

THE AMERICAN
JEWISH COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT



1938

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> | WILLIAM M. LEWIS (1940)
<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i> |
| CARL J. AUSTRIAN (1939)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> | SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN (1941)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| GEORGE BACKER (1940)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> | JAMES MARSHALL (1939)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| JAMES H. BECKER (1940)
<i>Chicago, Ill.</i> | LOUIS B. MAYER (1940)
<i>Culver City, Cal.</i> |
| JOHN L. BERNSTEIN (1940)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> | GEORGE Z. MEDALIE (1941)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| DAVID M. BRESSLER (1940)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> | LOUIS J. MOSS (1940)
<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i> |
| FRED M. BUTZEL (1941)
<i>Detroit, Mich.</i> | MRS. DAVID DE SOLA POOL (1940)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| JAMES DAVIS (1941)
<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 (1941)
<i>Chapel Hill, N. C.</i> |
| LEON FALK, Jr. (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>Greenwich, Conn.</i> |
| MRS. M. L. GOLDMAN (1940)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> | RALPH J. SCHWARZ (1941)
<i>New Orleans, La.</i> |
| SIMON M. GOLDSMITH (1941)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> | HORACE STERN (1940)
<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i> |
| HAROLD HIRSCH (1941)
<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 (1941)
<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. (1941)
<i>Columbus, Ohio</i> | FREDERICK M. WARBURG (1941)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| IRVING LEHMAN (1941)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> | WILLIAM WEISS (1941)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF (1941)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> | HENRY WINEMAN (1939)
<i>Detroit, Mich.</i> |

MORRIS WOLF (1939)
Philadelphia

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.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

January 16, 1938

The Thirty-First Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on January 16, 1938. Dr. Cyrus Adler, President, called the meeting to order.

The following Corporate Members were present:

*Community Representatives***CONNECTICUT**

Hartford: Isidore Wise

MASSACHUSETTS

Holyoke: Benjamin F. Evarts

MICHIGAN

Detroit: David M. Brown; Isadore Levin

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester: Edward M. Chase

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City: Joseph B. Perskie

Newark: Michael A. Stavitsky

Trenton: Phillip Forman

NEW YORK

Albany: Robert C. Poskanzer

New York: Carl J. Austrian; Morris R. Cohen; William Fischman; Samuel H. Goldenson; Stanley M. Isaacs; Maurice J. Karpf; Arthur K. Kuhn; Irving Lehman; Samuel M. Levy; William Liebermann; James Marshall; Joseph M. Proskauer; Harold Riegelman; James N. Rosenberg; Samuel Schulman; Bernard Semel; Max D. Steuer; Hugh Grant Straus; Lewis L. Strauss; Sol M. Stroock

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia: Cyrus Adler; B. L. Levinthal; William M. Lewis; Victor Rosewater; Horace Stern

RHODE ISLAND

Providence: Archibald Silverman

TEXAS

Waco: Alex H. Sanger

VIRGINIA

Richmond: Edward N. Calisch

WISCONSIN

Madison: S. B. Schein

Members-at-Large

George Backer, New York; Louis Bamberger, Newark; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston; S. D. Leidesdorf, New York; George Z. Medalie, New York; William Rosenwald, Greenwich; William B. Thalhimier, Richmond.

Delegates from Affiliated Organizations

- FREE SONS OF ISRAEL: Simon M. Goldsmith
 HADASSAH: Mrs. David de Sola Pool
 HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA: John L. Bernstein, Abraham Herman, Jacob Massel
 INDEPENDENT ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM: Samuel Goldstein, Max L. Hollander, Max Silverstein
 JEWISH WELFARE BOARD: Joseph Rosenzweig
 NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN: Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman.
 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, Mrs. Jacob Awner (alternate for Mrs. Herbert H. Goldstein)
 WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA: Mrs. David Kass, Miss Sarah Kussy, Mrs. S. Spiegel
 YOUNG PEOPLE'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA: Harry H. Goebel

Delegates from Other Organizations

- MINNESOTA
 Minneapolis: Minneapolis Federation for Jewish Social Service, Leo Frisch
 MISSISSIPPI
 Vicksburg: Jewish Welfare Federation, Felix T. Weil
 NEW JERSEY
 Atlantic City: Federation of Jewish Charities, Harry Cassman
 NEW YORK
 New York: Signa Alpha Mu Fraternity, James C. Hammerstein; Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity, James R. Katzman
 PENNSYLVANIA
 Philadelphia: Phi Epsilon Pi Fraternity, Oliver R. Sabin
 Pittsburgh: Tau Epsilon Rho Fraternity, Francis Finkelhor

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

Mrs. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Antin, New York; Jacob Awner, New York; Abraham Axelrod, New York.

Theodore Badman, New York; Paul Baerwald, New York; Mrs. Grace Allen Bangs, New York; Nathan C. Belth, New York; Robert M. Benjamin, New York; Irving Berkelhammer, New York; Israel Berman, Little Falls, New York; Maurice J. Bloom, Newburgh, New York; Sol Blum, New York; Louis Blumberg, New York; F. W. Borchardt, New York; F. I. Brodnitz, New York; Otto Brodnitz, New York.

D. A. Jessurun Cardozo, New York; Jacob S. Chalant, New York; Armand E. Cohen, Cleveland, Ohio; Elias A. Cohen, New York; Isaac Cohn, New York.

Maurice P. Davidson, New York; Walter Derenberg, New York; Bernard Drachman, New York; Max Drob, New York; Julius J. Dukas, New York.

Nachman Ebin, New York; Isidor Eisenberg, Jersey City, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brooks Eliezer, New York; R. J. Ellisberg, Raleigh, N. C.; Alice R. Emanuel, New York; Benjamin H. Englander, New York.

Melvin M. Fagen, New York; A. H. Fedder, New York; Ralph E. Fleischer, New York; Mrs. Sara E. Fleischer, New York; Henry Fleischman, New York; William R. Fletcher, New York; M. E. Fried, New York; Elisha M. Friedman, New York; W. F. Fuerst, New York.

Mrs. Robert S. Ginns, Philadelphia; Harry L. Glucksman, New York; A. J. Goldfarb, New York; Morris J. Goldman, New York; Arthur J. Goldsmith, New York; Solomon L. Goldsmith, New York; J. J. Golub, New York; Sylvan Gotshal, New York; Joseph E. Grosberg, Schenectady, New York; Jacob J. Grossman, New York; H. K. Guinzburg, New York.

Louis J. Haas, New York; Murray Hearn, New York; Edward Herbert, New York; Max Herzfeld, New York; Rose A. Herzog, New York; Julius L. Horowitz, New York; Joseph C. Hyman, New York.

Carlos Israels, New York.

Harry L. Jacobs, Newark, N. J.; A. L. Jaffe, New York; Herman Jaffe, New York; Leo Jung, New York.

Bernard Kahn, New York; David Kass, New York; Franz Katz, New York; Mrs. L. Kaufman, New York; Alfred Kornfeld, New York; A. M. Krensky, Chicago, Ill.; Eli Kriger, New York; Mrs. Anna M. Kross, New York; Mrs. Isaac Kubie, New York.

S. C. Lamport, New York; Isaac Landman, New York; J. Larus, New York; Israel H. Levinthal, New York; Louis E. Levinthal, Philadelphia; Max Lewy, New York; Albert H. Lieberman,

Philadelphia; A. S. Lipschitz, New York; Dr. and Mrs. Ludwig Lorch, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Mrs. M. Lurie, New York; D. Lvovitch, New York.

M. Manges, New York; Mrs. Benjamin F. Marvin, New York; Alexander Marx, New York; Mr. and Mrs. William D. Max, New York; Lawrence S. Mayers, New York; Louis Minsky, New York; Joshua Morrison, New York; Paul Moss, New York.

Mrs. Clarence S. Nathan, New York; Mrs. Max H. Nathan, Houston, Tex.; Henry Necarsulmer, New York; Murray Neuman, New York; H. H. Nordlinger, New York; A. Nowak, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Louis Oungre, Paris, France.

David de Sola Pool, New York; Bernard Postal, North Bergen, N. J.

Rabbi and Mrs. Marius Ranson, Orange, N. J.; Nathaniel J. Reich, Philadelphia; Lena Reiner, New York; Hyman J. Reit, New York; Louis Rittenberg, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Roodner, South Norwalk, Conn.; Henry Rosen, New York; Joseph Rosen, New York; William Rosenau, Baltimore; Albert Rosenblatt, New York; Mrs. S. Rosenbloom, New York; William F. Rosenblum, New York; Richard C. Rothschild, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Manuel S. Sachs, New Haven, Conn.; Rudolph O. Sanders, New York; Edward T. Sandrow, New York; Mrs. Alex H. Sanger, Waco, Texas; Joseph Schlossberg, New York; Daniel Schwartz, New York; David Schwartz, New York; Artur Schweriner, New York; Herbert J. Seligmann, New York; Ernst Simon, New York; Elvira N. Solis, New York; Max Spenedel, New York; Meyer A. Stein, New York; Alfred K. Stern, New York; Mrs. Horace Stern, Philadelphia; Nathan Stern, New York; A. Strelinger, Elizabeth, N. J.; Joseph Strunsky, New York; Aaron Sverdlik, New York.

Karl Tausig, New York; J. Garfield Trager, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Morris C. Troper, New York.

Renée Verne, New York.

Simon Walter, Philadelphia; Martin Wechsler, New York; Jacob Wolinsky, New York.

Charles Zunser, New York.

MORNING SESSION

Presentation of Annual Report

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

Report of Survey Committee

Harold K. Guinzburg, Chairman, submitted the report of the Survey Committee. At the present time the Survey Committee consists of Carl J. Austrian, George Backer, Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, Phillip Forman, Arthur J. Goldsmith, Edward S. Greenbaum, Harold K. Guinzburg, Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Solomon Lowenstein, Samuel I. Rosenman, William Rosenwald, Richard Rothschild, David O. Selznick, Roger W. Straus, Lewis L. Strauss, Alan M. Stroock, B. C. Vladeck, Frederick M. Warburg, with Morris D. Waldman, ex-officio, and Sidney Wallach, as director.

Discussion on Reports

Following their presentation, the reports were discussed by Miss Sarah Kussy, Mr. William Liebermann, Mr. Sol M. Stroock, Rev. Dr. Bernard M. Drachman, Professor Morris R. Cohen, Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, Mr. Herman Jaffe, Mr. Harold K. Guinzburg, and Dr. Samuel Schulman.

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:

Carl J. Austrian, New York City, Chairman
Henry S. Hendricks, New York City
Bernard Horwich, Chicago, Illinois
Isaiah Scheeline, Altoona, Pennsylvania
Harry Block, St. Joseph, Missouri
William Newcorn, Plainfield, New Jersey
E. S. Halle, Cleveland, Ohio
Harry Levi, Boston, Massachusetts
Isadore Levin, Detroit, Michigan
Victor Rosewater, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Archibald Silverman, Providence, Rhode Island

Mr. Carl J. Austrian, 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:

Fred M. Butzel, Detroit	Irving Lehman, New York
James Davis, Chicago	Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York
Simon M. Goldsmith, New York	Solomon Lowenstein, New York
Harold Hirsch, Atlanta	George Z. Medalie, New York
Louis E. Kirstein, Boston	Milton J. Rosenau, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Fred Lazarus, Jr., Columbus, O.	Ralph J. Schwarz, New Orleans
	William Weiss, New York

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

Frederick M. Warburg, New York

"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 the 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 Secretary was requested to cast one ballot for the nominees for membership-at-large suggested by the Executive Committee (see Office Report), which he did, and announced the election of the several nominees.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. Sol M. Stroock, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided at the afternoon session of the meeting.

Cooperative Committee

Mr. Carl J. Austrian, Chairman, presented a report of the Cooperative Committee, which was formed to consider ways and means of cooperating with other organizations. He announced that negotiations had been proceeding during the past year with a view to arriving at a program of cooperation among the various organizations engaged in combating anti-Jewish manifestations in this country. The four organizations which have engaged in the preliminary conferences are the American Jewish Committee, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Congress, and the Jewish War Veterans. Mr. Austrian announced that, in order to cooperate more effectively, these organizations had recently decided to form an Executive Committee of Cooperation, on which were to serve two accredited members from each of the four organizations, and which was to be under the chairmanship of a neutral person. Mr. Austrian also announced that Mr. Edward Greenbaum and he had been appointed by the Executive Committee to represent the American Jewish Committee on this Executive Committee of Cooperation.

Upon motion of Mr. William Weiss, the appointments made by the Executive Committee were unanimously ratified.

Presidential Address

Dr. Cyrus Adler delivered an address as President of the American Jewish Committee. (For text of Dr. Adler's address, see pp. 617-624.)

Resolution on Felix M. Warburg

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the following resolution, adopted by the Executive Committee, was unanimously ratified by a rising vote:

The Executive Committee records with profound sorrow the death on Wednesday, October 20th, 1937, of Felix M. Warburg, for many years their friend and colleague. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, of a family that apparently had its origins in Venice and lived there until the beginning of the sixteenth century and had moved to Germany on the adoption of a ghetto by Venice. In Germany the family had dwelt for over three centuries.

When Felix Warburg came to America at the age of twenty-five permanently to settle here, he gave to his adopted country a full

measure of loyalty and devotion. Although actively engaged in business and the father of a growing family, he early devoted himself to civic matters. As a member of the Board of Education he sought to improve the educational facilities of New York and was responsible for the introduction of many reforms in the primary schools of the City.

He more naturally turned to higher education, and his interest extended to Harvard University, Teachers College at Columbia, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, the Hebrew University on Mt. Scopus, the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, and the American Museum of Natural History. A devotee of music and the fine arts, he took an active interest in the development of organizations contributing to the advancement of music and art in the United States.

Great as were his benefactions to persons of all creeds, we must here record especially his lifelong devotion to his co-religionists and his endless labors on their behalf. As a recognized leader here and abroad, his wise counsel and inspiring guidance were eagerly invoked and appeals for his material cooperation were rarely ignored. There is scarcely a Jewish institution, whether religious, educational, or philanthropic, which did not benefit by his kindness and generosity. Thoroughly experienced in the administration of relief measures, he sought to increase their efficiency and to that end became one of the organizers of the New York Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies. During the twenty years of its existence he was its outstanding leader and guiding spirit. Through his deep interest in the work of the Joint Distribution Committee he rendered equally noble service to his fellow-Jews abroad. Profoundly sympathetic to the development of Palestine as a cultural center and as a refuge for oppressed Jews in other countries, he shared in generous measure in its upbuilding. During the last months of his life, his courageous leadership and far-seeing vision in the midst of doubt and uncertainty, culminating in the meetings at Zurich in the summer of 1937, contributed largely to more careful consideration, by all parties interested, of the proposed solution of the difficult problems.

He was actively interested in the work of the American Jewish Committee and sympathized wholeheartedly with its aims and methods. His associates on the Executive Committee recall with gratitude and appreciation his painstaking attention to the problems of the Committee, his wise counsel in the formulation of its policies, and his generous support of its work. We shall long treasure the memory of his wisdom, courage, friendliness, and generosity.

With his bereaved family and his innumerable friends, we mourn the great loss which the world has suffered in the death of this noble man.

Resolution on Albert E. Ottinger

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

The American Jewish Committee, assembled in annual meeting, has learned with profound sorrow of the death of Albert E. Ottinger of New York City. Mr. Ottinger was a distinguished citizen who, in recognition of his ability and integrity, was elevated to the position of Attorney General of the State of New York. In that office, as well as that of a private citizen, he gave of his best to the service of the state and of the city in which he lived. We especially recognize the services to the Jewish community which Mr. Ottinger rendered as a leader of our sister organization, the B'nai B'rith. As the representative of that organization on the Joint Consultative Council, Mr. Ottinger contributed wisdom and experience, and helped to promote understanding and cooperation among the organizations represented on the Council, including the American Jewish Committee.

We extend to the surviving members of his family our heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolence.

Palestine

Mr. Sol M. Stroock delivered an address on the proposed partition of Palestine. (For text of Mr. Stroock's address, see pp. 625-628.)

Mr. Stroock announced that the Executive Committee had appointed Messrs. George Z. Medalie, Louis J. Moss, and William Weiss, as a sub-committee to formulate a resolution, embodying the views of the Committee on the partition of Palestine. He then called upon Mr. Medalie, chairman of the sub-committee, who submitted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The American Jewish Committee, at a special meeting held on April 28, 1918, greeted with profound appreciation the Balfour Declaration issued by the British Government; and

WHEREAS, on March 1, 1919, The American Jewish Committee joined with other bodies in submitting a memorial to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, asking that the Peace Conference recognize the aspirations and historic claims of the Jewish people in regard to Palestine, and that the government of Palestine 'be entrusted to Great Britain as the Mandatory or Trustee'; and

WHEREAS, the Supreme Allied Council meeting at San Remo on April 24, 1920, did actually entrust the Mandate of Palestine to Great Britain, embodying the Balfour Declaration, and providing for the establishment of a Jewish Agency as a body authorized to represent Jewish interests in Palestine; and

WHEREAS, in 1929, the then President and other officers of The American Jewish Committee took a leading part in the establishment of the extended Jewish Agency; and

WHEREAS, the Royal Commission appointed by the British Government to investigate recent disorders in Palestine, has submitted a report in which it proposes the partitioning of Palestine;

Now, therefore, be it resolved:

THAT, The American Jewish Committee expresses its opposition to this proposal with regard to Palestine which ignores all of the guarantees embodied in the Balfour Declaration, to wit: 'His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country';

RESOLVED THAT The American Jewish Committee opposes the partition plan recently proposed and, until another solution that will preserve the guarantees of the Balfour Declaration is offered by the British Government, favors the continuance of the present Mandate; and

THAT, The American Jewish Committee expresses its confidence in the sense of justice and fairness of the people of Great Britain and its hope that the British Government will not implement any proposal not in harmony with the Balfour Declaration and the provisions of the Mandate that has been entrusted to them;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:

THAT The American Jewish Committee pledges its cooperation to other bodies, particularly the Jewish Agency for Palestine, to help bring about a just, equitable and workable solution of the present Palestine problem and authorizes the President and Chairman of the Executive Committee to take all steps deemed by them necessary to implement this resolution.

After discussion, participated in by Judge William M. Lewis, Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, Mr. Max D. Steuer, Mr. Samuel Goldstein, Colonel Benjamin F. Evarts, Mr. James N. Rosenberg, Mr. John L. Bernstein, Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, Mr. William Weiss, Miss Sarah Kussy, and Dr. Cyrus Adler, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolution on Roumania

The Chairman introduced the following resolution on Roumania which was unanimously adopted:

Recent reports from the Kingdom of Roumania indicate that its government, under the leadership of Premier Octavian Goga, has embarked upon a ruthless campaign of legislation seeking to eliminate its Jewish minority from the political, economic, and cultural life of the country in flagrant contravention of the Minorities Treaty signed by Roumania and the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, at Paris, December 9, 1919.

We understand that the Government of the United States, in line with tradition dating back to the administration of President Grant, is watching the situation sympathetically and is doing all that it properly can do to dissuade the Roumanian Government from the threatened persecution.

Be it, therefore, resolved that the American Jewish Committee, assembled in New York City at its 31st Annual Meeting, express its appreciation of the steps already taken by the State Department and urges the passage of Senate Resolution 218, introduced by Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania on January 3, 1938, calling upon our government to employ its good offices to prevent the threatened execution of the announced program of persecution of the Jews of Roumania.

On behalf of the president, the officers, and the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee, Mr. Sol M. Stroock thanked the members for their attendance at the meeting and for their support and cooperation.

Upon motion, adjourned.

MORRIS D. WALDMAN
Secretary

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE**

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

It has become increasingly clear that the problems of the Jews never wholly absent from the world scene, have during the past year been thrust into a more conspicuous place, and that those problems cannot intelligently be dealt with except against the background of international developments. Indeed, we cannot expect to serve our fellow-Jews unless we recognize that the crisis facing them is part of the wider crisis confronting all humanity.

The crisis has become more acute because of the further deterioration of international morality, as evidenced by the ominous reappearance of the pre-war system of militarism, secret diplomacy, strident nationalism, and aggressive alliances. This thought was succinctly expressed by President Butler of Columbia University, at a reception tendered to Lord Cecil in New York last November. "There has been a complete breakdown of morals," said Dr. Butler, "a complete turning of the back by governments upon their obligations and their pledged word." The government which is chiefly responsible for leading the world into this condition is the same government that has unleashed a universal attack on the Jews so savage as to be without historical precedent. The Nazi German government has, since 1933, taken the lead in tearing up treaties, in undermining the independence of other states, in starting a world-wide armaments race, and in making war and conquest the supreme goals of national policy.

The Nazi efforts to form an alliance with Italy and Japan have on the surface appeared to have had a swift success. This new alliance has very serious implications for the world at large, and for Jews in particular. It has left the Jews of Austria threatened with a Nazi government; it has spread the contagion of anti-Semitism to an Italy which had remained immune; it has rendered the German Government even bolder in its efforts to subvert the governments of Eastern Europe and of South America by encouraging them to adopt the totalitarian formula.

In connection with the report of anti-Semitism in Italy it would seem that Premier Mussolini has no intention of emulating the Nazis and introducing a program of inter-group strife. In June, your Committee received definite assurances to that effect from several sources, among them Generoso Pope, Italian-American publisher, who had returned from a visit to Italy. Mr. Pope quoted Mussolini as follows: "I authorize you to declare and make known, immediately upon your return to New York, to the Jews of America, that their preoccupation for their brothers living in Italy is nothing but the fruit of evil informers. I authorize you to specify that the Jews in Italy have received, receive, and will continue to receive the same treatment accorded to every other Italian citizen, and that no form of racial or religious discrimination is in my thought, which is devoted and faithful to the policy of equality in law and the freedom of worship."

In Danzig, the Nazi government threw overboard the last vestiges of League control and began to apply the Nuremberg laws, expropriate Jewish capital, and invite Jews to emigrate. Fortified by its new allies, Germany has redoubled its efforts to gain the support of other states and to bully the democratic nations into submission to Nazi demands. Czechoslovakia was savagely attacked by the German press because it did not concede the demands of the Nazi leaders of the German minority; Austria was compelled to sign an agreement permitting Nazis to join the Fatherland Front; Hungarian anti-Semites were spurred on by Germany to riot and to demand the segregation of Jews; and, in Roumania, Nazi propaganda has served to make Jew-baiting a favorite occupation. There, even the clergy, from the Patriarch down, are coerced into abetting it.

Anti-Jewish propaganda is being employed as the spear-head in the organized drive to win other peoples over to Nazi theories. In this drive, a determined effort is being made to enlist the services of persons of German descent everywhere. The meeting of Germans living in foreign countries, held last summer in Stuttgart, under the auspices of the Nazi Organization of Germans Living Abroad, asserted the right of Germany to have the cultural allegiance of all such persons, irrespective of present citizenship.

This means that such persons will be expected to subscribe to, and practice Nazi tenets, including those of the pernicious "Aryan" racial dogma, and that they will be subjected to pressure, emanating from Germany, not only to adhere to these doctrines but also to serve as agents for their dissemination. Despite the opposition evoked in the United States and in other countries by the expressed intentions of the Nazi government to exact cultural allegiance from Germans abroad, that government has recently elevated Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, chief of the Nazi party foreign organization and of its foreign bureau in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, to the position virtually of a member of the government; Bohle's decisions are, according to an official circular, hereafter to be regarded as "ministerial decisions." In a so-called Christmas message addressed to Germans abroad, Bohle said: "Everywhere in the wide world National Socialist communities of our Reich citizens have become stronger and closer. Everywhere our party comrades and national comrades feel themselves as much obligated to cooperate in building up the Reich as in the old home itself."

It is notorious that in a number of countries imported Nazi propaganda is openly and secretly supported by some former German nationals. Recent events in Danzig show how, under favorable conditions, these tactics can be effective. In other countries, especially Austria and Czechoslovakia, the activity of German Nazi sympathizers is a source of constant irritation and internal dissension. Hardly a country is free from such activity. Even from Latin America have come reports that anti-Jewish propaganda, financed by the Nazi Government, was causing distress to the Jews in these countries and is making progress in strengthening the trends to dictatorship which have always prevailed in some South and Central American countries.

The new 1937 imperialism reflected in the German-Italian-Japanese alliance, which naturally seeks to weaken the British position in the

Mediterranean region, embraces problems in North Africa and the Near East. Involved in some of those problems is Palestine. For almost two years, Palestine has been living through a veritable reign of terror directed by extremist Arabs against government officials, Jews, and moderate Arabs; and during the past year Arab violence has surpassed all previous limits.

The British Royal Commission, sent to investigate the causes of the difficulties and to recommend means of overcoming them, minimized the effect of foreign propaganda. The Commission placed the responsibility for Arab insurgence on the alleged irreconcilability of the aspirations of Jews with those of Arabs. Moderate Arab spokesmen have expressed the view that Italian propaganda is largely responsible for unrest in Palestine; and in debates in the House of Commons in December, accusations of continuing Italian official propaganda against Great Britain in Palestine and other Arab-speaking countries were not denied by Foreign Minister Anthony Eden. Indeed, since then, Mr. Eden himself has protested to the Italian Government, and the British authorities have arranged for a daily broadcast in Arabic from Daventry to counteract the effects, in the Near East and North Africa, of anti-British broadcasts from Bari, Italy.

The Royal Commission outlined as the only possible means of peaceful government the plan of partition which is familiar to you. Bloodshed continued, however, as intransigent Arab leaders flatly rejected the partition scheme. Exasperated by Arab terrorism, the British government exiled the Mufti of Jerusalem and the members of the Arab Supreme Council, imposed death and life-term sentences for the illegal possession of arms, and appointed a new high commissioner and military commander for Palestine.

While repudiating the particular plan proposed by the Royal Commission, the Zionist Congress agreed to discuss an arrangement on the theory of partition. The resolution of the Council of the Jewish Agency for Palestine paralleled in some respects the resolution of the Zionist Congress, but stressed the primary and paramount need of seeking amity with the Arabs. The Council of the League of Nations, though not approving the partition plan, did not reject it in principle, and the British government announced that it would shortly send another commission to work out the details of the partition. A new white paper has been issued by the government, which adds to the existing uncertainty. Meanwhile, Jewish immigration to Palestine has dropped considerably, and emigration of Jews to other countries has begun — a factor which has, during the past year, had a serious effect upon efforts to settle Jewish refugees from countries where their lives have become intolerable.

There have been evidences, during the past year, that the foreign policy of the United States is also being modified to meet the challenge of present day developments. In his now famous speech in Chicago on October 5, last, the President vigorously condemned "the present reign of terror and international lawlessness." "Innocent peoples and nations," he declared, "are being cruelly sacrificed to a greed for power and supremacy which is devoid of all sense of justice and human consideration." The President went on to sound a warning against

a false sense of security, and to plead for cooperation among all peace-loving nations. He said: "If those things come to pass in other parts of the world, let no one imagine that America will escape, that it may expect mercy, that this Western Hemisphere will not be attacked, and that it will continue tranquilly and peacefully to carry on the ethics and the arts of civilization . . . If those days are not to come to pass — if we are to have a world in which we can breathe freely and live in amity without fear — the peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort to uphold laws and principles on which alone peace can rest secure."

Not since the World War have the forces of democracy recognized with such clear apprehension the dangers that confront them in the intolerance, belligerence, and ruthlessness of those who sow the seeds of anti-Semitism as a means of extending their dominion and feeding their lust for power. Today, as never before, there has come a dawning realization throughout the world that those propagandists and States which violate the principles of equality and humanity in the treatment of Jews are doing so in preparation for a larger campaign to subvert the liberties of all — Christians and Jews alike — who stand for human freedom and brotherhood.

Although the Catholic and Protestant Churches may previously have believed that, by remaining aloof from political strife, they could escape from it, events, in Germany particularly, have during the past year caused them to realize that forces have been liberated which threaten them with actual destruction. The National Socialist racial dogma, the decrees abolishing or restricting religious schools, the jailing of pastors and priests, the official sanction given anti-Christian propaganda, have all shown that the persecution of the Jews and political dissenters was the beginning of a wider drive upon all who retain as a fundamental article of faith the sanctity of human personality and the supremacy of divine laws.

Even from within Germany have come rumblings of unrest and even open defiance of the government. There is little doubt, if any, that Dr. Schacht resigned his office as Minister of Economics because he disagreed with the Nazi measures for regimentation of German business; it is commonly said that publications attacking the Hitler government have been distributed through the mails; and the church conflict has become so bitter that in a vigorous protest the chaplains of the army warned it might in time of war divide Germany into hostile camps. Over one hundred German Protestant pastors have been jailed, including the popular Martin Niemöller. The Catholics have so suffered from the Nazi oppression that last June, Cardinal Faulhaber told 5,000 pilgrims in Bavaria that Hitler had not saved Germany from "the atheism of Soviet Russia," but that he might better take an example from France, where "Jews and Freemasons sit in the . . . government, but where there is, nevertheless, freedom in the Catholic schools." Recently Cardinal Verdier, Archbishop of Paris, in a public lecture, condemned States that "repressed the essential rights of human personality," and proclaimed that the Catholic Church was in accord with liberal democracy. "Regardless of social and political régimes," he declared, "the Church has never ceased to teach that men are

equal because they are the sons of the same Father and will inherit the same paradise."

As head of the Catholic Church, the Pope on numerous occasions, especially in his address to the College of Cardinals on Christmas eve, made unmistakable condemnatory references to the paganism of Nazi Germany, and the Vatican refused to rebuke Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago when he declared that the German people were cringing "in fear and servitude" before an Austrian paper-hanger, only because of the terrorism and espionage under which they had been placed. On December 25, an editorial in the *Osservatore Romano*, official Vatican organ, recognized that anti-Semitism is not only a menace to Jews, but is also a threat to all religion. The editorial declared that "anti-Semitism of the present era is an aspect of the fight provoked by the new paganism in large sections of international political life." Another evidence that the Catholic Church is actively combating the racial theory of the Nazi Government came with the recent publication of a memorial issued by fourteen prominent European Catholic scholars. This study reviewed the traditional policies upheld by the Church and Popes in condemnation of racial persecution, which inevitably placed the Catholic Church in unyielding opposition to the Nazi racial doctrines that deny and threaten to destroy the sacredness of human personality, the cornerstone of the Christian structure. Reference will be made later in this report to the recent appearance of an English version of this memorial in the United States.

From this analysis of the year's international developments, two conclusions emerge: first, that the democratic states are becoming increasingly aware of the need to present a united front against the aggressor nations in order to preserve peace and democracy; and, second, that the welfare of minorities is today more than ever dependent upon the maintenance of democratic ideals in countries where democracy prevails, and upon the establishment of democratic ideals in countries where democracy is not yet assured.

* * * *

What has the past year brought to the principal Jewish communities throughout the world? How have the rights and status of Jews been affected during the past year by the growth of governmental anti-Jewish discrimination and by the rise of anti-Jewish political parties?

Germany

In Germany, the "Aryan decrees," which culminated in the Nuremberg laws, have practically exhausted the possibilities of further legislative discrimination on a national scale; and, therefore, during the past year the elimination of Jews from economic life was mainly in the hands of administrative bodies, party leaders, and the servile courts. There is no need here to record any of the many instances, published and unpublished, of the Nazi drive in this direction. That sad record appears fully in the American Jewish Year Book, prepared by the Committee and published by the Jewish Publication Society.

Your Committee cannot, however, refrain from again calling attention to the truculence and, at the same time, the naive credulity of the Nazi chieftains in repeating, at the Nazi Party Congress at Nuremberg last September, the false charge of Jewish responsibility for communism. That "Jews and Bolsheviks are identical" and must be extirpated was the key-note of the Congress. But we believe that even in oppressed Germany this catchword no longer has the potency it may once have possessed, and as for the outside world, the events of the past four years have satisfied all countries except Germany's allies, that the actual, present menace to world peace is inherent in the domestic and foreign policies of Nazi Germany.

That, in applying its racial legislation, the German government was violating important principles of international law and creating serious international problems, was shown in the petition to the League of Nations which was prepared jointly by the American Jewish Committee and the Conference on Jewish Relations, to which reference was made in the report last year. This scholarly analysis of Germany's violation of human rights was published in book form by the Oxford Press last October, under the joint sponsorship of the two organizations. Written by Prof. Oscar I. Janowsky and Mr. Melvin M. Fagen, this book, "International Aspects of German Racial Policies," is a carefully documented study of the Nazi violations of the fundamental principles of international law, and the historical and legal precedents for intercession by foreign governments on behalf of persecuted minority groups. The book also includes the Letter of James G. McDonald to the League of Nations resigning the position of High Commissioner for Refugees Coming from Germany, with its detailed appendix of factual information concerning the persecution of Jews in Nazi Germany; a preface by James Brown Scott, president of the American Society of International Law and of the American Institute of International Law; a foreword written jointly by Prof. Morris R. Cohen and James N. Rosenberg; and a postscript by Josiah C. Wedgwood, M.P. Over one thousand copies were distributed to eminent persons here and abroad, especially professors of international law, the embassies and consulates of the United States, officials of the League of Nations, and members of Congress.

What is going on in Germany today is merely a continuation of the process which began in April, 1933, when edicts were promulgated ousting Jews from the civil service and professional life. At the same time, a popular drive was started by the National Socialist Party, with the aid of the Government Propaganda Ministry and other official bodies, including the courts, to extend the application of the laws to Jews exempt from their proscriptive provisions, and to carry their spirit into the fields of industry and commerce. During the past year, this drive appears to have gained momentum and to have become even more methodical and ruthless than ever before. Its continuance for only a comparatively few years is bound to result in the loss by all Jews of the possibility of earning a livelihood, a condition which will force all those who can do so to emigrate, and will bring about the pauperization of the remainder, who will be dependent upon overseas communities for the rest of their unhappy years. In the mean-

time, in order to justify this base and iniquitous program, the unprincipled misleaders of the people are pursuing a despicable campaign of vilification and scurrility against Jews, not only within Germany but also in other countries.

Poland

Our apprehensions expressed a year ago in respect of the intensification of Jew-baiting in Poland were unhappily justified by events during the past year. An ominous development was a more clearly defined capitulation on the part of the authorities to the propaganda of the Endeks and other anti-Semitic groups.

From the time of the death of Marshal Pilsudski in May, 1935, the ruling régime has tried to stem the process of its own disintegration by an appeal to nationalism. With this aim in mind, a campaign was undertaken to unite the country behind the régime on the basis of an all-inclusive platform, purporting to satisfy all sections of the Polish nation. On February 21, this platform was made public in the form of a declaration by Colonel Adam Koc, who had been entrusted with the work of its preparation and the organization of the Camp for National Unity. In this declaration, which laid down the guiding principles of Polish policy, the Jews were not only not mentioned among the minorities but were also singled out for special treatment in the economic and cultural fields.

The fact that the Camp for National Unity was organized at the command of Marshal Smigly Rydz, who is the second highest authority in the State, and that it had received the approval of the President of the Polish Republic gave the new party an official character and identified it with the régime. It is the mainstay of support of the Government in the present Parliament. The acceptance of the Camp for National Unity of the theory propagated by the Endeks and other anti-Semitic groups in Poland, of alleged opposition between the economic and cultural interests of the Jewish and those of the non-Jewish populations, led directly to an increase in the anti-Jewish campaign in Poland, which culminated in the tragic events of Brzesc, Czenstochowa, and Bielsko Bialy.

But as the months went on, the Camp for National Unity failed to enlist any substantial support from any direction. Indeed, the movement met with an ever-increasing opposition on the part of the majority of the associates and followers of the late Marshal Pilsudski, who resented these efforts to make peace with his life-long enemies, as a betrayal of the Pilsudski heritage. This opposition forced the Camp for National Unity to pursue a more moderate line of policy. It does not appear that this forced enterprise will succeed. It was probably the realization that the régime could not enlist any popular support that, according to private reports received by the Committee, prompted Smigly Rydz in October to attempt a coup d'etat, which was foiled by the vigorous opposition of the democratic groups, in collaboration with President Moscicki, who, remaining loyal to the comparatively democratic traditions of Pilsudski, refused to lend himself to the

Putsch. According to the information received by your Committee, the speech delivered by President Roosevelt in Chicago on October 5, condemning "the present reign of terror and international lawlessness," had a decisive influence in strengthening the determination of President Moscicki and other democratic leaders. The warning implied in this democratic resistance to Fascist tendencies has not yet been reflected in a halt in the process of restriction of the economic life of the Jewish population.

The danger inherent in the process is the fact that it has gone beyond being merely planks in political platforms but is being widely regarded as an imperative national necessity. The restrictions against Jews in trade and industry, being devoid of any sound economic justification, must be given a rational basis and made to appear plausible by surrounding them with national-chauvinistic myths, thus elevating the sordid effort to the level of sublime patriotism. German National Socialism is being imitated. An "Aryan" paragraph, for the exclusion of Jews from social, economic, and professional organizations, both local and national, has been widely adopted. The logical consequence is the degradation of their political and civil status. There is danger that the pursuit of a policy of economic discrimination against the Jews may be followed by attempts to deprive them of their civil equality. The boycott against Jewish tradesmen has extended to Jewish workers in the factories. Often enforced by strikes, it is swelling the number of Jewish unemployed. As this process of elimination continues, property and business enterprises are taken more and more out of Jewish hands, and with the loss of each enterprise to Jews, the livelihood of Jewish families is destroyed. A single legislative act, the Shehitah Law, which came into force on January 1, 1937, has deprived approximately twenty thousand Jewish families, who had been engaged in the meat trade, of their livelihood, and the Jewish communal institutions of fifty percent of their revenue. Thus, the Shehitah Law has not only increased poverty among the Jewish population but has weakened the Jewish social and religious institutions in their capacity to administer relief, and made them still more dependent upon help from the Jewish communities abroad.

Happily, during the second half of the year, encouraging signs appeared that the enlightened Polish circles have begun to realize the dangerous path which the Jewish question has taken. The Polish Socialists have been very energetic in counteracting anti-Semitism as part of the general struggle against the rising tide of chauvinism and reaction. In many cases, they have been active in defending the Jewish population against pogroms and in driving off Endek pickets from Jewish stores and market stalls. Polish peasants have also shown disapproval of boycott activities, by ignoring pickets and remaining away from market places in which the stalls of Jews were segregated. Other democratic and liberal elements are beginning to organize an active resistance against the present reactionary trend, convinced that behind the veil of anti-Semitism the reactionary forces have concentrated for a decisive attack on the last vestiges of the liberties and rights of the people. Furthermore, the boycott activities have been carried to such extremes that it is being perceived that their inter-

ference with the normal course of life is becoming intolerable, and they threaten to plunge the entire country into chaos.

The forces working against reaction and despotism in Poland have begun to show a stronger influence in the shaping of events. Behind them is the consciousness that the present developments are jeopardizing the future of the country, just as we are convinced that the pauperization of the Jewish population, which has contributed so largely to the upbuilding of Poland, would have disastrous effects upon the entire nation. From Switzerland, Paderewski warned his compatriots of the reactionary dangers to his country. This warning has not gone unheeded. But the success of these forces depends upon many factors which are beyond their control. The reaction in Poland is part of the general reaction in the world today. The future of Poland, as well as the easing of its Jewish question, is inextricably connected with the solution of the larger and world-wide issues which are now being fought out in the international arena.

The Committee had frequent contact with the Polish envoys to this country, sometimes alone, sometimes in association with the Joint Distribution Committee which, like the Committee, has been paying particular attention to Poland, in relation to its program on economic aid and relief. In response to the Committee's strictures, referred to a year ago, the authorities have uniformly referred to their emigration problem and policy as one affecting all elements of the population and not merely the Jews. The Committee made clear to the Polish authorities that, although Jews of the United States were prepared to cooperate with Poland in constructive directions for the upbuilding of her general economy, which would benefit the entire nation, the responsibility for finding opportunities for its Jewish population within its borders as well as in other countries, is exclusively hers. And, moreover, it was made clear that whatever help American Jews could be expected to give must be predicated on a firm and vigorous policy on the part of the government with respect to anti-Jewish agitation and other similar manifestations.

Roumania

In Roumania, as in Poland, the government has during the past year given encouragement to the parties whose main stock-in-trade is Jew-baiting. Although, in March, the Legislative Council held unconstitutional legislation for expropriation by the state of rural properties belonging to "non-Roumanians" near the Hungarian frontier, there were indications that the government was planning a law to revise post-war naturalizations, and to restrict the employment of aliens and persons belonging to minorities, including Jews. In fact, denationalization of Jews has been carried on without legislation, although it now appears that the proposed employment restrictions have been set aside because of opposition by industrialists and the Hungarian and German minorities. The Government also banned, for a number of months, the collection of funds for Zionist purposes after raiding the offices and meetings of Zionist organizations.

Agitation against Jews has continued with great force, as the government leaders, threatened with assassination by the terrorist Iron Guard, indicated their willingness, for political purposes, to make concessions to that hooligan band, to the parties of Professors Cuza and Goga, and to the Greek Orthodox clergy, who support the anti-Jewish drive. In a demonstration, 280,000 members of the National Christian Party paraded through Bucharest with the help of the Government which had given the marchers free use of 2,100 railway cars. Bar and medical associations and engineers' societies have excluded Jews from membership, and attacks on Jews have been frequent throughout the year. The attitude which the clergy is taking towards anti-Jewish agitation is profoundly disconcerting. Last August, Patriarch Miron Christea, the supreme head of the Greek Orthodox Church of Roumania, made public a statement which was a despicable libel against the Jews of Roumania and a perversion of Christian teachings. Patriarch Christea's attack spread consternation among the Jews of Roumania and was disapproved even by some of the reactionary newspapers. Authorized representatives of the Roumanian Government informed your Committee that the King and the Cabinet deeply deplored and condemned the Patriarch's statement. The pronouncement is none the less a most disturbing symptom of the perversion of religious leadership in Roumania.

It may be surprising to learn that the Roumanian situation presents one aspect which differentiates it from conditions in Poland. Whereas, as has been pointed out, in Poland it is the economic situation which has furnished the pretext for making the Jew the scapegoat, in Roumania economic conditions have been favorable. Business has been good and there is virtually no unemployment. Anti-Semitism is being used entirely for political purposes to advance the personal ambitions of would-be leaders of Nazi leanings. In many other aspects, the situation resembles that in Poland. Though the anti-democratic parties polled a large vote in the recent elections, the democratic forces are by no means annihilated, and the influence of France, the traditional friend and patron of Roumania, though impaired by the spread of Nazi propaganda, is by no means destroyed. The pro-French element, now in opposition to the government, has a strong political and cultural hold on the people, as former Foreign Minister Titelescu's recent election to Parliament by a large majority indicates; the National Peasant Party has pledged itself to fight for equal rights for national minorities and against Nazi propaganda, and has invited Jews to join its ranks; and the courts have refused to condone unconstitutional measures restricting employment. The intelligent, responsible, and patriotic elements realize that cooperation with France means preservation of the status quo, the retention of the large territories, Bessarabia, Bukowina, and Transylvania; whereas an alliance with Germany, which may bring about a change in the boundaries established by the Versailles Treaty, would threaten the loss of these rich and vast territories. Moreover, in the event of a war in the East, an attachment to Berlin would make Roumania the battleground, whether she be a party to it or not.

At your last annual meeting, your Committee reported that, almost on the eve of that meeting it had received word of a proposed law which would have rendered a great many Jews in Roumania stateless. Appropriate representations were made by your Committee to the Roumanian Minister to the United States. Subsequently, owing to the declaration of the Legislative Council that the proposed law was unconstitutional, the Government abandoned the project, but has attempted to secure the same results through administrative process, but happily, as we indicated, with little success.

Your Committee has continued to follow developments in Roumania closely. In October last, it received reports from reliable friends abroad, that Dr. William Filderman, the long-distinguished president of the Union of Roumanian Jews, was being terrorized and his life threatened. The Committee immediately communicated with the Roumanian Minister at Washington expressing its grave concern over these reports and urging that all precautions be taken to safeguard Dr. Filderman from possible attack. That communication was shortly thereafter followed by a visit by your Secretary to the Roumanian Legation. Subsequent reports have indicated that Dr. Filderman is being afforded full protection and is now free to continue his activities on behalf of his fellow-Jews.

More recently, in advance of the elections held on December 20, last, the Committee called the Minister's attention to reports that the anti-Semitic parties had threatened with violence Jews who would attempt to vote, and that the Government had not given any assurances that it would protect all citizens at the polls. The Minister promptly informed your Committee that he would transmit our views to his Government, and, later, that he had received word from Bucharest that all terrorism would be vigorously suppressed.

The elections, which did not give any of the political parties a majority in Parliament, have created a political crisis. The fact that the Fascist Iron Guard and Christian National Party, both rabidly anti-Semitic, polled a very large vote, and that the King has appointed Octavian Goga, leader of the latter, Prime Minister with a largely anti-Semitic pro-German cabinet, does not bode well for the future of the Jews of Roumania. Already, according to reliable dispatches from abroad, the new government has initiated an active and comprehensive plan to harass the Jewish population, to circumscribe their economic life, to deprive many Jews of citizenship, all in flagrant violation not only of its own constitution but of the treaty entered into by Roumania with the Allied and Associated Powers. Steps have been taken to call this to the attention of the signatory governments as well as our own government. Every effort will be made to safeguard the rights of the minority populations, including the Jews, against the desperately reckless designs of the new régime. That the crown of the royal dictator of Roumania will rest upon an uneasy head seems certain in the light of the bitter resentment of the democratic parties toward the violent and unwarranted assumption of government by a party that polled less than ten percent of the votes.

Mexico

Your Committee has followed with serious concern recent developments in the situation of the Jews in Mexico, our nearest neighbor to the south. Anti-Jewish agitation there is essentially a recrudescence of a movement which began in the late fall of 1930, intensified by reactionary tendencies, for which pro-Nazi German elements are largely responsible.

It will be recalled that, in November 1930, upon receipt of word that the situation appeared to be serious, the Committee sent a special investigator to Mexico:

With the deepening of the economic depression, the anti-Jewish agitation was revived during 1932. Again, the basis of this agitation was almost entirely economic, being aimed not at Jews as such but at aliens in general, it was charged that aliens were replacing native Mexicans in certain fields, and were content to work for lower wages. Installment selling by immigrant merchants also evoked displeasure. Throughout the year the agitation continued in a number of newspapers, mainly at the Capital, which demanded various administrative measures aimed at restricting the commercial freedom of aliens.

Subsequently, the agitation quieted down, but the advent of the Nazis to power in Germany appears to have been a signal for a revival. Various Fascist organizations came into existence and carried on propaganda against aliens and Jews, apparently, however, without much popular support. In May, 1936, the anti-Jewish "Golden Shirts" and similar Fascist organizations were banned by President Cardenas, who ordered heads of all government departments to use every legal means in their power to curb the "destructive activities of such organizations."

In October, 1937, a United Fascist Front was formed. In an initial statement, its organizing committee listed as one of its purposes joining with domestic and foreign groups in the struggle against Judaism and Communism.

When proposed restriction of the immigration of Jews was declared unconstitutional, the anti-Jewish bloc in the Senate proposed the amendment of the immigration law so as to exclude "undesirable elements" from abroad. At the same time, the National Revolutionary bloc, consisting of supporters of President Cardenas, were favoring a bill proposing drastic restrictions on the rights of "foreigners." It was reported that the anti-Jewish campaign was being directed by the Mexican Chamber of Commerce for Small Industries and the German legation, working through the large number of Germans in Mexico, most of them members of Nazi organizations.

Late in November, last, President Cardenas approved immigration quotas for 1938. This was the first time in the history of Mexico that quotas had been set up. These quotas are on a national basis, restricting immigration from Poland, Roumania, Lithuania, and other East European countries, to 100 persons per year, whereas other European countries are each permitted 5,000 immigrants per year, with no limitations on immigration from Spain or Latin American countries. That the government was responsive to the anti-alien agitation was

shown again when, toward the end of December last, the Department of the Interior announced steps which were interpreted as presaging the expulsion from Mexico of all foreigners who were following occupations other than those they stated it was their intention to pursue upon their arrival in the country.

Your Committee is reliably informed that there is little likelihood that the anti-alien law will be passed; that there is no popular prejudice against Jews; and that the present agitation has been provoked by groups of merchants who resent the rivalry of peddlers, many of whom, though popularly called Jews, are Turks and Syrians. We are continuing to watch the situation closely.

United States

In his famous address in Chicago on American foreign policy, already referred to, the President suggested that the nations responsible for the "epidemic of world lawlessness" be quarantined, just as, in an epidemic of physical disease "the community approves and joins in a quarantine of the patients in order to protect the health of the community against the spread of the disease."

It is gratifying to note that there were many signs during the past year that the American people are continuing the moral and cultural quarantine of that government which, more than any other, is responsible for the existing "epidemic of world lawlessness." Undoubtedly, the most notable of these signs was the refusal of all but a few of the American universities, invited to be represented at the celebration, last June, of the 25th anniversary of the University of Göttingen.

Other events which indicated that American public opinion continues to disapprove of the policies of the Nazi regime in Germany included the protest, in May, of George, Cardinal Mundelein, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Chicago, against the anti-Catholic drive of the Nazi régime; the open letter to Chancellor Hitler of the Reverend Charles S. Macfarland, general secretary-emeritus of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, published in June; the resolution of the Federal Council protesting against the Nazi government's ban against the attendance of German delegates at the World Conference of the Churches, held at Oxford, England, in July; and, in general, the attitude of protest of the American press against Nazi policies. This attitude was reflected in editorial comment on various events in Germany, especially the vituperative reaction of the "coordinated" press in that country to American protests, and to such innocent activities as the appeal of the American Christian Committee for Refugees from Germany for contributions to a fund for the relief of such refugees.

American public opinion is also unmistakably opposed to the shockingly outrageous practice, followed in a number of Polish universities, of segregating Jewish students. Two public protests against this practice testify to American condemnation.

There has also been formed an American Writers' Committee to aid the Jews in Poland. This Committee has issued a statement condemning anti-Jewish persecution and the "ghetto benches" and has announced a series of literary contests on the Jewish problem, open to Polish writers and students, aimed at bringing the plight of Polish Jews to the attention of the American public and at encouraging Polish liberal and democratic forces.

Another non-sectarian appeal to the Polish government and people was made public on December 18. This was a statement by the American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities, appealing to the government and people of Poland "to put a stop to the anti-Semitic movement within the nation and to review their position in regard to measures to be taken for the amelioration of economic conditions."

The same statement calls upon the leaders of the Churches in Poland to oppose the anti-Jewish persecution and, finally, appeals to the four million persons of Polish descent in the United States "to express to the government and others in authority in Poland and to the Polish Ambassador at Washington their respectful but earnest protest against the present persecution of the Jews in Poland."

Another typical evidence of the fair-mindedness of American citizens was given in a recent activity of your Committee in connection with a Catholic publication in New York City. On several occasions, this publication, which devotes its columns chiefly to combatting atheism, directly or indirectly linked communism with Jews. When the attention of the editor was called to facts demonstrating the error of such statements or implications, the editor showed a commendable desire to correct erroneous statements, by publishing scientific objective articles about Jews and Judaism which are bound to enlighten his readers.

In connection with the attitude of American Catholics toward anti-Semitism, your Committee calls attention to the recent publication of "The Church and the Jews", which is a translation into English of the memorial issued by European Catholic scholars, to which reference was made earlier in this report. It is a strong condemnation of anti-Semitism in general and Nazi racialism in particular, from the viewpoint of Catholic theology. The English translation, made from the German by the Reverend Doctor Gregory Feige, is published under the auspices of the National Attitudes Committee of the Catholic Association for International Peace, whose membership includes some of the leading American Catholics, lay and clerical. Your Committee has been informed that copies are being widely distributed.

Such publications evidence the steadily increasing recognition by Christians that anti-Semitism may prove to be a prelude to anti-Christianism.

The good will activities sponsored by church bodies and public-spirited organizations have for this same reason become increasingly strong. These activities far outweigh the sporadic instances of the anti-Jewish agitation. Your Committee does not minimize anti-Semitism in the United States and is actively engaged in counteracting such manifestations. It is heartened, however, by the fact that our

Christian neighbors, very much alive to the dangers of mistrust and misunderstanding, in many cases imported by foreign agitators, are busily engaged in ever-extending efforts to spread the message of good will between Jews and Christians, and to awaken comprehension of the fact that anti-Semitism is only a spearhead for attacks on all religion.

As in the past, the most active of such organizations has been the National Conference of Jews and Christians, of which the late Newton D. Baker was one of the three chairmen. This year the organization has expanded its program and has undertaken an intensive campaign to spread its message among all sections of our population. For this purpose, it has promoted Round-Table Conferences and Institutes of Human Relations in many cities, and has sponsored traveling teams of rabbi, priest, and minister, who have reached into the remotest corners of the nation.

Most notable of the activities of the National Conference was the Institute of Human Relations held at Williamstown, Mass., from August 29 to September 1. Several members of our Executive Committee and the Assistant Secretary attended the Institute, which discussed, from many aspects, "Unifying Influences in a Democracy." Although much of the content of the discussion was general in character, the Institute did provide a forum for the interchange of views on problems connected with the relations between Catholics, Jews, and Protestants. One of the important addresses of the Institute was delivered by James N. Rosenberg, a member of our Committee, who spoke on the subject, "Group Defamation and Freedom of Speech."

In connection with the recent celebration of its tenth anniversary, the National Conference of Jews and Christians received a message of congratulation from President Roosevelt. His words deserve recording:

"This country is thoroughly committed to the principle of civil and religious liberty. Instead of deploring the variety of racial strains and spiritual traditions which are an inherent part of our people, we welcome them as a token of the freedom that we enjoy and believe that the common life is enriched by what each of these groups contributes.

"In this nation we proclaim the equal rights of all religious groups, whether of the majority or of minorities, and find our unity in a common citizenship. Freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly are guaranteed to all by the Bill of Rights.

"This American doctrine is challenged or denied in other parts of the world today. It is my earnest hope that divided opinions regarding situations in other lands than ours will not create cleavage between religious groups in our own nation. Philosophies dominant in totalitarian States must not be allowed to disrupt the cordial relationships which now exist among Protestants, Catholics, and Jews in America.

"We believe in democracy, a happy combination of freedom and responsibility. Our fathers fought for it and left it to us as our heritage. We are determined to maintain it and to demonstrate

in America the possibility of a community in which men of diverse racial origins and religious convictions can live together in mutual respect, friendship, and cooperation in all those matters that make for human happiness and national well-being.

"The perpetuation of these democratic principles demand, as they deserve, our devotion and sacrifice. We must not hold them too cheaply at a time when they seem to be receding in some quarters where they were once valued. Rather they must be intelligently fostered and bravely advanced."

All true Americans will approve and applaud the President's cogent re-definition in this message of the American doctrine of democracy.

Measured alongside of these evidences of the sanity and wholesomeness of the attitude of large and influential sections of the American people, the activities of individuals and groups seeking to cause cleavages and divisions in the essential unity of America appear puny indeed. Your Committee, however, is vigilant in keeping a close watch on such activities, and in its efforts, wherever possible, to combat them. During the past year, public opinion in America continued to regard such individuals and groups with distinct disfavor and even abhorrence, especially when, in the case of Nazi propaganda, it became clear that its aim here was, as its leader stated "to create a united German front in America." At a mass meeting held in New York City last February, the Nazi agitators showed that they are allied with other elements seeking to transplant alien ideas on American soil. Such exhibitions and reports from Germany that it was the intention of the Nazi government to claim the cultural loyalty of former German nationals, regardless of their present nationality, brought out more clearly than ever the un-American character of anti-Jewish propaganda in this country, and evoked pronounced condemnation from the American press.

A significant example of the attitude of what might be called "the average American" was the wave of protest that swept the town of Southbury, Connecticut, when it was learned that a German Nazi group intended to establish a camp there. Mass-meetings of indignation were held, and the town residents met this menace by voting a zoning ordinance. These steps were followed by the establishment of a committee to "take action against any manifestation of activity by the German-American Bund" in the vicinity. These and similar incidents showed that the Nazi propagandists will find it difficult to convince the American people that their goose-stepping and their race hatred have a place in our national life.

There have been evidences during the past year also that decent and law-abiding Americans of German origin are more and more openly manifesting their disapproval of the importation of Nazi doctrines into the United States. In a recent editorial appearing in the *Schenectady Herold-Journal*, a German-language newspaper, under the title, "What is the cause of anti-German agitation?" the writer ascribes this agitation to the policies of the Nazi régime. He goes on to say, "if Germany under National Socialism desires to save itself from its plight and become great, that is altogether its own affair, which from a political

angle does not concern us. When, however, in pursuit of its goal measures are taken which conflict with, or even shock the sensibilities of, large sections of the American people, then it is quite understandable that a certain amount of antipathy to the German government should be provoked." Among the measures referred to, the writer enumerates: "the dissolution of the trade-unions, of the Free Mason lodges, and similar associations, the censorship of the press, the extremely ferocious measures against the Jews, against Catholics, and the arrest of many Protestant ministers." "What intensifies this antagonism," the article continues, "is the attempt to implant National Socialist ideas into this country." Notwithstanding the denials of individual party leaders, declares the editor, Germany is openly attempting to spread her propaganda into this country, especially among German Americans, in a carefully planned campaign supervised by Hitler himself. The article continues with the statement that American reaction to this Nazi policy will not only hurt Germany but will also serve to embarrass Americans of German origin. It is encouraging that this article was reprinted by other German-language newspapers in the United States.

From many sections of the United States come similar reports indicative of the opposition to Nazi dogmas of Americans of German ancestry. In St. Louis, the German-American Bund was forced to cancel a midwestern regional convention for want of a place to meet, when German-Americans of that city refused to allow their meeting-halls to be turned into centers for the dissemination of Nazi propaganda.

Expansion of Committee's Work

In meeting its responsibility to help protect the civil and religious rights of Jews throughout the world, the Committee has been obliged, particularly during the past five years, to increase its working organization considerably.

Concurrent with the general expansion of its work in various important fields of endeavor, there has been a notable increase in calls for information, advice, and service, which are addressed to the Committee. This has necessitated the enlargement of the general office staff, particularly the number of research assistants, translators, librarians, and editorial workers, and a corresponding expansion of the facilities of the Committee.

The development of the Committee's technical resources have necessarily had to keep pace with this growth. The office of the Committee receives virtually all the important periodicals appearing in the United States, significant clippings and abstracts, and publications issued in several foreign countries, particularly those with which our work is most directly concerned. By special arrangement with bureaus in Amsterdam and Paris, material and information necessary for the conduct of the work are received from abroad; at the same time, our own office serves as a source of documents, statistical information, and other material to the organizations in Europe, which rely to a great extent upon us for being kept currently informed about events and trends in this country.

The vast concentration of textual material has necessitated its organization on a smoothly functioning basis. All publications received are read and studied by research assistants, and abstracts are made of matter of special interest and importance for the executive staff and for members of the Executive Committee. Newspaper clippings, magazine articles, pamphlets, official documents, organizational reports, statistical studies, and private information and reports, together with a select quantity of important books are carefully indexed. As a result, this material is available not only to the officers and members of the Committee for consideration of the subjects that come up for action by the Committee, but also to students, lecturers, writers, clergymen, and other persons doing research. Through the utilization of this material by speakers and writers, much of it is ultimately brought to the attention of various segments of the American population. This service has increased greatly in recent times.

From all these sources there is also gathered the information published regularly in the American Jewish Year Book which, in the past twenty-eight years, has been compiled and edited in the office of the Committee. The Year Book, which is brought out by the Jewish Publication Society^f of America, has come to be regarded generally as the most authoritative source of information on Jewish subjects in the English language, and is so being utilized by men of affairs throughout the world.

The Committee frequently engages in special research projects for which the services of qualified experts are enlisted. An example of such a project, the Census of Jewish Congregations, was referred to in our report last year. In this study, the Committee is cooperating, as it did in 1917 and again in 1927, with the United States Bureau of the Census, which is engaged in compiling a Decennial Census of Religious Bodies. This investigation, which has been proceeding for almost two years is nearing completion; it is expected to reveal many interesting facts regarding the Jewish population of the United States, and the agencies and institutions which carry on the work of the Jewish community. Other studies have been carried on in association with qualified cooperative bodies, notably the Conference on Jewish Relations.

Along with the need for enlargement of the research staff of the Committee have come increased demands on the time, counsel, and service of the executive staff. The world-wide correspondence of the Committee has mounted considerably. There has been a marked increase, also, in the number of people and institutions who bring or send us data and suggestions, or apply for information and advice. Simultaneously, there has been a sharp rise in the number of contacts which must be maintained because of the closer association with other organizations with which the Committee cooperates.

Besides, in response to the growing number of requests from organizations throughout the country desiring to have their members informed of the nature of the problems which concern the Committee, a small field staff has been set up, the members of which, well equipped

for this service, address congregations, men's clubs, women's auxiliaries, and other organizations on current Jewish problems.

Without laboring the point, your Committee deems it important to call to your attention this highly expanded usefulness which scores of organizations and hundreds and thousands of individuals have learned to appreciate and esteem. From hundreds of communities in this country and abroad frequently arrive inquiries on a great variety of matters, to all of which the Committee gives full and thoughtful consideration. The views of the Committee are solicited on matters ranging from simple inquiries to complex legal, political, historical and statistical questions. The information sought is assembled by the office staff, wherever necessary in consultation with recognized experts in fields of domestic and international law, history, psychology, science, philosophy, and public relations.

The trends and interests indicated by these inquiries also serve as the basis for periodic bulletins and news letters issued by the Committee for the information of men of influence in American public life, Jews and non-Jews, who have come to regard the material issued under the auspices of the Committee as authoritative and useful. Such material, frequently embodied in articles appearing in other periodicals without reference to the source, has been extremely helpful in the dissemination of useful information and in the spread of public enlightenment.

This large and varied administrative activity is not an academic enterprise but is carried on for distinctly practical purposes. It is indispensable as an intelligent basis for the measures which the Committee takes in many diplomatic and educational directions.

For the particular task of counteracting the effect of Nazi and kindred anti-Jewish agitation in our own country and promoting a healthy resistance to racial and religious bigotry, the Committee has been fortunate to obtain the help of a group of younger men constituting the special Committee, known as the Survey Committee, under whose charge has been placed a staff of workers especially equipped to do the educational and public relations work which will be described by the Chairman of the Committee in a separate report.

The Committee is ready at all times to cooperate with other organizations in fields that have relation to its activities, carefully avoiding duplication or conflict. We are glad to report that, following cordial support of the B'nai B'rith in the Committee's major policies, a formal arrangement has recently been tentatively agreed upon between our Survey Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith, intended more clearly than before to define the functions of the agencies and to effect closer cooperation.

The Committee is pleased to announce, also, success on its efforts to help bring about greater coordination of effort among friendly organizations abroad, under whose joint auspices educational work is being carried on systematically and effectively in European and other foreign countries.

On every hand we are confronted with problems that require the most careful deliberation, the fullest understanding of the factors

which determine our situation in the world today, and expert analysis of the forces that will determine our future. We are ever mindful of the fact that any decisions we make may have serious consequences for Jews in our own country as well as in other parts of the world. Our policies and methods are not fortuitous and haphazard but are governed by principles which long experience has proved to be sound. Strong as the temptation may sometimes be to resort to special action for the protection of Jews, we have consistently refused to adopt measures that would, in any way, contravene the essential principles of democracy, such as freedom of speech and of the press. We have also consistently declined to permit considerations of personal and organization prestige to blind us to the grave responsibility involved in our acts and utterances.

The manifold activities, here and abroad, of the Committee and its allied organizations are clearly directed toward the task of assisting all forces working for the preservation of the forms and ideals of democracy, which include individual liberty, equality of political and religious rights, freedom of conscience, mutual respect and sympathetic understanding among the various races and religions of the world. We are increasingly confirmed in the conviction that has governed our policies since the inception of the Committee thirty-one years ago that the struggle to preserve the rights of Jews and to insure their security, cannot be successfully waged on a narrow sectarian base. The destiny of Jews is indissolubly bound up with the preservation of the gains of nineteenth and twentieth century civilization. Not by segregation but by common effort and close and friendly association with our fellow-citizens of other faiths can Jews and Judaism survive.

Respectfully submitted

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OFFICE REPORT

Necrology

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

Julius L. Meier, Portland, Ore., July 14, 1937
 Leon Sanders, New York City, August 18, 1937
 Ben H. Stein, Vicksburg, Miss., January 11, 1937
 Benjamin Stolz, Syracuse, N. Y., May 29, 1937
 Isaac Summerfield, St. Paul, Minn., January 4, 1938
 Felix M. Warburg, New York City, October 20, 1937
 W. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill., February 11, 1937

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

Corporate Membership

The Committee takes pleasure in reporting that all the persons elected to Corporate Membership at your last meeting, on January 10th, 1937, and whose names appear on pages 69-74 inclusive, of the Thirtieth Annual Report, agreed to serve.

To our mutual regret, Edward M. Baker of Cleveland, Ohio, tendered his resignation as corporate member of the Committee.

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:

Henry S. Hendricks, New York City
 Bernard Horwich, Chicago, Illinois
 Isaiah Scheeline, Altoona, Pennsylvania
 Harry Block, St. Joseph, Missouri
 William Newcorn, Plainfield, New Jersey
 E. S. Halle, Cleveland, Ohio
 Harry Levi, Boston, Massachusetts
 Isadore Levin, Detroit, Michigan
 Victor Rosewater, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Archibald Silverman, Providence, R. I.

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

STATE	CITY	NOMINEES
COLORADO	Pueblo	Perry E. Nussbaum
CONNECTICUT	New Britain	Morris D. Saxe
	New Haven	William Buxbaum
	New London	Ezekiel Spitz
FLORIDA	Miami	D. J. Apte

support from local federations and welfare funds, the nominations were made by the Boards of those organizations:

STATE	CITY	NOMINEES
CALIFORNIA	Long Beach	Harvey B. Franklin
	Oakland	B. L. Mosbacher
	San Diego	Jacob Weinberger
	San Francisco	Max C. Sloss
COLORADO	Denver	Lewis I. Miller
FLORIDA	Jacksonville	Morton R. Hirschberg
ILLINOIS	Chicago	Max Epstein
	Peoria	Frank L. Sulzberger
KENTUCKY	Louisville	U. S. Schwartz
	Louisville	Arthur Lehman
MASSACHUSETTS	Boston	Charles W. Morris
MICHIGAN	Detroit	James Solomont
MINNESOTA	Duluth	Julian H. Krolik
	Minneapolis	*Edward A. Silberstein
MISSISSIPPI	Vicksburg	Arthur Brin
MISSOURI	St. Louis	Louis L. Switzer
	St. Louis	*Aaron Waldheim
NEW JERSEY	Atlantic City	Charles M. Rice
NEW YORK	Buffalo	Joseph B. Perskie
	Buffalo	Joseph L. Fink
OHIO	Elmira	Herman Wile
	Newburgh	Benjamin F. Levy
	Niagara Falls	Bertram A. Stroock
	Syracuse	Abba M. Fineberg
	Troy	David M. Holstein
	Utica	Joseph Goodman
	Akron	S. Joshua Kohn
	Canton	Richard Polsky
	Cincinnati	A. M. Luntz
	Columbus	Murray Seasongood
OREGON	Portland	Fred Lazarus, Jr.
	Portland	Sigmond Sanger
	Portland	Herman C. Ritter
	Portland	Max S. Hirsch
	Portland	Nathan Speare
PENNSYLVANIA	Chester	Isador Sobel
	Erie	Herman Levine
	McKeesport	Sam R. Lurio
	Reading	A. B. Cohen
TENNESSEE	Scranton	Sidney Marks
	Chattanooga	Louis Levy
TEXAS	Memphis	Sol Brachman
	Fort Worth	I. H. Kempner
	Galveston	Jake Karotkin
VIRGINIA	San Antonio	Wm. H. Schwarzschild, Sr.
	Richmond	Joe Rubens
WASHINGTON	Spokane	George Holman
WISCONSIN	Sheboygan	

* Deceased

The national organizations which are affiliated with the Committee designated the following delegates for the year 1938:

American Jewish Historical Society, A. S. W. Rosenbach

Brith Sholom, Martin O. Levy and A. Sigmund Kanengeiser

Central Conference of American Rabbis, Max C. Currick

Conference Committee of National Jewish Women's Organizations,
Mrs. Marion M. Miller

Free Sons of Israel, Simon M. Goldsmith

Hadassah, Mrs. David de Sola Pool, Mrs. Alexander Lamport

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, John
L. Bernstein, Harry Fischel, S. Dingol, Abraham Herman, Samuel
A. Telsey, Jacob Massel

Independent Order B'rith Abraham, Samuel Goldstein, Max
L. Hollander, Max Silverstein

Jewish Welfare Board, Joseph Rosenzweig

National Conference of Jewish Social Welfare, Solomon Lowenstein

National Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman

Order of the United Hebrew Brothers, Max E. Greenberg

Progressive Order of the West, Louis Jaffie

Rabbinical Assembly of Jewish Theological Seminary of America,
Simon Greenberg

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, Benjamin
Koenigsberg, William Weiss

United Synagogue of America, Louis J. Moss

Women's Branch, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, Mrs.
Herbert S. Goldstein, Mrs. Joseph M. Asher

Women's League, United Synagogue of America, Mrs. David Kass,
Miss Sarah Kussy, Mrs. Samuel Spiegel

Young People's League of the United Synagogue of America, John
Lewis

The Executive Committee has agreed to nominate the following persons for Membership-at-Large, to serve for one year:

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 City
 Herbert J. Hannoeh, Newark
 Harold Hirsch, Atlanta
 William L. Holzman, Omaha
 J. J. Kaplan, Boston
 Louis E. Kirstein, Boston
 Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York City
 Monte M. Lemann, New Orleans
 Reuben H. Levy, Kingston, Pa.
 Charles J. Liebman, New York City
 Julian W. Mack, New York City
 Louis B. Mayer, Los Angeles
 George Z. Medalie, New York City
 Henry Morgenthau, Sr., New York City
 Reuben Oppenheimer, Baltimore
 Milton J. Rosenau, Chapel Hill, No. Carolina
 Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia
 William Rosenwald, Greenwich, Conn.
 Morris Rothenberg, New York City
 Henry Sachs, Colorado Springs
 William B. Thalhimer, Richmond, Virginia
 Frederick M. Warburg, New York City
 Sidney J. Weinberg, New York City
 Henry Wineman, Detroit

Immigration

As in past years, the Committee has kept informed of the course of immigration legislation in Congress. As reported in its 30th Annual Report, the Committee was interested in several bills, particularly the Kerr-Coolidge Bill which, while providing for the deportation of criminals and other undesirable aliens, contained provisions in the direction of humanizing the administration of existing immigration laws. The bill, however, did not come up for a vote.

During the past year the Committee, together with other organizations, supported the Dies Bill, which embodied the principal features of the Kerr-Coolidge Bill. This bill would give discretionary powers for a period of four years in connection with the mandatory deportation of aliens who arrive in this country under some technical irregularity.

During the hearings on this bill before the House Committee on Immigration, the American Jewish Committee was represented by Mr. Melvin M. Fagen. The Dies Bill passed the House on June 10, and is expected to be considered by the Senate during the present session of Congress.

The Committee was deeply interested in, and strongly opposed to, the Starnes-Reynolds Bills, which sought to reduce drastically the present immigration quotas and to require the registration and fingerprinting of all aliens. These bills, opposed by many organizations, in addition to the Committee, were not passed.

B'nai B'rith Lodges in Germany

When, on April 19, 1937, the dissolution of B'nai B'rith Lodges in Germany was reported, the President of the Committee sent a message of sympathy to Alfred M. Cohen, president of B'nai B'rith, coupled with an offer of assistance. Several days later, Dr. Adler sent a telegram to Secretary of State Cordell Hull appealing to him "to employ the friendly offices of our Government to the end that the German Government may be persuaded to permit the B'nai B'rith in Germany to resume its entirely non-political humanitarian activities, the need for which is so acute under existing conditions." In a subsequent interview with Mr. Cohen, Secretary Hull expressed his deep concern over this action by the German Government, and gave his assurance that the matter was receiving his earnest consideration.

Census of Jewish Congregations

The previous Annual Report made mention of the special Census of Jewish Congregations, which is being carried on under the direction and at the cost of the Committee, in conjunction with the current Decennial Census of Religious Bodies conducted by the Government. Dr. Harry S. Linfield, who is serving as United States Special Agent for this purpose, aided by a staff of experts, has been occupied for almost two years gathering, classifying, and analyzing the facts and statistics on Jewish life and Jewish congregations in the United States. The results of this study, shortly to be made public, will be summarized in a special report to appear in Volume 40 of the American Jewish Year Book.

Calendar Reform

It will be recalled that, at previous annual meetings, the Executive Committee stated that it was following the progress of the movement to bring about the reform or simplification of the existing Gregorian calendar, and that it was actively cooperating with the League for Safeguarding the Fixity of the Sabbath in opposing all schemes for

calendar reform which attempted to introduce the device of a blank day or days and thus destroy the immemorially fixed periodicity of the Sabbath. This movement has suffered a serious setback as a result of the action, in September last, of the Council of the League of Nations. The Council voted to table the subject of calendar reform because of the unpreparedness of world opinion and the united opposition of religious groups.

American Jewish Year Book

In September last, the Jewish Publication Society of America issued Volume 39 of the American Jewish Year Book, compiled, like the previous volumes since 1909, in the offices of the Committee. This volume, the 19th to be edited by the Assistant Secretary, contains many special articles which are interesting and timely. Of special significance is an article by Dr. Maurice J. Karpf, entitled, "Jewish Community Organization in the United States." Another article of timely importance is, "The Jewish Welfare Board—Twenty Years Old," by Dr. Cyrus Adler. There are in addition two articles on the Hebrew University, "The Hebrew University in Jerusalem," by Dr. Joseph Klausner; and "American Jews and the Hebrew University," by Samuel B. Finkel. The other special articles are two biographical sketches, one on Simon W. Rosendale, written by G. Herbert Cone; and the other on Richard J. H. Gottheil, written by the Rev. Dr. Louis I. Newman. The current volume of the Year Book also contains the official summary of the Report of the British Royal Commission, a Review of the Year, 5698, and the usual directories, lists, and statistics, which were carefully revised and brought up to date.

Publications of the Committee

During 1937 the Committee issued the following publications, which were widely circulated:

- Digest of American Editorial Opinion on Topics of Interest to Jews—12 issues
- The Jewish Situation in Poland—7 issues
- The Jews in Germany Today—1 issue
- Anti-Jewish Propaganda Front—4 issues
- Recent Developments in Danzig—a special bulletin
- 30th Annual Report of the American Jewish Committee
- The American Jewish Committee—A Brief Record of 30 Years Activity
- News letter on the 30th Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee

The Committee also issued reprints and translations of articles from many newspapers and periodicals.

Field Service

Through its field representative Rabbi Abba Abrams, your Committee kept in close touch during 1937 with the Jewish communities in every section of the country. Rabbi Abrams visited many of the communities and acquainted their members with the work of the Committee. We have maintained frequent correspondence with these as well as many other communities and have kept them constantly informed of our work. This close contact has produced gratifying results. An increasing number of Jews throughout the country have learned of our activities, have expressed agreement with our objectives and methods, and are contributing substantially to our support.

The Committee is also pleased to report the expansion of its field staff. Because of the distance separating the Pacific Coast region from the New York office, a branch was started in San Francisco under the supervision of William B. Cherin. We feel that we can thus cooperate more effectively with the Jewish communities in that region.

Due to the increased need of field activities, two additional representatives have been added to the field staff: Rabbi H. Elihu Rickel and Rabbi Moses J. S. Abels.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

By DR. CYRUS ADLER

My colleagues of the Executive Committee and of the staff are according me a privilege this year which has never before been granted to a President of the American Jewish Committee.

During the thirty-one years of the existence of the Committee the Annual Meeting received a report from the Executive Committee. Such a report was rendered at this morning's session. The reports of the Executive Committee have always been examined in advance by all of the members of that Committee. Every criticism by every individual member, as to form or style, is accepted. If the criticism is on a matter of policy it is debated by the whole Executive Committee before it is incorporated in the Report. Thus you see the assumption that has been advanced from time to time that the American Jewish Committee is a one-man organization is absolutely baseless, and I hope will always continue so to be. The privilege accorded me this year to speak in my own name, both as President and as an individual, may turn out not to be wise and one not to be followed. I shall have to leave that to the judgment of the Executive Committee, and in the last analysis to the corporate members.

We meet today under the shadow of a great loss, personally and as a body. Felix M. Warburg, whose inspiring and cheerful presence we always looked forward to at these Annual Meetings, is no longer with us. Two days ago, Friday, January 14, would have been his sixty-seventh birthday. It was a full life that he lived and cut off all too soon. I shall not essay a biography or even a biographical sketch of him. This will, I hope, be done by another, and today is hardly the time or place.

One cannot help but think, however, of the way in which the life of our friend was affected by the larger world. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, of an old family of bankers, who had once lived in Venice, and then for more than three centuries in Germany — a man who under normal circumstances would have lived a happy carefree life, devoting himself to business, to pleasure, to his favorite sport of yachting, to the enjoyment of music and painting and sculpture, and all the things that are beautiful in the world. Yet that very world forced him into a position of great responsibility, responsibility for millions of human beings, to alleviate their sufferings and distress, brought about by no fault of their own but simply because the world decided to engage in a bad war and to conclude a bad peace.

When Felix Warburg came to America about forty-two years ago and settled here in New York, to our great advantage, he was devoting himself as a citizen to public education, to the development of higher learning, general and Jewish, and to the beautiful things in life. He was a man of peace; he was inclined to unity; he tried to bring different kinds of institutions and different kinds of people together for charity, philanthropy or education, and for many other causes, and then he became the leader of the greatest philanthropic effort that has ever been undertaken by the Jewish people at any time in their history — I

mean the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, which raised and distributed, largely under his leadership, the stupendous sum of \$90,000,000, an act unparalleled in the whole of Jewish history, in an attempt by the Jewish community of one country on behalf of the Jewish communities in other countries.

To the American Jewish Committee he was a generous supporter and a wise counsellor. He had met many men of various countries; he had many sources of information; he had a real sense of the trend of the great affairs of the world. This information and judgment was always at the disposal of our Committee, and in the darkest hours he never despaired and always maintained his courage.

The people of New York know well that to whatever enterprise he was called he gave unstintingly of himself. It was not only to the Board of Education, or to the Teachers College at Columbia, or the Philharmonic Orchestra, or the question of a site for an opera house, or the hundred and one movements of charity and philanthropy—these were almost matters of his daily concern. I remember once his telling me that in some great philanthropic effort he went to twelve dinners in fourteen nights in order to speak on these occasions and help to raise the necessary funds.

But New York may not have an idea of the way in which his influence reached through many communities and in many parts of the world. His ideals for learning, for beauty, for the general welfare of mankind affected even some people who had met him but once and they have written letters to his family and for that matter to me and told me of this influence.

I know these words are inadequate; maybe the lines which were found on his desk and were daily before him described him better than anything that I can say:

"I shall pass through this world but once,
Any good thing, therefore, that I can do,
Any kindness I can show to any human being,
Let me do it now.
Let me not defer it nor neglect it,
For I shall not pass this way again."

That was Felix Warburg.

I want today to allude particularly to the last important effort of his life. Palestine had become dear to him, originally under the inspiration of his wife, and later of his own volition. He visited the country of our forefathers on a number of occasions. He purchased an estate there and decided to have it managed as a going business concern, not that he wished any return from his investment, but to demonstrate that Palestine had ceased to be a land of the Halukah and had become a place for economic investment; not only in his individual capacity but through the Palestine Economic Corporation and the Potash Corporation, and other large corporations in Palestine, he demonstrated that faith.

The University on Mt. Scopus fired his imagination and particularly the Institute of Jewish Studies, to which he made the largest gift that

had been made by any individual to any part of the University; and into the enlarged Jewish Agency for Palestine he threw himself wholeheartedly.

Twice during the year 1937 he went to Europe on behalf of Palestine, in March when the Royal Commission was still sitting, and in August when its Report had been made and action thereon had to be considered. While I am not a medical person I think it may be said almost definitely that in this last effort to do something that might prevent the partition of Palestine as proposed by the Royal Commission he shortened his life, and I feel justified in asking you to give a little time for the consideration of some of the statements and implications in that Report which affected him so deeply.

The statement of the Royal Commission that I think we should earnestly protest is the following: "In fact the Balfour Declaration was issued in 1917 in order to enlist the Jewish support for the allies"; and the further intimation on the part of an eminent witness quoted in the Report, that there was a particular eye on America, is one which I both challenge and resent. The Jews of America required no offer or bribe to make them support their own government in the great military enterprise, novel and strange to them as indeed to all the American people, on which the United States had embarked. Even during the period when President Wilson had requested the American people to remain neutral, not only in act but in thought, many Jewish young men took service through Canada in the British Army, or volunteered in other of the European armies of the Allied Powers. This is a matter which cannot be too strongly stressed because if allowed to stand unchallenged in an impressive British government document it may be quoted at some future day as a piece of history; indeed it has already been so quoted in a leading Nazi newspaper in Germany.

The fact is that throughout this Report the Royal Commission, maybe quite unconsciously, was seeking to excuse the failure of the British government in carrying out the mandate which it had accepted so cheerfully and which indeed it had sought. A large part of the Report is devoted to the thesis that Jews and Arabs cannot live together, and the remainder toward proposing an Arab State, a Jewish State and a British Mandate. Speaking about the proposed Jewish State alone, in my opinion it is, from the point of view of economics or government, as *vis-a-vis* the Arab State, quite impossible; the plan spells failure in advance.

Britain having in Palestine made a failure unequalled since the failure she made in Colonial government when she had to part with the American colonies, is in my opinion now preparing for another failure even greater; and though it is a little spot in the world—a notch, I think, Lord Balfour once called it—it is a notch on which the eyes of the whole world are centered.

It was to prevent this partition and to take steps to bring about working and even cordial relations between all the inhabitants of what we once dared to call the Holy Land that Felix Warburg labored to the end of his days. Whether we do it individually or collectively we ought to carry on that effort. He had the wholehearted support of

our beloved Chairman of the Executive Committee, Sol M. Stroock, who deserves the profound gratitude not only of this Committee but of all Jews for his constant and untiring labors on their behalf.

My wise and distinguished friend, Solomon Schechter, once wrote an essay entitled, "Rebellion Against Being a Problem." Sometimes a person or a people can contribute to an abnormal status by being too self-conscious. It is not impossible that during twenty centuries or more the Jewish people have arrived at some such frame of mind, but in the era in which we are living that can hardly be said to be the case, for many people, even those who rarely read the Bible, at least know very well the history of the scapegoat who was sent to the wilderness to bear away the sins of the people. This is our rôle today and the freshest example of it in Rumania has broken out anew only in the past few weeks.

But it is nothing new in Rumania. That country, whose inhabitants are of rather mixed and uncertain origin, was first recognized as an independent power in 1878 by the Congress of Berlin, which intended to secure equality for "all persons belonging to the Rumanian State" in respect to matters of religion and "the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public employments, functions and honors, or the exercise of the various professions and industries in any locality whatsoever." This provision Rumania has shamelessly disregarded from that day to this. It has always found a phrase or a quibble to set aside the very foundations on which its independence was recognized, foundations which were inserted in the Berlin Treaty by Prince Bismarck, supported by Benjamin Disraeli.

And then Rumania entered the Great War on the side of the allies and did not give so good an account of herself as a military power. Nevertheless, in the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the partial dismemberment of Russia, Rumania gained enormous territories, wealth and population in return for her participation. She accepted the minorities treaties and incorporated them in her constitution, only again now to begin the same shameless disavowal of these obligations, as has been her wont ever since she first gained her independence, not by her own efforts but by the grace of England and Russia and Germany, which was then, God save the mark, among the enlightened powers.

While President Roosevelt has on several notable occasions proclaimed his faith in democracy, his opposition to dictatorships and to totalitarian States, our Department of State has, ever since the end of the administration of Woodrow Wilson, cautiously said that we never intervene in the internal affairs of any other country.

I think all of us fully appreciate that in the light of the highly inflammable character of present day international relationships which the slightest spark may explode, our government, like other democratic governments, is exercising a policy of extreme caution with respect to international comity, even though we know that the anti-Jewish practices in certain European countries are profoundly obnoxious to our government, and that up to the point of public representations our Government has not hesitated to impress this upon the authorities of

those countries. Though we recognize the necessity and propriety of subordinating our special interests as Jews to the welfare of the country as a whole, I wonder whether in the final analysis, the changed policies of our government since the World War will not weaken the influence of America in the councils of nations and at the same time encourage the aggressive nations in their ruthless efforts. The courageous utterances and policies of our Government in the country's earlier days, when we were less powerful than we are today, evoked the respect and attention of the world.

The Monroe Doctrine was nothing more nor less than a notice to the powers of Europe that the United States would not tolerate interference with the new democracies on any part of the American Continent. If my memory serves me right Daniel Webster did not hesitate to speak out for the freedom of Greece from Turkish misrule. And from the time of Martin Van Buren down to the beginning of the Harding administration our Presidents and our Secretaries of State, without hesitation, proclaimed the interest of the United States on behalf of the oppressed peoples of any land. If the thesis be true that a man cannot manage his farm as he pleases if he does it to the injury or disadvantage of his neighbor, how equally is it true that a nation cannot manage its own affairs if it does so to the injury of a neighbor or even a distant country. If I live in a house and a man next door chooses to start a fire in his house which might destroy my house, I have a right to try to put that fire out. When a country treats its people in such a manner as to force them to migrate, that action becomes a matter of international concern, as is so ably shown in a recent book issued by the Oxford University Press which has been described in the report of the Executive Committee.

But we have had such a tradition of the defence of human rights and of the oppressed Jewish minority in Rumania going back to the time of President Ulysses S. Grant and the sending of Benjamin F. Peixotto to Bucharest, through the wonderful note of John Hay, that we do not seem to be in a position to break loose entirely from a policy which we have followed with regard to Rumania even before it became an independent State and when it was only a principality. And so we have a gentle remonstrance at Bucharest and a proper resolution of inquiry introduced into the United States Senate. I am sure we all trust that these efforts in which Britain and France also take a part will have a useful result and that Rumania may still be persuaded to do what is right.

In a way more shocking than anything that has been done by government or by parties in Rumania was the pronouncement of the Patriarch of the Greek Church of Rumania. This gentleman made such a pronouncement as to have brought about the denunciation of Christian clergymen of high position, just as Bishop Manning declared anti-Semitism un-Christian. The amiable Julius Streicher called the worthy Bishop "a child of hell, a pseudo Priest, and a wolf in sheep's clothing", to which Bishop Manning, I think worthily, replied that he regarded this denunciation as a compliment adding, "racial or religious persecution, or racial and religious prejudice is contrary to all civilized ideals and to every principle of the Christian religion."

This latest move of 9 percent of the population in Rumania is said to be carried on under the influence and with the slogans of Nazi Germany, not, that the Rumanians needed any lessons from Germany, but according to the most recent reports in the press some of the Nuremberg Laws are already being issued in Rumania as decrees.

It is hardly possible that Rumania will become an exact replica of Germany because surely even with their very slight sense of humor the Rumanians could not set up the claim that they are "Aryans." Still there is no telling what may become possible if a nation like Germany, which had at one time reached the pinnacle of philosophy and science and research can with a perfectly straight face project a State and laws and courts and decrees upon a fraudulent scientific theory which has no iota of foundation. It is possible that the Rumanians may also claim to be "Aryans" and adopt the Swastika as the sacred symbol of the "Aryans," although the Chinese and nearly every other ancient nation in the world used it long before these people could even draw a symbol.

Germany has apparently reached the end of its new laws. Its universities are being slowly but gradually ruined. Its courts are without justice. Some millions of its population, more probably than we know, are under the harrow, not only Jews but Christians of old German families who may have married the daughter or granddaughter of a baptized Jew. In other words, beside ruining the Jewish population there is a sort of a greed for jobs which has caused many, many thousands, professing Christians, to be thrown out in order to make way for quite inferior Nazi adherents. This is going on relentlessly, and at the same time the German people are swelling with pride because of the distinguished successes of Germany in the international field. It may break and does break one treaty after another without any stoppage by any other nation; in spite of its "Aryan" theory, its two allies are the Romance people of Italy on the one side and the yellow people of Japan on the other—it is really wonderful to have a logical mind. The real lesson which comes out of all of this and should be noted in much wider circles than I can hope to reach is that in the present day the nations of bullies have the last word.

But there has been a recent manifestation in America, which indeed we had a right to expect, and for which I am profoundly grateful. I have on previous occasions remarked that in Germany the only public bodies that stood up against the horrible medievalism of the Nazi régime were the Protestant and Catholic Churches, and that the universities and academies and the scientific societies of Germany, the land which first invented the phrase "academic freedom," are ominously silent; even to this day, now that more than four years have passed, now that universities have been stripped of many of their most distinguished scholars and researchers, not a word has come from any university. Nearly every university in America has received one or more brilliant additions to its faculty through this German folly, and this is true of England and of other countries. Indeed it is probable that learning throughout the world will benefit by this madness in Germany, just as in the past quite a number of countries in the world benefited by the Huguenot expulsions from France.

There are several occurrences of the past few weeks which I desire to recognize with gratitude. The American Association for the Advancement of Science, our largest aggregation of scientific men, held its annual meeting this year, the last week in December, in the City of Indianapolis, and it adopted a series of resolutions which ought to be and no doubt will be completely reported and put on record as a sort of charter of liberties, a magna charta, if you choose, of science and its relation to the welfare of man. I shall not recite the whole resolution but some of the words are very significant: "Whereas science is wholly independent of national boundaries and races and creeds and can flourish permanently only where there is peace and intellectual freedom," they resolve that an invitation be extended to the "British Association for the Advancement of Science and to all other scientific organizations to cooperate not only in advancing the interest of science but also in promoting peace among nations and intellectual freedom in order that science may continue to advance and spread more abundantly its benefits to all mankind." This reaffirmed a previous resolution that had been presented by Doctor Robert A. Millikan and Professor Henry Norris Russell, two of America's foremost scientific men, declaring that "the American Association for the Advancement of Science feels grave concern over persistent and threatening inroads upon intellectual freedom which have been made in recent times in many parts of the world. We regard the suppression of independent thought and its free expression as a major crime against civilization itself. We feel it our duty to denounce all such nations as intolerable forms of tyranny. There can be no compromise on this issue for even the commonwealth of learning cannot endure 'half slave and half free.'"

This is most heartening, as were the several protests issued by academic groups, among them the protest signed by fifty-nine American university and college presidents, and one hundred and seven deans and professors against the so-called "ghetto benches" in the universities of Poland. That madnesses of this kind should be reaching the universities rightly causes grave concern to men like Millikan and Russell, or indeed every right-thinking scientific man of the United States. And it is not only Germany, or now Rumania or Poland that have been sinners in this respect.

Another very gratifying manifestation in this country was the action of most American universities in declining to be represented at the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the University of Göttingen in June, 1937. Our universities had previous experience in the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the founding of the University of Heidelberg, which quite a goodly number accepted and then found that they were being treated not to a scientific jubilee but to a series of Nazi lectures. So President Butler of Columbia wrote to Göttingen as follows: "We wish to mark our appreciation and admiration for that spirit of scholarship and culture, that freedom of thought and inquiry, that absence of race and religious prejudice and persecution, which gave to the old Germany its leadership for generations in philosophy, in letters, in science, in the fine arts, in music and in industry, and which brought to the German people world-wide and grateful recognition and world-wide leadership. May that which we now celebrate

and salute quickly return to help steady this rocking world!" Doctor Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University, was even more direct, referring back to the change of plans of the Heidelberg celebration in 1936 imposed on that celebration by the agencies of the German government.

As I have said at the beginning, it is very likely that the privilege of a President to address this Committee may be withdrawn after this year, but at least I am given the opportunity of saying a personal word.

I have already alluded to the great services of Mr. Stroock. The staff of the American Jewish Committee, which has grown far beyond its original proportions by reason of the need of the times, has my profound gratitude, and while I do not usually like to use names, I must mention Mr. Waldman, and his untiring labors here and in Europe; Mr. Schneiderman and Mr. Wallach; and all their associates who have particularly earned our thanks and our gratitude.

Two committees in particular have been most active: a committee which really keeps itself alive on every phase of the Jewish question in America and which for want of a better name is called the Survey Committee, has devoted an enormous amount of time and energy to doing things and also to preventing things being done which are unwise; and the same may be said of the Lawyers Committee, to which a great many questions have been submitted and from whom we have always had prompt, clear and unbiased opinions.

To these and to many thousands of others whom I cannot name, I want to express my profound gratitude for their aid in carrying on a piece of work which in view of the condition of the world has never been so arduous as it is at this time or so vitally important for the well-being of the Jewish people.

ADDRESS OF SOL M. STROOCK, ESQ.

Introducing a Resolution on the Partition of Palestine

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, we come to that portion of our program which deals with the Palestine situation and the attitude of the American Jewish Committee at this time regarding the problems presented.

We must first consider what is the American Jewish Committee itself. The American Jewish Committee is a democratic organization representative of the Jews of the United States. In its membership there is not only a cross-section but a thoroughly representative group of all shades of thought and belief in Jewry. The only requirement for membership in the American Jewish Committee is that a man or woman must be a Jew. We attach no labels, we demand no requirements beyond that. The American Jewish Committee was established, and has continued to exist, in order not only to defend and protect the rights of Jews throughout the world and in this country, but to make the Jews, and especially Jews in our own country, aware of the responsibilities that go with the assertion of the right to protect Jews.

Therefore, throughout the local communities, Jews have rallied to our cause and have joined the American Jewish Committee. In their several communities the members themselves elect what we call corporate members, which you here assembled today are, and these corporate members in turn choose the Executive Committee. But the American Jewish Committee as a whole is thoroughly democratic, not only in the statement of its principles, but in the exercise of them.

I think it is important to note that, because in approaching the consideration of the Palestine situation, we must understand that any action that we take or any attitude that we adopt does not carry with it any adoption of any particular phase of Jewish thought or Jewish action.

In other words, we do not speak either for or against the establishment of a Jewish state. We seek — or I hope we will seek — in the adoption of any resolution or any plan that may be discussed or proposed today, the protection of the rights of Jews, including their right to settle and live peacefully in Palestine, and the responsibilities that devolve upon us — you and me and all of us here assembled, and those whom we represent — toward those Jews whose rights we in turn seek to protect.

I think we ought to be very clear about that, so that in any discussion that may take place here it may be well understood that the American Jewish Committee as such takes no stand whatsoever upon the problem as to whether or not there should be a Jewish state or should not be a Jewish state, or whether there should be a small Jewish state or a large Jewish state. What the American Jewish Committee is called upon to consider is what we are to do, we American Jews, represented in this Committee, to protect the rights of our fellow Jews suffering from persecution and outrage in the lands of Europe in order that they may find some peace and rest, if it is possible to be found, in Palestine.

You may ask, "Why has not the American Jewish Committee heretofore acted upon this proposition?" The answer is that it has acted, but an emergency has now arisen which compels us again to act affirmatively. You may remember that in 1918 the American Jewish Committee endorsed the Balfour Declaration, and pledged itself in a resolution to aid all those "who attracted by religious or historical associations shall seek to establish in Palestine a center for Judaism, for the stimulation of our faith, for the pursuit and the development of literature, science and art in a Jewish environment, for the rehabilitation of the land." As part of the resolution, we declared, "but a part of the Jewish people would take up their domicile in Palestine. The greater number will continue to live in the lands of whose citizenship they now form a component part, where they enjoy full civil and religious liberties and where, as loyal and patriotic citizens, they will maintain the principles and institutions of Judaism."

What was the Balfour Declaration that we endorsed? We may consider it in three distinct phases:

First: It pledged the aid of Great Britain in "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."

Second: It guaranteed "civil and religious rights to non-Jewish communities in Palestine."

Third: It promised "that nothing shall be done which may prejudice . . . the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

What I have just read is quoted from the Balfour Declaration itself. The American Jewish Committee in adopting the resolutions to which I have referred in 1918, adopted those three principles as set forth in the Balfour Declaration.

In 1929, when the Jewish Agency was formed to implement the Mandate, so far as the Jews were concerned, leading representatives of the American Jewish Committee were instrumental in framing that program of the Agency and bringing it into effect.

So that the American Jewish Committee from the start has taken a clear and unequivocal stand with regard to Palestine and the rights of our fellow Jews. But the American Jewish Committee preferred, since the establishment of the Jewish Agency, to permit the problems affecting Palestine to be worked out and solved by and through the Jewish Agency.

With the report of the Royal Commission in 1937, it seemed to be necessary to some of us connected with the American Jewish Committee that some affirmative action should be taken by this Committee as such, as representative of American Jews, because, as Dr. Adler pointed out to you in the course of his very instructive and illuminating address, it was said that the Balfour Declaration, at the time it was made, had in view the feelings, the sentiments, the desires of American Jews. In the report of the Royal Commission recommending the partition of this land of Palestine between the Arabs and the Jews, and also the British, that circumstance was adverted to about

the part, or some part, that had been played by American Jews in the original statement of the Balfour Declaration.

Whether we believe ultimately in the establishment of a Jewish state or not is not the subject for our consideration. What is the subject for our consideration is how such a partition as is proposed by the Royal Commission would affect the very lives of Jews in the lands of Europe where they are suffering such dire persecution and where they have been suffering.

We looked to the time when this land of Palestine which we have sought to aid would be a real refuge and a home for many thousands. The advent of Hitler brought that situation to a crisis, and since Hitler came upon the scene, several hundred thousand Jews have suddenly found it necessary to go to Palestine because the doors of other countries were closed to them. Whether they would be permitted to continue to go there to find there a home, a haven, and a refuge was the problem that confronted us in its most dire aspects by the report of the Royal Commission.

It was for that reason, at the request of Mr. Felix M. Warburg, who felt most intensely on the subject, that some of us went with him to Zurich to attend the convention of the Agency with a view of seeing how the voice of America could be heard at that convention, in order, if possible, to stop the partition that was proposed, or to adopt some means of stopping it, and at the same time believing that no lasting peace in Palestine could be brought about unless there was some understanding, or some method of reaching an understanding, between the parties directly affected, namely, the Arabs and the Jews.

Mr. Max Steuer is here today, and I am very glad he is here, because I wish to take this occasion to tell you that he rendered yeoman service in that cause.

Mr. Steuer happened to be in Europe at the time. He was taking a cure over there, and when Mr. Warburg and I asked him whether he would join us in Zurich to meet our friends and opponents, may I say, he gave up his cure, broke it right in the middle and came down to Zurich, and worked with us on an average — and I say it is an average — of twenty hours a day, trying to bring about a better understanding. I think the thanks of all of us are due to Mr. Steuer for his efforts.

We went to Zurich, and there is grave doubt as to whether or not we accomplished anything. Maybe we didn't, but we did accomplish something that moved, possibly, the imponderables. We did sound the voice of America. We did bring to that great convention (and it was a great convention, composed of representatives of all of the countries in Europe affected) the voice of America.

I have never gone through anything more nearly approaching an emotional crisis than I did there. These people were really thrilled with the idea that something could be done and something could be brought out of that situation, provided some kind of a partition could be agreed upon. Their resentment against the Arabs we could understand, especially by the great delegation of Palestinean Jews — they had suffered great misery and hardship and persecution and death

for their families and friends at the hands of the Arabs. It was very difficult to ask them to sit down and meet around the table with people who were their enemies.

And yet we persuaded them to do that very thing. The result was that in the Agency resolution a statement was distinctly made and agreed upon unanimously, that every effort should be made to meet representatives of the Arabs in conference in order to bring about, if possible, a peaceful solution of the problems existing and confronting both of these peoples with the aid of the British Government, and hoping and praying and insisting, so far as it was in our power to insist, that the British Mandate should continue.

Maybe American Jews are credited with too much power. Maybe we speak too loudly. I remember one of our representatives in Zurich spoke too loudly, so loudly that I heard him three blocks away on my way to the convention. I think he is here.

It wasn't Mr. Steuer. At any rate, we did impress our friends in Zurich—and much more important, we did impress the people charged with responsibility in Great Britain itself—that the voice of America was a voice that should be listened to in this crisis. If you have paid attention to the discussions that have taken place since that time you have noticed that there has been repeated reference to the sentiments and the desires and the aspirations of Jews in America on this subject.

What the outcome will be, I do not know. We have been active—we have been cooperating—not only with our non-Zionist friends but with a great many of our Zionist friends. We have been cooperating especially with the women, the great Hadassah organization, the organization of women who have done such wonderful work in Palestine for the upbuilding of that country.

I don't know whether the world knows it or appreciates it, but those women have really built Palestine in a very real sense, and in its very best sense, and they have understood what it means so far as the Jews in Palestine are concerned, and so far as Jews coming to Palestine are concerned.

I have tried thus briefly to outline the situation. Because of the situation as it exists the Executive Committee feels, and many of our members feel, that the American Jewish Committee should take an affirmative stand in the matter. With that end in view, resolutions have been prepared.

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	1941
LOS ANGELES	2	M. J. Finkenstein	1941
		Harry A. Hollzer	1939
		Lester W. Roth	1941
OAKLAND	1	B. L. Mosbacher	1941
PASADENA	1		
SACRAMENTO	1		
SAN DIEGO	1	Jacob Weinberger	1941
SAN FRANCISCO	2	Jesse H. Steinhart	1939
		Max C. Sloss	1941
STOCKTON	1		
COLORADO			
DENVER	1	Lewis I. Miller	1941
PUEBLO	1	Perry E. Nussbaum	1941
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	1941
NEW HAVEN	2	William Buxbaum	1941
NEW LONDON	1	Ezekiel Spitz	1941
NORWALK	1		
NORWICH	1	Abner Schwartz	1940
STAMFORD	1	Abraham Wofsey	1941
WATERBURY	1	Philip N. Bernstein	1940

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
DELAWARE			
WILMINGTON	1	Aaron Finger	1939
DIST. OF COLUMBIA			
WASHINGTON	1	Simon Lyon	1940
FLORIDA			
JACKSONVILLE	1	Morton R. Hirschberg	1941
MIAMI	1	D. J. Apte	1941
PENSACOLA	1	J. M. Edrehi	1940
TAMPA	1	Ernest Maas	1941
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	1939
		Joseph L. Block	1939
		James Davis	1939
		Max Epstein	1941
		Bernard Horwich	1940
		Sol Kline	1939
		Albert D. Lasker	1940
		Jacob M. Loeb	1939
		U. S. Schwartz	1941
		Frank L. Sulzberger	1941
EAST ST. LOUIS	1		
OAK PARK	1		
PEORIA	1	Arthur Lehman	1941
ROCK ISLAND (Tri-Cities*)	1	Abraham W. Gellman	1939
WAUKEGAN	1		
INDIANA			
EVANSVILLE	1		
FORT WAYNE	1	Nathan L. Salon	1939
GARY	1		
HAMMOND	1		
INDIANAPOLIS	1	J. J. Kiser	1940
SOUTH BEND	1		
TERRE HAUTE	1	Louis Brown	1941

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

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
IOWA			
DAVENPORT (see Rock Island, Ill.)			
DES MOINES	1	Eugene Mannheimer	1940
MASON CITY	1	Sam Raizes	1941
SIoux CITY	1	Adolph M. Davis	1940
KANSAS			
KANSAS CITY	1	Joseph Cohen	1941
KENTUCKY			
LOUISVILLE	1	Fred Levy Charles W. Morris	1939 1941
LOUISIANA			
NEW ORLEANS	1	Ralph J. Schwarz	1939
SHREVEPORT	1	A. B. Freyer	1939
MAINE			
BANGOR	1	Michael Pilot	1941
PORTLAND	1		
MARYLAND			
BALTIMORE	2	Jacob H. Hollander Sidney Lansburgh	1940 1941
MASSACHUSETTS			
BEVERLY	1	A. C. Ratshesky James Solomont Felix Vorenberg Irving M. Levey	1940 1941 1939 1940
BOSTON	2		
BROCKTON	1	Harry Levi	1940
BROOKLINE	1		
CAMBRIDGE	1		
CHELSEA	2	Maurice Tobey	1941
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	1941
SOMERVILLE	1	Hyman J. Routtenberg	1930

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
SPRINGFIELD	1	Harry M. Ehrlich	1940
WINTHROP	1		
WORCESTER	1	Joseph Talamo	1941
MICHIGAN			
DETROIT	2	Henry M. Butzel Julian H. Krolik Isadore Levin	1939 1941 1939
FLINT	1		
GRAND RAPIDS	1	Philip F. Waterman	1941
HIGHLAND PARK	1		
MINNESOTA			
DULUTH	1	*Edward A. Silberstein	1941
MINNEAPOLIS	2	Arthur Brin Joseph H. Schanfeld	1941 1940
St. PAUL	1		
MISSISSIPPI			
VICKSBURG	1	Louis L. Switzer	1941
MISSOURI			
KANSAS CITY	2	Sig. Harzfeld George Oppenheimer	1940 1939
St. JOSEPH	1	Harry Block	1940
St. LOUIS	2	Charles M. Rice *Aaron Waldheim	1941 1941
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	1941
BAYONNE	1	Aaron A. Melniker	1941
BLOOMFIELD	1		
CAMDEN	1	Benjamin Natal	1940

*Deceased.

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
EAST ORANGE	1	A. J. Dimond	1941
ELIZABETH	1	Emil Stein	1940
HOBOKEN	1	Julius Lichtenstein	1941
IRVINGTON	1		
JERSEY CITY	1	Harry Goldowsky	1939
LINDEN	1		
LONG BRANCH	1		
NEW BRUNSWICK	1	Abraham Jelin	1941
NEWARK	2	Meyer C. Ellenstein Michael A. Stavitsky	1941 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	1941
NEW YORK			
ALBANY	1	Robert C. Poskanzer	1940
BINGHAMTON	1	C. R. Rosenthal	1939
BUFFALO	2	Joseph L. Fink Eugene Warner Herman Wile	1941 1939 1941
ELMIRA	1	Benjamin F. Levy	1941
FALLSBURGH	1		
GLOVERSVILLE	1		
KINGSTON	1		
LYNBROOK	1		
MONTICELLO	1		
MOUNT VERNON	1		
NEW ROCHELLE	1	Oscar Heyman	1941
NEWBURGH	1	Bertram A. Stroock	1941
NEW YORK CITY	48	*Benjamin Altheimer Carl J. Austrian Edward L. Bernays David M. Bressler David A. Brown Emanuel Celler Morris R. Cohen Abram I. Elkus	1939 1939 1941 1941 1930 1941 1941 1941

*Deceased

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
NEW YORK CITY		W. Fischman	1940
		Norman S. Goetz	1940
		Samuel H. Goldenson	1940
		Henry S. Hendricks	1940
		David M. Heyman	1941
		Stanley M. Isaacs	1939
		Henry Ittleson	1941
		Maurice J. Karpf	1940
		Joseph J. Klein	1939
		Arthur K. Kuhn	1941
		Arthur M. Lampport	1939
		Edward Lazansky	1940
		Herbert H. Lehman	1941
		Irving Lehman	1940
		Arthur I. LeVine	1940
		Edgar A. Levy	1940
		Samuel M. Levy	1939
		Adolph Lewisohn	1940
		Wm. Liebermann	1939
		James Marshall	1939
		Alexander Marx	1941
		*Lawrence Marx	1941
		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	1941
		Samuel Salzman	1941
		Samuel Schulman	1939
		Wolfgang Schwabacher	1940
	Bernard Semel	1939	
	Fred M. Stein	1940	
	I. M. Stettenheim	1940	
	Max D. Steuer	1940	
	Hugh Grant Straus	1941	
	Roger W. Straus	1941	
	Lewis L. Strauss	1940	
	Sol M. Stroock	1941	
	Ralph Wolf	1941	
NIAGARA FALLS	1	Abba M. Fineberg	1941
PEEKSKILL	1		
POUGHKEEPSIE	1		
ROCHESTER	2	Mortimer Adler	1939
		Henry S. Stern	1941

*Deceased

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
SCHENECTADY	1	Lewis Lurie	1939
SYRACUSE	1	David M. Holstein	1941
TROY	1	Joseph Goodman	1941
UTICA	1	S. Joshua Kohn	1941
WHITE PLAINS	1	P. Irving Grinberg	1940
YONKERS	1	Irving Schneider	1941
NORTH CAROLINA			
GOLDSBORO	1	Lionel Weil	1941
NORTH DAKOTA			
FARGO	1	D. M. Naftalin	1939
OHIO			
AKRON	1	Richard Polsky	1941
CANTON	1	A. M. Luntz	1941
CINCINNATI	2	Samuel Ach	1939
		David Philipson	1939
		Murray Seansongood	1941
CLEVELAND	2	Edward M. Baker	1941
		E. S. Halle	1940
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS	1		
COLUMBUS	1	Fred Lazarus, Jr.	1941
DAYTON	1	Milton C. Stern	1940
TOLEDO	1	Sigmond Sanger	1941
YOUNGSTOWN	1	Herman C. Ritter	1941
OKLAHOMA			
OKLAHOMA CITY	1	S. K. Bernstein	1940
TULSA	1	Nathan Appleman	1940
OREGON			
PORTLAND	1	Max S. Hirsch	1941
PENNSYLVANIA			
ALLENTOWN	1	Morris Senderowitz, Jr.	1940
ALTOONA	1	Isaiah Scheeline	1939
BETHLEHEM	1		
BRADDOCK	1	Malcolm Goldsmith	1941
CHESTER	1	Nathan Speare	1941
EASTON	1		
ERIE	1	Isador Sobel	1941
HARRISBURG	1	Gustav Kaplan	1940
HAZELTON	1	Nat Landau	1941
HOMESTEAD	1		
JOHNSTOWN	1	Nelson A. Elsasser	1940
LANCASTER	1		
McKEESPORT	1	Herman Levine	1941

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
PHILADELPHIA	11	Cyrus Adler Justin P. Allman Jacob Billikopf Joseph L. Kun Al. Paul Lefton B. L. Levinthal William M. Lewis Howard A. Loeb Victor Rosewater Horace Stern Morris Wolf	1941 1939 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1941 1941
PITTSBURGH	2	Edgar J. Kaufmann William K. Frank	1939 1940
POTTSVILLE	1		
READING	1	Sam R. Lurio	1941
SCRANTON	1	A. B. Cohen	1941
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	1941
SOUTH CAROLINA			
CHARLESTON	1	Sidney Rittenberg	1941
SOUTH DAKOTA			
SIoux FALLS	1		
TENNESSEE			
CHATTANOOGA	1	Sidney Marks	1941
KNOXVILLE	1	Ben R. Winick	1941
MEMPHIS	1	Louis Levy	1941
NASHVILLE	1	Nathan Cohn	1941
TEXAS			
BEAUMONT	1	Benjamin Blum	1940
DALLAS	1	Victor H. Hexter	1940
EL PASO	1	Maurice Schwartz	1940
FORT WORTH	1	Sol Brachman	1941
GALVESTON	1	Isaac H. Kempner	1941
HOUSTON	1	Nathan H. Colish	1939
SAN ANTONIO	1	Jake Karotkin	1941
WACO	1	Lape J. Efron	1941
UTAH			
SALT LAKE CITY	1	James L. White	1940

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
VERMONT			
BURLINGTON	1	Samuel Lisman	1939
MONTPELIER	1	E. L. Segel	1939
VIRGINIA			
NEWPORT NEWS	1	Robert D. Binder	1940
NORFOLK	1	Herbert J. Gerst	1940
PORTSMOUTH	1	Julian M. Blachman	1941
RICHMOND	1	Edward N. Calisch	1940
		Wm. H. Schwarzschild	1941
ROANOKE	1	Morris L. Masinter	1940
WASHINGTON			
SEATTLE	1	Emanuel Rosenberg	1939
SPOKANE	1	Joe Rubens	1941
TACOMA	1		
WEST VIRGINIA			
CHARLESTON	1		
HUNTINGTON	1	David Gideon	1939
WHEELING	1	Louis Horkheimer	1940
WISCONSIN			
MADISON	1	S. B. Schein	1939
MILWAUKEE	2	Joseph L. Baron	1941
SHEBOYGAN	1	George Holman	1941
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, Max C. Currick
 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL JEWISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, Mrs. Marion M. Miller
 THE FREE SONS OF ISRAEL, Simon M. Goldsmith
 HADASSAH, Mrs. David de Sola Pool
 HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA, John L. Bernstein Harry Fischel, Abraham Herman, Jacob Massel, Samuel A. Telsey and S. Dingol
 INDEPENDENT ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM, Samuel Goldstein, Max L. Hollander, and Max Silverstein
 JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, Joseph Rosenzweig
 NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL WELFARE, Solomon Lowenstein
 NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman

ORDER OF THE UNITED HEBREW BROTHERS, Max E. Greenberg
 PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST, Louis Jaffie
 RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY OF THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF
 AMERICA, Simon Greenberg
 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,
 John Lewis

Class C.—Members-at-Large

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