

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT



1937

OBJECTS OF THE COMMITTEE

"The objects of this corporation shall be, to prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of Jews, in any part of the world; to render all lawful assistance and to take appropriate remedial action in the event of threatened or actual invasion or restriction of such rights, or of unfavorable discrimination with respect thereto; to secure for Jews equality of economic, social and educational opportunity; to alleviate the consequences of persecution and to afford relief from calamities affecting Jews, wherever they may occur; and to compass these ends to administer any relief fund which shall come into its possession or which may be received by it, in trust or otherwise, for any of the aforesaid objects or for purposes comprehended therein."

—*Extract from the Charter.*

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

President, CYRUS ADLER

Honorary Vice-President, ABRAM I. ELKUS

Vice-Presidents { IRVING LEHMAN
LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN

Treasurer, SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF

Executive Committee

CYRUS ADLER (1940)* <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN (1938) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>
CARL J. AUSTRIAN (1939) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>	JAMES MARSHALL (1939) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>
GEORGE BACKER (1940) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>	LOUIS B. MAYER (1940) <i>Culver City, Cal.</i>
JAMES H. BECKER (1940) <i>Chicago, Ill.</i>	GEORGE Z. MEDALIE (1938) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>
JOHN L. BERNSTEIN (1940) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>	JULIUS L. MEIER (1940)** <i>Portland, Ore.</i>
DAVID M. BRESSLER (1940) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>	LOUIS J. MOSS (1940) <i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>
FRED M. BUTZEL (1938) <i>Detroit, Mich.</i>	MRS. DAVID DE SOLA POOL (1940) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>
JAMES DAVIS (1938) <i>Chicago, Ill.</i>	JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER (1939) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>
ABRAM I. ELKUS (1940) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>	MILTON J. ROSENAU (1938) <i>Chapel Hill, N. C.</i>
LEON FALK (1939) <i>Pittsburgh, Pa.</i>	JAMES N. ROSENBERG (1939) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>
PHILLIP FORMAN (1939) <i>Trenton, N. J.</i>	SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN (1939) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>
ELI FRANK (1940) <i>Baltimore, Md.</i>	WILLIAM ROSENWALD (1939) <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>
MRS. M. L. GOLDMAN (1940) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>	RALPH J. SCHWARZ (1938) <i>New Orleans, La.</i>
SIMON M. GOLDSMITH (1938) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>	HORACE STERN (1940) <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>
HAROLD HIRSCH (1938) <i>Atlanta, Ga.</i>	ROGER W. STRAUS (1939) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>
HENRY ITTLESON (1940) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>	LEWIS L. STRAUSS (1939) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>
LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN (1938) <i>Boston, Mass.</i>	SOL M. STROOCK (1940) <i>Chairman</i> <i>New York, N. Y.</i>
SIDNEY LANSBURGH (1939) <i>Baltimore, Md.</i>	WILLIAM B. THALHIMER (1940) <i>Richmond, Va.</i>
ALBERT D. LASKER, Jr., (1940) <i>Chicago, Ill.</i>	AARON WALDHEIM (1939) <i>St. Louis, Mo.</i>
FRED LAZARUS Jr., (1938) <i>Columbus, Ohio</i>	FELIX M. WARBURG (1939) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>
IRVING LEHMAN (1938) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>	WILLIAM WEISS (1938) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF (1938) <i>New York, N. Y.</i>	HENRY WINEMAN (1939) <i>Detroit, Mich.</i>
WILLIAM M. LEWIS (1940) <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	MORRIS WOLF (1939) <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>

Secretary

MORRIS D. WALDMAN

Assistant Secretary

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN

461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Cable Address, "WISHCOM, New York."

*The year given after each name is the date on which member's term expires.

**Deceased

THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

JANUARY 10, 1937

The Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on January 10, 1937. Dr. Cyrus Adler, President, called the meeting to order.

The following Corporate Members were present:

Community Representatives

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport: Theodore E. Steiber

IOWA

Mason City: Samuel Raizes

MASSACHUSETTS

Springfield: Henry Lasker

NEBRASKA

Omaha: Harry A. Wolf

NEW JERSEY

Plainfield: William Newcorn

Trenton: Phillip Forman

NEW YORK

Brooklyn: William Liebermann; Hugh Grant Straus

Buffalo: Herman Wile

New York: Carl J. Austrian; Edward L. Bernays; Morris R. Cohen; William Fischman; Stanley M. Isaacs; Arthur K. Kuhn; Alexander Marx; Harold Riegelman; James N. Rosenberg; Joseph Rosenzweig; Bernard Semel; Max Steuer; Lewis L. Strauss; Sol M. Stroock

White Plains: P. Irving Grinberg

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia: Cyrus Adler; Justin P. Allman; Al Paul Lefton; Bernard L. Levinthal; William L. Lewis; Victor Rosewater; Horace Stern; Morris Wolf

VIRGINIA

Richmond: Edward N. Calisch

WISCONSIN

Madison: S. B. Schein

Members-at-Large

Louis Bamberger, Newark; Eli Frank, Baltimore; Herbert Hannoeh, Newark; S. D. Leidesdorf, New York; Reuben H. Levy, Kingston, Pa.; Charles J. Liebman, New York; William Rosenwald, New York.

Delegates from Organizations

HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA: John L. Bernstein, Harry Fischel, Abraham Herman, Jacob Massel.

INDEPENDENT ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM: Samuel Goldstein, Leon Sanders, Max Silverstein.

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

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: Miss Sarah Kussy.

Presentation of Annual Report

The President submitted the report of the Executive Committee for the past year.

Upon motion of Joseph Rosenzweig, Esq., New York City, the report was unanimously accepted and ordered printed.

Resolution on Constitution Sesquicentennial

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

The members of the American Jewish Committee, gathered in New York at their thirtieth annual meeting, express their heartfelt endorsement of the plans for a nationwide observance of the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution of the United States stands as a bulwark for the protection of those eternal rights that safeguard traditional American democracy. Its principles of freedom of religion, of conscience, of speech and of the press which have persisted unimpaired for a century and a half are the eternal safeguard of an enlightened people against the illiberal tendencies that have not yet, unhappily, disappeared in some other countries of the globe.

The American Jewish Committee calls upon all American Jews to cooperate with the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission in this celebration, which will take place from September 17, 1937, through April 30, 1939.

Report of the Treasurer

Mr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Treasurer of the Committee, presented a report on the financial condition of the Committee, which was unanimously accepted.

Report of the Nominating Committee

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 those members of the Executive Committee whose terms expire at this meeting and additional members of the Executive

Committee. The nominating committee consisted of the following:

E. M. Baker, Cleveland	Monte M. Lemann, New Orleans
Harry Block, St. Joseph	Irving May, Richmond
Edward N. Calisch, Richmond	William Newcorn, Plainfield
Solomon Elsner, Hartford	Reuben Oppenheimer, Baltimore
B. Horwich, Chicago	Lester W. Roth, Los Angeles
J. J. Kaplan, Boston	Isaiah Scheeline, Altoona
Joseph J. Klein, New York	Jesse H. Steinhart, San Francisco
Arthur K. Kuhn, New York	Hugh Grant Straus, Brooklyn
Al Paul Lefton, Philadelphia	Lionel Weil, Goldsboro
Lewis L. Strauss, New York, Chairman	

Mr. Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman, presented the following report of the nominating committee:

"For members of the Executive Committee, to serve for three years, we recommend that the following whose terms expire today be re-elected:

Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia	Albert D. Lasker, Chicago
James H. Becker, Chicago	William M. Lewis, Philadelphia
David M. Bressler, New York	Louis B. Mayer, Culver City, Cal.
Abram I. Elkus, New York	Julius L. Meier, Portland, Ore.
Eli Frank, Baltimore	Louis J. Moss, Brooklyn
Mrs. M. L. Goldman, New York	Mrs. David de Sola Pool, New York
Henry Ittleton, New York	Horace Stern, Philadelphia

"For additional members of the Executive Committee, we recommend the following:

George Backer, New York City Wm. B. Thalhimer, Richmond, Va.

"For officers, we recommend the re-election of the present incumbents, namely:

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

Upon motion, the report of the nominating committee was adopted and, in the absence of the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary was requested to cast one ballot for the nominees of the nominating committee, which he did, and announced the election of the several nominees.

Membership-at-Large

Upon motion, duly seconded, the Assistant 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.

Report on Organization Matters

The President announced that the report on organization matters had been mimeographed, in preparation for this meeting, and requested the Assistant Secretary to circulate the copies among those present, with the understanding that this report is part of the proceedings of this meeting.

The Survey Committee

At the request of the President, Mr. Lewis L. Strauss of New York City briefly described the work of the Survey Committee which is now supervising the educational work of the American Jewish Committee. The Survey Committee was originally appointed, at the request of the Secretary, to review and evaluate this work, which had been conducted from 1933 to 1936. Impressed with the value of the work and the intelligence of its technique, the Survey Committee accepted the invitation to assume permanent supervision with power to expand and intensify its program. At the present time, the Survey Committee consists of Carl J. Austrian, George Backer, Judge Phillip Forman, Arthur J. Goldsmith, Edward S. Greenbaum, Benjamin J. Bittenwieser, Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, William Rosenwald, David O. Selznick, Roger W. Straus, Lewis L. Strauss and B. C.

Vladeck, with Morris D. Waldman, ex-officio, and Sidney Wallach, as director of educational work. The activities of this committee are departmentalized, with each member responsible for an individual department. The program for 1937, Mr. Strauss stated, has been approved by the Executive Committee, as has also been a budget, a substantial part of which has already been assured.

Calendar Reform

Mr. William Liebermann, of Brooklyn, stated that the movement for the introduction of a revised calendar, which would involve a "blank" day, destroying the existing and immemorially fixed periodicity of the Jewish Sabbath, has again become active. He proposed the adoption of a resolution opposing participation of the Government of the United States in any international conference for the reform of the calendar, unless such reform did not involve a "blank" day feature.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, Mr. Liebermann's resolution was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act upon it, in its discretion.

Afternoon Session

Mr. Sol M. Stroock, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided at the afternoon session of the meeting, and announced that discussion was in order on the various reports which had been submitted at the morning session and on other matters of interest to the Committee.

John L. Bernstein of New York, described the work of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS). He stated that this organization cooperated with the American Jewish Committee, referring to it all matters involving questions of policy and legislation. The HIAS and the National Council of Jewish Women, he declared, worked very closely with the Committee during the past year, in the endeavor to promote the passage of the Kerr-Coolidge Bill, referred to in the annual report.

Professor Morris R. Cohen discussed the census of Jewish congregations, being conducted under the auspices of the American Jewish Committee. He pointed out that the importance of possessing accurate statistics on the Jewish population cannot be overestimated. There is scarcely any field of Jewish work, he declared, that can get along without such statistics. Professor Cohen urged the Executive Committee to do everything in its power to provide whatever funds may be needed to make this census as accurate as possible.

Harry A. Wolf, of Omaha, Nebraska, expressed his admiration of the thoroughness with which the Executive Committee had dealt with various Jewish problems during the past year, and urged that a way be found to enlist the active cooperation of members in outlying sections of the country.

Judge S. B. Schein of Madison, Wisconsin, decried the apparent duplication of the work of various Jewish organizations engaged in protective work. He pleaded for greater cooperation to eliminate such duplication and overlapping. Judge Schein stated that in Wisconsin, which has a large population of German ancestry, and especially in Milwaukee, where two-thirds of the residents are of German stock, the relations between Jews and German-Americans are friendly and cordial.

Replying to Judge Schein's statement, Mr. Stroock called attention to the fact that the Committee, in its annual report, had emphatically stated that it is its policy to cooperate with all organizations doing kindred work. He declared that the relations of the Committee with the B'nai B'rith are especially cordial and that efforts are now in progress to bring about even closer cooperation. Mr. Stroock expressed the view that, in general, Americans of German descent are not in sympathy with some of the extreme policies of the present régime in Germany, and that such attempts as are being made to stir up anti-Jewish feeling among German-Americans are led by obscure agitators and are not being supported by the decent German-American elements.

William Rosenwald of New York, Vice-Chairman of the National Coordinating Committee for Aid to Refugees and Emigrants Coming from Germany, described the work of his committee, with which a large number of Jewish and non-Jewish agencies are affiliated. He made a plea for the cooperation of members of the American Jewish Committee to assist in the distribution and adaptation of refugees from Germany. Mr. Rosenwald praised the cooperation of Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain, of Columbia University, in the work of the National Coordinating Committee. He also stated that the work of this group was wholly non-sectarian, and that no applicant for help is asked about his religious beliefs or affiliations.

Carl J. Austrian, of New York, gave a brief outline of the principles and policies underlying the educational work of the American Jewish Committee. He emphasized that this work is based on the thought that anti-Semitism is one of the manifestations of inter-group antagonism, which is contrary to the spirit of American democracy and fair play and can best be removed by inculcating as widely as possible the maximum loyalty to these principles of Americanism. The educational work of the Committee, he said, is, therefore, in the best sense of the term, a patriotic service.

Judge Horace Stern of Philadelphia, expressed the view that the American Jewish Committee could undertake no more important task than the achievement of some form of communal organization which would bring about a condition under which every vital need of the community would be efficiently served by an appropriate agency, adequately supported by the community, without duplication or rivalry.

Rabbi Abba Abrams, field representative of the American Jewish Committee, stated that the Committee was conscious of such a need for communal cooperation and that during the past three years it undertook to bring that about wherever possible. He declared that under the stimulating direction of Mr. Waldman he had visited 166 cities throughout the country where leaders of the Jewish community were called together for the purpose of coordinating their efforts in counteracting anti-Semitic activity and centralizing their work. The Committee is in constant touch with

these groups. Rabbi Abrams also pointed out that communities throughout the country have shown their confidence and approval of the policies of the Committee and their faith in its leadership by the constant increase in support which they have given to the Committee for its work.

Other speakers included Dr. Edward N. Calisch of Richmond, Virginia; Sam Raizes of Mason City, Iowa; Victor Rosewater of Philadelphia; Theodore E. Steiber of Bridgeport, Connecticut; and Herman Wile of Buffalo, New York.

On behalf of the officers and Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee, Dr. Cyrus Adler, thanked the members for their help and encouragement. He expressed the conviction that the Jewish people will survive the catastrophe which seems to be overwhelming them in many parts of the world, just as they have survived even greater calamities in the past.

Upon motion, adjourned.

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN,
Assistant Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

We meet this year at a time when the torch of international understanding, carried high by the nations of the American continent, flames brightly as an example for the rest of the world. Great steps have been taken looking to the cementing of the good neighbor policy of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, endeavoring to provide for the perpetuation of peace in the Western hemisphere. In his address to the Congress and the Supreme Court of Brazil, as well as in his speech to the Inter-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires, President Roosevelt declared: "Each one of us has learned the glories of independence. Let each one of us learn the glories of interdependence." Your Committee fervently hopes that this movement may serve as a suggestion, if not as an example, to the distracted countries of Europe, and of other continents.

This emergence of the American continent as a unit for the preservation of peace carries with it hope for the strengthening of democratic institutions, at a time when many people are beginning to despair at the rise of dictatorship in various parts of the world.

In the United States, where democracy has proven its worth, the spirit of the times is one of confident faith in the future. The American people have shown themselves to be impervious to anti-Jewish agitation and propaganda. The Presidential election campaign, marked though it was by an attempt on the part of some demagogues to create a so-called "Jewish issue," resulted in the complete repudiation of alien and un-American racial doctrines. The traditional principles of equality regardless of race or creed were reiterated in the national platforms of both the Republican and Democratic parties.

Aside from these discredited attempts to inject their evil influences into the Presidential campaign, Jew-baiters also endeavored to frighten the American public with the ogre

of "Jewish Bolshevism." Such inventions of the Nazi propaganda mill cannot have been taken seriously by the people of this country. How barren of intelligence anti-Jewish agitation has been can be judged from the puerility of the attacks upon the Jews. On the one hand, the Jews were accused of controlling international finance and capitalism, an allegation which has been wholly disproved; on the other, they were accused of being radicals working for the overthrow of capitalism, which the facts equally show to be absurd. The obvious contradictions in such charges did much to render impotent the agitation of the professional anti-Semites.

The encouraging evidences of the vigor and strength of the principles of American democracy do not mean, of course, that anti-Semitism in this country no longer exists. They simply give proof that the seeds of racial and religious hatred have not taken root in American soil. At the same time, the existence of individuals and groups still fomenting hatred for the Jews makes it imperative to counteract their pernicious propaganda. The most effective way, in the opinion of your Committee, is to continue the widespread educational work which it has been carrying on for the past four years and which we hope will tend to insure the immunity of the people of America against racial and religious prejudices. The educational work undertaken by your Committee during the past year will be discussed at a later point.

The conditions of the Jews abroad are tragic. Spurred on by German National Socialism, anti-Jewish sentiment has spread to many parts of the world, and has been the cause of much anxiety to Jews everywhere. Through the German Ministry of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, which is the central bureau of what is virtually a Nazi International, the Nazi leaders have given forth a constant stream of propaganda. From Berlin, Hamburg (*Fichtebund*), and Erfurt (*Weltdienst*), Jew-baiting propaganda continues to be disseminated in many parts of the world, in a methodical and tireless manner which indicates the existence of a carefully prepared program.

The more striking events that have taken place in Germany, Poland, and Roumania, where Jewish suffering was

most acute during the past year, are known to you. It is not our purpose to repeat them, but rather to interpret these developments briefly, and also to outline significant trends of special interest to the American Jewish Committee.

The Situation of the Jews in Germany

The year 1936 witnessed the continued oppression of the German Jews by the Nazi régime. The present leaders of Germany have carried on their policy of race hatred in open defiance of the public opinion of the world. The great liberal press of the democratic nations no longer considers newsworthy the reports of the continued anti-Jewish boycott, of the segregation of Jewish school-children, of the annihilation of Jewish economic life. Anti-Semitism has flourished so long in Germany that sensibilities have been dulled. But the Nazi campaign has continued with ever greater brutality and in defiance of even the slightest sense of justice and fair play.

Thus, the infamous decrees promulgated in Nuremberg in September, 1935, were very smoothly put into practice during the past year. Although most of them had gone into effect at once, there were some which were not carried out until the first months of 1936. One of these was the decree of Dr. Bernhard Rust, Minister of Education, which provided for the creation of veritable ghetto schools for so-called "non-Aryan" pupils. The Jewish community was forced to create facilities for the education of Jewish children under its own auspices and at its own cost. But, by the middle of April, 1936, it had been found possible to arrange for school facilities for only 20,000 of the 44,000 Jewish children of elementary school age. Nor were there enough trained teachers or suitable buildings for this purpose. The plight of the Jewish children in Germany has thus become worse during the past year.

As for the great mass of German Jewry, the 400,000 despairing men, women and children who still must live under the Hitler régime, their situation, too, has become, if that were possible, worse than during preceding years. The relentless campaign to drive them out of Germany's business and professional life has been intensified.

Typical of this campaign was a judgment of the Higher Labor Court in Berlin on February 14, 1936, when the Nuremberg decrees were extended to the field of private enterprises. Ruling that the fact that an employe was a Jew was sufficient cause for dismissal from an "Aryan" firm, the Court declared that the "Nuremberg law which prohibits 'Aryan' females from serving in Jewish homes, as well as the recent order prohibiting 'Aryan' lawyers from sharing offices with Jewish lawyers, definitely show that the political developments tend to prevent Jews and non-Jews from working together even in commercial enterprises."

Throughout the year this tendency affected German Jews in every walk of life. One after another, doors to the professions and trades were closed to Jews, and many Jews who had positions were dismissed. Business houses owned by Jews were "liquidated," with the resultant discharge of most of the Jewish employes, who were immediately thrust upon the relief agencies. Since the Nazi Government has refused to afford relief to Jews, the German Jews must finance these relief agencies with the aid of outside organizations, particularly such American groups as the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

The situation has been made even more tragic by the intensified economic boycott of Jews. Not only do Jews find it almost impossible to secure a livelihood, but, in the smaller cities especially, they are not even able to purchase food for their sustenance. A particularly flagrant case was reported last fall, when Jews in a Bavarian town were not able to purchase meat, bread, vegetables or milk from local tradesmen, not even for their children.

The staging of the Olympic Games in Berlin during the summer of 1936 subdued the more violent aspects of Jew-baiting in Germany. With thousands of visitors from other countries within its borders, and with a corps of foreign correspondents on the spot, National Socialist Germany hypocritically returned to a temporary *gemütlichkeit*. Such crude Jew-baiting periodicals as the *Judenkenner* temporarily suspended publication. The streets and houses of Berlin were draped with garlands by Government order. Instruction books were passed out to all good German citizens, providing answers to embarrassing questions likely to be

asked by foreigners. Strict orders were issued that no Jew in Germany was to be molested during the period of the Games. Secret instructions were issued to the entire German press not to print any reports concerning anti-Jewish disturbances and not to publish any court decisions in cases of anti-Jewish attacks.

And, finally, Herr Walter Darré, German Minister of Food and Agriculture, issued a confidential circular instructing the rural population how to behave during the period of the games. One of these instructions, as reported by the *Manchester Guardian* last July, follows:

"Houses on the main roads are to be whitewashed as far as possible, or, if possible, to be freshly painted." The poorer inhabitants were to be enabled "by a collective effort on the part of the community" to "give their houses a pleasant aspect," which was done "quite cheaply by painting them over in the simplest manner, which will not last very long but will fully serve the desired purpose."

So successful was this technique in its effect upon foreign visitors that, despite widespread fears that the end of the Olympic Games would see a new and more violent wave of Jew-baiting, the method was continued even after the Games were over.

This phase came to an end in September, with the holding of the National Socialist Party Congress in Nuremberg. At this gathering, Herr Hitler, whose speech was read for him by a subordinate, proclaimed war on Communism, which he denounced as a Jewish-controlled movement. His repeated and virulent attacks upon the imaginary menace of "Jewish Bolshevism" have marked the launching of a new anti-Jewish campaign. What is perhaps the most disturbing feature of this new policy is the Nazi attempt to spread by propaganda in foreign countries a belief in this imaginary association of Jews and Communists. In his speeches to his Nazi followers, Herr Hitler constantly returned to the theme. The German Chancellor dotted his remarks with references to "Jewish Bolshevism." The following paragraph, from an address he made September 13, is typical:

"We ask only for peace. We feel no enmity toward any one but never will Germany become Bolshevist. We are not going to let our workers' labor be destroyed by any international group of Bolshevist Jews."

Another passage is taken from a speech delivered the next day:

"We depend on natural defense against a doctrine that is as bestial as it is mad. Communism tried to break into Germany. It even tried to carry the Jewish Bolshevistic terror into Germany. We have subdued and crushed it. The effort of the Jewish Soviet barbarians failed."

In view of the fact that the ridiculous charge of a tie-up between Jews and Communism has been spread far and wide by the Nazi propaganda machine, a statement refuting this accusation was made public September 25, 1936. The statement was signed by the President and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of your Committee. It was widely distributed and was published in many newspapers, arousing much favorable comment. An address of similar tenor by Judge Proskauer before the Jewish War Veterans on Armistice Day was widely and favorably quoted by the press throughout the country.

Another reply to the Nazi slanders was made by the Chairman of your Executive Committee, who delivered an address, "Tyranny Finds a Scapegoat," from a large New York radio station on October 5.

Even more disturbing is the Nazi program of international Germanism, which was strongly encouraged at the Nuremberg rally. District Leader Bohle, speaking at the gathering, pointed proudly to the fact that "our Party members abroad have converted the Germans abroad to the National Socialist *Weltanschauung*." He continued: "Therefore, we believe and we know that the German is everywhere a German, whether he lives in Germany or Japan, in France or China, or anywhere else. Neither country nor continent, neither climate nor environment, but only blood and race shape the *Weltanschauung* of the German." A few days later, Alfred Rosenberg, an outstanding exponent of Nazi ideology declared at a meeting of the

Deutschen Auslandsinstituts (Institute for Germans Abroad), at Stuttgart, that "Germans abroad have the duty of preserving the German character."

Meanwhile, the Nazi policy of continued persecution of the Jews is resulting in a number of increasingly severe measures. Late in November, dispatches from Berlin reported that many German Jews, all of them holding German passports, had been ordered, without reason, to leave the country in twenty-four hours. They were threatened with arrest unless they left, even though several of them found it impossible to obtain the requisite visas for travel abroad. It is feared that these deportations mark the beginning of a new campaign to expel Jews by administrative order. At the same time, hundreds of Jewish real estate owners throughout Germany have been finding themselves in danger of losing their property, as a result of sudden demands for the redemption of mortgages by banks and state-controlled credit institutions.

Thus, during the past year, the Nazis have continued to follow their long-planned program of "liquidating" the German Jew, as they term it. While public opinion abroad no longer receives the constant reports of the current persecution in Germany, the living standards and the morale of tens of thousands of men, women and children are being destroyed under the protection of a strongly-armed dictatorship.

In its attempt to rationalize the repudiated Nazi theory of "Aryan" racial superiority, the Hitler régime set up the "Reichsinstitut für die Geschichte des neuen Deutschland" (Reich-Institute for the History of the New Germany) immediately after the promulgation of the Nuremberg decrees, in September, 1935. On April 1, 1936, the Institute created a "Research Department for the Jewish Question," headed by Dr. Wilhelm Grau, who had previously been a petty Nazi official. This Department has set about regimenting German "scholars" in the task of reinterpreting Jewish history in the light of Nazi ideology. Up to this date, their work has resulted in the publication and distribution of a number of small articles of a pseudo-scientific and propagandistic nature, in accordance with Herr Hitler's doctrine, as outlined in "Mein Kampf," that propaganda "must not serve the objective truth, especially not insofar as it might bring

out something favorable for the opponent." Such a step is one more indication that the Nazis are not merely using the Jews as pawns in the struggle for their political objectives but are really working to create ill feeling against Jews everywhere, in the hope of eventually destroying the Jewish people.

We may, however, look forward if not in the near, yet in the distant future, to an amelioration of these savage conditions. The rage against the Hebrew Bible, which has brought about an attack on Christianity by the Nazi Neo-Pagans, is having repercussions which may force a retreat on that important issue. More immediate is the declaration of the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs concerning the impossibility of dealing with nations who by continued unilateral denunciation of treaties destroy the possibility of comity among the family of nations.

In connection with the German situation, officers of your Committee have conferred with, and made suggestions to, representatives of the World Council on German Jewry, which is coordinating the efforts of various Jewish communities on behalf of refugees from Germany. Your Committee is in continuous touch with a great many of these efforts and its officers devote much of their time and attention to these as well as other activities which are calculated to bring relief to the stricken Jewish community of Germany.

Petition to League of Nations

Encouraged by the remarkable world-wide response to the Letter of Resignation presented a year ago by Mr. James G. McDonald, the High Commissioner for German Refugees, to the Council of the League of Nations, your Committee considered means of symbolizing this response and bringing this question before the League of Nations Assembly which would convene in September, 1936. The B'nai B'rith had, in October, 1935, suggested the submission of a Petition to protest against the Nuremberg Laws. A Petition, based upon a legal and historical study made at the joint request and cost of the American Jewish Committee and the Conference on Jewish Relations, by two experts in international law and history, Melvin M. Fagen

of the Committee's staff and Prof. Oscar Janowsky of the College of the City of New York, was drafted and submitted to the Joint Consultative Council at its meeting in March, 1936. The Petition showed that, in applying its racial legislation, the German Government had violated important principles of international law and created serious international problems, and that there were ample precedents for action by states demanding a discontinuance of such practices in denial of basic human rights. It was hoped that if conditions did not permit the placing of the Petition on the Agenda of the League Assembly, the publicity attending the submission of the Petition would nevertheless serve to bring the Nazi violations of fundamental principles of civilized life again before the bar of world public opinion.

At its meeting in March, the Joint Council considered and approved the proposal for a Petition to the September Assembly of the League. Professor Morris R. Cohen, chairman of the Conference on Jewish Relations, was named as a Committee of One to secure the opinions of outstanding legal authorities on the general merits of the argument. He subsequently reported that the document had received the commendation and support of a number of experts who had read it. It was then agreed that an appeal be addressed to governments of State Members of the League to bring this Petition and the questions raised in the McDonald Letter before the League of Nations Assembly, and it was suggested that a committee of three, comprising Mr. Neville Laski, the President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, representative of the Jewish Agency of Palestine at Geneva and Mr. Morris D. Waldman, the Secretary of your Committee, be requested to initiate steps to secure the support of a number of states, particularly those which feared a renewed immigration from Germany following the Olympic Games.

The Secretary of your Committee, in the course of his visit abroad, instituted steps in the direction of obtaining governmental support, and with the aid of Mr. Laski, enlisted the cooperation of the leaders of such European organizations as were free to participate in this effort. Dr. Goldmann extended to Messrs. Laski and Waldman hearty assurances of his cooperation.

Late in July, a representative of a European government stated to the representative of this Committee that he was assured that his government was prepared to submit the Petition to the Secretary-General of the League, for transmission to the Assembly. This representative urged that an announcement regarding the matter be given to the press.

Upon the return to the United States of the Secretary of your Committee on July 29, a meeting of the Joint Consultative Council was held to receive an oral report and the matter was discussed. The representatives of the American Jewish Committee and of the B'nai B'rith deemed it important that immediate action be taken; the representatives of the American Jewish Congress stated they were not in a position to act in the matter because of the absence abroad of several of their leading representatives. The representatives of the Committee and of the B'nai B'rith, acting jointly with the American Christian Committee for German Refugees, thereafter on August 3, 1936, issued a press notice regarding the Petition.

Other organizations joined with these three bodies in signing this Petition, notably the following: Comité Voor Bijsondere Joodsche Belangen (Committee for Jewish Affairs) of the Netherlands, The International Federation of Trade Unions, The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, la Ligue des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen (League for the Rights of Man and the Citizen), le Comité National de Secours aux Réfugiés Allemands (National Committee for the Aid of German Refugees), le Comité Central d'Assistance aux Emigrants Juifs (Central Committee for the Aid of Jewish Emigrants), le Comité Pour la Défense des Droits des Israélites en Europe Centrale et Orientale (Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Israelites in Central and Eastern Europe).

Because of the troubled international situation arising out of the Spanish crisis, the government which, it was confidently expected, would submit the Petition to the League, felt unable to do so and suggested that the Petition be transmitted as a private one to the President of the Assembly. Inasmuch as efforts to secure the sponsorship of another government, within the short time remaining for such action, would not be successful, the representatives

of the signatory organizations decided to follow the course suggested. On September 30, the President of the Assembly consented to receive a delegation of the signatory organizations which pointed out to him that public opinion throughout the world was anxious that the League take some action to conform with Mr. McDonald's plea and to treat the causes which create the refugee situation. In his reply the President assured the delegation that while the League would continue its work on behalf of refugees, yet, at a time when it was deemed to be impossible to bring before the Assembly any but the humanitarian questions raised in Mr. McDonald's letter, the Assembly could not discuss a Petition which deals exclusively with questions of international politics.

Although the time was not opportune to secure the discussion of these questions by the League of Nations, yet the effort had important results. Wide international publicity was again given to the Nazi assault on civilization. Many important organizations and a large number of influential individuals approved and supported the Petition. Furthermore, in that document are compiled and discussed universally recognized principles of international law which may, at a more favorable time, be the basis for that action which Mr. McDonald suggested in his letter of resignation, when he said:

"The developments since 1933, and in particular those following the Nuremberg legislation, call for fresh collective action in regard to the problem created by persecution in Germany. The moral authority of the League of Nations and of States Members of the League must be directed towards a determined appeal to the German Government in the name of humanity and of the principles of the public law of Europe. They must ask for a modification of policies which constitute a source of unrest and perplexity in the world, a challenge to the conscience of mankind, and a menace to the legitimate interests of the States affected by the immigration of German refugees."

At the annual meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations in September, 1936, Sir Neill Malcolm, who

had replaced Mr. McDonald as High Commissioner for German Refugees, was appointed to continue his work until 1938, when the Assembly will be called upon "to determine the general principles which after that year should govern the attitude of the League toward the refugee problem as a whole." Your Committee was informed by High Commissioner Malcolm of the new Convention signed at Geneva in July, 1936, establishing an international agreement on legal security for refugees from Germany. This arrangement was signed by Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Norway, and Switzerland. It came into force on August 4, 1936. Your Committee has expressed to the High Commissioner its readiness to assist wherever possible in the task which he has before him.

The situation in the United States of the refugees from Germany, and the conditions of their entry, have engaged the attention of a Coordinating Committee for German Refugees with which your Committee has been in close contact. With the splendid cooperation of the Department of State and the Department of Labor, particularly Secretary Hull, Secretary Perkins and the late Commissioner of Immigration, Daniel W. MacCormack, this Committee has continued to facilitate the establishment and security of German refugees in this country. The valuable and self-sacrificing collaboration of Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain of Columbia University has greatly added to the effectiveness of the work which is being carried on for the German refugees in the United States.

The Jewish Situation in Poland

The Jews of Poland have been faced, during the past year, with the aggravation of a condition that has long been tragic. Added to their acute economic distress is the open boycott of Jewish business and trades, conducted by Jew-baiting factions; the physical violence of sporadic anti-Jewish attacks and, more recently, the Government's espousal of an agitation for the mass emigration of Polish Jews.

The poverty of the masses of Polish Jewry has assumed dreadful proportions. Although the non-Jewish citizens of Poland are also suffering from the economic limitations

of the country, the situation of the Jews is far worse, for their hardships are intensified by the boycott activity conducted against them by anti-Jewish factions. The racist propaganda disseminated by these groups is undermining the foundations of the Polish Jewish community.

We recognize that the Government's position in the face of this condition is difficult. Nevertheless, the very fact that the spasmodic attempts of the authorities to put a stop to the more violent aspects of Jew-baiting have been of little avail, has encouraged Polish Jew-baiters to carry on their activities with renewed vigor. The Government's "hands-off" policy on internal competition has been construed by the anti-Semitic elements as approval of their economic boycott. We earnestly hope that the government will take a firm stand against the anti-Jewish agitation. We believe such a stand will benefit all the people of Poland.

In some places the local authorities appear by indifference and inaction to have aided and abetted anti-Jewish activity. Thus, during the first half of 1936, when a wave of violent anti-Jewish riots broke out in Poland, the local authorities were notably remiss in preventing the excesses, even when they had been warned long in advance. Their half-hearted and perfunctory efforts to quell riots after they broke out were plainly insincere. The leniency displayed by the courts in the punishment of the hooligans and their severity in punishing Jews who had, in defending themselves, killed or injured their assailants, has thrown the Jewish population into despair.

During the early part of the past year, the daily cables from Poland were filled with reports of new outbreaks. Most tragic of these was the Przytyk riot in March, in which three Jews were killed and scores injured. Many days in advance the authorities had been warned, yet no preventive precautions were taken. Indeed, the district commissioner replied to a Jewish delegation complaining about the situation: "What do you Jews want? Not a single Jew has been killed so far." Three days later the bloody riots began. When this same district commissioner arrived on the scene for an investigation, he immediately declared: "An impartial investigation has established that the pogrom was due to Jewish provocation."

The trial of the anti-Jewish attackers and the members of the Jewish Self-Defense who hurried to the aid of their co-religionists during the pogrom also caused grave concern to Polish Jewry. The sentences were markedly lenient in the case of the non-Jews, and as markedly severe in the case of the Jewish defendants. Thus, Polish Jews find themselves in a position where in some places the local authorities refuse to protect them from Jew-baiting violence, and self-defense is forbidden them.

Your Committee watched the Polish situation closely, and communicated to Polish diplomatic representatives in this country its concern over the developments there. In a letter dated April 2, Dr. Adler protested to Mr. Wladyslaw Sokolowski, then Polish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, against the continued anti-Jewish excesses in Poland. "I very much fear," he wrote, "that the Jews of Poland have had the minimum rather than the maximum of the good fortune and protection which we all hoped they would enjoy. Their virtual exclusion, as I understand, from public employment and from industries which have been taken over by the State and in which they were formerly employed, has reduced the Jewish population to a condition of poverty worse I think than has prevailed at any time during this and a great part of the preceding century."

At subsequent conferences with Polish diplomatic representatives, especially Count Potocki, Polish Ambassador to the United States, representatives of your Committee expressed their profound concern over the recent developments in Poland. It was indicated that, since the death of Marshal Pilsudski, discrimination against the Jews had grown more widespread, physical outbreaks had become more numerous, and, while anti-Semitism had grown more flagrant, the authorities had apparently become more indulgent to such agitation than the previous government. Pointing to such ominous signs as the verdicts of the courts in cases like the Przytyk pogrom, your Committee also expressed alarm at the apparent veering over of Poland to Nazi Germany. Confidence in the present government of Poland was particularly shaken, your Committee declared, by the proposals submitted by the Foreign Minister to the League of Nations, with respect to the emigration of eighty

thousand Jews annually from Poland. Such a proposal, it was said, created the impression that the Polish authorities regard Jewish citizens as aliens, and violated the guarantees of equality of rights for Jews in Poland's Constitution.

This movement has aroused deep anxiety among Polish Jewish leaders, for they fear that it is but a single step from encouragement to compulsion. The official Government agency, *Political Information*, re-echoed the proposal in a widely-publicized statement during August. Finally, in October, Tytus Komarnicki, Polish representative at the League of Nations, made an appeal in behalf of his Government during a discussion of the Mandates Commission. He declared that "Poland's over-population creates a need for new immigration outlets for the Jewish masses, whose economic structure makes it difficult to integrate them in Poland's contemporary social evolution." His demand was for Jewish emigration not only to Palestine, but also to other territories to be newly developed.

Complicated as the causes may be for the increasing distress of the Jewish population, the situation is causing a great deal of anxiety to Jews the world over. If Poland's rich natural resources could be exploited fully, a much larger population could be comfortably supported. But Poland is pursuing the line of least resistance in attempting to shift some of its population on other countries. To single out only the Jews for emigration serves to confirm the belief that anti-Jewish discrimination is a consistent policy practiced in many directions.

In reply to your Committee's protest, the Ambassador declared that he fully appreciated the justice of these complaints but that, since the death of Marshal Pilsudski, the government has been obliged to contend with a tremendously augmented opposition on all sides. He gave assurances that the present Polish Government was carrying on in the spirit of Pilsudski, that it abhorred Nazism and anti-Semitism, that the present government would, under no circumstances, agree to Nazi domination of Poland, and that the present régime was growing stronger in the face of opposition from both Left and Right. Referring to Colonel Beck's emigration scheme, the Ambassador stated that it had been

prompted by the desire of the government to keep the doors of Palestine open to Polish-Jewish immigration.

Your Committee suggested that, in view of the visit of Foreign Minister Beck to London at the time of the conference, it would be desirable that he communicate with Colonel Beck and advise him to correct publicly the bad impression made by his proposals to the League of Nations and avoid, during his negotiations with the British Government, creating anew the impression that the Polish Government regards Polish Jews as aliens. Count Potocki promised to communicate with the Foreign Minister immediately.

The Jews of Poland were greatly agitated during the past year over the passage of anti-shehitah legislation. A bill limiting ritual slaughter of animals for consumption was introduced in the Sejm in February by the wife of the speaker of the Senate. This bill threatened to cause great hardship to the mass of Polish Jews, who eat only kosher meat; it is a blow to the thousands of Jews engaged in the meat trade, whose business from the trade has long been coveted by non-Jewish butchers. Protest among Polish Jews was widespread, and various representations were made to the Government, for in its original form the bill would have forced Orthodox Jews to stop eating meat, or else to import it at great cost. Your Committee had a number of conferences with Polish representatives in this country, with a view to alleviating the harshness of this bill. With the help of other organizations, it succeeded in having the original drastic measures modified. In March, at the instance of M. J. Poniatowski, Minister of Agriculture, the bill was returned to the Sejm Administrative Committee with a request to insert a clause safe-guarding the requirements of the religious sects in Poland. Thus, the final legislation permitted kosher slaughtering but only to the extent of providing sufficient meat to fill the religious needs of communities of Poland, although at so high a price as to make a luxury of a necessity. The definite anti-Jewish bias of the legislation was revealed when it was learned that the modifications embodied in the bill, which purported to limit shehitah in order to prevent cruelty to animals, included provisions permitting unlimited ritual slaughter for export purposes. Thus, the anti-shehitah law has become

another link in the long chain of legislation which has had the effect of ousting many Jews from their occupations.

The gravity of the situation of the three and a half million Jews in Poland at the present time cannot be over-emphasized. There seems to be little hope for an easing of their plight within the near future, for Jew-haters are keeping alive the traditions of anti-Semitism that prevailed in such flagrant form in pre-war Russia, embellished by the racist philosophy of Nazism and practised in its modern and fiendish technique.

Roumania

The situation of the Jews in Roumania today is even more critical than in previous years. The long struggle between the anti-Jewish factions and the liberals seems to have gone in favor of the Jew-baiters. Stimulated and supported, as elsewhere, by the Nazis, the reactionary forces have been gaining strength. The most disquieting development has been the uniting of the Fascist and anti-Jewish groups of Octavian Goga and A. C. Cuza into a National Christian Party. This new Party staged a demonstration of some 200,000 persons on November 8, at which inflammatory anti-Jewish speeches were delivered. These agitators recently threatened to assassinate King Carol and his advisers because of the alleged Jewish influence on his government.

Meantime, the Nazi-inspired anti-Jewish factions come closer and closer to victory over the liberal elements. Anti-Jewish sentiment has spread among the judiciary, the Army, the universities, the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and even among the Roumanian intellectuals. This is due chiefly to the vigorous propaganda conducted by German Nazi agents who work quite openly. Uniformed Nazis are seen everywhere, and the Nazi salute is frequent. Even the Peasant Party, formerly a bulwark of defense against anti-Semitism, shows tendencies of supporting a program that would limit the activities of Roumanian Jews so that their jobs might be taken over by non-Jews.

In the face of the growing strength of these factions, the Government officials have made reassuring declarations,

but have taken only half-hearted action. Even when, in January, 1936, Chief Rabbi Jacob Isaac Niemirower was shot at in Bucharest, the Government issued a semi-official statement to the effect that the attack was "without political character." In spite of the Government's assurances, Dr. William Filderman, President of the Union of Roumanian Jews and leader of the newly-formed Central Council of Jews in Roumania, declared in May that "the position of the Jews in Roumania is growing worse from day to day."

Physical violence continues in many districts, encouraged by the victories of the anti-Jewish Cuzists in the Spring, 1936, by-elections. The courts are flagrantly unjust in sentencing demonstrators arrested during riots. A typical case last year was the riot instigated by the anti-Jewish newspaper, *Universul*, against the liberal newspapers *Dimineata* and *Adeverul*. Hooligans set fire to trucks containing many thousands of copies of the liberal publications, and the riots continued for several days. A number of arrests were finally made, and at the subsequent trial the malefactors proudly admitted their guilt. They were reprimanded and then dismissed. At the same time, five Jewish youths, accused of having burned several copies of the *Universul*, were sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

The Government itself has indulged in discriminations against the Jewish community, despite its many protestations of equity and fair play to all minorities. One of the most notable instances of such discrimination was the decision to end the regular subsidy for Jewish religious institutions, although other religious sects received the same subsidy as in previous years. Your Committee protested to the Roumanian Minister at Washington, Mr. Charles A. Davila. The Roumanian Government later declared its intention to grant a subsidy of 2,000,000 lei to the Jewish institutions, one-third the previous amount. In the universities, which operate under Government supervision, the infamous *numerus clausus* is being replaced by the even more infamous *numerus nullus*; that is, several of the universities no longer admit any Jewish students whatever. Of great significance, too, is the fact that not a single Jewish lawyer has been admitted to the Bucharest bar since December, 1935.

Despite the improvement in economic conditions, the material situation of many Jews is acute. A law was passed some time ago providing for the employment of only a small percentage of non-Roumanians in the civil service. Since, in certain provinces acquired by Roumania after the World War, Jews are considered non-Roumanians, unemployment has assumed wide proportions. Intellectuals have been dismissed, workers can find no employment, and the artisans receive no new orders. The economic boycott of the Jews in Roumania, conducted with the aid and advice of Nazi agents, has become a well-organized campaign to destroy Jewish trade. The situation of the 300,000 Jews in Bessarabia is reported to have been extremely difficult during the past year because, in addition to all other difficulties, the 1935 harvest failed completely, and Bessarabian Jews faced famine.

Even the Roumanian clergy has been active in the anti-Jewish movement. At a congress held last September at Kishineff, under the patronage of the Archbishop Nifon, so many clergymen wore swastikas that the President of the Congress protested against the linking of the cross of Christianity with the hooked cross of Nazism. Yet the majority of the Roumanian clergy continue to encourage the anti-Jewish factions of the country.

Almost on the eve of this meeting, your Committee received word that a new citizenship law is projected, which is likely to deprive a great many Jews in Roumania of their citizenship. Such deprivation would be tantamount to barring many from gainful occupations, and, it is feared, would lead eventually to mass emigration, thus aggravating the already difficult refugee problem. Your Committee will use its best endeavors, in cooperation with other bodies, to deal with this serious threat to the very existence of a large part of the Jewish population of Roumania.

The sad plight of the Jews in Roumania led to a visit to that country by the secretary of your Committee, in the course of which he succeeded in enlisting the aid of influential quarters inside and outside the country, both governmental and private, for the amelioration of this situation.

Despite these efforts there still remain tremendous difficulties in the way of substantial progress in the work of safeguarding the rights of the Jews in that country and neighboring lands.

Other Countries

The situation in Austria has been somewhat clarified during the past year. The wave of anti-Semitism which swept through the country during the spring of 1936 subsided within the past three months. This agitation was unexpectedly supported by some Catholic, labor, peasant and merchant organizations. During the latter half of the year, however, the stabilizing influence of the Government, which is opposed to discriminatory measures and to anti-Semitism, made itself felt. The signing of the Austro-German pact in July aroused some misgivings among Austrian Jews, but these have been quieted by the fact that the Nazi Party is still banned in Austria and that the new members of the Cabinet are not Nazis. The Austrian Government has declared that the agreement does not mean that Austria accepts Nazi theories or German practices, and your Committee is authoritatively informed that the pact does not mean that discrimination against Jews or others will be permitted. Discrimination against Jews in public or quasi-public offices, which was rife a year ago, is still widespread, although there has been some improvement during recent months. It is believed that the Government will not espouse an anti-Jewish policy, and that it will resist any pressure from Germany on this score.

The Nazification of the Free City of Danzig was almost completed during 1936. By rapid and successive steps, the Berlin-directed Nazi group in Danzig snatched control from the hands of the liberal groups of the Free City. The liberal and Jewish press was first censored, and then suppressed. The liberal members of the Danzig parliament were kidnapped or arrested in order to provide a working majority for the anti-Semites. The League High Commissioner, Sean Lester, and the legal constitution of the Free City, have

both been flouted. Riots between Nazis and anti-Nazis during the first half of 1936 were coupled with numerous physical attacks upon Jewish inhabitants of the Free City. In July the Nazi attitude was dramatically expressed when Dr. Arthur Karl Greiser, president of the Danzig Senate, taunted the League Assembly with its impotence in the face of outright defiance by the Danzig Nazis.

The outbreak of civil war in Spain brought with it the backwash of anti-Semitism. Some Spanish Rebels announced that their war was a "war on Marxism, Separatism, Judaism and Freemasonry," and the unrest in Spain was exploited by Nazi-inspired Jew-baiters in other lands in their campaign to link the Jews with communism. The Jews of Spanish Morocco underwent great hardship at the hands of the Insurgents. The civil war also resulted in the forced emigration of thousands of German refugees, who returned to Germany to be faced with a future in the Nazi concentration camps.

Italian Jews were much concerned last September when Roberto Farinacci, former secretary of the Fascist Party, published a series of articles attacking the Jews because they do not "show in a conspicuous way their intention of distinguishing themselves and their responsibilities from those of the rest of world Jewry which has only one goal: the triumph of international Jewry." The articles appeared in Farinacci's paper, *Il Regime Fascista* of Cremona, and attracted world-wide attention. They aroused a storm of protest from Italian Jewish leaders, who denied both the accusations against them and the implications in Farinacci's writings.

Your Committee has received authoritative assurances that Farinacci's opinions as expressed in *Il Regime Fascista* are not those of the Italian Government; as a matter of fact, after several such articles had been published, together with vigorous replies from leading Italian Jews, the discussion was closed.

Great disappointment was felt in Jewish circles when, late in December, 1936, a number of anti-Jewish remarks were included in an article in the *Popolo d'Italia*, attacking

the French Government. While this paper is generally regarded as the mouthpiece of Premier Benito Mussolini, it is said that this particular article was written on the personal responsibility of a member of the staff.

In the same month, your Committee learned that an order of the provincial commissioner of Tripoli, capital of the Italian colony of Libya, had resulted in the arrest of 214 Jews and the public flogging of three Jews for failing to keep their shops open on the Sabbath. In answer to a protest by the local rabbinate, Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor of Libya, was reported to have replied that Jews were at perfect liberty to keep their shops open on Sunday, provided they withdrew to the Jewish quarter; but insisted that if they wished to remain in the "new city" they must keep open on Saturday and closed on Sunday. Upon receiving these reports, your Committee immediately despatched a telegram of protest to the Italian Ambassador at Washington. The Ambassador's reply pointed out that the new rule applies only to the "new city," and declared that "the provision has not been aimed against the Hebrew elements of the population, but . . . has a general character and is required by the progress of the commercial center of Tripoli." The incident is being further explored by communication with the Ambassador and through other channels.

The Nazi propaganda of race-hatred, during the past year, spread even into Great Britain, the traditional stronghold of democracy and of religious tolerance. The Fascist movement in Britain exhibited renewed vigor during 1936, and aroused the concern of the British Jewish community. The British Union of Fascists, the largest of the Jew-baiting groups, headed by Sir Oswald Mosley, has been particularly active, and has been aped by the other Fascist groups: the Imperial Fascist League and the National Workers Party of Great Britain.

Although Mosley and his Blackshirts had been on the decline for some time, they again attracted attention last year, when they held many meetings and demonstrations in England. A number of these, particularly a meeting in Albert Hall, London, were marked by heckling, riots and

counter-demonstrations. During the Fall, Mosley and his cohorts attempted to march through London's Jewish quarter, but the anti-Fascist demonstration was so much larger that the attempt ended in failure. Nevertheless, the violence of the anti-Jewish speeches delivered by Fascist leaders, and their continued disturbance of the peace, aroused great concern in political circles, and was the subject of debate in the House of Commons. Leaders of all parties joined in denouncing the un-British activities of the Mosley group, who are open imitators of the National Socialists in Germany.

Sir Oswald's rapid change from membership in the Labor Party some years ago to leadership of the Blackshirts today, and the groundless rumor that his late wife was of Jewish descent, caused rival Fascist leaders to accuse him of being a secret agent of "international Jewry." The rival Jew-baiters, however, were not as successful in their activities as Sir Oswald himself. In August, one John Penfold was fined and placed on his good behavior by a London magistrate for uttering violent anti-Jewish remarks at an open-air meeting. And in September, Arnold Spencer Leese, leader of the Imperial Fascist League and publisher of *The Fascist* and other scurrilous periodicals, was given a six-months' sentence for statements which "prejudiced the lawful and customary intercourse existing between Jews and non-Jews to the endangerment of peaceful relations." The printer to Leese's publications was fined twenty pounds. Both were charged with publishing a seditious libel and creating a public mischief.

The development of these Fascist movements in Britain has caused the Government to draw up a Public Order Bill. This Bill, which has recently become law, provides for the prohibition of the wearing, in a public place or at public meetings, of uniforms signifying association with any political organization; it also prohibits military or semi-military associations, grants new powers for controlling or prohibiting processions, and sets heavy penalties on violations. The Bill was introduced into the House of Commons by Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, and received the support of practically every member of Parliament. It is hoped that this legislation, together with

the severe sentences handed down on disturbers of the public peace during the past year, will do much to stop the Jew-baiters from carrying on unwarranted attacks upon a peaceful and law-abiding section of the English population.

In South Africa, the Jewish situation is becoming increasingly difficult. The agitation of the anti-Jewish Gray Shirts, temporarily set back by the "Gray Shirt trial" in South Africa in 1934, has been on the increase. The technique has changed, however; fewer public meetings are held, but more personal canvassing and underground activity are being conducted, under the tutelage of Nazi agents. The German influence has become greater since the Reich's campaign to regain the lost German colonies in Africa, which has been supported by some local German residents. Louis T. Weichardt, the leader of the South African National Party (Gray Shirts), has staged a number of meetings, several of which were broken up by angry anti-Fascist demonstrators. H. S. Terblanche, the leader of the so-called People's Movement, has been very active in the dissemination of abusive anti-Jewish literature. So prominent were their activities that the South African House of Assembly debated the issue on May 7. A few days later, however, members of Parliament discussed the local boycott of German goods, and veiled anti-Jewish attacks were made by several members. The boycott question and the immigration of a number of German Jewish refugees have, indeed, been the chief ammunition in the Jew-baiters' armory. A more encouraging development was the passage by the Legislature of Southern Rhodesia of a new Sedition Act, which defined sedition as including "the engendering or promoting of feelings of hostility between the European inhabitants of the Colony on the one hand and any other section of the inhabitants of the Colony on the other hand or to engender or promote feelings of hostility to or contempt of any class of the inhabitants of the Colony on account of race or color."

In recent weeks, your Committee learned of heightened agitation on the part of South African Nationalist leaders, headed by Dr. D. F. Malan, who are preparing a bill for introduction into Parliament, providing for further restriction of immigration. This proposed legislation would in

effect exclude all Jewish immigrants coming from Eastern Europe. The Nationalists have held a number of mass meetings demanding discrimination against South African Jews, on the ground that they are not assimilating with the non-Jewish population. Jewish leaders in South Africa have been profoundly troubled by these attempts to undermine their position.

Another British dominion, Canada, has also been the scene of anti-Jewish activity. Anti-Semitism has been limited, however, to certain French-Canadian groups and to the Nazi-dominated Germans living in the Dominion. Such propaganda as has been turned out, while attracting a good deal of attention, has not succeeded in creating any widespread anti-Jewish reaction. Recently, a group of French-speaking Canadians have organized an Association de l'Unité et de Bonne Entente du Canada (Canadian Association of Unity and Good Will), which publishes a weekly organ, *Le Droit de Vivre*, actively combating the anti-Jewish agitation of certain French-Canadian periodicals.

Shortly before the military coup d'état took place in Iraq, which is within the British sphere of influence, on October 30, 1936, there occurred an outbreak of anti-Jewish terrorism, which was marked by murders and assaults. The Government in power at the time issued a statement deploring the terrorism and ascribing it to extremist elements taking advantage of the Palestine situation. The new régime was regarded by Iraqi Jews with anxiety at first, but they were reassured when it succeeded in putting an end to anti-Jewish outbreaks. Indeed, the new Iraqi Premier, Hikmet Bey Suleiman, declared in an interview with the Baghdad correspondent of *The Times* of London that "the Cabinet's domestic policy would be inspired by its fundamental belief that there should be equal rights and equal justice for all Iraqis, whether Moslems, Jews or Christians."

From South and Central America have come disquieting reports concerning the spread of anti-Jewish feeling. It is to be remarked that here, too, such hate-propaganda is to a great extent inspired by Nazi agents and is most prevalent

among the German colonies in those South and Central American countries where nationalistic dictatorships prevail. Agitation against immigration, directed chiefly against the Jews, has also been rife. Reports of the growth of anti-Semitism during the past year have been received from Guatemala, Colombia, Uruguay, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, and elsewhere. In view of the holding of the Inter-American Conference at Buenos Aires, it is to be hoped that the agitation of the isolated anti-Jewish groups will be curtailed.

In far-off Manchuria, anti-Jewish outbreaks have been reported during the year. Particularly in Harbin, the capital, White Russians have been conducting a terroristic campaign against liberals and Jews. Anti-Semitism has even reached the point where Jewish merchants have been kidnapped and held for ransom, and the entire Jewish community is in a constant state of anxiety. In view of these reports, your Committee lodged a protest with the Japanese Embassy in Washington. Subsequently, your Committee was informed that the Japanese military authorities had undertaken to put a stop to the anti-Jewish campaign in the Harbin press, and that no further attacks have occurred. However, reports of anti-Jewish agitation continue to be received.

Palestine

The infection of Nazi-inspired anti-Jewish sentiment has spread to Palestine, where, during the bloody months of the Arab strike, it was reported in the press that foreign propaganda was arousing the strikers against the Jews and the British authorities. Your Committee has watched with much concern the events of the past year in Palestine.

In August, Judge William M. Lewis, Acting President of the Zionist Organization of America, addressed a telegram to the President of your Committee, suggesting that the Committee lodge a protest with the Department of State against the reported intended suspension of Jewish immigration into Palestine. In reply, Dr. Adler declared that, in spite of its profound concern over the reports, the Com-

mittee did not consider it advisable to modify its policy of leaving all matters pertaining to Palestine in the hands of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, which it has practiced consistently since the enlargement of the Agency.

It will be recalled that members of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee were instrumental in creating the enlarged Jewish Agency for Palestine. The late Louis Marshall presided at the sessions at Zurich and took part in the Survey Commission in 1924, as did the late Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Mr. Felix Warburg, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Judge Horace Stern, Mr. James Becker, and others.

Your Executive Committee feels that it should not cause its members to act in relation to Palestine in a dual capacity. We recognize the great interest of the Jewish world in Palestine and the great services Palestine has rendered in these days of forced emigration. We have deeply sympathized with the trials of the Jewish settlements in Palestine and admired the great restraint which they have exhibited under most trying circumstances.

It continues to be our conviction that the interests of Palestine will best be served through the medium of the Jewish Agency speaking in the name of its diversified membership.

World Jewish Congress

The American Jewish Committee did not participate in the so-called World Jewish Congress but on the contrary opposed that undertaking. On careful consideration and examination of all the circumstances, your Committee became convinced that this movement would be much more apt to do harm than good. This view was shared by a number of other organizations in this country and abroad, including the B'nai B'rith, the Free Sons of Israel, the Jewish Labor Committee, the National Council of Jewish Women Order of the United Hebrew Brothers, the Women's League of the United Synagogue of America, the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, in this country; and the Board of Deputies of British Jews, the Alliance Israélite Universelle of France, as well as responsible Jewish organizations in Austria, Belgium, Holland, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, and elsewhere.

DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

Following is a statement of the more important measures taken by your Committee in connection with matters of domestic concern. It does not, of course, cover all of your Committee's activities, limiting itself to such measures as are of outstanding and timely importance.

Educational Work of the Committee

Your Committee has long felt that anti-Jewish prejudice must be combated in terms of a long-range educational program, instead of attempting to take hasty makeshift measures in time of crisis. It is now generally acknowledged that anti-Semitism is a manifestation of the spirit of dictatorship, which first attacks the weakest—the Jews—and then proceeds to destroy all liberty. In our own country, anti-Semitism is not merely an attack upon American Jews, but also an attack upon all American institutions. More and more, the American people, Jews and non-Jews, have come to realize this fact, and are identifying themselves with all attempts to combat un-American and anti-American movements. Like all who fight against religious and racial prejudice, they believe that the Constitutional system of American free government contains the greatest guarantees of liberty for all. Your Committee, adhering to these fundamental views, has continued to carry on its wide educational activities.

As in the past, the aims of this work have been two-fold: first, to keep our countrymen informed of what is going on in Germany under the Hitler régime, and second, to promote, in every possible manner and with the cooperation of all other organizations engaged in similar activities, a healthy relationship among all the American people.

This comprehensive program of public education has been conducted according to a carefully laid out plan, employing all the various media of education, including the press, radio, motion pictures, and other means. The work is carried on by a special staff of competent experts whose time is fully occupied not only with routine duties, but also with

consideration of new problems which come up every day. Many of the members of the Committee, in various parts of the country, cooperate in these activities.

In its work of watching the anti-Jewish agitation in the United States, your Committee has compiled an index of anti-Jewish individuals, organizations and periodicals. At the time this index was compiled, there were several hundred men and women classified as active anti-Semitic agitators; more than a hundred periodicals publishing anti-Jewish material; and as many organizations either openly or covertly anti-Jewish in purpose.

The research division has continued its work of collecting information, clippings, books, magazines, on all matters of Jewish interest, so that it is ready, whenever called upon, to furnish background material for new developments and emergencies in Jewish life. This division has also kept up its cooperation with the Jewish Central Information Office in Amsterdam.

In carrying out its educational work, your Committee has engaged in the publication and distribution of a large number of books, pamphlets, and informative documents of all kinds, both to the press and to individuals. In addition, it has engaged in the preparation of radio addresses, special celebrations, educational studies, press material, and other types of educational activities.

In connection with patriotic celebrations, your Committee has received a communication from the Hon. Sol Bloom, Director General of the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, announcing that the 150th anniversary of the formation of the Constitution of the United States will be celebrated beginning September 17th, 1937, and continuing through April 30, 1939. The celebration will be nationwide in scope, historical and educational in character, stressing especially the background of the Constitution and the interesting period of its formation and ratification. Your Committee suggests that a resolution be adopted at this meeting, expressing full support for the celebration of the anniversary of a document that has stood firm as a guarantee of freedom of religion, freedom of speech and freedom of the press throughout the history of the United States.

Recently, the Educational Department was expanded under the supervision of a Survey Committee of members of your Executive Committee and others enlisted in the work for the purpose of enlarging this program to the greatest possible extent, and for improving the methods of co-operation between Jewish and non-Jewish organizations wholly or partly interested in the same objectives.

Good Will Movement

During the past year, the Good Will movement took on added strength. The National Conference of Jews and Christians was again markedly effective in these activities, with its sponsoring of the celebration of Brotherhood Day and holding of four Institutes of Human Relations, at Blue Ridge, N. C.; Rocky Mountain National Park; Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin; and the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn.

The Christian churches have been very much alive to the dangers of distrust and misunderstanding among the various groups in American life, and have been active in their attempt to pave the way for good will between Jews and Christians. As in other years, a good will tour was undertaken during 1936 by Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, director of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, Father Michael J. Ahern of Weston College, and Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron of Baltimore. The National Conference of Jews and Christians also sponsored the third annual observance of Brotherhood Day on February 22 and 23, 1936. The Day was celebrated far and wide, and culminated in a nationwide radio broadcast of addresses by President Roosevelt, former Vice-President Charles G. Dawes, Michael Francis Doyle of Philadelphia, an outstanding Catholic, and Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of your Committee.

The National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery, composed of more than 400 Catholics, Protestants and Jews, has been vigorous in its endeavor to bring, using its words, "the minds and hearts of men back to the consciousness of the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the sanctions of religion, loyalty to and support of, our

religious institutions and the worship of God in church and synagogue."

Mention should also be made of the appeal issued in December, 1936, by representatives of the five synods of the American Lutheran Conference, calling upon Lutheran pastors and church leaders to "take a firm stand against slander and falsehood" disseminated against the Jews in America, and deploring "anti-Semitism in whatever form it may take as incompatible with the doctrines of the Bible and hostile to the confession and teaching of the Lutheran Church as well as inconsistent with our heritage of liberty and fair play." The representatives of the synods, which consist of 4,060 pastors, 6,251 congregations, and 2,396,623 members, called upon your Committee to make this appeal public in the Jewish press.

We are confident of the good effects of such widespread good will activities. Your Committee will continue to work with all other organizations sincerely desiring to spread the message of good will among all men.

Immigration

A number of legislative matters in Washington have received the attention of your Committee during the past year. Your Committee was interested in several bills introduced into Congress last spring, particularly the Kerr-Coolidge Bill which, while providing for deportation of criminals and other undesirable aliens, contained provisions tending to remove certain hardships affecting innocent resident aliens. Although this bill failed to pass the last (74th) Congress, your Committee, together with many other organizations, has continued its efforts to create favorable sentiment for such legislation.

Your Committee has also bent every effort to alleviate the plight of the "hardship cases" among aliens, created by the strictness of the present laws pertaining to illegal and other immigrants residing in this country. These laws require the Department of State to begin deportation proceedings against a number of law-abiding residents, in many cases breaking up families and throwing individuals upon the public relief rolls. Your Committee has been active in attempting to ease this situation and has urged members to

request their Congressmen to appeal to the Secretary of Labor to stay the proceedings until Congress takes action on the matter. In this connection, your Committee wishes to express its gratitude to Secretary Perkins and to pay a tribute of appreciation to the memory of the late Commissioner of Immigration MacCormack for their sympathy and aid.

The American Jewish Year Book

As has been the case each year since 1909, the current volume of the American Jewish Year Book, issued last September by the Jewish Publication Society of America, was compiled in the office of your Committee. This is the eighteenth volume to be edited by the Assistant Secretary of the Committee. Among the special articles included in this issue are "Julius S. Weyl, A Biographical Appreciation," by David J. Galter; "Twenty-Five Years of Jewish Education in the United States," by Israel S. Chipkin; "The Migration of Jews in Recent Years," by John L. Bernstein; and "Nazi-Germany and the Jews: An Annotated Bibliography," by Joshua Bloch. In addition to the detailed Review of the Year 5696, Volume 38 contains the usual directories and lists, together with the Twenty-Ninth Annual Report of this Committee.

Census of Jewish Congregations

In cooperation with the United States Bureau of Census, your Committee is again directing the special census of Jewish congregations, to be taken in conjunction with the current decennial census of religious bodies conducted by the Government. Dr. Harry S. Linfield has been appointed United States Special Agent for this purpose, and Professor Morris R. Cohen of the College of the City of New York; Dr. Louis I. Dublin, a Vice-President and the chief statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Dr. Harry G. Friedman, statistician; and Dr. Alvin Johnson, director of the New School for Social Research, have been good enough to agree to serve as a committee of experts to assure accurate and authoritative results. The Conference on Jewish Relations has also cooperated in this activity. The work will include a survey of religious and other Jewish

bodies; a census of Jews residing in communities having congregations, as well as in those without congregations; the preparation of a report on the Jewish congregations and their work, for incorporation in the published results of the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies; a report on the congregational and non-congregational Jewish societies of the country; a report on the number of Jews in the United States and their distribution by states and minor divisions; and the publication and distribution of these reports.

Cooperation With Other Organizations

As in past years, your Committee continued to cooperate and exchange information with other organizations engaged in similar activities. We have been in close touch with the Board of Deputies of British Jews, as well as with the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board and the Anglo-Jewish Association. Other foreign organizations with which we have been in contact include the Alliance Israélite Universelle, the Jewish Colonization Association, the Canadian Jewish Congress, the South African Board of Jewish Deputies, the Schweizer Israelitische Gemeindebund, the Jewish Central Information Office at Amsterdam, and many others. Your Committee has at all times been in contact with its affiliated organizations, and on many occasions it has cooperated with them in various activities.

As has been mentioned above, the Secretary of the Committee spent several months abroad during 1936, in the course of which he conferred with representatives of many Jewish organizations.

Many of the Committee's actions in connection with overseas problems have been taken with the knowledge of other organizations, through the medium of the Joint Consultative Council, established in June, 1933. As in previous years, representatives of the Committee have, through the Joint Council, exchanged views with the representatives of the American Jewish Congress and the B'nai B'rith. Your Committee has also consulted with and enjoyed the cooperation of a number of organizations, particularly the B'nai B'rith and its Anti-Defamation League, which kept in touch with the work of our educational department; the Jewish Labor Committee, the National Council of Jewish Women.

the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), the Conference on Jewish Relations, and many others, Jewish and non-Jewish. Your Committee desires to express its appreciation of the hearty cooperation which it has received in many directions from these bodies.

This report has summarized, in as brief a form as possible, some of the more important matters to which your Executive Committee devoted its attention during the past year. Ever since its foundation thirty years ago, your Committee has attempted to carry out the duties imposed upon it faithfully and conscientiously.

In 1936, as in the past years, we have worked together with all the forces for good in this country, in the age-old struggle for the betterment of the conditions under which men live together and work together. The thought has always been present in our minds that the principles of democracy, of liberty, and of justice for all, are the principles which must guide any organization working for the welfare of the Jewish community. With us in this struggle are all the right-minded men and women of the world, the enlightened press, the clergy, and all the forces that make for the preservation of civilization's benefits and the righting of its wrongs. With thirty years of achievement behind it, your Committee goes forward toward the realization of those ideals which led to its creation—ideals so admirably expressed twenty-seven years ago by the late Louis Marshall, the eightieth anniversary of whose birth was observed last month:

"This organization is actuated solely by feelings of friendship and sympathy toward every class of Jews, without regard to adjectives. It seeks no monopoly in the accomplishment of 'Israel's work in America.' Its members have striven to merge their identity, and to subordinate their personalities. It has always been the desire of the Committee to cooperate with other organizations seeking to reach the same goal, and to attain that millennial state, when all men alike, throughout the world, shall be accorded equal civil and religious rights, and when persecution, with all its train of horrors, shall be no more."

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

REPORT ON ORGANIZATION MATTERS

1. Necrology

The Committee suffered the loss of the following Community Representatives since the last Annual Meeting:

Morris M. Einson, Yonkers, New York, April 13, 1936

Milton S. Florsheim, Chicago, Illinois, December 22, 1936

J. K. Hexter, Dallas, Texas, November 30, 1936

Irvin F. Lehman, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1936

Henry Moskowitz, New York City, December 17, 1936

Frederick S. Wetzler, New Haven, Connecticut, November 6, 1936

Abel Davis, Chicago, Illinois, January 7, 1937

Minutes expressing the Committee's grief and sense of loss at the passing of these distinguished leaders were adopted by your Executive Committee.

2. Corporate Membership

Your Committee takes pleasure in reporting that all the persons elected to Corporate Membership at your last meeting, on January 5th, 1936, and whose names appear on pages 71-73 inclusive, of the Twenty-Ninth Annual Report, agreed to serve.

To our mutual regret, Frederic William Wile of Washington, D. C., tendered his resignation as corporate member of the Committee.

During 1936, the Young People's League of the United Synagogue of America became affiliated with the Committee as a national organization.

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:

Edward Adaskin, Fall River, Massachusetts

David M. Bressler, New York City, *Chairman*

Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, Ohio

Arthur Brin, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Al Paul Lefton, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Isadore Levin, Detroit, Michigan
 William Newcorn, Plainfield, New Jersey
 George Newman, Pittsfield, Massachusetts
 George Oppenheimer, Kansas City, Missouri
 Isaiah Scheeline, Altoona, Pennsylvania
 Bernard Semel, New York City
 Benjamin Stolz, Syracuse, New York

Following is a list of the nominees of the Nominating Committee:

State	City	Nominees
Arizona	Phoenix	Barnett E. Marks
Connecticut	Bridgeport	Theodore E. Steiber
	Hartford	Isidore Wise
	Norwich	Abner Schwartz
	Waterbury	Philip N. Bernstein
District of Columbia	Washington	Simon Lyon
Florida	Pensacola	J. Montrose Edrehi
Idaho	Boise	Leo J. Falk
Maryland	Baltimore	Jacob H. Hollander
Massachusetts	Boston	A. C. Ratshesky
	Brockton	Irving M. Levey
	Brookline	Harry Levi
	Lynn	Henry Yozell
	Malden	Albert H. Wechsler
	New Bedford	C. S. Lipsitt
	Pittsfield	George A. Newman
	Springfield	Harry M. Ehrlich
	Vicksburg	Ben H. Stein
	St. Joseph	Harry Block
Mississippi	Reno	Samuel Platt
Missouri	Camden	Benjamin Natal
Nevada	Newark	Michael A. Stavitsky
New Jersey	Passaic	Joseph A. Feder
	Perth Amboy	Isaac Alpern
New York	New York City	Abram I. Elkus
		William Fischman
		Norman S. Goetz
		Samuel H. Goldenson
		Henry S. Hendricks
		Maurice J. Karpf
		Edward Lazansky
		Irving Lehman
		Arthur I. LeVine

State	City	Nominees
		Edgar A. Levy Adolph Lewisohn Isidore D. Morrison Joseph M. Proskauer Carl H. Pforzheimer James N. Rosenberg Samuel I. Rosenman Wolfgang S. Schwabacher Fred M. Stein I. M. Stettenheim Max D. Steuer Lewis L. Strauss Robert C. Poskanzer P. Irving Grinberg S. K. Bernstein Nathan Appleman Morris Senderowitz Gustav Kaplan Nelson A. Elsasser Jacob Billikopf Joseph L. Kun B. L. Levinthal Howard A. Loeb Victor Rosewater Max L. Grant Archibald Silverman Benjamin Blum Maurice Schwartz Robert D. Binder Herbert J. Gerst Edward N. Calisch Morris L. Masinter Louis Horkheimer
Oklahoma	Albany White Plains Oklahoma City Tulsa	
Pennsylvania	Allentown Harrisburg Johnstown Philadelphia	
Rhode Island	Providence	
Texas	Beaumont El Paso	
Virginia	Newport News Norfolk Richmond Roanoke	
West Virginia	Wheeling	

Though, as usual, opportunity was afforded to the sustaining members to make independent nominations, no such nominations were offered.

In the following communities, in which the Committee receives its support from local federations and welfare funds, the nominations were made by the Boards of those organizations:

State	City	Nominees
Alabama	Montgomery	Lucien Loeb
Georgia	Atlanta	Leonard Haas
Illinois	Chicago	Bernard Horwich Albert D. Lasker

State	City	Nominees
Indiana	Indianapolis	J. J. Kiser
Iowa	Des Moines	Eugene Mannheimer
	Sioux City	Adolph M. Davis
Minnesota	Minneapolis	Joseph H. Schanfeld
	St. Paul	Isaac Summerfield
Missouri	Kansas City	Sig. Harzfeld
Nebraska	Lincoln	Nathan J. Gold
	Omaha	Harry A. Wolf
Ohio	Cleveland	E. S. Halle
	Dayton	Milton C. Stern
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	William K. Frank
Texas	Dallas	Victor H. Hexter

The national organizations which are affiliated with the Committee designated the following delegates for the year 1937:

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, A. S. W. Rosenbach

B'RITH SHOLOM, Martin O. Levy, A. Sigmund Kanengieser

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS, Felix A. Levy

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL JEWISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, Mrs. Samuel J. Rosensohn

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL, Simon M. Goldsmith

HADASSAH, Mrs. David de Sola Pool

HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA, John L. Bernstein, S. Dingol, Harry Fischel, Abram Herman, Jacob Massel, Samuel A. Telsey

INDEPENDENT ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM, Samuel Goldstein, Max L. Hollander, Leon Sanders, Max Silverstein

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, Joseph Rosenzweig

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL WELFARE, Fred M. Butzel

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman

ORDER OF THE UNITED HEBREW BROTHERS, Max E. Greenberg

PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST, A. D. Bearman

RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY OF THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Eugene Kohn

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

UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA, Louis J. Moss

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

WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA, Mrs. David Kass, Miss Sarah Kussy, Mrs. Samuel Spiegel

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

Your Committee takes pleasure in nominating the following persons for Membership-at-Large, to serve for one year:

George Backer, New York

Louis Bamberger, Newark

Leo M. Brown, Mobile

Solomon Elsner, Hartford

Jacob Epstein, Baltimore

Leon Falk, Jr., Pittsburgh

Eli Frank, Baltimore

Hiram J. Halle, New York

Herbert J. Hannotch, Newark

Harold Hirsch, Atlanta

William L. Holzman, Omaha

J. J. Kaplan, Boston

Louis E. Kirstein, Boston

Fred Lazarus, Jr., Columbus

Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York

Monte M. Lemann, New Orleans

Reuben H. Levy, Kingston, Pa.

Chas. J. Liebman, New York

Julian W. Mack, New York

Louis B. Mayer, Los Angeles

George Z. Medalie, New York

Henry Morgenthau, Sr., New York

Reuben Oppenheimer, Baltimore
Milton J. Rosenau, Chapel Hill, No. Carolina
Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia
William Rosenwald, New York
Morris Rothenberg, New York
Henry Sachs, Colorado Springs
William B. Thalhimer, Richmond, Va.
Henry Wineman, Detroit
Leo Wolman, New York

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

(Condensed)

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

The receipts of the Committee during the past year aggregated \$167,797.45, a sum somewhat larger than the funds collected during the previous year, which, together with a balance of \$36,966.33 at the beginning of the year, makes a total to be accounted for of \$204,763.78. The disbursements amounted to \$193,539.69, leaving a balance on hand of \$11,224.09. The audited report will be incorporated in the printed proceedings.

Roundly speaking, the funds of the Committee are derived from four sources: one, annual contributions from sustaining members consisting of several thousand individuals living in hundreds of communities throughout the United States; two, extra generous contributions for specific projects of the Committee; three, contributions in the form of lump sum appropriations from Federations, Welfare Funds and United Drives in more than a hundred communities; and four, bequests. We were informed that bequests were made during the past year by two lamented friends of the Committee, Henry Wollman, and Dr. Henry Moskowitz. The Committee does not conduct public drives but we attempt to keep our constituencies informed of our work through visits from time to time of representatives of the Committee in the various communities, and occasional news letters to the Sustaining Members. It is gratifying to know that the work of the Committee enjoys their confidence and support and we hope that as opportunities for more intensive and extensive service are offered, our friends throughout the country will furnish us a larger meed of both moral and financial encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,

S. D. LEIDESDORF,

Treasurer.

LIST OF CORPORATE MEMBERS BY CLASSES

Class A.—Community Representatives

*(According to Plan Adopted on December 6, 1931)**

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
Alabama			
BIRMINGHAM	1	Milton H. Fies	1939
MONTGOMERY	1	Lucien Loeb	1940
Arizona			
PHOENIX	1	Barnett E. Marks	1940
Arkansas			
LITTLE ROCK	1	Louis B. Siegel	1939
California			
LONG BEACH	1	Harvey B. Franklin	1938
LOS ANGELES	2	M. J. Finkenstein	1938
		Harry A. Hollzer	1939
		Lester W. Roth	1938
OAKLAND	1	B. L. Mosbacher	1938
PASADENA	1		
SACRAMENTO	1		
SAN DIEGO	1	Jacob Weinberger	1938
SAN FRANCISCO	2	Jesse H. Steinhart	1939
		Max C. Sloss	1938
STOCKTON	1		
Colorado			
DENVER	1	Charles Rosenbaum	1938
PUEBLO	1		
Connecticut			
ANSONIA	1		
BRIDGEPORT	1	Theodore E. Steiber	1940
DANBURY	1	Nathan Spiro	1939
HARTFORD	2	William P. Haas	1939
		Isidore Wise	1940
MERIDEN	1		
NEW BRITAIN	1	Morris D. Saxe	1938
NEW HAVEN	2		
NEW LONDON	1	Ezekiel Spitz	1938
NORWALK	1		
NORWICH	1	Abner Schwartz	1940
STAMFORD	1	Abraham Wofsey	1938
WATERBURY	1	Philip N. Bernstein	1940

* Include Rock Island, and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
Delaware			
WILMINGTON	1	Aaron Finger	1939
District of Columbia			
WASHINGTON	1	Simon Lyon	1940
Florida			
JACKSONVILLE	1	Morton R. Hirschberg	1938
MIAMI	1	D. J. Apte	1938
PENSACOLA	1	J. M. Edrehi	1940
TAMPA	1	Ernest Maas	1938
Georgia			
ATLANTA	1	Leonard Haas	1940
SAVANNAH	1	Edmund H. Abrahams	1939
Idaho			
BOISE	1	Leo J. Falk	1940
Illinois			
CHICAGO	13	James H. Becker Joseph L. Block James Davis Max Epstein Alfred K. Foreman A. Richard Frank Bernard Horwich Sol Kline Albert D. Lasker Jacob M. Loeb Frank L. Sulzberger	1939 1939 1939 1939 1938 1938 1940 1939 1940 1939 1938
EAST ST. LOUIS	1		
OAK PARK	1		
PEORIA	1	W. B. Woolner	1938
ROCK ISLAND (Tri-Cities*)	1	Abraham W. Gellman	1939
WAUKEGAN	1		
Indiana			
EVANSVILLE	1		
FORT WAYNE	1	Nathan L. Salon	1939
GARY	1	Louis H. Glueck	1938
HAMMOND	1		
INDIANAPOLIS	1	J. J. Kiser	1940
SOUTH BEND	1		
TERRE HAUTE	1	Louis Brown	1938
Iowa			
DAVENPORT (see Rock Island, Ill.)			

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
SIoux CITY	1	Adolph M. Davis	1940
DES MOINES	1	Eugene Mannheimer	1940
MASON CITY	1	Sam Raizes	1938
Kansas			
KANSAS CITY	1	Joseph Cohen	1938
Kentucky			
LOUISVILLE	1	Fred Levy	1939
		Charles W. Morris	1938
Louisiana			
NEW ORLEANS	1	Ralph J. Schwarz	1939
SHREVEPORT	1	A. B. Freyer	1939
Maine			
BANGOR	1	Michael Pilot	1938
PORTLAND	1		
Maryland			
BALTIMORE	2	Jacob H. Hollander	1940
		Sidney Lansburgh	1938
Massachusetts			
BEVERLY	1		
BOSTON	2	A. C. Ratshesky	1940
		James Solomont	1938
		Felix Vorenberg	1939
BROCKTON	1	Irving M. Levey	1940
BROOKLINE	1	Harry Levi	1940
CAMBRIDGE	1		
CHELSEA	2	Maurice Tobey	1938
FALL RIVER	1	Edward Adaskin	1939
HAVERHILL	1	Louis Hartman	1939
HOLYOKE	1	Benjamin Evarts	1939
LAWRENCE	1	Alexander L. Siskind	1939
LOWELL	1	Maurice Barlofsky	1939
LYNN	1	Henry Yozell	1940
MALDEN	1	Albert H. Wechsler	1940
NEW BEDFORD	1	C. S. Lipsitt	1940
PEABODY	1	Elihu A. Hershenson	1939
PITTSFIELD	1	George Newman	1940
QUINCY	1	Joseph B. Grossman	1939
REVERE	1		
SALEM	1	Max Goldberg	1938
SOMERVILLE	1	Hyman J. Routtenberg	1939
SPRINGFIELD	1	Harry M. Ehrlich	1940
WINTHROP	1		
WORCESTER	1	Joseph Talamo	1938

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
Michigan			
DETROIT	2	Henry M. Butzel Julian H. Krolik Isadore Levin	1939 1938 1939
FLINT	1		
GRAND RAPIDS	1	Philip F. Waterman	1938
HIGHLAND PARK	1		
Minnesota			
DULUTH	1	Edward A. Silberstein	1938
MINNEAPOLIS	2	Arthur Brin Joseph H. Schanfeld	1938 1940
ST. PAUL	1	Isaac Summerfield	1940
Mississippi			
VICKSBURG	1	Ben H. Stein	1940
Missouri			
KANSAS CITY	2	Sig. Harzfeld George Oppenheimer	1940 1939
ST. JOSEPH	1	Harry Block	1940
ST. LOUIS	2	Charles M. Rice Aaron Waldheim	1938 1938
Montana			
BUTTE	1		
Nebraska			
LINCOLN	1	Nathan J. Gold	1940
OMAHA	1	Harry A. Wolf	1940
Nevada			
RENO	1	Samuel Platt	1940
New Hampshire			
MANCHESTER	1	Edward M. Chase	1939
New Jersey			
ASBURY PARK	1		
ATLANTIC CITY	1	Joseph B. Perskie	1938
BAYONNE	1		
BLOOMFIELD	1		
CAMDEN	1	Benjamin Natal	1940
EAST ORANGE	1	A. J. Dimond	1938
ELIZABETH	1	Emil Stein	1940
HOBOKEN	1		
IRVINGTON	1		
JERSEY CITY	1	Harry Goldowsky	1939
LINDEN	1		
LONG BRANCH	1		

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
NEW BRUNSWICK	1	Abraham Jelin	1938
NEWARK	2	Meyer C. Ellenstein	1938
		Michael A. Stavitsky	1940
ORANGE	1		
PASSAIC	1	Joseph A. Feder	1940
PATERSON	2		
PERTH AMBOY	1	Isaac Alpern	1940
PLAINFIELD	1	William Newcorn	1939
SOUTH ORANGE	1		
TRENTON	1	Phillip Forman	1939
UNION	1		
WEST HOBOKEN	1		
WEST NEW YORK	1		
WOODBINE	1		
New Mexico			
LAS VEGAS	1	Louis C. Ilfeld	1938
New York			
ALBANY	1	Robert C. Poskanzer	1940
BINGHAMTON	1	C. R. Rosenthal	1939
BUFFALO	2	Joseph L. Fink	1938
		Eugene Warner	1939
		Herman Wile	1938
		Benjamin F. Levy	1938
ELMIRA	1		
FALLSBURGH	1		
GLOVERSVILLE	1		
KINGSTON	1		
LYNBROOK	1		
MONTICELLO	1		
MOUNT VERNON	1		
NEW ROCHELLE	1	Oscar Heyman	1938
NEWBURGH	1	Bertram A. Stroock	1938
NEW YORK CITY	48	Benjamin Altheimer	1939
		Carl J. Austrian	1939
		Edward L. Bernays	1938
		David M. Bressler	1938
		David A. Brown	1939
		Morris R. Cohen	1938
		Abram I. Elkus	1940
		Wm. Fischman	1940
		Norman S. Goetz	1940
		Samuel H. Goldenson	1940
		Henry S. Hendricks	1940
		David M. Heyman	1938
		Stanley M. Isaacs	1939
		Henry Ittleson	1938
		Maurice J. Karpf	1940
		Joseph J. Klein	1939

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
NEW YORK CITY		Arthur K. Kuhn	1938
		Arthur M. Lamport	1939
		Edward Lazansky	1940
		Herbert H. Lehman	1938
		Irving Lehman	1940
		Arthur I. LeVine	1940
		Edgar A. Levy	1940
		Samuel M. Levy	1939
		Adolph Lewisohn	1940
		Wm. Liebermann	1939
		Solomon Lowenstein	1938
		James Marshall	1939
		Alexander Marx	1938
		Lawrence Marx	1938
		Isidore D. Morrison	1940
		George W. Naumburg	1939
		Carl H. Pforzheimer	1940
		Joseph M. Proskauer	1940
		Harold Riegelman	1939
		James N. Rosenberg	1940
		Samuel I. Rosenman	1940
		Walter N. Rothschild	1938
		Samuel Salzman	1938
		Samuel Schulman	1939
		Wolfgang S. Schwabacher	1940
		Bernard Semel	1939
		Fred M. Stein	1940
		I. M. Stettenheim	1940
		Max D. Steuer	1940
		Hugh Grant Straus	1938
		Roger W. Straus	1938
		Lewis L. Strauss	1940
		Sol M. Stroock	1938
		Felix M. Warburg	1938
		Ralph Wolf	1938
NIAGARA FALLS	1		
PEEKSKILL	1		
POUGHKEEPSIE	1		
ROCHESTER	2	Mortimer Adler	1939
		Henry M. Stern	1938
SCHENECTADY	1	Lewis Lurie	1939
SYRACUSE	1	Benjamin Stolz	1939
TROY	1	Joseph Goodman	1938
UTICA	1	S. Joshua Kohn	1938
WHITE PLAINS	1	P. Irving Grinberg	1940
YONKERS	1		
North Carolina			
GOLDSBORO	1	Lionel Weil	1938

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
North Dakota			
FARGO	1	D. M. Naftalin	1939
Ohio			
AKRON	1		
CANTON	1	A. M. Luntz	1938
Cincinnati	2	Samuel Ach	1939
		David Philipson	1939
		Murray Seasongood	1938
CLEVELAND	2	Edward M. Baker	1938
		E. S. Halle	1940
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS	1		
COLUMBUS	1		
DAYTON	1	Milton C. Stern	1940
TOLEDO	1	Sigmond Sanger	1938
YOUNGSTOWN	1	Herman C. Ritter	1938
Oklahoma			
OKLAHOMA CITY	1	S. K. Bernstein	1940
TULSA	1	Nathan Appleman	1940
Oregon			
PORTLAND	1	Julius L. Meier	1939
Pennsylvania			
ALLENTOWN	1	Morris Senderowitz	1940
ALTOONA	1	Isaiah Scheeline	1939
BETHLEHEM	1		
BRADDOCK	1	Malcolm Goldsmith	1938
CHESTER	1	Nathan Speare	1938
EASTON	1		
ERIE	1	Isador Sobel	
HARRISBURG	1	Gustav Kaplan	1940
HAZELTON	1		
HOMESTEAD	1		
JOHNSTOWN	1	Nelson A. Elsasser	1940
LANCASTER	1		
McKEESPORT	1	Herman Levine	1938
PHILADELPHIA	11	Cyrus Adler	1938
		Justin P. Allman	1939
		Jacob Billikopf	1940
		Joseph L. Kun	1940
		Al. Paul Lefton	1938
		B. L. Levinthal	1940
		William M. Lewis	1940
		Howard A. Loeb	1940
		Victor Rosewater	1940
		Horace Stern	1938
		Morris Wolf	1938

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
PITTSBURGH	2	Edgar J. Kaufmann William K. Frank	1939 1940
POTTSVILLE	1		
READING	1	A. L. Luria	1938
SCRANTON	1	Leon M. Levy	1938
UNIONTOWN	1		
WILKES-BARRE	1	J. K. Weitzenkorn	1939
Rhode Island			
PROVIDENCE	2	Max L. Grant Archibald Silverman	1940 1940
WOONSOCKET	1	Arthur I. Darman	1938
South Carolina			
CHARLESTON	1	Sidney Rittenberg	1938
South Dakota			
SIOUX FALLS	1		
Tennessee			
CHATTANOOGA	1	Sidney Marks	1938
KNOXVILLE	1	Ben R. Winick	1938
MEMPHIS	1	Louis Levy	1938
NASHVILLE	1	Nathan Cohn	1938
Texas			
BEAUMONT	1	Benjamin Blum	1940
DALLAS	1	Victor H. Hexter	1940
EL PASO	1	Maurice Schwartz	1940
FORT WORTH	1		
GALVESTON	1	Isaac H. Kempner	1938
HOUSTON	1	Nathan H. Colish	1939
SAN ANTONIO	1	Jake Karotkin	1938
WACO	1	Alex. H. Sanger	1938
Utah			
SALT LAKE CITY	1	James L. White	1940
Vermont			
BURLINGTON	1	Samuel Lisman	1939
MONTPLIER	1	E. L. Segel	1939
Virginia			
NEWPORT NEWS	1	Robert D. Binder	1940
NORFOLK	1	Herbert J. Gerst	1940
PORTSMOUTH	1	Julian M. Blachman	1938
RICHMOND	1	Edward N. Calisch	1940
		Irving May	1938
ROANOKE	1	Morris L. Masinter	1940

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
Washington			
SEATTLE	1	Emanuel Rosenberg	1939
SPOKANE	1		
TACOMA	1		
West Virginia			
Charleston	1	David Gideon Louis Horkheimer	1939
HUNTINGTON	1		
WHEELING	1		1940
Wisconsin			
MADISON	1	S. B. Schein	1939
MILWAUKEE	2	Joseph L. Baron	1938
		Max W. Gottschalk	1938
SHEBOYGAN	1	George Holman	1938
SUPERIOR	1		
Wyoming	1		

Class B.—Delegates from National Jewish Organizations*

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, A. S. W. Rosenbach
 B'RITH SHOLOM, Martin O. Levy, A. Sigmund Kanengieser
 CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS, Felix A. Levy
 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL JEWISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, Mrs. Samuel J. Rosensohn
 THE FREE SONS OF ISRAEL, Simon M. Goldsmith
 HADASSAH, Mrs. David de Sola Pool
 HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA, John L. Bernstein, Harry Fischel, Abraham Herman, Jacob Mussel, Samuel A. Telsey and S. Dingol
 INDEPENDENT ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM, Samuel Goldstein, Max L. Hollander, Leon Sanders and Max Silverstein
 JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, Joseph Rosenzweig
 NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL WELFARE, Fred M. Butzel
 NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman
 ORDER OF THE UNITED HEBREW BROTHERS, Max E. Greenberg
 PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST, A. D. Bearman
 RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY OF THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA, Eugene Kohn

* The term of Delegates is one year, or until their successors are chosen.

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA, Benjamin Koenigsberg and William Weiss

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. David Kass, Miss Sarah Kussy and Mrs. Samuel Spiegel

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

Class C.—Members-at-Large*

George Backer, New York City
 Louis Bamberger, Newark
 Leo M. Brown, Mobile
 Solomon Elsner, Hartford
 Jacob Epstein, Baltimore
 Leon Falk, Jr., Pittsburgh
 Eli Frank, Baltimore
 Edward S. Greenbaum, New York City
 Hiram J. Halle, New York
 Herbert J. Hannoeh, Newark
 Harold Hirsch, Atlanta
 William L. Holzman, Omaha
 J. J. Kaplan, Boston
 Louis E. Kirstein, Boston
 Fred Lazarus, Jr., Columbus
 Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York
 Monte M. Lemann, New Orleans
 Reuben H. Levy, Kingston, Pa.
 Chas. J. Liebman, New York
 Julian W. Mack, New York
 Louis B. Mayer, Los Angeles
 George Z. Medalie, New York
 Henry Morgenthau, Sr., New York
 Reuben Oppenheimer, Baltimore
 Milton J. Rosenau, Chapel Hill, No. Carolina
 Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia
 William Rosenwald, New York
 Morris Rothenberg, New York
 Henry Sachs, Colorado Springs
 William B. Thalhimer, Richmond, Va.
 Henry Wineman, Detroit
 Leo Wolman, New York

* The term of Members-at-Large is one year.