members throughout the country met with a generous response with few exceptions. This, together with a number of substantial contributions made by members of our Executive Committee and their friends, enabled us to come through the fiscal year without a deficit. For the
first six months of the year our disbursements totalled not quite $20,000; the remaining six months aggregated nearly $50,000.

In these critical days when sudden changes may be expected, it is impossible to formulate a budget for the year. As reflected in the report of the Executive Committee, the situation in Germany has not improved and its repercussions in the United States and other countries have imposed a heavy task on the Committee in the direction of preventing the contagion from spreading. From present outlook, the machinery set up by the Committee to deal with these situations must remain intact and be permitted to function without impairment. Indeed, it appears as if that machinery may have to be augmented and strengthened. It is obvious that the Committee will require between $90,000 and $100,000 merely to carry on as it has been carrying on in recent months, irrespective of any special measures that may have to be taken, for which special and extra funds will have to be raised.

It has been the consistent policy of the Committee not to engage in public campaigns for funds and we hope that the ready cooperation of our friends in the City of New York and throughout the country will make a campaign unnecessary. It can be made unnecessary if the Corporate Members will assume the task of raising a proportionate amount of this modest budget in their respective communities. The state of our treasury is very low. We have only enough funds to meet our commitments for another two months and this is only the beginning of our fiscal year. I therefore earnestly urge that the members of the Committee give their assurances today in such specific form as may make it possible for the Executive Committee to continue its work without interruption and without distraction from the serious problems with which they are earnestly and energetically dealing from day to day.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF,
Treasurer.
I. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MIGRATION

The Committee on Migration recommends to the Conference the setting up of a small permanent Commission on Migration. The seat of this Commission shall be in London and the Commission shall include representation from the Hicem. The Chairman of the Commission is to be an Englishman.

The function of this Commission is to deal with all proposals for migration of German Jewish refugees to countries other than those bordering on Germany. The Commission is to make a survey of all possible lands of immigration for German refugees and is to consider proposals submitted to it as to the possibility of establishing refugees in various countries overseas.

The expenditure of all funds raised through the efforts of the Conference, allocated to the work of migration, shall be placed in the hands of this Commission for allocation by them.

It will be necessary in addition to have a Technical Department in London to deal especially with the British Dominions and Colonies and the United States of America. This Department would co-operate with the Hicem, a representative of which it has been suggested shall be stationed in London to act as a Liaison Officer and every effort should be made to co-ordinate the work of the Department with that of existing Organizations dealing with the problem. It is also desirable that the Chairman of the Commission should be in charge of the Department and that he or a representative of the Department should visit the Hicem in Paris from time to time to ensure co-ordination.
II. Report of the Committee on Relief Outside Germany

The Committee recognized that while relief methods in so far as they aimed at keeping body and soul together, and consisted in granting food, shelter and clothing or their monetary equivalent, might be uniform for all refugees, the question of permanent readjustment required very careful adaptation to the specific conditions of the various groups of classes of refugees, such classification differentiating between immigrants on a basis of age, professional and economic status.

(a) Aged People Beyond the Period of Productive Activity. The Committee feels that any plan of reconstruction and readjustment would be altogether inapplicable to the aged people and that, therefore, emigration of aged people without substantial means must in every possible way be discouraged.

(b) People of Middle Age with Definite Occupational Status. It is recognized that for members of this group change of occupation may present serious difficulties. The majority of people within this age group will probably belong to the commercial or industrial classes. It is natural that they will want to engage in their own or similar line of commerce or industry, and this should be encouraged as far as possible. The Committee strongly urges the establishment of loan societies in all the countries in which refugees are concentrated, with possible affiliation to a central institution created for this purpose.

The Committee strongly feels that efforts to establish middle-aged people in petty retail trade, such as street trading, hawking, peddling and so forth, should in every possible way be discouraged, because of the unfavorable reaction that the entrance of foreign Jews into such occupations usually has upon the attitude of the local population to the Jewish immigrant.
(c) Young People. It is extremely important, both from the point of view of the economic opportunities of the individual and the general interest of Jewish communities, that a systematic effort be made for occupational redistribution of all young immigrants and their direction into productive occupations, namely, agricultural and skilled or semi-skilled labor. This movement for occupational redistribution and occupational retraining should, in the opinion of the Committee, constitute the most important objective of constructive relief, particularly because persons of this age group represent the majority of immigrants.

(d) Children. The Committee considered very carefully the problem of the care of children separated from their parents, which is important both from the relief and the constructive points of view. The Committee recognizes the existence of a strong movement for sending children of school age out of Germany with the object of safeguarding their future, both materially and spiritually, a movement which has already developed in many German Jewish families. There is evidently a strong justification for such a movement under the conditions now controlling the daily life of the Jewish child in Germany. Special attention must be given to the opportunities for transferring such children to Palestine—a problem with which the Palestine Committee has undoubtedly concerned itself.

III. REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

The members of the Reconstruction Committee beg to submit the following unanimous report.

The task which was assigned to the Committee for the Reconstruction in Germany is beset with obvious difficulties. It is impossible to consider adequately the needs, possibilities and methods of reconstruction except in relation to probable conditions in the future. These are completely uncertain; no data is available upon which to form-
ulate any reasonable conjecture. The Committee had before it the detailed report and figures submitted by the Rapporteur and these formed a basis for these discussions and for the conclusions.

Schools and other Institutions. It is certain that German Jewry will need help from outside for the maintenance of its schools, social, educational and religious institutions. The need for the work of these institutions has been and will be still further increased, but means for their support obtainable within Germany have been tremendously reduced by the withdrawal of Government grants and by the Community's impoverishment.

In this and in other matters included in this Report the Committee has come to its recommendations by striking a balance between the great needs of the German Community and the probable available funds outside Germany.

In view of:
(a) The withdrawal of the subsidy by the State;
(b) The impoverishment of the Jewish Communities in Germany;
(c) The necessity of conserving the existing schools and extending them; and
(d) The need for more schools in the smaller Jewish Communities;
it was resolved to propose to the Conference to allocate a certain sum for school purposes.

It was further resolved that another sum should be allocated for the grants to Jewish Hospitals, Homes for the Aged, Orphanages and similar social institutions and religious institutions. The Committee feel that the amount recommended should cover the winter months and the Passover needs. And finally a certain amount was included for the religious institutions. It was also decided to recommend to the Conference that in making grants for Schools it be made a condition, so far as possible, that manual training courses should be established in connection with them.

Loan Bureaus. The report laid before the Committee by the Rapporteur showed that the various economic support offices in Germany need all possible help to extend the Jewish Loan Bureaus System, by utilizing the existing
Loan Bureaus and by the establishment of new Loan Bureaus.

Vocational Training and Retraining. The most difficult problem of all which the Committee had to consider was that of vocational training for young men and women and vocational adaptation, or retraining, for those who have been deprived of the right or opportunity to earn a livelihood in their former professions or occupations. Several factors had to be taken into consideration; chief among them the future possibilities of occupations in Germany and outside Germany and the possible facilities for training in and outside Germany.

It was resolved to recommend that a certain sum be allocated for the training of young people, and another sum be put aside for occupational adaptation or retraining of men and women by means of short-term special courses wherever possible, and in such institutions in Germany as the Hechalutz, O.R.T., Makkabi and in the Communal Institutions which supply such training; by means of longer training in existing Jewish vocational schools outside Germany such as those established by the O.R.T., I.C.A., and the J.D.C. and other organizations, and, wherever possible, in technical schools in West-European countries where courses can be introduced especially adapted for this purpose.

It is further suggested that this Central Committee for vocational training and adaptation should include technical experts and representatives of all Jewish Organizations which are at present associated with work of vocational training.

IV. REPORT OF THE REFUGEES' COMMITTEE

One of the most difficult problems of the Refugee Committees is the position of refugees who are either "stateless" or who hold no proper passport. It is recommended that the High Commissioner should be requested to take immediate steps to regularize their position.

Efforts should be made to obtain adequate concessions for emigrants so as to allow them to take their possessions with them from Germany. (This, in itself, would to a
large extent alleviate the strain on the resources of the Refugee Committees and greatly assist the refugees to re-establish themselves.)

It is recommended that concentrated efforts be made to substitute as far as possible constructive for relief work.

V. Resolutions Adopted by the Plenary Conference

On the Recommendation of the Bureau

1. The Chairmen of the Joint Foreign Committee stated that they have had under consideration a proposal that they should recommend to their Committee the establishment of a Liaison Office between the various Jewish organizations dealing with the German Jewish problem. The Conference recommends that the Chairman of the J.F.C. be requested to proceed with this proposal on the basis that the Liaison Office will have purely advisory duties and expresses its confident hope that every organization will co-operate to the fullest extent with such office as may be established.

2. This Conference representing Jewish Associations and Communities in all parts of the world which are concerned with the problem of the Jewish refugees from Germany pledges the Communities and Associations which it represents to collaborate with the High Commissioner for the Refugees from Germany, appointed by the League of Nations.

On the Recommendation of the Finance Committee

3. That a General Advisory Council for Relief and Reconstruction should be formed which shall have an Executive Committee with Headquarters in London for the purpose of studying and elaborating all suitable plans for the alleviation of German Jews. The Committee in each country shall be free to hand over all or any part of their resources to the Executive Committee. In the case of those not desiring
to centralize their funds they will be asked to undertake to consult the Executive Committee before making grants and to consider invitations from the Executive Committee to make allocations from their funds to particular schemes recommended by the Executive Committee. For this purpose the Committee in each country will keep the Executive Committee informed of the steps they are taking to raise funds, the state of their finances and the manner of their employment.

4. (a) The Advisory Council shall consist of one representative from each delegation represented at the Conference with power to co-opt.

(b) The Executive Committee shall be formed by the organizations convening this Conference, together with the Jewish Agency.

(c) The organizations convening this Conference shall define the functions of the Advisory Council and the Executive Committee.

On the Report of the Committee on Migration

5. The Conference adopted unanimously the proposal that the Permanent Commission on Migration should consist of four representatives from England, one of whom shall be the Chairman, and one representative from each of the following countries: France, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland, Austria, the Scandinavian Countries, South Africa and the U.S.A. The Hicem should also have one representative. The Commission has power to co-opt.

Mr. Otto Schiff was authorized to recommend these representatives.

On the Recommendation of the Palestine Committee

6. (a) Moneys shall be applied to the following purposes:—facilitating the settlement of German Jews upon the land; the stimulation of indus-
try; credits for artisans; credits for small industrialists; housing with small plots of land for Chaluzim in colonies; housing in towns and co-operation with existing institutions or otherwise; irrigation and water supply; assistance to scientific and academic institutions; agricultural and vocational training for men and women; the transfer to Palestine and the training of children; social work, and such other purposes as may appear desirable.

(b) The above purposes shall be effected in cooperation with any appropriate existing organization engaged in similar work in Palestine, in order to avoid duplication and overlapping.

GENERAL

7. This Conference of Representatives of Jewish communities in all parts of the world records its belief that among the countries to which Jewish refugees can look for the opportunity of permanent settlement and absorption Palestine occupies a pre-eminent position. The Conference regrets the distressing events that have recently marred the peace of Palestine and the loss of life and injury ensuing therefrom. The Conference notes the statement of the Colonial Secretary, and expresses the belief that it will be in the interests of Jews and Arabs if the remarkable progress now being made in Palestine will continue in the future. The Conference hopes that the mandatory Power will do everything possible to enable the largest possible number of Jews from Germany to settle in Palestine.

8. This Conference expresses its admiration for the courage with which the German Jewish Community has faced the ordeal to which it has been subjected and for the work its organizations have accomplished under such trying circumstances.
CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP

CLASS A—COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES

ALABAMA.—Milton H. Fies, Birmingham; Lucien Loeb, Montgomery.
ARKANSAS.—Charles Jacobson, Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA.—M. J. Finkenstein and Harry A. Hollzer, Los Angeles; B. L. Mosbacher, Oakland; Jesse H. Steinhart and Max C. Sloss, San Francisco.
COLORADO.—Henry Sachs, Colorado Springs.
CONNECTICUT.—Theodore E. Steiber, Bridgeport; Nathan Spiro, Danbury; Benjamin L. Haas and Isidore Wise, Hartford; Alexander Cahn, New Haven; Nestor Dreyfus, New London; Philip N. Bernstein, Waterbury.
DELWARE.—Aaron Finger, Wilmington.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Simon Lyon, Washington.
FLORIDA.—Morton R. Hirschberg, Jacksonville; D. J. Apte, Miami; J. M. Edrehi, Pensacola.
GEORGIA.—Leonard Haas, Atlanta; Edmund H. Abrahams, Savannah.
IDAHO.—Leo J. Falk, Boise.
INDIANA.—Max De Jong, Evansville; Maurice Rosenthal, Fort Wayne; Sol S. Kiser and Samuel E. Rauh, Indianapolis.
IOWA.—Eugene Mannheimer, Des Moines; Adolph M. Davis, Sioux City.
KANSAS.—Henry Wallenstein, Wichita.
KENTUCKY.—Fred Levy, Louisville.
MAINE.—Max L. Pinansky, Portland.
MARYLAND.—Albert Berney and Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore.
MICHIGAN.—Henry M. Butzel, Julian H. Krolak and Isadore Levin, Detroit; Julius H. Amberg, Grand Rapids.
MINNESOTA.—Arthur Brin and Joseph H. Schanfeld, Minneapolis; Isaac Summerfield, St. Paul.
MISSISSIPPI.—Ben H. Stein, Vicksburg.
MISSOURI.—Sig. Harzfeld and A. C. Wurmsar, Kansas City; Harry Block, St. Joseph; Charles M. Rice and Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis.
REPORT OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

MONTANA.—Joseph Weinberg, Butte.
NEBRASKA.—Harry A. Wolf, Omaha.
NEVADA.—Samuel Platt, Reno.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Edward M. Chase, Manchester.
NEW JERSEY.—Joseph B. Perskie, Atlantic City; Benjamin Natal, Camden; A. J. Dimond, East Orange; Harry Goldowsky, Jersey City; Abraham Jelin, New Brunswick; Samuel Kessler, Newark; Philip Dimond, Paterson; Isaac Alpern, Perth Amboy; William Newcorn, Plainfield; Phillip Forman, Trenton.
NEW MEXICO.—Louis C. Ilfeld, Las Vegas.
NORTH CAROLINA.—Lional Weil, Goldsboro.
NORTH DAKOTA.—D. M. Naftalin, Fargo.
OHIO.—Samuel Ach, David Philipson, and Murray Seasongood, Cincinnati; Edward M. Baker, E. S. Halle, and D. A. Huebsch, Cleveland; Milton C. Stern, Dayton; Sigmond Sanger, Toledo.
OKLAHOMA.—S. K. Bernstein, Oklahoma City, Nathan Appleman, Tulsa.
OREGON.—Julius L. Meier, Portland.
Rhode Island.—J. Jerome Hahn and Archibald Silverman, Providence.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—I. Blank, Charleston; Isaac C. Strauss, Sumter.
SOUTH DAKOTA.—Meyer Kopolow, Sioux Falls.
TENNESSEE.—Nathan Cohn, Nashville.
TEXAS.—Sigmund L. Blum, Beaumont; J. K. Hexter, Dallas; Maurice

* Deceased.
Schwartz, El Paso; U. M. Simon, Fort Worth; Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston; Max Schnitzer, Houston; Jake Karotkin, San Antonio.

**VIRGINIA.**—Robert D. Binder, Newport News; Edward N. Calisch and Irving May, Richmond; Morris L. Masinter, Roanoke.

**WASHINGTON.**—Emanuel Rosenberg, Seattle.

**WEST VIRGINIA.**—David Gideon, Huntington; Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling.

**WISCONSIN.**—S. B. Schein, Madison; David B. Eisendrath, A. L. Saltstein, Milwaukee; Arthur Siegel, Superior.

### CLASS B.—DELEGATES FROM NATIONAL JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

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<td>American Jewish Historical Society, A. S. W. Rosenbach</td>
<td>Brith Sholom, Martin O. Levy, William M. Lewis; Central Conference of American Rabbis, Morris Newfield; Conference Committee of National Jewish Women's Organizations, Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger; Council of Young Israel and Young Israel Organizations, Edward S. Silver; Hadassah, Mrs. David de Sola Pool; Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, John L. Bernstein, Harry Fischel, Abraham Herman, Jacob Massel and Albert Rosenblatt; Independent Order Brith Abraham, Gustave Hartman, Max L. Hollander, Nathan D. Perlman, Leon Sanders; Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, Simon M. Goldsmith; Jewish Welfare Board, Joseph Rosenzweig; National Conference of Jewish Social Work, Fred M. Butzel; National Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman; Order of the United Hebrew Brothers, Meyer Greenberg*; Progessive Order of the West, A. D. Bearman; Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Israel Goldstein; Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, Benjamin Koenigsberg; United Roumanian Jews of America, A. D. Brahan, Herman Speier and Leo Wolfson; United Synagogue of America, Louis J. Moss; Women's Branch of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, Mrs. Joseph M. Asher; Women's League of the United Synagogue of America, Mrs. Samuel Spiegel.</td>
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### CLASS C.—MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

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